Ziterarn.

The Capuchin.

[From the London Shilling Ma Many years ago there resided in a city in Sicily a nobleman named Don Felix. who was entirely master of himself and of a large fortune. Immediately opposite to his mansion lived a professor of the healing art, called Don Ambrosio, who, in order to prevent his curious neighbors from prying into his secrets, kept in his windows vases filled with flowers and sweet herbs, such as parsely, thyme, marjoram, &c. The doctor was a man verging on sixty-five, and ex-

ceedingly avaricious. It happened one morning that Don Felix, rising earlier than usual, caught a glimpse of one of the loveliest faces he ever beheld, peeping behind the flowers. He at once felt himself deeply in love, and could not rest until he discovered who the beautiful creature was, for he knew that Don Ambrosic had neither wife nor daughter. He made every inquiry among his domestics and neighbors, but no one could satisfy his curiosity, as the doctor never admitted any one into his house except an old woman who served him as housekeeper. and who was so surly and ill-tempered that no information could be got from her, as he supposed. However, one day, watching an opportunity when she left the house, he introduced himself to her acquaintance by softly slipping a few coins into her hand, when, instead of a crabbed, disagreeable old creature, as she had been depicted, he found her one of the most complaisant and communi-

cative of her sex. He learned from her, that the young lady was a ward, lately left to her master's charge by a deceased relative; that she was entitled to a considerable sum of money when she became of age, which she believed had more charms for the doctor than her person, lovely though she was, as he proposed to marry her himself, and was continually urging his suit, which was most distasteful to her. He kept her a close prisoner, not even allowing her to cross the threshold to go to mass on holidays.

To Don Felix's pressing entreaties for an interview the old lady replied that the doctor never stirred out, and had even given up visiting his patients; that the only opportunity he would have of seeing the young lady nearer would be on Christmas-eve, which was then close at hand, when Don Ambrosio had, for a great indulgence, promised to take her to church, that she might witness the services customary on that occasion; but, not to discover the secret of his having a ward, or to give cause for suspicion, the jealous doctor intended to disguise her as a Capuchin. Don Felix then dismissed his informant with another present, and an impassioned message to her beautiful mistress, who sometimes found an opportunity of eluding the vigilance of her guardian, and of showing herself at the windows, giving Don Felix to understand by signs that she was not insensible to his passion. Her beauty, which had at first kindled a spark in his breast, now fanned this into a devouring flame. The expected evening at length arrived. Don Felix watched carefully the doctor's door, until he saw him leave the house in company with a monk. He lost not a moment in following, and entered the church close behind them then pretending to meet them accidentally, he exclaimed, "Ha, Don Ambrosio, are you here? And who is this young friar who accompanies you?"

'Only a Capuchin novice a relation whom the prior has permittel to pass the evening with me," replied the disciple of Esculapius, stifling his vexation at the unwelcome recontre; and, as he spoke, he drew the hood closer over the face of his companion, wished his excellency good evening, and tried to shuffle off into the middle of the crowd. But Don Felix was not so easily dis missed; he kept his post by the side of the novice, and condescendingly explained to him all that was novel-or extraordinary in the scene, not without nutting in a tender word at intervals when the doctor was looking another way, intending to snatch a favorable opportunity of running off with his fair companion; but the other was always on the alert, changing from right to left, as the agonized doctor moved the novice, on various pretexts, from one arm to the other. At the conclusion of the ceremony he made another desperate effort to get away; but his neighbor declared that he had received so much pleasure from the doctor's company that he was resolved to invite him and his young charge to supper. The alarmed doctor tried to excuse himself, saying that it was not becoming in a person of

"Pshaw!" said Don Felix; "that is all nonsense; we spring from the same flesh and blood, have the same forefathers, and are cousins in the thirtieth or fortieth degree at furthest. However, if you will not sup with me, I am determined to do so with you. Here," said he to one of his domestics, whom he recognized in the crowd 'order my supper to be carried over to the house of Don Ambrosio; we will

make a night of it." The doctor, not knowing to what length so wild a young man might carry his frolic, chose what he esteemed the least of two evils, and agreed to accompany Don Felix home, on the express condition that they should not be detain ed more than an hour. "As for that," said his noble host, "perhaps it may not keep you half so long."

Soon after they arrived, supper was announced; and the prince, doctor, and novice sat down to table. It being the vigil of Christmas, the meal was, of course, entirely meagre, consisting chiefly of fish. No sooner were the covers removed, than Don Felix, casting his eye from one dish to another, and getting into a fury, surveyed each, until he arrived at the bottom of the table then, starting up in a rage, "What,' he roared in a voice like thunder, "al without parsley? that villain of a cook shall pay for his neglect." So saying, he ran about like a madman, heedless of the entreaties of Don Ambrosio; un til, at length, spying his sword in a corner, he seized it, and, rushing down stairs, swore he would send his careless cook to his mortal account.

A tremendous uproar was heard below, which made Ambrosio tremble for the unlucky offender. Just then a dozen servants hurried into the room. "Don Ambrosio, Don Ambrosio! are you not | truth that the more we know, the greatashamed to let Don Felix cut all our er is our thirst for knowledge, and the throats for a little parsley, when you more we love, the more instinctive our have so much in your window? For heaven's sake run over and fetch some, or we shall all be murdered." With these words they laid hold of him, one pulling and another pushing, until they | drops with a quicker sympathy than got him fairly down stairs, he calling all the parched shrub in the sandy desert."

VOLUME 66. the way for the Capuchin to follow. What!" they said, "are you afraid of our eating him before you return with

the parsley? Finding there was no remedy, the doctor made the best of his way to his own house, tore up the parsley by its roots, and was back in less than a minute. But though short his stay, there was quite time enough, it appears, for Don Felix and all his household to have retired to rest, for the huge doors of the palace were fast locked and barred against his ingress. In vain did Don Ambrosio knock and knock, shouting and crying to the servants to open for the love of all the saints, bawling till he was quite hoarse that he had brought the parsley; but the ponderous portals remained firm on their inexorable hinges. Still Don Ambrosio, almost be side himself with rage and jealousy, con

tinued his cries and knockings. A full hour passed in this manner. At length the porter, a surly fellow, was heard behind the door, asking who dared to disturb his master at that unreasonable hour?

"It is I, Don Ambrosio. Open, as you hope to be saved. I have brought the parsley." "The parsley!" cried the other, in a tone of wonder.

"If you don't want the parsley, gasped out the supplicating son of Gaen, "at least give me my novice." "Your novice!" repeated the porter in a tone of still greater surprise. "This

must be a stratagem of thieves to effect an entrance, in order to plunder the palace. Holloa, there! bring me my Long did the desperate doctor besiege

the princely residence with exclamations, curses, and thundering raps at the door, in defiance of missiles, wet and dry. It was a plain case: "the neighbors all saw that poor Don Ambrosic had lost his senses.'

Finding how matters stood, the doc tor at length thought that his best plan would be to proceed to the Capitano de Grustizia. Late as it was, his importunity procured him admission. Hearing the strange tale of Don Ambrosio-who, still bent on preserving hissecret, never hinted that it was no Capuchin, but his ward, who was thus unlawfully detained—the magistrate, who is always a nobleman, resolved himself to accompany the doctor to the mansion of Don Felix, genceiving it to be one of his customary frolics. The capitano having narrated the complaint of Don Ambrosio, begged the other to give the Capuchin back to the poor man, that he

might return to his convent. A Capuchin," said Don Felix, in eigned surprise, "in my house! Don Ambrosia has lost his wits. The whole neighborhood can testify to the disturbance he has this evening made at my door. You are at liberty to search the house from the roof to the cellar; and if you find monk or friar, Capuchin or Carmelite, young or old, you may take him, and welcome; but if all this should turn out to be the effect of Don Ambroordered brain, it will only be charity to him, and a satisfaction to me to lodge him in the mad-house, for fear he should commit greater excesses .-Come, gentlemen, begin your examina-

Just then, a lady, superbly attired and beautiful as a houri, passed through the apartment. No sooner did the doctor behold her, than he said, pointing ut to her:

"There, there; that is the Capuchin! "Poor man!" said the capitano, cross ng himself. "Mistake a lady for a Capuchin! he must, indeed, be looked

Don Ambrosio was accordingly once hurried off to the hospital, where his vehement assertions and protestations being taken for the ravings of a leranged intellect, his professional brethren kindly consigned him to the straight-waistcoat, and soon, in reality, upped, bled, shaved, and blistered him out of his senses; which he would peraps never have recovered, had not his fair ward-now become the wife of the enamoured prince—considerately interfered in his behalf, and procured his

How Milton Spent the Day. At his meals he never took much

wine, or any other fermented liquos.

Although not fastidious in his food, yet

his taste seems to have been delicate

and refined, like hisother senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, but in his later years he retired every night at nine o'clock and lay till four in sumner and five in winter. If not then disposed to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then after breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise, for an hour, generally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterwards played on the organ or bass iol, and either sung himself, or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies until six, from which hour till eight he conversed with all who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobac-

co, and drank a glass of water; and afterwards retired to rest. Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth and recumbency of bed favorable to composition; and his wife said, before rising of a morn ing, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his, when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in

Spicy Grumbling.

winter.

"What is the use of living?" snarled a veteran grumbler the other day. "We are flogged for crying, when we are babies-flogged because the master is cross, when we are boys-obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve when we are men -to work still harder (and suffer something worse!) when we are husbandsand, after exhausting life and strength in the service of other people, die, and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of father's watch; and our wives—to catch somebody else."

- Coleridge, in oue of the most beautiful of similes, illustrates the pregnant sympathy: "The water-lily, in the midst of waters, opens its leaves and expands its petals, at the first pattering of the showes; and rejoices in the rainMiscellaneous.

Speech of Hon. Jeremiah 8. Black,

Delivered at Williamsport, Pa, Thurs day, September 28th, 1865. In the opening of his speech, Judge B. ave an account of party politics before the rganization which now calls itself Repuborganization which now calls itself Republican took its present name. At that time Democrats universally predicted, that if ever the Abolitionists got into power, they would destroy the harmony among the States, and either cause a permanent dissolution of the Union or deep make givil, war lution of the Union, or else make civil was lution of the Union, or else make civil war necessary to prevent it; both of which we regarded as among the worst of national calamities. In that opinion the Whigs fully concurred, and it was expressed by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and other public men of that school, as strongly as by anybody else. The Abolitionists themselves did not pretend to conceal their atagonism to the set interests of the country or their depretend to conceal their atagonism to the best interests of the country, or their determination to break up its tranquility.—Christianity was opposed to their schemes, and so was the Constitution. They denounced both. They habitually slandered in the most brutal manner all men who stood up for the principles on which the government was based. Washington, and the other founders of this republic, were spoken of as knaves, and John Brown, a thief, a murderer and a traitor, as soon as he made his appearance, was adopted as thief, a murderer and a traitor, as soon as he made his appearance, was adopted as their-model of every virtue. No insult was too low for them to cast upon the funda-mental law—no blasphemy too coarse to express their contempt for those precepts of the Bible which required obedience to es-tablished authority. All this was hard to bear, and it was made harder still by the known for that they were acting in conknown fact that they were acting in con-cert with the avowed enemies of American cert with the avowed enemies of American liberty and law on the other side of the Atlantic. Of course no considerable number of the American people entertained these sentiments. The vast mass of them were sincerely attached to their political institutions. They believed their government to be the best that could be invented for a coople in their circumstances and were people in their circumstances, and were not only willing, but determined, to save it subversion The Abolitionists were from subversion The Abolitionists were look upon generally as a gang of conspirators against the public peace—as fnoral monsters who acknowledged none of the obligations which bind man to his fellow man—as a set of criminals who came directly within Sir Michael Foster's definition of legal malice: "having hearts regardless of social duty and fatally bent upon doing mischief." For these reasons they doing mischief." For these reasons they were not only opposed, but detested and loathed. Nevertheless this nation was deloathed. Acceptneess this nation was de-livered up into their hands, and for four years they have been working their bloody-will upon it. How did it happen that a small body of men so justly despised by the masses of the people gould get the gov-ernment into their hands? Judge B. answered this question. It was

Judge B, answered this question. It was partly caused by an accidental division among the friends of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, but it was mainly brought about by fraud and false pretenses. The motive power of the Abolitionists was not philanthropy or benevolence or love for the negro, but hatred for the white man of the South. In New England it was easy to get this malignant passion into full operation. The Yankees had their reasons for intense dislike not only of the people who intense dislike not only of the people who lived in the far South, but also of those who had their homes in the Middle and Western had their homes in the Middle and Western States. In the first place, most of them were originally members of the old Federal party, and how they hated the Democracy (which they called the Virginia school) for driving them out into a long exile from office, may be understood by any one who will read the foul mischoods of their press and the still baser lies of their pulpit against. and the still baser lies of their pulpit aga lefferson Madison, Jackson and others Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and others. This was one grudge, but not the grudge that rankled most deeply. The embargo first, and afterwards the war of IS12, touched their pockets and deprived them of the power to make large fortunes at the expense of the national honor. By this cause they were so much exasperated that they engaged in a plot to dismember the Union, and would have broken it to pieces but for the battle of New Orleans and the peace of Ghent. Again: they wanted a great na-

Ghent. Again: they wanted a great na-tional bank, for certain reasons which af-fected their pecuniary interests; and it was a Southern President who pronounced such a corporation incompatible with the public interest and contrary to the Consti-tution. In later times they de-manded a protective tariff, which should be high enough to increase the profits of their high enough to increase the profits of thei factories two or three hundred per cent, be yond what they could make in an open mar ket. The South led in opposition to this system of high duties, the West was con system of high duties, the West was converted, the tariff was reduced to a revenue standard, and the Yankee was obliged to to content himself with lower prices. All this roused the natural malevolence of their hearts and prepared them for anything which promised the gratification at once of hatred and rapacity. Judge, B. supposed nobody was simple enough to believe that the hard-hearted, cruel and selfish breed of men who whipped Quaker women, hung men who whipped Quaker women, hung he Baptists and refused all aid to their suf-

the Baptists and refused all aid to their suf-fering country when a foreign enemy had it by the throat, could be started on a cru-sade of mere romantic benevolence toward a body of strange negroes. But by appealing to their venality and their malice, the Abolitionists got them easily enough. The New England States coming over, that gave them a vote, which, in a Presidential election closely contested between other parties, was a balance of between other parties, was a balance of power. They could then go into the field and bid for the politicians of the minority party. The first live Abolitionist Judge B ever saw had told him that this was their ever saw had told him that this was their programme, and that it was certain of success, for the politicians sought nothing but place and patronage; and therefore an offer to give them the jobs, contracts, and offices of the Federal Government, would make them profess Abolition principles whether they believed them or not.

By such means the small and unprincipled the state of the contract of th

By such means the small and unprincipled and who cursed the Constitution and blas-blemed Christianity—habitually slandered he best men of the country—and sung nymns of praise to the memory of a common thief—became the great power of this nation, and they have been preying upon it for four years has!

for four years past.

They-came into power, and civil war, anarchy, spoliation and bloodshed came along with them, as all wise men predicted it would. Nobody doubts that if the Demo-crats had succeeded in electing either of their candidates in 1860, the career of the crats had succeeded in electing either of their candidates in 1860, the career of the country would still have been onward and upward, as it was for seventy-four years before. It is equally undeniable that if the Abolitionists, or any similar party, had got possession of the government thirty or forty years earlier, public ruin would have been the consequence.

the consequence.

behind it certain results, besides the eman-cipation of the Southern negroes. We have of dollars, and we have lost half a million of our best men killed and crippled. of our best men killed and crippled. Upon the Southern half of our country the effects have been infinitely more disastrous. They have been totally cut to pieces—their towns burnt, their fields ravaged—their whole country covered with blood and ashes. A revolution has been wrought among them such as no people ever saw before—a revolution that has broken up the whole framework of seciety—which is felt in every work of society-which is felt in every work of society—which is let in every farm—by men, women and children—by all classes and colors—for the blacks have suffered even more than the whites—a million of the former having perished in the horrible

process. The altered condition of things imposes new duties and raises new questions. Of course, we look to the general welfare and the future peace of the whole country. We must make our re-union with the South as useful to ourselves as we can consistently with justice to them. How this shall be accomplished in a point to which the public with justice to them. From this shall be accomplished is a point to which the public attention is just now very strongly drawn. The Democracy and the Abolitionists have taken up their several positions and have defined them unmistakably.

Democrats do not see how they can ren Democrats do not see how they can ren-der any positive or material aid to the Southern people. To the question what help shall be given them, we answer, none; they must help themselves; they must re-habilitate their own society, reorganize their own industry, and regenerate their own country, for they alone can do it. And they can not do it unless they have a govern-ment of law which will protect life liberty ment of law, which will protect life, liberty ment of law, which will protect life, liberty and property, while they are about it. What sort of a government shall they have? Can there be two answers to that interrogatory? Not from the lips of a Democrat. We deal only in a government of one kind, and that is the old Constitution, which you have all seen with the name of George Washington signed at the foot of it. We Washington signed at the foot of it. would give them this because we are sworn would give them this because we are sworn to administer no other to any community within our jurisdiction, or under our power, and any policy not sanctioned by it must have perjury for its corner-stone. Besides, we supposed that the restoration of this Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it to their just supremacy throughout the whole country was the object of the property of the pr throughout the whole country was the object of the war, we know it to be the jonly legitimate object for and which such a war could have been waged. If that be not the result of the war, then it is a most ignominious failure. It is something worse than a failure; it is the most stupendous swindle that ever was perpetrated. The Abolitionists themselves, when they called on the people

for blood and money to prosecute the war, declared that its purpose was to vindicate the constitution and laws and compel obedience to them. We were told this in every form, official and unofficial—in the proclamation of the President when the first call was made for seventy-five thousand menin solemn resolutions passed through Congress—in despatches and orders from the departments—and in one of the resolutions passed at Baltimore, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated the last time, it was declared that the war was to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in the Southern States. If they now say that the success acquired in this way is to be used for other purposes, and the Constitution shall not be restored, they confess that they have obtain

estored, they confess that they have obtained four thousand millions of dollars and a ed four thousand millions of dollars and a half million of lives, upon false pretenses. If any individual would get five dollars from his neighbor upon pretences equally false, nothing but a perversion of law and justice could save him-from coudign punishment as a criminal. To deny the paramount au-thority of the Constitution now, in the face-of these facts, is to break the faith which or these facts, is to oreast the and winds holds the moral world together. Our theory is very simple. We always averred, (and so did our opponents for the matter of that,) that the ordinance of secession were mere nullities, that the States were legally, still in the Union—that the rebellion consisted i the determination of individuals to resi the execution of the Federal laws-that ou the execution of the Federal laws—that our war was against these individuals and could not be levied against the States as States, without treating them as a foreign power, and thus recognizing the constitutional right of secession, and if we acknowledged that right, we took from under our feet the only ground we could stand on in making any war at all. The General Government is according its laws acts upon individuals n executing its laws acts upon individual ust as a State Government doés. In sup ing an insurrection, the one does not a war upon a county, nor the other a State.

upon a State.

In these views of the universal Democracy I am glad to say that the President of the United States does most heartily concur. When I give you this assurance you are n to understand me as speaking from rumor or report, or common fame-I know where of I affirm If that distinguished gentle of I amrm. If that distinguished genterman were standing here he would express the same opinions, only in language far more forcible, vigorous and clear. He has not given up one inch of the high ground he took when he was a Senator, before the war broke out. It may reasonably be expected else that a very large number of pected, also, that a very large number of the men who have heretofore called them-selves "Republicans" will find themselves

selves "Republicans" will find themselves with us, since they campot act against us without grossly violating the faith which they have often pledged.

But the Abolition party proper is against us as a unit. The man who leads them in Congress, and out of doors, as he has always led whatever party he belonged to, expresses his will, and they must obey his dictation. his will, and they must obey his dictation. He propounded his doctrine, the other day, in a State ('onvention, and not a man was nd to resist him; he announced it elseound to resist him; he announced it ensemblers, and it was received by his followers with universal applause; it has been echoed back already by his disciples in Massachusetts. The utterances of Mr. Stevens are the deliverances of his party. Let us see what the receivers.

what they propose. There can be no doubt that their interests as mere partisans are wholly adverse to the peace of the country. Their prosperity as a political organization has always depended. and does now depend, on the amount of exasperation and ill blood which they can keep up between the sections. They know and they expressly admit that the entire harmony and union of the States, no matter on what terms it might be approximated. harmony and union of the States, no matter on what terms it might be accomplished, would be fatal to their ascendency. They would meet any calamity rather than face the horrors of perfect peace; because in time of perfect peace they could not exist as a party any more than the functions of animal life could go on under an exhausted receiver. They are therefore, very sincer and devont They are, therefore, very sincere and devout when they pray God that the Union may not be restored, and now since slavery is

not be restored, and now since slavery is abolished, they are as industrious as ever in finding other causes of quarrel. They propose to hold the Southern States in absolute bondage. They would not gov-ern them at all, for government implies haw of some kind. The Southern people reference to the Constitution, or to any law, State or national. They must have no voice in the regulation of their federal duties, or in the administration of their local affairs. in the administration of their local affairs. When they laid down their arms it is to be deemed and taken that they submitted not to the Government of the United States, that is to the Constitution and laws, but to the mere will of the dominant party in the North. They shall have no representation in Congress and no vote for President. They are not only to be denied all political articles but their natural right to life and rivileges, but their natural right to life and roperty, which the Declaration of Inde-endence declares to be inalienable, will so be taken from them. With regard to also be taken from them. With regard to life, Mr. Stevens says he has not yet made up his mind how many are to die, but when he does come to a conclusion on that subject we may expect the slaughter to begin. What form it will take we are not told, executive the vicinity are not to have in What form it will take we are not told, ex-cept that the victims are not to have a ju-dicial trial; that is scouted as a mere absurdity. Those who are spared will be monuments of mercy, and those who are killed are to be killed because they have no killed are to be killed because they have no right to their lives. As to the right of property, that is clean entirely out of the question, and is not acknowledged for a moment. The Chancellor of their Exchequer has actually sat down and calculated how much of their lands and goods he will take, and what the relies of them will be. We suppose it

the value of thein will be. He cyphers it up to three thousand millions of dollars! All this property is to be taken without any reference to the personal guilt or innocence of the individual owners. That is palpable of the individual owners. That is palpable on the face of the proposition itself. A man who owns two hundred acres of land, or has personal property worth ten thousand dollars, shall be stripped of his all, but his neighbor, who has less, may keep what he has, and may be guilty, and the other innocent, or both may be guilty, or both inno ent, but that is not the question; the value cent, but that is not the question; the value of their respective estates is the only inquiry that is made. Why this distinction? I declare I don't know, unless it be that one is worth robbing, and the other is not.— Women and children, Mr. Stevens says, may be driven into exile. Aye! That they may, and robbed into the bargain. An orphan six months old, if it comes within this rule, will not be sared—they may take the rule, will not be spared—they may take the clothes off its little body, and the spoon it is fed with. Why? Not because the child has committed any sin, but because it happens to be the legal heir to property of such value that the Abolitionists cannot forego the ue that the Abolitionists cannot forego the temptation to appropriate it. Suppose a widow to become the object of their delicate attentions. They do not inquire into her history, even so far as to ascertain what her "sympathics" were during the war. But they take an inventory of her furniture, when her liver they called the state of the stat

they take an inventory of her furniture, value her live stock, count her spoons, examine her dresses, and if their value can be figured up to ten thousand dollars, they chase to be hers by virtue of Abolition arithmetic. Or they send a surveyor out, with compass and chain, to measure her land, and if, by any means, he can run in two hundred acres, the investigation is ended. She may take her children and go into exile, if she can manage to travel without money; if not, she can starve. lie, if she can manage we have money; if not, she can starve.

Of course, I do not pretend to find any words in the English language which will be morality of this measure.

words in the English language which will characterize the morality of this measure. It is simply a proposal to organize and maintain a band of men to violate the sixth commandment—to plunder a defenceless people in a time of profound peace under the patronage of the Federal Government. When you recollect by whom and how this proposition is made it becomes a melanproposition is made, it becomes a melan-choly evidence of the extent to which a choly evidence of the extent to which a people can be demoralized by civil war. It is advocated in public by men who are seeking the favor of the people, and paraded as a fundamental article in the creed of a political party. No doubt they think they can gain popularity and win votes by it. If they do, they must believe the public morals to be thoroughly debauched.

This comes of making a saint out of John

This comes of making a saint out of John Brown. President Johnson, in a speech which he made in 1860, said in substance: (I which he made in 1860, said in substance (I do not profess to give his words) that the character of a people might be learned from gods they adored; the Abolitionists worship ped a thief, and the worshippers would, of necessity, be the imitators of his moral qualities. They have got on more rapidly than the President supposed they would. Brown concealed his designs or cautiously whispered them into the ear ofhis acco

on a scale so grand that his thefts seem like mere petty larceny by comparison.

The legal theory on which their scheme is based, is as absurdly false as the scheme itself is indecent and shameless. They do not stultify themselves by asserting that they find any warrant for it in the Constitution. Nor do they get it in the war power; for that power, according to their own loose definition of it, is grounded in military necessity and must coase of course when the war ceases. But they allege that the Southern States went legally out of the Union, have been out ever since, are out now, and must stay out notwithstanding all that was expended in trying to keep them in. They are conquered aliens. The attitude of the Northern and Southern States toward one another is in Southern States toward one another is in their view no other than that of two sepa

as they say it does, that the inhabitants of the conquered territory have lost all their rights of private property? May they be plundered after the war is over? No; by the law of nature, by the law of nations, by the public law of the world, the private property of the conquered people is as sacred as it was before; the laws that protect it are undisturbed; and whosever steals it it are undisturbed; and whosoever steals it ommits precisely the same crime that he

commits precisely the same crime that he would be guilty of if no war had ever been made. It is the duty of the conquering party to provide for the security of this right, and it is the universal practice of all civilized and Christian countries to do so; you cannot find an example to the contrary without going back to the depths of barbarism. No nation can now make war upon another, subdue it and after it is disarred and now-No nation can now make war upon another, subdue it and after it is disarmed and powerless, deliver the inhabitants up to be sack ed and pillaged, without bringing upon the head of the offender the executions of the

Even in time of open and flagrant war, private property is held to be sacred. One belligerent party make take the public property of the other, to cripple the compared of the other, to cripple the compared of the other, to cripple the compared to the other of the other of the other of the other othe so be taken as a lawful prize, if found on anso be taken as a lawful prize, it found on the high seas. But no such prizes can be made on land, the goods or lands of the peo-ple found within the invaded territory are not to be taken for the mere purpose of gain. This rule is often violated on one exuse or another, such as the necessity of aking supplies, the difficulty of restrainps, or the right of retaliation. But

he very fact that apologies are made, proves what the sense of the world is concerning what the selection with its concerning the rule. If it be true that private property cannot be taken when war is raging, I would surely be a most unpardonable atrocity to take it afterwards. There are but two instances in modern history where a government has in time of war deliberately ordered the destruction or capture of private property throughout a largedistrict,one was theorder given by Lou-

vois, the French Minister under Louis XIV., to devastate the Palatinate; the other excuse given for both these acts was that the governments committing them gained thereby certain military advantages which otherwise they could not have had. I do not believe it will be accepted by either God or man, though it may be some pulliation of the horrible cruelty inflicted. But the Abolitionists propose to issue their order without a military reason of any kind, in a time of profound peace to organize a in a time of profound peace, to organize a regular system of pillage over a country nearly as large as all Europe. If if were carried out as proposed, the blackest na-tional crime that history has yet recorded would look beside this one like an act of

es it promise as a mere matter of What will we gain by it in money The amount to be plundered is three thousand millions of dollars. To maintain the necessary number of agents and an army large enough to back them would probably cost about one thousand millions per annum. Mr. Stevens does not propose to reduce the public expenses below five hundred millions. Even according to his own account the sum received will be his own account the sum received will be spent in six years. But the expenses would really be twice as great and the expenses would

eally be twice as great, and the returns of clunder would be little or nothing. You an easily see how cheating would be done can easily see how cheating would be done both ways. The property of the Southern people could not be landed over to the Treasury in kind. The lands and borses and cattle and other goods must be sold and converted into money or greenbacks.—What man is silly enough to believe that this would be honestly done? Only tree days are a garne to my kingle. two days ago a case came to my knowledge in which a plantation in Louisiana had been sold on account of the on account of the ana had been sold on account of the United States for nine thousand dollars; it was known to be worth three hundred and fifty thousand as well as one dollar is worth another. About two-and-a-half per cent. of its value went to the public use and the balance into the pockets of the agents that managed the affair. You all know how an Abolition general took sixty thousand dol-Abolition general took sixty thousand dol-lars in gold and pretended that he had taken it for the United States-but the Treasury

renny a court of it. That same or

never saw a cent of it. I not same general is a violent and noisy supporter of Mr. Stevens' plan and would probably be employed in carrying it out. I could not enumerate, and none of us can conceive, the ten thousand devices that would be employed to put this property into the possession of prigate parties, without cost to them. sion of private parties, without cost to them. Who would bid for it? Not Southern men; for they are to be impoverished utterly, and even if they could command the means of ourchasing back their own property, they ould not hold it, for those equif not hold it, for those who took it does first time might take it again. The greedy speculators would flock there like vultures and make themselves a close corporation. If the agents of the Government were as honest as Aristides, they could not get a market for their wares. But would not the narget for their wares. But would not magents send home the watches, jewelry, paintings, pianos, and other portable property without accounting for it? And would they not be in partnership with the bidders, and in combination with one another to and in combination with one another to reduce the price of everything that was sold? Would not general corruption and dishon-esty be the necessary outgrowth of the prin-ciple which lies at the foundation of the whole measure? When one party employs another to rob a third one, how can the agent be expected to understand the moral

agent be expected to understand the moral difference between keeping the proceeds bimself and handing them over to his principal? There is no difference. When the property is once taken from the true owner, one man has as good a right to it as another. Of the three thousand millions which Mr. Stephens proposes to take nobody but a simpleton would expect to see five per cent. come into the Treasury. In a single year, an honest and fair and equal system of taxation would get twice that amount out of the Southern States, and the goose which lays the golden egg would still be alive. But we must give the South the benefit of a legal government for another reason, far more weighty than any consideration of mere pucuniary interest. If justice, according to law, be not administered to them, we cannot have it either. If they are to be mere slaves, we can not possibly be free. Mr. slaves, we can not possibly be free. Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, in the canvass of Seward and Mr. Lincoin, in the canvass of 1860, and before it, repeatedly said that African slavery must be abolished in the South, or established in the North—the States must all be slave or all free; they could not be half slave and half free. This was said concerning the local institutions of separate States, and doubtless it was a gross fallary, as a long experience had proved plainly

as a long experience had proved plainly enough. But it is undoubtedly true when enough. But it is undoubtedly true when applied to the direct action of the General Government upon the white people of the Union. We cannot have one government, common to all the States and Territories, and the common to all the States and Territories. unlimited authority of an Asiatic King ove the South will not be, and cannot be, tied up by constitutional restrictions in the North No my friends, if it is Poland for them, i must be Russia for us, and Siberia for both

must be Russia for us, and Special for solo of us, whenever it shall please our Abolition masters to send us there. We must be all slaves or all freemen. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not objecting to any amount of severity within the law which the Federal authority may see fit to inflict upon those individuals who have offended the law. It is not mercy to the criminal, but justice to the innocen-

to the criminal, but justice to the innocent that we are asking.

A word now on negro suffrage. The Democracy oppose it now, as in all past time. If the white race is to be humiliated by sneaking behind the negro and getting him to govern us, it shall not be said that we consented to it. The Abolitionists, on the contrary, are fully for it, and though some of them hesitate to avow it there can ome of them hesitate to avow it, there car some of their nesitate to a to a figure of the no question that it is one of their mos cherished projects.

They propose to accomplish their purpose

cherished projects.

They propose to accomplish their purpose by using the power of the General Government to force it upon the States where the people oppose it and the laws forbid it.—

Now we know and they know and every body else knows, that the Federal Government is no power authorities in rediance. body else knows, that the Federal Government has no power, authority or jurisdiction whatever over the subject, and that no Federal officer could take a single step in their direction without violating the Constitution which he is sworn to support.—This, in the mind of a Democrat, is conclusive; but such an argument is literally thrown away upon the Abolitionists. Perthrown away upon the Abolitionists. Perhaps, indeed, they like the thing all the better for being unconstitutional. Let us consider the other reasons.

sider the other reasons.

We oppose negro suuffrage, not from any predjudice or ill-feeling against them, for we have none, and will have none, as long as they remain in the places to which nature and the laws of the country have assigned them. But this government was made by our ancestors, the white' men of the country, and transmitted to us in regular course of descent. When the negro demands possession of it, whether in whole or part, it is the right and duty, of every white man to answer him as Ahab was answered when he wanted Naboth's vineyard for a garden of herbs: "God forbid that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

We refuse to give up this inheritance, not we retuse to give up this inheritance, not merely because it is ours, but because we know that if we gave it to negroes it would be utterly spoiled. Not many races of men have shown themselves fit for the high duties of governing a great country, and it is vain to deny that the negro has less of that

capacity than any other that ever wore the human shape. Equality, political or social, would not elevate him; it would only drag us down. To invest him with our rights would make him no richer, for he could not use them; but it would make us poor in-

But the Abolitionists insist that every human being has a national right to vote, merely because he is a human being, and irrespective of all other considerations; therefore the right must be conceded to the negroes without asking whether they are fit to exercise it or not. This is their axionegroes without asking whether they are fit to exercise it or not. This is their axio-matic principle. It is about as true as the profound remark of Dogberry, that "reading and writing comes by nature, but to be well favored is a gift of fortune."

well favored is a gift of fortune."

No man has a natural right to participate in the public affairs of a State, whether as a voter or an officer. It is a conventional privilege provided in the organization of the Government. "The divine right of kings to govern wrongly" is a doctrine long ago exploded; but here we have it revived by the Abolitionists for the benefit of the negro.

In some countries the supreme power of In some countries the supreme power of the State is placed in the hands of a single person. In others a small number is select ed from the mass and all authority confider considered with reference to the whole population. Those who vote here have the ulation. Those who vote here have the power, not by any law of nature, but be cause the founders of our government be-leved, as we believe, that it is safer in the

hands that hold it than it would be if the number was either smaller or greater. A government where every human being has a right to vote would be such a monstrous absurdity that nobody outside of a mad house ever thought of it

house ever thought of it.

Here in Pennsylvania the right of suffrage goes about as far as anywhere else; and yet not one-sixth of the population are electors. We exclude not only negroes but all foreigners, all persons under the age of twenty-one, all paupers, and all who have not paid taxes. Five-sixths of the population are kept away from the ballot-box as incompetent; and of the other sixth a bare majority. tent; and of the other sixth a bare majority or one-twelfth, controls all the political terests of the other eleven-twelfths. Before it can be shown that the excluded classes ought to be admitted, it must be proved that women, and children, and convicts and negroes; and lunaties and paupers, and un-naturalized foreigners, would govern us more wisely and honestly than we are now

The advocates of the divine right of negroes The advocates of the divine right of negroes to govern wrough do not pretend that their special favorites are at all competent, mentally or morally, to decide the great questions which in this country are often settled by the votes of the primary electors. Chief Justice Chase, after his tour to the South, made a speech at Dartmouth College, in which he is reported to have said that the negroes were ignorant of the difference benegroes were ignorant of the difference be ween meum and teum. Such was the con dition of their morality. As to intellectual capacity, the utmost he claimed for them was not that they could give a reason for their votes, or even tell one ticket from another, but if a ticket was put in their hands they could carry it to the polling place and put it in. Mr. Winter Davis, who is also a burning and a shining light in the same poourning and a shining light in the same po litical church, answered the objection to the negro's incapacity by saying, at Chicago: "It is not intelligence we want; it is numers." This reduces the whole measure in unate negroes'

tunate negroes?

I hope you have the "charity which believeth all things, endureth all things, and thinketh no evil." But do you not find it difficult, with all your Christian virtues, tresist the conviction that the Abolitionists are playing the hypocrite when they pre-tend to think that the right of suffrage is tend to think that the right of suffrage is such a sacred thing it never ought to be withheld from any human being? Their whole history contradicts them. If they were sincere, they certainly would not de-prive white men of the privilege; for they have not yet got so far along as to deny that white man is a human being. But when have they omitted the opportunity to trample upon a white man's right of suf-frage, guarded though it be by the Constitriage, guarded though it be by the Coistitution and the laws? When did they make an apportionment bill in this State that was disregard of popular right? Take the present apportionment and to simplify the case still further, take two camples lying side by side, in the same Senatorial disside by side, in the same Senatorial dis-trict—Chester and Montgomery. The latter has eighteen thousand taxable inhabitants, and the former only sixteen thousand. Five and the former only sixteen thousand. Five representatives were divided between them, by giving three to the smaller county and two to the larger one, in flat deflance of the Constitution. In Maryland they have taken the State government entirely out of the hands of the people by means of brute force. In Kentucky, if a white human being goes to an election he finds the pace surrounded by Abolition officers, with companies of armed soldiers under their command; as soon as they ascertain that he does not insoon as they ascertain that he does not in

soon as they ascertain that he does not in-tend to vote their ticket, they order him off the ground, and if he refuses to go, he is stabbed or shot. And this is fully approved by all that set of politicians who profess to believe that voting is a sacred, natural, God-given right. Sometimes negro suffrage is advocated on the score of Christian benevolence and phi-Sometimes negro suffrage is advocated on the score of Christian benevolence and philanthropy. This is the special whine of the Abolition priesthood. But every word and act which spring from their real impulses prove them to be remorseless and cruel in the last degree. When you see one of them standing up in the pulpit to gloat over the sufferings of women and children—denying the peaceful doctrines of "the Lord that bought him," and proclaiming John Brown a saint, a martyr—calling aloud for more military commissions and more plunder—and then when he suddenly stops his howl for blood, turns up the white of his eyes and protests that his piety and humanity is terribly wounded because negroes; cannot vote—what is all this but the mere cant of a disgusting and shameless hypocrisy?

Gems of Thought.

Man is the subject of sympathy, and not the slave of self-love. Punctually.-A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of

doubtful credit. Wisdom and folly .- He is not thoroughly wise who can't play the fool on Noble Act.—The greatest cumning is to

have none at all. Small Debts .- Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom

of a hill he cannot ascend. Dissimulation.—Dissimulation in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age; its appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame. Gratitude and Generosity.-Whenever er you find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, take it for granted that there would be as much generosity if he were a rich one.

As DEACON A, on an extreme y cold morning in old times, was riding by the house of neighbor B---- the latter was chopping wood. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horseman made demonstrations of pass. ing on, when his neighbor detained him with-

'Don't be in a hurry, Deacon. Wouldn't you like a glass of old Jamaica,

"Thank you, kindly," said the old rentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount, with all the deliberation ecoming a deacon, "I don't care if I

"Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, Deacon," said the neighbor, "I merely asked for information. We haven't drop in the house."

Against the Current.

A waggish chap, whose vixen wife by drowning lost her precious life called out his neighbors all around, and told em that his spouse was drowned, and, in spite of search could not be found. He knew, he said, the very nook, where she had tumbled in the brook, and he had dragged along the shore, above the nlace a mile or more.

"Above the place?" the people cried: why what dy'e mean?" The man replied-"Of course you don't suppose I'd go

and waste the time to look below? I've known the woman quite a spell, and learnt her fashions tol'ble well; alive or dead she'd go, I swow, against the current anyhow

Speech of Major-General Slocum at Syra-Its Views of the War and of Some of the Generals—Emphatic Approval of Pres-ident Johnson's Policy as the Only Practical Course to be Adopted.

After alluding to the great events of the var General Slocum said: The only impediment has now been re noved which has heretofore prevented us from having a true Union—one of interes rom having a true Union—or

from having a true Union—one of interest and feeling as well as of law. I believe the Union is how permanently established, and that as a people we are soon to enter upon a brilliant career. Whether this career is to commence at once, or be deferred twenty or thirty years, depends very much upon the course pursued by the general government towards the Southern States. If the general government is to assume powers which it has never before claimed to possess, and is to attempt to decide who shall be entitled to the elective franchise in certain States—if it is to continue to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Southern States Repairs military of the milder States. States, keeping military officers in the mids of their people, to act as judges in all case of dispute between different classes of citi

tens—then the dawn of peace and prosperi-y is yet far in the distance. The issue it he recent war was on the right of secession—the Southern States contending for the right, and declaring coercion upon the par f the general government to be a violation of their legal and constitutional rights. The general government, on the other hand, as-sumed that no such right existed, and treat-ed the pretended secession as a revolt of a sumed that no such right existed, and treated the pretended secession as a revolt of a portion of the citizens of those States. The triumph of the government has decided the question, and it will never again be made an issue unless we now voluntarily reverse the decrease. he decree. If we now say to the States, you have been out of the Union and

States, you have been out of the Union and thereby lost your Constitutional rights as States, we certainly recognize the very principle for which the South has been contending. But I am opposed to all these measures for interference in the domestic affairs of those States, not only because I believe we have no constitutional right to interfere, but because I believe it will be unwise, impolitic and unjust to do sa—leading to far greater and unjust to do so—leading to far greater evils than we would correct. One of the results of the recent war has been the sudresults of the recent war has been the sudden emancipation of four millions of slaves. Of these at least one and a half millions are either children without parents upon whom they can depend for support, or old and infirm people, having no children upon whom they can lean. Of the remaining two and half millions not one in a thousand can read:

they can lean. Of the remaining two and half millions not one in a thousand can read; half millions not one in a thousand can read; none of them possess land. All have here-tofore labored only by compulsion, and, of course, have not acquired habits of industry or economy. They are now in a land which had just been desolated by civil war. The policy to be adopted towards them is a question which should engage the best minds in the country. In the solution of the question differences of online must, of question differences of opinion must, of course, be anticipated. The plan of coloni-zation has been proposed, and has many ad-vocates. I believe it to be impracticable and unwise. In their present state of ignor-anceand indolence their condition as a colony

anceand indolence their condition as a colony would be infinitely worse than that from which they have just been removed. They need the example and aid of the white race, and the States where they now are, need their labor. The two races will remain associated, and the great mass of the negroes will remain in the Southern States. These States now come forward and accept the total abolition of slavery as one of the results of the war. In their State constitutions, which are now being remodelled, every State will acknowledge this fact, and will insert an article prohibiting slavery henceforth and forever. Having done this, they claim all the rights guaranteed to them they claim all the rights guaranteed to them v the constitution—the right of deciding who among their own citizens shall be en-titled to the elective franchise, and the right three to the elective franchise, and the right of controlling their own domestic affairs.— Shall they be allowed these privileges, or shall the general government, in violation of repeated declarations as to its purposes in prosecuting the war, assume control of

living issue between the great political par-ties of the day. The democratic party with entire unanimity, declares in favor of allowing to every State the exercise shall pass such laws as they may deem proper for their education and support. A large portion of the opposite party favors having the general government assume control of these matters, butthening our people with these matters, burthening our people with the support of a million paupers, and complicating us in the settlement of questions with which we have no constitutional right to meddle. The arguments used to convince Northern people that it is the duty of the general government to assume this great responsibility, while the States are willing and desirous of relieving the government from it, are based, first, upon the assumption that as soon as the government with draws its protection great cruelties will be

tion that as soon as the government withdraws its protection great cruelties will be
inflicted upon the blacks, and secondly, that
the States will at once pass laws reducing
the race again to a condition but little better than a state of slavery. I have never
believed that all the humane and kindly
impulses, implanted by nature in the hear
of man were confined to a particular section
of country. I firmly believe that the sight
of human suffering calls forth as much sympathy in one section of our country as in of human suffering calls forth as much sympathy in one section of our country as in another, and I do not fear that a course of systematic cruelty will ever be practised in any section of this country towards any of God's creatures. That it will be found necessary to pass laws for the government of the blacks I do not doubt. Laws must be passed to provide for the maintenance of the old and infirm and for the support and education of the young.—
That isolated cases of injustice in the treatment of the blacks will occur, I do not doubt: that some unwise laws may be doubt; that some unwise laws may be

doubt; that some univise laws may be passed is not improbable; but I am confident less injustice will be done the blacks, as well as the whites, if the matter is left in the hands of those most deeply interested. The labor of the black man is an absolute necessity in every Southern State. Now that he is free self-interest will prompt the men hecessify invery Southern state. Now make his free, self-interest will prompt the men of the South to endeavor to make him a cheerful and willing laborer. Having acknowledged his freedom, humanity, pa triotism and self-interest will combine to triousm and self-interest will combine to induce the statesmen of the South to adopt such laws with reference to the negro as will be best calculated to promote his in-terest and the interests of society. But sup-pose that, distrusting the Southern people, we take into our own hands the appalling teak of regulating the relations between the task of regulating the relations bety

task of regulating the relations between the employer and employee—the task of providing for the indigent, educating the young, and compelling all to labor who are able but indisposed to do so. Aside from the heavy burdens it will impose upon usaside from the contentions and bitterness to which it will give rise in Congress and among our people—shall we not be likely to commit as many errors—to perpetrate as many acts of injustice—as would be perpetrated under the State authorities? Look at the working of the institution now in at the working of the institution now in operation for regulating the affairs of the freedmen. You often read accounts in the

freedmen. You often read accounts in the newspapers as to the condition of affairs in certain localities. You are informed about the prosperous condition of a few schools established for the benefit of negro children—of the readiness with which they learn their letters, and of the ardor with which they sing patriotic airs. According to some of these accounts the negro with which they sing patriotic airs. According to some of these accounts the negro children are far superior to your own; they mutter the alphabet in their sleep and spend most of their waking hours in invoking blessings on the head of Gen. Saxton and other distinguished public men. To many I presume this is pleasant reading matter, and it may serve to convince some people the great problem is already solved—that through the efforts of Saxton and his co-laborers four millions of ignorant and degradthrough the enors of Saxion and his co-laborers four millions of ignorant and degraded beings are to be suddenly elevated, and to become educated, refined and patriotic members of society. You seldom hear of the numerous cases where the freedmen have laid claims to the lands of their former masters, and have quietly informed them that they hold title under the United States masters, and have quietly informed them that they hold title under the United States government, and have persistently refused to do anything but eat, loiter and sleep They fail to tell you of the cases where jus They fail to tell you of the cases where just as the harvest was to commence, every hand has suddenly disappeared from the place, leaving the laborers of a year decay in the field. They fail to tell you of great bands of colored people who leave their former homes and congratulate in the cities and villages, or settle on a plantation without permission from the owner seek-

cities and villages, or settle on a plantation without permission from the owner, seeking only food, and utterly careless of the future. On the very day that I left Vicksburg a poor woman came to me with a complaint that at least fifty negroes, not one of whom she had ever before seen, had settled on her farm and were eating the few stores she had laid aside for winter use.—
Our sympathics are due to white as yell as

stores she had laid aside for winter use.—
Our sympathies are due to white as well as to the black race, though we have no constitutional right to control either. The difficulties surrounding this question can only be met and overcome by practical men. It is an easy matter to theorize on the subject; to point out the evils likely to result from the policy adopted by the President; but it will be found far more difficult to suggest any other method not likely to result in still greater evils. General Howard, who stands at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, is a man of great purity of character, and will never sustain a system which he does not think productive of good; and yet, after carefully observing the operations of that bureau, I am convinced that more

Administrators' notices,
Assignees' notices,
Auditors' notices,
Auditors' notices,
Other "Notices, 'ten lines, or less
three times,... evil than good will result from perpetuating

it after the States have adopted constitutions prohibiting slavery. Each State is placed in charge of an assistant commissioner. It is made the duty of the department commander to detail such officers and soldiers as these assistant commissioners may require in the discharge of their duties. All questions between whites and blacks are to be adjudicated by an officer or agent of the bureau. This, of course, requires that one officer or agent shall be stationed in each county, or at least that they shall be so distributed between the races as to be accessible to all the inhabitants. These gentlemen who are to act as judges in matters of difference between the races are usually lieutenants sethe States have tween the races are usually lieutenants se-lected from the regiments on duty in the State. Each judge, lieutenant or agent, as State. Each judge, lieutenant or agent, as you may please to term him, has his guard, and each guard its commissary establishment. The news of his arrival in any section of the country spreads with wonderful rapidity. A negro has a grievance against his employer or some other white negron.

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one year, usiness Cards, five lines or less, one

rapidity. A negro has a grievance against his employer or some other white person; he enters his complaint, and the judge or lieutenant orders the white man or white lady to appear before him and confront his or her accuser. The usual forms adopted in our courts of justice to ascertain the facts in the case are discarded. In some cases the accused is at once released; in others he is tined twenty, fifty or a hundred dollars. The judge collects the fine and usually forwards it to his superior, to be used in defraving the expenses of the instiusually forwards it to his superior, to be used in defraying the expenses of the institution. The negro goes home, stopping at each plantation and detailing the particulars of the case to other freedmen. Halfthe negroes in that section are at once seized with a desire to see the Yankee military judge, and to see how their old masters or mistresses would act on being brought before him. Complaints are made against the kindest and best people in the country. The immediate result is despondency and anger on the part of the whites, discontent and insolence on the part of the blacks. Here is a young man from a Northern State, not educated as a judicial officer and often not possessing a single qualification for the discharge of such duties, upon whom devolve greater responsibilities than devolve upon the Justices of our Supreme Courts; for he

greater responsibilities than devolve upon the Justices of our Supreme Courts; for he and clerk; and from his decision it is seldom an appeal can be made, I my remarks upon this bureau I do not wish to reflect upon any of the officers connected with it. Generally they are correct and sincere men and are doing wish to reflect upon any of the of-ficers connected with it. Generally they are earnest and sincere men, and are doing all in their power to make it successful. is of the system I speak. I contend that it is so utterly foreign to the principles by is so utterly foreign to the principles by which our people have been governed that it cannot continue. And yet it appears to be the only method that can be devised for regulating these matters, providing the task of regulating them is to devolve upon the control covernment. During the past he general government. During the pas few months I have enjoyed good opportuni ties for studying the character and disposi-tion of the freedmen and of the workings of he organization designed to protect them. have become fully convinced that the

In have become fully convinced that the policy adopted by the President of leaving to the respective States the entire control of their local affairs is the only safe policy that can be adopted. You have been told by one of the journals of this city that I was much annoyed at the action of the President with regard to the organization of the Mississippi militia, and this was one of the causes that induced me to resign my commission in the army, and accept a nomination for civil office. As my letter consenting to accept such a nomination was written prior to the action of the President on that question, and as one of the conditions of my acceptance was the endorsement of the policy of the President, this statement seems now unworthy of notice. Regarding my position in the of notice. Regarding my position in th army—as I have always done—simply a army—as I have always done—simply as that of a soldier bound to obey all orders received from superiors, and to carry out in good faith the policy of the government. I can conceive of no good reason why I should feel annoyed by any order received by me. In response to an application for instructions as to the jurisdiction of military tribunals, I received from the War Department a communication informing me that the Government regarded the State of Mississippi as still in a state of rebellion. Immediately after the receipt of these instructions the Provisional Governor proposed to organize Provisional Governor proposed to organize and arm the militia of the State. Acting under my orders, I would not permit it. Subsequently the President, taking a view of the condition of the State differing somewhat from that taken by the War Department, resolved to withdraw the United States troops from the State, which, of course, removed all objection to the organization of the milita. So far from feeling annoyed at the result of this matter, I most heartily approve the removal of the troops from that State, and I most carnestly hope that within thirty days every Provisional Governor pr

matter, I most hearthly approve the reinoval of the troops from that State, and I most carnestly hope that within thirty days every soldier now on duty there-will be mustered out of service, and that all attempts to interfere with her local affairs will cease.— Now that the State has adopted a constitution which does not recognize slavery, I would confide to her the settlement of all questions likely to arise as to the means of supporting and controlling the freedmen. I believe that people will regard the, interest of the State as closely identified with that of the freedmen, and that such laws will be passed as will be best calculated to promote the interest of all. I am also charged by the same journal with having sacrificed my reputation as a public man for the sake of obtaining a position with my political "opponents." During the war which has just closed I have had but little to do with politics: I have made no political which has just closed I have had but little to do with politics: I have made no political speeches—written no political letters. I have found the responsibilities devolving upon me from my position in the army quite sufficient to occupy all my time and attention. Having now returned to civil life I intend to support such measures as I deem best calculated to promote the interests of our country and the prosperity and happiness of our people. I find one party united in the support of such measures, the other party divided upon them, and in several States strongly denouncing them.—Could I hesitate as to my course? Earnestly endorsing and approving every resolu-Could I hesitate as to my course? Earnestly endorsing and approving every resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention,
I supposed, in accepting a nomination from
that Conventien, that I was entering the
house of my political friends rather than
that of my "opponents." The tornado
which swept slavery from the land swept
with it every platform ever adopted by the
republican party prior to the war. I can

with it every platform ever adopted by the republican party prior to the war. I can call to mind but one resolution adopted by that party before the close of the war which has any bearing on the issues now before the people. On the 22d July, 1861, the representatives of that party in Congress assembled, without a dissenting voice, declared "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." To the principles thus solemly declared I still adhere, and I regret to see a large portion of the Republican party diverging from them. At the time of the passage of this resolution there were many men at the South who had opposed secession, and who were unwilling to aid their States in making war upon our government. The resolution was a solemn pledge that class as to the treatment they should receive in case esolution was a solemn pledge that class as the treatment they should receive in case heir States should again be brought under control of the general government. It was a solemn declaration to every officer and soldier of the Union armies as to the princisoldier of the Union armies as to the principles for which they were contending. It was made at a period of gloom and despondency—on the darkest day ever known in the capital of our country. The clouds that then hovered over us have been dispelled. Not an armed foe is now to be found within our borders. Is it not humilisting to witness on the part of a large por-

pelled. Not an armed foe is now to be found within our borders." Is it not humiliating, to witness on the part of a large portion of the party which has controlled the destiny of the nation for five years, a disposition to repudiate in the hour of triumph solemn pledges made in the hour of danger?

When the devil was sick,

The devil a monk would be,
When the devil was well,
Advil of a monk was he.

I have had the honor of serving with most of the soldiers presented by both political parties for the support of the people at the ensuing election. It affords me much pleasure to be able to unite with their political supporters in bearing evidence as to their high character as soldiers, and as to their personal worth and fitness for the positions for which they have been nominated; but I cannot wish those on the republican ticket success at the polls, for we are informed by one of the most prominent leaders of their party that the platform on which they stand is "timid and wordy," and that but for lack of adhesion and discipline among the radicals a resolution would probably have been adopted virtually condemning the holiour of the Presiion would probably have been adopted virtually condemning the policy of the President. I do not think that the triumph of dent. 1 do not think that the triumph of that party will tend to strengthen the President in his determination to adhere to the wise measures which have thus far characterized his administration. On the other hand, the triumph of the democratic party will be a clear, unmistakable endorsement of his reliev or unequivosal declaration. will be a clear, unmistakable endorsement of his policy—an unequivocal declaration on the part of the people of this great State in favor of "the subordination of military to civil rule, the restoration of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States."

-Never apologize for what you set before your friends. If it is bad taste for a host to praise the dinner on his table, it is still more inconsistent and ridiculous for him to make excuses for it. It is taken for granted, as a matter of course, that you give the very best at