VOLUME 67.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1866.

A bling Dicament.

NUMBER 10.

## Literary.

All letters on business should dressed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

The "Prince" and the Jeweler. A jeweler of Paris one day saw splendid equipage drive up to his door. and a tall, important looking gentleman alight from it. He wanted a set of lady's diamond ornaments, a complete wedding outfit. The price was fixed at two hundred thousand francs. He made a choice of one, said he could grant but little for executing the order, and insisting on leaving with the jeweler a deposit of four thousand francs in billets de banque. He also selected a ring. worth a hundred and twenty francs, and ordered it to be sent home the next day; and five days after the whole set of diamonds were to be completed. Accordingly, on the following morning a confidential messenger of the leweler repaired to the hotel D-, in the Rue de la Paix, and inquired for Prince Gar garin. He was shown into an apartment on the first story. Five or six lackeys were in the ante-chamber. The Prince took the ring, paid for it, and gave a present of ten francs to the messenger; who joyfully returned home and congratulated his master in having so wealthy and liberal a customer.

The jeweller, with the utmost punctuality, carried home the diamonds on the day appointed. The Prince was in his stady, sitting before a cylindrical secretaire, which was open. The jew eler handed the casket to him, and his highness minutely, inspected the jewels; suddenly one of the valets entered the room and announced "Prince Dolgo roki.'

'Ah! my brother-in-law," exclaimed his highness.

"I do not wish him to see the pres ent I design for his sister. Request him to stay in the drawing room, and I will come to him immediately. He touched the table, the cylinder moved, and the secretaire closed; the diamonds were within it: but on the table there lay an open box filled with leather bags, and numerous rouleaux of louis huddled together in confusion. The jeweler observed all this treasure on his arrival: but his attention was particularly attracted by a large Russian portfolio, well lined with billets de banque, the edges of which were visible.

H s highness left the room, saying he would return very shortly. About twenty minutes clapsed, and a sort of vague apprehension assailed the jeweler. At length the door opened. Oh! here is his highness, thought he. But no, it was the master of the hotel, who, stepping up to the jeweler, said:

"Are you waiting for anybody, sir?" "I am waiting for the return of Prince Gargarin, to whom I have just sold a set of diamonds for two hundred thousand francs. Are you his secretary?"

"I am his dupe, and so I presume are "What do you mean? His dupe! Im-

possible! The jewels are shut up in his secretaire. Besides, look at his money." He seized one of the leather bags, and opening it discovered to his horror that it was filled with nails, the rouleaux contained nothing, and the portfolio scraps of paper. However, the jeweler consoled himself-the diamonds were

safe. A locksmith was sent for: the secretaire was opened, and, oh, horror! it was empty. It stood on one side of the room, against a wall in which a hole had been made, and there being a corresponding hole in the secretaire, the jewels had with the most perfect ease been conveyed into an adjoining apart-

The despair of the unfortunate jeweler may be easily conceived. The master of the hotel, too, who had let his apartment to the pretended Prince Gargarin, had been extensively swindled. The servants all belonged to the hotel, with the exception of the valet de chambre who was the companion and confederate of the Prince.

It was ascertained that they had de camped in a coach, from the door of the hotel. Every exertion was made to trace them out, but several years elapsed before they were discovered. jeweler who was nearly ruined by this robbery, removed to another quarter of Paris, and established himself under a new name. One day a messenger called on him from M. T——, a gentleman holding an official situation, who was very ill and wished to purchase some rings. The poor jeweler had naturally become suspicious ever since his fatal adventure with Prince Gargarin, and instead of sending his shopman he took the rings himself. He was shown into a bedchamber, which was partially lighted. Owing to the situation of the windows, the room was all in shade, ex cept in that where the bed stood. What was the surprise of the jeweler when he discovered in the invalid, M. Tthe swindler, who had some years pre viously defrauded him in the assumed character of the Russian Prince Gargarin! For a few moments he was struck dumb with amazement. However, he soon recovered himself, and deeming it prudent not to betray the discovery be had made, he displayed the rings; several were selected, and their price amount to about six thousand francs.

not ready cash sufficient to settle the whole amount, and I shall feel obliged if you will take in payment this curious old snuff-box, which is of great value." He asked for his dressing-case, and opened it, took out an octagon-shaped china snuff-box, set in gold and rubies It was perfectly unique and of inestimable value. On beholding it, the jeweler well nigh betrayed himself. The snuffbox which M. T.——presented to him was the one which had been stolen from him a few days before the robbery of his diamonds. The box was too remarkable to admit of the possibility of a mistake. Besides, it had a secret spring, by means of which all the minatures could be taken out of their settings. On the reverses were painted similar subjects, but treated in the style of indelicacy peculiar to the age of Louis XV. This circumstance was important in proof of his claim to the possession of the box. When M. T.—asked him to set a value on it, he said, without hesitation: "I consider it worth more than fifty

"It is a large sum of money for a poor

ruined man," said Mr. T- "I have

thousand francs." "Fifty thousand francs!" exclaimed M. T "I thought it valuable, but this far exceeds my estimation of it."

"Sir," resumed the jeweler, "I will not retract what I have said. I am an expert dealer, and to me it may possibly be worth far more than the sum I have mentioned. I will make this proposition to you, you shall take the rings you have selected, and you shall put the box

noisseur of objects of virtue, and he was not a little gratified to find his box so and, but a little gratified to find his box so much overvalued, and to be enabled to much overvalued, and to be enabled to obtain the rings without opening his

purse. The most exaggerated valuation of the snuff-box would scarcely have exceeded seven or eight thousand francs. He sent for two of his neighbors, one of whom was a notary, and the matter was arranged comfortably with the jeweler's proposition. This being done the inva-"Who will fix the price of the box?"

"You, sir," coolly replied the jeweler. "Me? you are jesting." "I assure you, sir, I am quite serious. would willingly lay a good wager that

you will value the box at five hundred thousand francs." M. T directed at the two wit nesses a look which seemed to say the

man is mad, but the jeweler added— "You will value it at that price. I am sure that you will But first of all I have to acquaint you with a little circumstance connected with this box, which will enable you to perceive its real value.'

M. T---, full of curiosity and anxety, consented to hear the jeweler's communication in private. The two neighbors, taking the box with them, adjourned to the drawing room M. — and the jeweler being left alone, the jeweler said-

"Sir, it is now about sixteen years since that snuff-box was stolen from me, and a short time after you robbed me of fifty thousand crown's worth of diamond under the assumed name of Prince Gargarin. I have now discovered you .-My evidence relative to the robbery is on record. You have declared the snuffbox to be yours, and I can prove havng purchased it at public sale. I know secret which will place the truth of my assertion beyond a doubt Now, sir, tell me whether you are inclined to defend yourself in the criminel suit which I intend forthwith to institute against you."

Every word uttered by the jeweler fell like a thunderbolt on the ears of M. T. - Overwhelmed with the consciousness of his guilt, his immagination pictured all the horrors of imprisonment, trial, sentence and the scaffold. He reflected, and the jeweler said: "Sir, I give you five minutes to form

your determination." At the expiration of that interval M. in a faltering voice directed the jeweler to open a drawer in which he would find bitlets de banque for five hundred thousand francs, payable at his banker's that same day. This being done, the jeweler then called in the

witnesses.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I have at length convinced M. T— of the real value of the souff box. You see the orice at which he has purchased it back

"I have given five hundred thousand francs," said M. T—...
"Here is your box," said the jeweler, restoring it, "and I will let you have the

restoring it, "and I will let you have the rings into the bargain."

The notary who was no less amazed than the other witness, said—

"There is some mystery in all this."

"Probably there is," replied the jeweler. "M. T.——may explain if he proposed in the proposed in th bleases; for my part, I promise him

ternal secresy."

With these words, he took his departure, leaving the witnesses bewildered in a maze of conjectures. M. T.—, hough immensely rich, never recovered from the mortification attendant on this

## unexpected discovery. "Brick" Pomeroy to Bill Arp.

Bill, for why do you still Arp on my daughter—so to speak? There must be something very wrong in your nature. Reckon you must have lost something, or found a horse shoe and no horse to hang it on. We believe you are a very bad Bill, and so we don't want to pass you in silence. You write as if there was something wrong with you—as if was something wrong with you—as if there were clouds floating over the land of magnolias and the sunny South generally. Really, Bill, we are surprised. There never was so ungrateful a pec ple as you Southern gentlemen are, and now after all has been done for you, t see letters written by you so full of in

sinuations, is too much.

The fault of all this lies with you. Weren't you folks most doggoned wick-ed before this war? Honest Indian now, Bill! Didn't you get proud, and is not pride a sin? And didn't you own niggers down there, and larrup them continually to raise cotton for New England nabobs to spin—sugar to sweeten our coffee, rice to eat in our puddings and tobacco to chew and squirt over meeting house floors? Answer us, Bill. And didn't you folks stay down there and attend to business a little too close And didn't you have better horses, better clothes, better houses, finer grounds,

We are all Christians in the North.—
We felt that all these fine things were dragging your souls down to hell. We didn't want you to rest in brimstone being in torment, so we tried to correl vou in Abraham's bosom. Abraham was a great and good man who died some time since, as we read of some-

setter furniture and more land than we

where. where.
And then, Bill, you kept your niggers too fat. Our factory operatives grew jealous. And our girls went down there to teach your girls something, and fell in teach your girls something, and fell in love with your boys, and forgot to come home. We felt that you were wicked. We didn't want you to go to hell! All the fine things you had were leading you away from salvation, so we sent Butler, and Curtis, and Banks, and Washburn, and Steele, and Hovey, and Washburn, and Steele, and Hovey, and Prentiss, and Hurlburt, and several of the elect of our Christian churches down there to win you out of the jaws of hell, by withdrawing your fine furniture, such as planos, books, pictures, rosewood bedsteads, marble tables, sliverware, horses, cotton and all such plunder, to

a place of safety!
You were wrong to engage in war—
very wrong to othat thing. New England alone could conquer you. Why,
Bill, if you had a billion of millions of dollars, and enough nice furniture to furnish all of the houses in the country, New England could steal it in four years; and if New England Abolitionists could not, the Kansas saints and western children of Christian Abolitionists could. Haven't we prayed for you in nearly all our churches? And haven't we told you better? You want-ed to get out of the Union! Ah, Bill, States once in can never get out! That states once in can never get out! That is what we always told you. All those friends of the great mariyr tell you so. We wanted to keep you in. We fought you at Antietam, Pea Ridge, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh, Mobile, Fort Donelson and devil only knows where, to keep you in the Union. And then we sent Cheletian That Union. And then we sent Christian missionaries down there, Bill, to rescue your valuables and remove them North. for safety you know. And we burnt down your houses, and we took what food your wives and children hadsnkad we sent your cotton to market for you, you know, Bill! And we sent three you know, Bill! And We sent three million men to war to keep you durned fellers in this happy Union. God only knowshow many of you folks we killed, for one northern man was always good for five southern men, to say nothing about mules picture. about mules, niggers, cotton and keep-sakes. And, Bill, we have stepped into sakes. And, Bill, we have stepped into some little debt on your account. You see, Bill, cotton was too cheap. Tobacco have selected, and you shall put the box under an envelope, stating it to be my property, and if it does not bring more than fifty thousand francs you shall have my rings for nothing."

M. T—— was completely blinded by this scheme. He was a good con rags, old bones and Abolitionism. And see, Bill, cotton was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. It was too cheap. It was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. It was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap. Hice was too cheap. It is gnature in and of support that negro boarding hours and of support that hours and of support that hours and of support that hours are the support that hours and of support that hours are the support that hours

for carpenters and house builders down there. You forget how we have benefited your wicked county, Bill, or you would not Arp so continually on im-

aginary evils. And we did all this to keep you in the Union. Wesentold John Brown, peace to his ashes! fresh from stealing horses in Kansas, to atone for his sins by rescuing negroes from your grasp in Virginia. And for this little pleasantry on the part of one of our martyrs—one of our illuminated title pages to history —you never thanked us as you should. And didn't we throw some few iron into Charleston harbor? The waters of that pool will be a good tonic for years, Bill! And didn't Curtis save your cot-ton? Didn't Butler save your gold and protect your women? And didn't protect your women? And didn't Banks save the Red River property? And didn't two hundred and eighteen generals get rich as mud from finding things you folks had lost? And is not there housefull after housefull of keep-sakes up North, picked up in the woods and on wood piles by our army chap-lains and our moral boys, while you were trying to kill those of our folks who wanted to visit you to keep your ouls from hell?

Bill, you are ungrateful! And then didn't we keep this war up, till the States were all back in the Union? And didn't we go to war and keep on going to war to keep your dog goned States from going out of the Union? And didn't you want to get out of the Union? And didn't we act magnanimous, and as soon as war was over, unite in saying that you were out of the Union? Really, Bill, it seems as if you had it all your own way? This war has proved a suc cess. We were bound to push it through in ninety days, and we should but for your stubborness. All we wanted was your niggers—and your cotton, mulés, furniture, silver ware and such odd tricks which your folks could buy better than we could for you had more money! It was wrong to keep slaves, Bill, but it was not wrong to steal. This war it was not wrong to steal. This war was to preserve the Union. Everybody said so. The Union has been preserved—so much for us. Now, brethren, let us

pray.
Your States are kept out of the Union, which is still preserved! You wanted reconstruction. We'll reconstruct you! You folks are very wicked, Bill. punishes wickedness. God's agents live in the North exclusively, Bill!— And we'll let you back in the Union, which has been preserved, when we get ready. First, you must hunt up the balance of your property and give it to some of our great and good agents or generals. Then you must move out of our houses, that is, what are left, and let the niggers in. And you must give the niggers your plantations. And, Bill, you must give them all your property, and then support the innocent cause of the late war by manual labor. And you must let the niggers vote, for they are wanted for Republican Congressmen, Senators and sich. And you must ignore all your personal or war debts and not pay them even upon the can-of honor. And you must help us pay for licking you. And ere you do this, you must have all your property taken from you, so it will be easy. We and not pay them even upon the basis taken from you, so it will be easy. We are a just and a magnanimous people in the North! We are liberal and brotherly! We want peace, and harmony! We don't want you folks to go to hell, nor do we want you to dress better than we do. Personally, we know but little of your country. In eighteen-hundred and sixty-three we left your country immediately in advance of a bayonet for saying that some of our folks were stealing rom some of your folks and for writing aughty letters to the La Crosse Dencrat, charging some of our generals with robbing and cowardice. And we have had a very pleasant time of it at home for thinking much as you think, but now we are convinced that the war for the preservation of the Union was splendid success—that the country is better off—that the negroes are happier -that people are in better circum-

stances, especially the thieves and robbers who have fattened upon blood and stolen their enemies poor that the way to make one section of the country love another section is to fight, rob, steal and desolate them into happiness—that our taxes are lighter—that republican retrenchment and reform is a good thing for poor people and tax payer—that the sure way to national greatness is to quarrel with sections continually—that a people are apt to love their persecutors—that it is honorable and an evidence of manly Christianity to hammer a man after he is down—that it is a blessing for moor men to pay in-

t is a blessing for poor men to pay in-terest on bonds the rich hold not taxable—that the negroes are better off in rags, sickness and shallow graves than at contented labor—that it is unchristian o resent insults, and that you folks lown South, and especially you, Bill Arp, so called, are an ungrateful people not to admire the present state of affairs

Indignantly yours, "BRICK" POMEROY.

The Cattle Plague.

A report in the London Times says "The cattle plague is the fatal murrain from the steppes of Russia, and its proper home is in the grassy steppes of Central Asia, where it is a common epidemic disease. In all England the returns from the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council office to the end of December, were as follows: Attacked, 73,549; died, 41,491; killed, 13,931; recovered, 7,045; remaining, 11,082. The extent of its future progress can hardly be estimated, for with the present mode of dealing with the disease it may re-main with us for years. At the last vis-itation in 1745 it stayed in the country for twelve years, and it destroyed at least 200 0000 animals 160 000 of which dial 200,000 animals, 160,000 of which died and the rest were killed. The prospect before us, therefore, is not encouraging, and it is high time we should review the knowledge we have gained and apply it to the future Remembering that it is an imported disease, we are in constant danger of a similar visitation, and the utmost vigilance should be exercised at our places of import, the number of which should be reduced to one or two, having a sufficient staff of skillful inspectors to supervise all imported animals.

"As regards the symptoms of the As regards the symptoms of the disease, it is thought that the longest period of incubation is nine days, and that a quarantine of ten days is absolutely safe. In some cases of great malignity the animals have died in from 12 to 14 hours after the commencement of the attack, but in most cases the disease is protracted to the fifth or sixth day, and occasionally to the eighth and ninth. In some places, where the nature of the disease was not recognized, and the animals were let alone, the mortality was only 50 per cent. This was so in the outbreak among the Dutch cattle at Mr. Leed's farm in Norfolk, where out of 26 cows that were attacked 13 recovered. During the first two months of the visitation of the 12 to 14 hours after the commencement tacked 13 recovered. During the first two months of the visitation of the disease in Holland, 3,319 animals were infected, and of these 1,169 died and 674 were slaughtered. This is at the rate of 55 per cent. In 1862 the number of cattle attacked by the plague in the Austrian dominious was 296,000, of of cattle attacked by the plague in the Austrian dominious was 296,000, of which 152,000 died. This is about 51 per cent. Again, in the year 1863, when the disease invaded Galicia and overran the whole kingdom of Hungary and its dependencies, 14 per cent. of the cattle took the disease, but the average mortality in Hungary was not above 65 per cent. In Russia, also, during the year 1864, 159,470 cattle were attacked, and 104,714 died or were killed. This, also, is only at the rate of 66 per cent.; but in London, where the mortality has been raised to 87 per cent., while in all England the deaths have only been 56 per cent., and the total loss but 75 per cent. There is no actual cure for the mulady, but there are means of assistmulady, but there are means of assist-ing nature in the progress of the disease and of supporting the vital powers."

-Divorces are now called "segregation," A woman segregates from her husband. Matrimony, we suppose is The Hon. Alexander H. Stevens.

land. That may be a very big thing a

His Speech Before the Georgia Legisla-ture—A Review of the Situation—Good Faith of the Southern People—Their Efforts for Restoration—Slavery Abol-

ished Forever Tentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep-

I appear before you in auswer to your call. This call, coming in the imposing form it does, and under the circumstances it does, requires a response from me. You have as requires a response from me. You have assigned to me a very high, a very honorable and responsible position. This position you know I did not seek. Most willingly would I have avoided it; and nothing but an extraordinary sense of duty could have induced me to yield my own disinclinations and aversions to your wishes and judgment in the matter. For this unusal manifestation of esteem and confidence, I return you my profoundest acknowledgment of gratitude. Of one thing only can I give you any assurance, and that is, if I shall be permitted to discharge the trusts thereby imposed, they will be discharged with a singleness of purpose to the public good.

The great object with me now is to see a restoration, if possible, of peace, prosperity and Constitutional liberty in this once happy, but now disturbed, agitated and distracted country. To this end, all my energies and efforts, to the extent of their powers, will be devoted.

You sak my views on this existing state

powers, will be devoted.
You ask my yiews on this existing state of affairs; our duties at the present; and the prospects of the future. This is a task from which, under ordinary circumstances, I might very well shrink. He who ventures I might very well shrink. He who ventures to speak, and to give counsel and advice n times of peril, or disaster, assumes no enviable position. Far be that rashness from me, which sometimes prompts the forward to rush in where angels might fear to tread. In responding, therefore, briefly to your in quiries, I feel, I trust, the full weight and magnitude of the subject. It involves the welfare of millions now living, and that of many more who are to come after us. I am fully impressed with the consciousness of the inconceivably small effect of what I and they impressed win the consciousness of their conceivably small effect of what I shall say upon the momentous results involved in the subject itself.

It is with these feelings that I now offer

ny mite of counsel at Your request. And, n the outset of the undertaking, limited as in the outset of the undertaking, limited as it is intended to be, to a few general ideas only, well may I imitate an illustrious example in invoking aid from on High; "that I may say nothing on this occasion which may compromise the rights, the honor, the dignity, or best interests of the country." I mean specially the rights, honor, dignity and best interests of the people of Georgia. With their sufferings, their losses, their misfortunes, their bereavements, and their present utter prostration, my heart is in

present utter prostration, my heart is in eepest sympathy. We have reached that point in our affairs, at which the great question before us is— "To be or not to be?"—and if to be, how? "To be or not to be?"—and if to be, how? Hope, ever springing in the human breast, prompts, even under the greatest calamities and adversities, never to despair. Adversity is a dear-school, a terrible crucible, both for individuals and communities. We are now in this school, this crucible, and should bear in mind that it is never negative in its action. It is ever decided in its effects one way or the other. It either makes better or worse. It either prings out unknown vices. worse. It either brings out unknown vices, or raises dormant virtues. In morals, its or raises dormant virtues. In morals, its tendency is to make saints or reprobates—in politics to make heroes or desperadoes. The first indication of its working for good to which hope looks anxiously, is the manifestation of a full consciousness of its natical tendency of the promising grounds of hope for possible good from our present troubles, or of things with us getting better instead of worse, is the evident general realization, on the part of our people, of their present situation, of the evils now upon them, and of the greater ones now upon them, and of the greater ones still impending. These it is not my purpose to exaggerate if I could—that would be useless; nor to lessen or extenuate—that would be worse than useless. All fully understand and realize them. They feel them. It is well they do.

t is well they do. Can these evils upon us—the absence of law, the want of protection and security of person and property, without which civilization can not advance—be removed? or can those greater ones which threaten our very political existence, be adverted? These are the questions

are the questions.

It is true we have not the control of all the remedies, even if the questions could be satisfactorily answered. Our fortunes and destiny are not entirely in our own hands.—Yet there are some things that we may, and can, and ought, in my judgment, to do; from which no harm can come; and from which some good may follow in bettering our present condition. States and communities, as well as individuals, when they have done the best they can in view of surrounding cirhe best they can in view of surrounding cir-umstances, with all the lights they have beore them-let results be what they mayfore them—let results be what they may—can at least enjoy the consolation—no small recompense that—of having performed their duty, and of having conscience void of offense before God and man. This, if no more valuable result, will, I trust, attend the doing of what I propose.

The first great duty, then, I would enjoin at this time, is the exercise of the simple, though difficult and trying, but nevertheless indiscensable quality of patience.—

ess indispensable quality of patience.— Patience requires of those afflicted to bear and suffer with fortitude whatever ills may and suffer with fortitude whatever ills may befall them. This is often, and especially is it the case with us now, essential for their ultimate removal by any instrumentalities whatever.

We are in the condition of a man with a dislocated limb, or a broken leg, and a very bad compound fracture at that. How it became broken should not be with him anestion of so much importance as how it

question of so much importance as how an be restored to health, vigor and strength. This requires of him as the highest duty to This requires of him as the highest duty to himself, to wait quietly and patiently in splints and bandages, until nature resumes her active powers—until the vital functions perform their office. The knitting of the bones and the granulation of the flesh require time. Perfect quiet and repose, even under the severest pain, is necessary. It will not do to make too great haste to get well. An attempt to walk too soon will only make the matter worse. We must or ought now, therefore, in a similar manner to discipline ourselves to the same or like

ought now, therefore, in a similar manner to discipline ourselves to the same or like degree of patience. I know the anxiety and restlessness of the popular mind to be fully on our feet again—to walk abroad as we once did—to enjoy once more the free out-door air of heaven, with the perfect use of all our limbs. I know how trying it is to be denied representation in Congress while we are paying our proportion of the taxes—how annoying it is to be even partially under military rule, and how injurious it is to the general interest and business of the country to be without post-offices and mail communications, to say nothing of the country to be without post-offices and mail communications, to say nothing of divers other matters on the long list of our present inconveniences and privations. Aft these, however, we patiently bearand endure for a season. With quiet and repose we may get well—may get once more on our feet again. One thing is certain, that bad humor, ill-temper, exhibited either in restlessness or grumbling, will not hasten it.

Next to this, another great duty we owe to ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of

ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of for bearunce among ourselves.

The first step toward local or general harmony is the bunishment from our breasts of every feeling and sentiment calculated to

tir the discord of the past. Nothing could stir the discord of the past. Nothing could be more injurious or mischlevous to the future of this country, than the agitation at present of questions that divided the people anterior to, or, during the existence of the late war. On no occasion, and especially in the bestowment of office, ought such differences of the past ever to be mentioned, either for or against any one, otherwise equally entitled to confidence. These ideas or sentiments of other times and circumstances are not the germs from which honestances are not the germs from which hopeful organization can now rise. Let all difful organization can now rise. Let all dif-ferences of opinion touching errors, or sup-posed errors, of the head or heart, on the part of any in the past, growing out of these natters, be at once in the deep ocean of ob-livion forever buried. Let there be no crim-inations or reoriminations, on account of acts of other days; no canvassing of past conduct or motives. Great disasters are upon us and upon the whole country; and without inquiring how

Great disasters are upon us and upon the whole country, and without inquiring how whole correctly and without inquiring how whole correctly are whose door the fault should be laid, let us now, as common sharers of common misfortunes, on all occasions, consult only as to the best means, under the circumstances as we find them, to secure the best ends toward farther amelioration. Good government is what we want. This should be the leading desire and the controlling object with all; and I need not assure you if this can be obtained, that our desolated fields, our towns and villages, and cities now in ruins, will soon—like the Phoenix—rise again from their ashes; and all our waste places will again, at no distant day, blossom as the rose.

as the rose.

This view should also be borne in mind. as the rose.

This view should also be borne in mind, that whatever differences of opinion existed before the late fury of the war, they sprung mainly from differences as to the best means to be used, and the best line of policy to be pursued, to secure the great controlling object of all—which was good Government.— Whatever may be said of the loyalty or disloyalty of any, in the late most lamentable conflict of arms, I think I may venture safely to say that there was, on the part of the great mass of the people of Georgia, and of the entire South, no disloyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States—to that system of representative government; of delegated and limited powers; that establishment in a new phase on this continent, of sell the essentials of England's Magna Charta, for the pro-

tection and security of life, liberty, and property; with the additional recognition of the principle as a fundamental truth, that all political power resides in the people. With us it was simply a question as to where our allegiance was due in the maintenance of these principles; which question as to where our allegiance was due in the maintéenancé of these principles; which authority was paramount in the last resort—State or Federal. As for myself, I can affirm that no sentiment of disloyalty to these great principles of self-government, recognized and embodied in the Constitution of the United States, ever beat or throbbed in breast or heart of mine. To their mainteenance may whole soul was ever entired and

ance my whole soul was ever enlisted, and nance my whole soul was ever enlisted, and to this end my whole life has heretofore been devoted, and will continue to be the rest\_of my days—God willing. In devotion to these principles, I yield to no man living This much I can say for myself, may I not say the same for you and for the great mass of the people of Georgia, and for the great mass of the people of the entire South?—Whatever differences existed among us arose from differences as to the best and surest from differences as to the best and sures means of securing these great ends, which was the object of all. It was with this view was the object of all. It was with this view and this purpose secession was tried. That has failed. Instead of bettering our condition, instead of establishing our liberties upon a surer foundation, we have, in the war that ensued, come well nigh losing the whole of the rich inheritance with which was set our.

set out.
This is one of the sad realizations of the present. On this, too, we are illustrating the teachings of history. Wars, and civit wars especially, always menace liberty; they seldom advance it, while they usually end seidom advance it, while they usually end in itsentire overthrow and destruction. Ours stopped just short of such a catastrophe.—Our only alternative now is, either to give up all hope of constitutional liberty, or to retrace our steps and to look for its vindication and maintenance in the forums of reaching the property of the prop son and justice, instead of in the arena of arms—in the courts and halls of legislation, nstead of on the fields of battle. I am frank and candid in telling you right

I am trank and candid in telling you right here, that our surest hopes, in my judyment, in these ends are in the restoration policy of the President of the United States, I have little hope for the success of the great American experiment of self-government—but in the success of the present efforts for the restoration of the States to their former practical relations in States to their former practical relations in common Government, under the Constitution of the United States.

tution of the United States.

We are not without an encouraging example on this line in the history of the mother country—in the history ofour ancesylors—from whom we derived, in agreat measure, the principles to which we are so much devoted. The truest friends of liberty in England once (in 1642) abandoned the forum of reason and appealed, as we did, to the sword as the surest means, in their indersword, as the surest means, in their judgment, of advancing their cause. This was after they had made great progress, under the lead of Hampden, Coke, Falkland and the lead of Hampden, Coke, Falkland and others, in the advancement of liberal prin ciples. Many usurpations had been check ed; many of the prerogatives of the crown had been curtailed; the Petition of Right had been abandoned; courts-martial had been done away with; habeas corpus had been re-established; high courts of commission and star chamber had been abolished; numy other creat abuses of power had been many other great abuses of power had been corrected, and other reforms established.-But not satisfied with these, and not satis But, not satisfied with these, and not satis, ited with the peaceful working of reason, to go on in its natural sphere, the denial of the sovereignty of the crown was pressed, by the too ardent reformers, upon Charles the First. All else he had yielded—this he would not. The sword was appealed to to settle the question; a civil war was the result; great valor and courage were dissult; great valor and courage were dis played on both sides; men of eminent vir tue and patriotism fell in the sanguinar and fratricidal conflict; the King was de posed and executed; a Commonwealth pro

posed and executed; a Commonwealth pro-claimed. But the end was the reduction of the people of England to a worse state of oppression than they had been in for cen-turies. They rotraced their steps. After nearly twenty years of exhaustion and blood, and the loss of the greater portion of the liberties enjoyed by them before they, by almost unanimous consent, called for restoration. The restoration came. Charles by amost manimous consent, careat ones of the restoration came. Charles the Second ascended the throne, as unlimited a monarch as ever ruled the empire. Not a pledge was asked nor a guarantee given, touching the concession of the royal prerogatives that had been exacted and ob-

prerogatives that had been exacted and ob-tained from his father.

The true friends of liberty, of reform and of progress in government, had become convinced that these were the offspring of peace and of enlightened reason, and not of pussion nor of arms. The House of Com-mons and the House of Lords were hence-forth the theatres of their caperations, and passion nor of arms. The House of Commons and the House of Lords were henceforth the theatres of their operations, and not the fields of Newberry or Marston-Moor. The result was, that in less than thirty years, all their ancient rights and privileges, which had been lost in the civil war, with new securities, were re-established in the ever-memorable settlement of 1688; which, for all practical purposes, may be looked upon as a bloodless revolution.

Since that time England has made still further and more signal strides in reform and progress. But not one of these has been effected by resort to arms. Catholic emancipation was carried in Parliament after years of argument, against the most persistent opposition. Reason and justice ultimately prevailed. So with the removal of the disability of the Jews—so with the overthrow of the rotten borough system—so with the extension of franchise—so with the overthrow of the rotten borough system—so with the extension of the Corn laws and restrictions on commerce, opening the way to the establishment of the principles of free trade—and with all the other great reforms by Parliament, which has so distinguished English history for the last half century.

May we not indulge hope, even in the alternative before us now, from this great example of restoration, it all but do as the friends of liberty there did? This is my hope, my only hope. It is founded on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the the American people. I have not lost my faith in the people, or in their capacity for self-government. But for these great essential qualities of human nature to be brought into active and efficient exercise, for the fulfillment of patriotic hopes, it is essential that the passions of the day should subside;

fillment of patriotic bopes, it is essentia that the passions of the day should subside

that the causes of these passions should now be discussed; that the embers of the late strife shall not be stirred. strife shall not be stirred.

Man, by nature, is ever prone to scan closely the errors and defects of his fellowman—ever ready to rail at the mote in his brother's eye, without considering the beam that is in his own. This should not be. We all have our motes or beams. We are all frail; perfection is the attribute of none.—Prejudice or prejudgment should be indulged toward none. Prejudice! What wrongs, what injuries, what mischiefs, what wrongs, what injuries, what mischiefs, what lamentable consequences have resulted at all times from nothing but this perversity of the intellect! Of all the obstacles to the all times from nothing but this perversity of the intellect! Of all the obstacles to the advancement of truth and human progress in every department—in science, in art, in government, and in religion, in all ages and climes, not one on the list is more formidable, more difficult toovercome and subdue, than this horrible distortion of the moral us well as intellectual faculties. It is a host of evil within itself. I could enjoin no greater duty upon my countrymen now, North and South, than the sercise of that degree of forbearance which would enable them to conquer their prejudices. One of the highest exhibitions of the morally sublime the world ever witnessed was that of Danlel Webster, when, in an open barouche in the streets of Boston, he proclaimed, in substance, to a vast assembly of his constituents—unwilling hearers—that "they had conquered an uncongenial clime; they had conquered as sterile soil; they had conquered the winds and elements of the ocean; they conquered most of the elements of nature; but they must yet learn to conquer their prejudices!"

I know of no more fitting incident or

prejudices!"

I know of no more fitting incident of scene in the life of that wonderful man Tanow of no more name management or scene in the life of that wonderful man, "clarus et vir fortisimus," for perpetuating the memory of the true greatness of his character, on canvass or in marble, than a representation of him as he then and there stood and spoke! It was an exhibition of moral grandeur, surpassing that of Aristides, when he said, "O, Athenians, what Themistocles recommends would be greatly to your interest, but it would be unjust!"

I say to you, and if my voice could extend themetars this vast country over to your interest, but it would be unjust!"
I say to you, and if my voice could extend throughout this vast country, over hill and dale, over mountain and valley, to hovel, hamlet and mension, village, town and city, I would say, first of all, looking to restoration of peace, prosperity and harmony, in this land, is the great duty of exercising that degree of forbearance which will enable them to conquer their prejudices—prejudices against communities as

ices—prejudices against communiti vell as individuals. Andinext to that, the indulgence of a Chris-Andhexticithat, the indulgence of a Christian spirit of charity. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," especially in matters growing out of the late war. Most of the wars that have scourged the world, even in the Christian era, have arisen on points of conscience, or differences as to the surest way of salvation. A strange way that to Heaven, leit not? How much disgrace to the Church and shear to markind invald how been and shame to mankind, would have been avoided, if the ejaculation of each breast had een, at all times as it should have be

"Let not this weak, unknowing hand Presume thy boils to throw, And deal damnation round the land On him I deem THY foe."

How equally proper is it now, when the spirit of peace seems to be hovering over our war-stricken land, that, in convassing the conduct or motives of others during the late conflict, this great truth should be impressed on the minds of all: Who made the heart? 'Tis he alone Decidedly can try us:

He knows each chord, its various tone, Each spring, its various bias. Then at the balance let's be ...ute, We never can adjust it; What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted."

Tax todress of they ador H. Stephens,

Of all the heaven-descended virtues that elivate and ennoble human nature, the highest, the sublimest and the divinest is charity. By all means, then, fail not to exercise and cultivate this soul-regenerating element of fallen nature. Let it be cultivated and exercised, not 'only among ourselves and toward ourselves, on all questions of motive or conduct touching the late war, but toward all mankind. Even toward our enemies, if we have any, let the war, but toward all mankind. Even toward our enemies, if we have any, let the aspirations of our hearts he, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." The exercise of patience, forbearance and charity, therefore, are the three first duties i would at this time enjoin—and of these three, "the greatest is charity."

But to proceed. Another one of our present duties is this. We should accept the issues of the war, and abide by them in good faith. This, I feel persuaded, it is your purpose to do, as well as that of your constituents. The people of Georgia have, in Convention, revoked and annulled her ordinance of 1881, which was intended to sever her from the compact of union of 1787.—The Constitution of the United States has been reordained as the organic law of our land.

een reordained as the organic law of our und. Whatever differences of opinion hereland. Whatever differences of opinion heretofore existed as to where our allegiance
was due during the late state of things,
none for any practical purpose can exist
now. Whether Georgia, by the action of
our Convention in 1861, was ever rightfully
out of the Union or not, there can be no
question that she is now in, so far as depends upon her will, and I deem the
whole United States therefore now,
without question, our country, to be
cherished and defended as such by all our
hearts and by all our arms. The Constitut
ion of the United States, and the treaties hearts and by all our arms. The Constitu-ion of the United States, and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof, are now acknowledged to be the paramount law in this whole country. Whoever, there-fore, is true to these principles is now re-cognized as loyal, as far as that term has any legitimate use or force under our in-stitutions. This is the only kind of loyalty stitutions. This is the only kind of loyalty

stitutions. This is the only kind of loyalty, and the only test of loyalty that the Constitution itself requires. In any other view, everything pertaining to restoration, so far as regards the great body of the people, in at least eleven States of the Union, is but making a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. All, therefore, who accept the issue of the war in good faith, and come up to the test required by the Constitution, are now loyal, however they may have heretofore been. But with this change comes a new order of things. One of the results of the war is a total change of our whole internal policy. Our former social fabric has been entirely subverted. Like those convulsions in nature which break up old in

been entirely subverted. Like those convulsions in nature which break up old incrustations, the war has wrought a new epoch in our political existence. Old things have passed away, and all things among us in this respect are new.

The relation heretofore, under our old system, between the African and European races, no longer exists. Slavery as it was aces, no longer exists. Slavery, as it was called, or the status of the black race—their subordination to the whites, upon which all our institutions rested—is abolished forever. our institutions resided—is abolished forever, not only in Georgia, but throughout the limits of the United States. This change should be received and accepted as an irrevocable fact. It is a bootless question now to discuss whether the new system is better for both races than the old one was or not. That may be proper later for the philosophia That may be proper later for the philosophic and philanthropic historian of some future and philanthropic historian of some future time to inquire into, after the new system shall have been fully and fair ty tried. All changes of systems, or proposed reforms, are but experiments and problems to be solved. Our system of self-government was an experiment first. Perhaps, as a problem, it is not solved. Our present duty in regard to this subject is not with the past or the future. It is with the present. The wisest and best of men err in their judgment as to the probable working present. The wisest and best of men err in their judgment as to the probable working of any new system. Let us, therefore, give this one a fair and just trial without prejudice, and with that earnestness of purpose which always looks hopefully to success.— It is an ethnological problem, on the solu-

tion of which depends not only the best in-terests of both races, but, it may be, the existence of one or the other if not both. existence of one or the other if not both.— This duty of giving this new system a fair and just trial will require of you, as legis-lators of the land, great changes in our former laws in regard this large class of population. Wise and humane pro-visions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into detail. Suffice it to of population. Wise and humane provisions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into detail. Suffice it to say, on this occasion, that ample and full protection should be secured to them, so that they may start equal before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all the rights of personal liberty and property. Many considerations claim this at your hands. Among these may be stated their fidelity in times past. They cultivated your fields, ministered to your personal wants and comforts, nursed and rearred your children, and even in the hour of danger and peril they were in the main true to you and yours. To them we owe a debt of gratitude, as well as acts of kindness. This should always be done, because they are poor, untutored, uninformed, many of them helpless, liable to be imposed upon, and need it. Legislation should ever look to the protection of the weak against the strong. Whatever may be said of the equality of races or their natural capacity to become equal, we can doubt that at this time this race among us is not equal to the Caucasian. This inequality does not lessen the moral obligations on the part of the superior to the inferior. It rather increases them.—From him who has much, more is required than from him who has ittle. The present repersition of them it is true is far above.

From him who has much, more is required than from him who has little. The present generation of them, it is true, is fair above their savage progenitors who were at first introduced into this country in general intelligence, virtue and moral culture. This shows capacity for improvement; but in all the higher characteristics of mental development they are still very far below the European type. What further advancement they may make, or what standard they may attain under a different system of laws, every way suitable and wisely applicable to their changed condition, time alone can disclose. I speak of them as we

plicable to their changed condition, time alone can disclose. I speak of them as we now know them to be, having no longer the protection of a master or a legal gnardism. They now need all the protection which the shield of the law can give, but above all this, protection should be secured because it is right and just that it should be upon general principles. All governments, in their organic structure, as well as in their administration, should have this leading object in view. The good of the governed, protection and security to all under its jurisdiction should be the chief end of every government. It is a melancholy der its jurisdiction should be the chief end of every government. It is a melancholy truth that while this should be the chief end of all governments, most of them are used only as instruments of power for the aggrandizement of a few at the expense of and for the oppression of the many. Such are not our ideas of government, never have been, and never should be. Governments according to our ideas, should look have been, and never should be. Governments, according to our ideas, should look to the good of the whole, and not a part only. The greatest good to the greatest number, is a favorite dogma with some. Some so detended our old system, but you know this was never my doctrine. The greatest good to all without detriment or injury to any is the true rule. Those governments only are founded upon correct principles of reason and justice which look to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement and progress, physically, Intel-

eriments only are founded upon correct principles of reison and justice which look to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement and progress, physically, intellectually and morally, of all classes and conditions within their rightful jurisdiction. If our old system while it lasked, and I repeat it now that it is no more in legislation, therefore the new system should look to the best interests of all classes—protection, security and improvement, physically, intellectually and morally. All obstacles, if there be any, should be removed, which can possibly hinder or retard the blacks to the extent of their capacity. All proper aid should be given to their own efforts. Channels of education should be opened up to them; schools and the usual means of moral and intellectual training should be encouraged among them. This will dictate not only what is right, proper and just in itself, but it is also the prompting of the highest considerations of interest. It is difficult to conceive a greater evil or curse than could befall our country, stricken and distressed as it now is, for so large a portion of its population as this class will quite propably constitute among us hereafter, to be reared in ignorance, depravity and vice. Let us not, however, indulge in such a future. The system can be worked. Let us not stand still hesitatingly, asking canthere any good thing come out of Nazareth? But let us rather say, as Gamaliel did, if this council or this work be of men it will come to nought, if it be of God, who cannot overthrow it. The questions of the age are social problems. With these we have heretofore had but little to do. The emancipation of the blacks was ever considered by me with much interest. Looking to the best interests of all the pecuniary aspects of it, the considerations of labor and capital, in a political, economical view sink into significance in comparison with this; the problem, one of the results of war, is now upon us, presenting one of the most perplexing questions of the sort that any people e

in the New York Times, where they were reported. You may be as much surprised at hearing such ideas from Mr. Beecher as I was; but, however much we may differ from but, however much we may differ from him on many questions, and on many questions and on many questions connected with this subject, yet all must admit him to rank among the master spirits of the age, and no one perhaps has contributed more by the power of his pen and voice in bringing about the present state of things than he has. Yet, nevertheless, I commend to your consideration as pertinent to our present object what have less, I commend to your consideration as pertinent to our present object, what he was reported to have said; as follows; "In our land and time facts and questions are pressed upon us which demand Christian support. On this ground and doctrine we cannot escape the responsibility." Mr. Stephens quoted what he said of the state of things when he spoke in the State of New York, and the fearful antagonism of classes. That is, said he, much more applicable to us here. Only two great classes exist; but these are Only two great classes exist; but these ar deeply marked by distinctions bearing th neeply marked by distinctions bearing the impressof nature. The one is now, beyond all question greatly superior to the other. These classes are as distinct as races of men can be. One of the highest type of humanity, the other of the lowest. All that he says of the duty of the superior to protect, to aid, to encourage and help the inferior, I fully and conjudially indoze and company to your content. cordially indorse, and commend to you a quite as applicable to us and our situation as it was to his auditors. Whether the doc as it was to his auditors. Whether the doctrine, if carried out and practiced, will settle all the most troublesome home question with us, and as easily as he seemed to think, would home questions with those whom he was addressing, I will not undertake to say. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying that the general principles pronounced by him are good. Let them be adopted by us as far as practicable. No harm can come from it, much good may. Whether the great barrier of races which the Creator has placed between this our inferior class and ourselves, shall prevent a success of the experiment now on trial of a peaceful, happy and prosperous community, composed of such elements and sustaining present relations toward each other, or even a further elevation on the next of the bidesities. ward each other, or even a further elevation on the part of the inferior if they prove themselves fit for it, let the future, unde themselves fit for it, let the future, under the dispensation of Providence, decide. We have to deal with the present. Let us do our duty now, leaving results and ultimate consequences to that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." In all things on this sulet, as all others, let our guide be the enviable motto of our State. Let our counsels be govern-ed by wisdom, our measures by modera-tion, and our principles by instite. So tion, and our principles by justice. So much for what I have to say on this occasion touching our present duties on this ab-sorbing subject, and some of our duties in

sorbing subject, and some of our duties in reference to a restoration of peace and or der, without which all must sooner or later end in their confusion and anarchy or despotism. I have, as I said I should, only glanced at some general ideas now as to the future prospect before us on this brunch of the subject. I can add but little. You can form an idea of my views of that from what has already been said.

Would that I could say something cheerful, but that candor which has marked all that I have said, compels me to say that ful, but that candor which has marked all that I have said, compels me to say that, to me, the future is far from being bright. Nay, it is dark and impenetrable; thick gloom curtains and closes in the horizon all around us. This much I can say, my only hope is in the peaceful maintenance afterward, and further, the most hopeful prospect of this age now, is the restoration of the old Union, and with it the speedy return of fraternal feeling throughout its length and breadth. These results depend upon the people themselves, upon the people of the people themselves, upon the people of the North quite as much as the South, upon their virtue, intelligence and patriotism.—But for this I should have long since despaired; dark and gloomy as the present hour is, I do not yet despair of free institutions. Let the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people throughout the whole country be property appealed to, aroused and brought into action, and all may yet be well. The masses verywhere are alike equally interested in the great object. Let old issues, old questions, old differences and old fends be regarded as fossils of another epoch. The the people themselves, upon the people of the North quite as much as the South, upor regarded as fossils of another epoch. They belong to what will hereafter be considered the silurian period of our history. Great views and living questions are before us. views and living questions are before us. Let it not be said of us in this day, not yet passed of our country's trial and agony, that there was a party for Cæsur and a party for Pompey, and a party for Brutus, but no party for Rome, but all patriots by whatever designation heretofore styled, rally in all elections—everywhere to the support of him, be he whom he may, who bears the standard with Constitution embaraged on its ard with Constitution emblazoned on its folds. President Johnson is now, in my

folds. President Johnson is now, in my judgment, the chief great standard-bearer of these principles, and in his efforts at restoration should receive the cordial support of every well wisher of his country. In this consists really my only hope. Should he be sustained, and the Government be restored to its former functions, all the States brought back to their practical relations under the Constitution, our situation will be greatly changed from what it was ion will be greatly changed from what it was before. A radical and fundamental change as has been stated, has been made in the organic law. We shall have lost what we organic law. We shall have lost what wa known as our peculiar institution, which wa so entertwined with the whole framework cour State body politic. We shall have los nearly half the accumulated capital of a century, but shall have still left the essential capital of a century. free government contained and embodied in the old Constitution, untouched and unimpaired, as they came from the hands of our fathers. With these, even if we had to begin entirely new, the prospect before us would be much more encouraging than the prospect before them when the fled from the opinions since it has all world and continued in the contrastions of the old world and continued in the contrastions of the old world and continued in the contrastions of the old world and continued in the contrastic contrasti prospect before them when the fied from the oppressions of the old world, and sought shelter and homes in this then wilderness land. The liberties we begin with they had to achieve. With the same energies and virtues they displayed, we have much more to cheer us than they had. With a climate unrivalled in sa-lubrity, with a soil unsurpassed in

lubrity, with a soil unsurpassed i fertility, and with products unequalled i the markets of the world, to say nothing o mineral resources, we shall have much still to wed us to the good old land, with good government—the matrix from which alone springs all great human achievements—we shall lack nothing but our own proper exertions, not only to recover our former prosperity, but to attain a much higher degree of development than has ever before characterized a great, free and happy people. At least I know of no land the sun shines on that offers better prospects under these contingencies. The old Union was based on the assumption that it was for the best interests of the people of the Unitdd nineral resources, we shall have much sti best interests of the people of the United States to be united as they were, each State best interests of the people of the United States to be united as they were, each State faithfully performing to the people of other States all their obligations under a common compact. I always said that this assumption was founded on broad, correct and statesmanlike principles. It think so yet. It was only when it seemed to be impossible further to maintain it without hazarding greater evils than would perhaps attend a separation, that I tain it without hazarding greater evils than would perhaps attend a separation, that I yielded my assent in obedience to the voice of Georgia, to try the experiment just resulting so disastrously to us. Indeed, during the whole lamentable conflict, it was my opinion that, however the pending strife might terminate, so far as the appeal to the sword was concerned, after a while when the passions and excitement of the day should pass away, an adjustment or arrangement would be made upon constitutional principles, upon a general basis of reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience, on which the Union was first established. My carnest desire, however, throughout all, was, whatever might be done might be peacefully done; might be the result of caint, dispassionate and enlightened reason, looking to the permanent interest and welfare of all.

And now, after the severe chastisement of war, if the general sense of the whole country shall come back to the acknowledgment of the original assumption that it is for the best interests of all the States to be so united, as I trust it will, the States still being distinct as the billows, but one as the sea, I can perceive no reason why—under such restoration—we. as a whole would perhaps attend a separation, that

is the sea, I can perceive no reason why inder such restoration-we, as a wi under such restoration—we, as a whole, with peace, commerce and honest friend-ship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, may not enter upon a new career, exacting increased wonder in the old world by the grander achievements hereafter to be made than any heretofore attained, by the peaceful and har monitous workings of our American institutions of self-government. monious workings of our American institutions of self-government. All this is possible, if the hearts of the people be right. It is my earnest wish to see it. Fondly would I indulge my fancy in gazing on such a picture of the future. With what rapture may we not suppose the spirits of our fathers would hall its opening scenes from their mantion above! Such are my hopes, resting on such contingencies; but if, instead of this, the passions of the day shall continue to bear sway, and prejudice shall rule the hour, if a conflict of races shall arise, if ambition shall turn the scale; if the sword shall be thrown into the balance against patriotism; if the embers of the late sword shall be thrown into the balance against patriotism; if the embers of the late war shall be kept aglow until, with new fiel, they shall flame again then our present gloom is but the shadow, the pehumbra of that deeper and darker eclipse which is to totally obscure this hemisphere, and blight forever the anxious anticipations and expectations of mankind. Then, hereafter, by some bard it may be sung:

The star of hope shone brightly in the West; The hope of liberty the last, the best: That, too, has set upon her darkened shore, And hope and freedom light the earth no more May we not all on this occasion, on this

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three times,.. anniversary of the birthday of Washington oin in a fervent prayer to beaven that the creat Ruler of events may avert from this and such a fate, and such a requiem!— Great applause.]

The Course of Congress—Its Buinous Effect on the Country.

There is ruin in the radical programme isasters of the most seri condition of the country, and must inevitably flow from the course pursued by the dominant party. The situation is regarded too much in the number of the course pursued by the dominant party. regarded too much in its purely political aspect for the people to see the effect that all this radical strife is having and is to have upon the material interests of every State in the Union. Looking at the struggle of Congress against the President merely on the surface, the people see only issues on ques-tions of constitutional right and tions of constitutional right and power as relates to the negro-the position of the negro in several States—idle fancies on negro suffrage and some philosophical nonsense on equal negro rights, with much forensio bullying It is an interesting and an over the nigger is to many as pleasing as the blaze that the Chinaman looked at while roasting his pig; and as the Chinaman forgot that the blaze which roasted his pig was at the same time burning down his house, so it seems to be forgotten that these antics of the radicals are breaking down the foundations of public confidence over a large part of the country, and are doing an injury to the vital business interests of the nation whose effects will be greater than any one would just now dare to predict. At the commencement of the present session of Congress our future was full of promise. Every one looked forward to an immediate revival of that commercial activity in virtue of which we had grown so great in the years before the war. We had come through the tremendous contest with a strength that astonished the world, and we seemed determined to show to the world that we were fresh enough to fight it over again if it had been necessary, and that the many requirements of the contest, and the burdens it had put upon us, could not dampen the energy and ardor of our career. We were also in a fair way to give the lie to those bad prophets who had said the States will never who had said the States will never be one again. Reconstruction had already made the happiest progress. Our Executive had treated the conquered oe with a moderation that all states men of past times had commended for such an occasion, though none had ever put it in practice. We saw already the good effects of that magnanimous polley; for the Southern people, under its influence, had accepted the result of the struggle in a spirit as generous as our own, and were doing their all to become good citizens once more. Our merchants saw, with the ready perception of acute traders, that this great section of the traders, that this great section of the country was coming into relation with our markets once more, and an immense

our markets once more, and an inmense spring business was counted upon. Labor started well in the South, and the North, counting on the cotton crops, gave a new activity to its mills and its ships. We were going into the business of peace with all that enthusiasm with which, four years previously, we had gone into the business of war.

Where are all these fair prospects now? Crushed under the ruthless heel of the Crushed under the ruthless heel of the crushed under the ruthless heef of the radical majority in Congress. As Peace rose from her four years of prostration, the radicals forced down again, spurned and trampled upon her, and yelled with frantic fury for the war to be kept up; for the continuation of a cowardly war against a people who had laid down that garmer for a war of legislation. their arms; for a war of legislation gainsta people who stood at our mercy As its first consequence, this murderous course destroyed the confidence that capital everywhere felt in the early restoration of the country to its natural condition. It demoralized Southern condition. It demoralized Southern society more completely than the war had done. It deprived the Southern farmer of the very incentive to toil, and it paralyzed all that activity in our business that in any way had relation to the South. An immense business that countries are the revivel of the prefer countries. counted on the revival of the nation everywhere will be without its customers by the direct consequence of the acts of Congress. Merchants will fail, fac-tories will stop, hands will be idle and wages will go down—all as the conse-quence of the crazy nigger-worshipping

acts of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln feared that when the war was over the South might refuse to send representatives to Congress—might prac-tically dissolve the Union by refusing to take part in the government; and he Judged it so important for Southern members to be in Congress that he was willing to adopt some measures to force their attendance. How different was that idea of our government from the radical idea that will not admit the members when sent! All the radical memoers when sent: An the radical fighting with the President is to keep out of Congress men that Mr. Lincoln thought we ought to force into Congress, and for this object they are willing to ruin the country, to keep it in a state of anarchy, to render it impossible for labor to flourish and trade to find its natural channels. Impossible for labor to hourish and trade to find its natural channels.—
They are destroying business and breaking down the finances of the nation to secure the success of their party schemes, and they must be held responsible for it before the country.—
They will ruin the country rather than not rule it, and this was just the posi-tion of the former traitors. Let the people take full notice that it is the radical majority they are to hold responsible for all the miseries that will be the result of the injury to commerce that must ensue from the present state of the country. And let all those committees who go to the President to talk about free who go to the President to talk about free trade and nigger rights go to another quarter. Let them go to the radical Congressmen who have forgotten the people, and tell them with what indignation and alarm the people regard their factious course.—N. Y. Heraid.

The Value of a Lady's Wardrobe.

An interesting jury trial is now in Cincinnati. The action was brought by Mrs. Jane L. Long against the steam-General Buell. The plaintiff sought to recover the value of two trunks and their contents, which were shipped at Louisville, September 5, 1895, to be delivered at Cincinnati. The action was originally brought in the name of her husband, General Ell Long, but the articles being the personal property of his wife, the petition was amended. On the part of the defense, it was claimed that the boat was not liable on the

ed that the boat was not liable on the ground that the loss was occasioned by the act of God; and also that the trunk contained jewelry and articles of silverware, of which no notice was given to the officers of the boat, and for which no freight was paid.

The plaintiff replied that the trunk contained articles that were legitimately belonging to a lady's wardrobe.

The defendant's counsel read a list of the articles contained in one of the The defendant's counsel read a list of the articles contained in one of the trunks; Mozambique dress skirt, \$0; checked grenadine, \$40; black alpaca grenadine, \$47; silver colored grenadine do., \$40; delaine do., \$20; lawn skirts, \$30; lawn dress, \$15; drab silk do and mantle, \$130; drab silk bonnet, \$40; corsets, \$20; cambric underskirts, \$11; muslin underskirt, \$52; two balmoral skirts, \$20; night wrappers, \$66; one doz, emb'd linen chemises, \$193; velvet bat, \$13; nine silk belts and sashes, \$17 50; tollet soap, \$12; lawn drawers, \$40; silk basque, \$30; velvet back bible, \$10; ivory comb, \$12; fans, \$20; jewelry \$81; gold bracelet, \$140; pearl ear-rings, \$90; silver salt-cellars, lined with gold, \$50; gold buckle, \$30. Total including a few other articles, \$2,004.

A list was also read of articles in one

A list was also read of articles in one of the trunks not lo t, which contained about a dozen dresses, ranging in prices from \$60 up to \$140.

A WOMAN OF FASHION.-To be a woman of fashion is the easiest thing in the world. A late writer thus de-

in the world. A face writer thus describes it:
"Buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy every where but at home; ne-gleet your children, and nurse lap-dogs; go to church every time you get a new