TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The REPORTER is published every Thursday Mornby E. O. Goodrich, at \$2 per annum, in ad-

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IOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fanlors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hands. Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every vay and style, printed at the shortest notice. The TER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power es, and every thing in the Printing line can e executed in the most artistic manner and at the west rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Selected Loctry.

I know not if the dark or bright Shall be my lot If that wherein my hopes delight Be best, or not.

Toil's heavy chain ; Or day and night my meat be tears On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth With smiles and glee ; Or I may dwell alone, and mirth Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted to the strand By breat a divine, And on the helm there rests a hand Other than mine. One who has known in storms to sail

I have on board; Above the raging of the gale I hear my Lord.

He holds me with the billow's smile, I shall not fall : If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light; He tempers all.

Safe to the land, safe to the land-And then with him go hand in hand,

Political.

(From the Atlantic Monthly for September.)

THE JOHNSON PARTY. The President of the United States has singular a combination of defects for the fice of a constitutional magistrate, that could have obtained the opportunity to isrule the nation only by a visitation of Providence. Insincere as well as stub-born, cunning as well as unreasonable, vain s well as ill tempered, greedy of popularin his mind as well as fixed in his wil nites in his character the seemingly oposite qualities of demagogue and autoa stump or a throne, according as the se seizes him to cajole or to command. less much of the evil developed in by events to a position which he the power and authority which no narrow mind, bitter prejudices, and linate self-estimation can exercise withat depraying himself as well as injuring e nation. Egotistic to the point of mendisease, he resented the direct and manopposition of statesmen to his opinions and moods as a personal affront, and descended to the last degree of littleness in se became the prey of intriguers and art of managing minds which are at e arbitrary and weak, by allowing them retain unity of will amid the most palble inconsistencies of opinion, so that onstancy to principle shall not weaken ree of purpose, nor the emphasis be at abated with which they may bless toay what yesterday they cursed. Thus the orrer of traitors has now become their Thus the denouncer of Copperheads is now sunk into dependence on their suport. Thus the imposer of conditions of onstruction has now become the forest friend of the unconditional return of rebel States. Thus the furious Union

imperfectly described if some attention nection in reason between the two. ead his individual convictions of duty as justification of his treachery. In truth, and definitions, though scrupulously shield-Johnson's conscience is, like his under- ed from any contact with realities, are sufstanding, a mere form of expression of his ficient to prevent the nation from taking The will of ordinary men is addressthrough their understanding and con- of calamities fresh in its bitter experience, Mr. Johnson's understanding and The phrase "State rights," translated from the moral law in the possessive case; selves, but because they are made so converted Australian savage whom the his determinations. Indeed, he sees missionary could not make penitent for a dly anything as it is, but almost every- murder committed the day before, because ng as colored by his own dominant ego- the trifling occurrence had altogether pass-Thus he is never weary of assert- ed from his recollection. he most resembles the last Stuart king of have been easily put down. In that case

The Aradford Reporter.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVII.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

NUMBER 15.

England, James II; and the likeness is in- there would have been no withdrawal of Carolina, a leading rebel, pardoned into a his character just that combination of qual- there wuzzent. Orr, from South Caroliny, creased from the circumstance that the American James has, in his supple and from Congress, and therefore no question ple of that region to send delegates to the circumstances, which lead men to the comthough a highly plausible Secretary of State, one fully competent to play the part of Sunderland.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

The party which, under the ironical designation of the National Union party, now proposes to take the policy and character of Mr. Johnson under its charge, is composed chiefly of Democrats defeated at the polls, and Democrats defeated on the field of battle. The few apostate Republicans who have joined its ranks, while seeming to lead its organization, are of small account. Its great strength is in its South ern supporters, and, if it comes into power, it must obey a rebel direction. treachery of the President it will have the Executive patronage on its side, for Mr. Johnson's "conscience" is of that particular kind which finds satisfaction in arraying the interest of others against their con victions; and having thus the power to purchase support, it will not fail of those means of dividing the North which come from corrupting it. The party under which the war for the Union was conducted is to be denounced and proscribed as the party of disunion, and we are to be edified by addresses on the indissoluble unity of the nation by secessionists, who have hardly vet had time to wash from their hands the stains of Union blood. The leading proposition on which this conspiracy against the country is to be conducted is the monstrous absurdity that the rebel States have an inherent, "continuous," unconditioned, coneral Government, when they have once ac-knowledged the fact of the defeat of their inhabitants in an armed attempt to overthrow and subvert it-a proposition which implies that victory paralyzes the powers of the victors; that ruin begins when success is assured; that the only effect of beating a Southern rebel in the field is to exalt him into a maker of laws for his an tagonist.

In the minority report of the congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which is designed to supply the new party with constitutional law, this theory of State rights is most elaborately presented. The ground is taken that during the rebel-lion the States in which it prevailed were as "completely competent States of the United States as they were before the rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposed, and to the Union, they do it from policy, finding entitled to all its privileges," and that the that its adoption will give them "better rebellion consisted merely in a series of 'illegal acts of the citizens of such States.' On this theory it is difficult to find where the guilt of rebellion lies. The States are innocent, because the rebellion was a rising of individuals; the individuals cannot be very criminal, for it is on their votes that the committee chiefly rely to build up the National Union party. Again, we are informed that in respect to the admission of representatives from "such States" Congress has no right or power to ask more than two questions. These are : "Have these States organized governments? Are these governments republican in form?" The committee proceed to say: "How they were formed, under what auspices they were formed, are inquiries with which Congress has no concern. The right of the acked the elevation and breadth of intelliciple President Johnson's labors in organ-ence adequately to fill. He was cursed izing State governments were works of su-place the people? Plainly in the condition tion. It is even said that if the majority of securities for their future conduct before fell fainting on the floor. Twenty or 30 pererogation. At the close of active hos- of rebels engaged in an attempt to overtilities the rebel States had organized, turn the Constitution and Government of by fair means it will be by foul; and there though disloyal, governments as republican the United States. As the whole force of are noisy partisans of the President who asn form as they were before the war broke out. The only thing, therefore, they were ties was engaged in this work, the whole required to do was to send their Senators of the people were rebels and public eneand Representatives to Washington. Con- mies. Nothing was left, in each case, but clash with his own. In short, we are promgress could not have rightfully refused to receive them, because all questions as to body, and as destitute of people having a a political leader—that of betraying his party-in order to gratify his spite. He of changes which the war had wrought in the right to enjoy the privileges of the Constitution as if the territory had been swept relation of the States they represented to reophants; of persons who understand the Union, were inquiries with which Congress had no concern. And here again we have the ever-recurring difficulty respect-ing the "individuals" who were alone guilty of the acts of rebellion. "The right of the people," we are assured, "to ity is in the premises as well as in the log-form a government for themselves has nevical deductions, and the premises are laid er been questioned." But it happens that the people" here indicated are the very individuals who were before pointed out as alone responsible for the rebellion. In the exercise of their right "to form a government for themselves" they rebelled; and now it seems by the exercise of the same right they can unconditionally return.— There is no wrong anywhere; it is all ublican, whose harangues against his "right." The people are first made crimiical opponents almost scared his polit- nais in order to exculpate the States, and al friends by their violence, has now be- then the innocence of the States is used to me the shameless betrayer of the people exculpate the people. When we see such trusted him. And in all these changes outrages on common sense gravely perpebase he has appeared supremely con- trated by so eminent a lawyer as the one ous, in his own mind, of playing an in- who drew up the committee's report, one is pendent, a consistent, and especially a almost inclined to define minds as of two kinds, the legal mind and the human mind, Indeed, Mr. Johnson's character would and to doubt if there is any possible cone not paid to his conscience, the purity the human mind it appears that the Federwhich is a favorite subject of his own al Government has spent thirty-five huncourse, and the perversity of which is dred millions of dollars, and sacrificed wonder of the rest of mankind. As a three hundred thousand lives, in a contest lic man, his real position is similar to which the legal mind dissolves into a mere a commander of an army who mist of unsubstantial phrases; and by ould pass over to the ranks of the enemy skill in the trick of substituting words for was commissioned to fight, and then things, and definitions for events, the legal mind proceeds to show that these words

g that the people are on his side; yet In fact, all attempts to discriminate be s method of learning the wishes of the tween rebels and the rebel States, to the ple is to scrutinize his own, and, when advantage of the latter, are done in defiting out his own passionate impulses, he ance of notorious facts. If the rebellion ver insists that he is obeying public sen- had been merely a rising of individual citinent. Of all the wilful men who, by zens of States it would have been an inrange chance, have found themselves at surrection against the States, as well as

State back into the Union on the best terms that could be made." The idea of "conditions of readmission" was as firmly fixed The insolence of Mr. Orr is not merely inin the Southern as in the Northern mind. dividual, but representative. It is the re-If the politicians of the South now adopt the principle that the rebel States have harmony between the two sections" by benot, as States, ever altered their relations traying the section to which he owed his

to bully than to plead. In the last analysis, indeed, the theory mittee reduces the rebel States to mere ab- the South who was prominent in the rebelstractions. It is plain that a State, in the lion, every man in the North who was promconcrete, is constituted by that portion of the inhabitants who form its legal people; or covertly his partisan, and by fawning and that, in passing back of its govern- on him earns the right to defame the reprement and constitution, we reach a conven- sentatives of the people by whom the rebel tion of the legal people as its ultimate ex- lion was put down. secession were passed; and, as far as the been succeeded by the hope of revenge people of the rebel States could do it, they elation is on faces which the downfall destroyed their States considered as organ-lized communities forming a part of the United States. The claim of the United country by means of a divided North, is the people in each of the rebel communian abstract State, without any external clean of population by a pestilence. It is, then, only this abstract State which has a right to representation in Congress. But how can there be a right to representation when there is nobody to be represented All this may appear puerile, but the puerildown and indisputable constitutional principles by the eminent jurists who supply

ideas for the National Union party. The doctrine of the unconditional right of the rebel States to representation being thus a demonstrated absurdity, the only question relates to the conditions which Congress proposes to impose. Certainly these conditions, as embodied in the constitutional amendment which has passed both houses of Congress by such overwhelming majorities, are the mildest ever exacted of defeated enemies by a victorious nation .-There is not a distinctly "radical" idea in the whole amendment---nothing that President Johnson has not himself, within a his high approbation. Does it ordain uni- d'etat has become dangerously familiar to versal suffrage? No. Does it ordain imdisfranchise, or expatriate the recent armed enemies of the country, or confiscate their all persons shall be maintained; that rebels who have added perjury to treason shall er in the Union increased by the presence on their soil of persons to whom they deny political rights, but that representation voters, and not on population. The pith of ascience can be addressed only through legal into human language, is found to and is there anything in that to which reainks he pays them a compliment and or the power to protect the inhabitants of rebellion, that it should end in conferring dds to their authority when he makes States from the consequences of their own on a rebel voter in South Carolina a power ight, not from any quality inherent in been any real war, and bring to mind the ocrat have the face to assert that the South in which the name of the Federal Govern should have, through its disfranchised ne- ment would be on the side of the revolutiongro freemen alone, a power in the Electoral ists. Such is the programme which is freely College and in the national House of Rep- discussed by partisans of the President, resentatives equal to that of the States of considered to be high in his favor; and the

Ohio and Indiana combined? Yet these conditions, so conciliatory, sult of the position he has assumed as to noderate, lenient, almost timid, and which, by the omission of impartial suffrage, fall sentation. It is certain that the present very far below the requirements of the average sentiment of the loyal nation, are still denounced by the new party of "Un- United States; but it is well known that ion" as the work of furious radicals, bent he considers himself to represent the whole

as to their inherent right to return. In Philadelphia Convention, on the ground Missouri and Kentucky, for example, there was civil war, waged by inhabitants of those States against their local governments, as well as against the United States; are daily trampling under foot the Constiand nobody contends that the rights and privileges of those States were forfeited by the criminal acts of their citizens. But the The terms to which South Carolina is askreal strength of the rebellion consisted in this, that it was not a rebellion against States, but a rebellion by States. No loose assemblage of individuals, though numberassemblage of individuals, though numberasemblage of individuals, though num resisted the pressure of the Federal power and the pressure of the State governments. They would have had no means of subsistence except those derived by plunder and the country from dismemberment while Mr. voluntary contributions, and they would be and the word of the distance of the military organization by which mobs are transformed into formidation of the man who denounces it which mobs are transformed into formidation of the man who denounces it is now be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits and preference which gave success to the war must be exerted to reap its fruits a ble armies. But the rebellion being one of owes his forfeited life to its clemency, the States, being virtually decreed by the peo- astounding insolence of the impeachment ple of States assembled in convention, was touches the sublime. Here is confessed sustained by the two tremendous govern treason inveighing against tried loyalty, in mental powers of taxation and conscrip- the name of the Constitution it has violated tion. The willing and the unwilling were thus equally placed at the disposition of a Mr. Orr think the terms of South Caroli-Government. The population and na's restored relations to the Union "too inently conservative phrase, innocently real and assomin to hisself the places uv honor, wealth of the whole immense region of degrading and humiliating to be entertaincountry in which the rebellion prevailed ed by a freeman for a single instant?" It were at the service of this Government.— it because he wishes to have the rebel debt These dignified are more than usually an-So completely was it a rebellion of States, paid? Is it because he desires to have the tiqe at the present time; and the gravity that the universal excuse of the minority Federal debt repudiated? Is it because of their speech is as edifying as its emptiof original Union men for entering heartily he thinks it intolerable that a negro should ness. Immersed in words, and with no into the contest after it had once begun was, that they thought it their duty to abide by the decision and share the fortunes of their respective States. Nobody another opportunity of forswearing themat the South believed at the time the war commenced, or during its progress, that his white rebel freeman of South Carolina has decorum, and dies rather than commit the commenced, or during its progress, that his State possessed any "continuous" right to a participation in the privileges of the Federal Contitution, the obligations of which it had repudiated. When confident of success, the Southerner scornfully scouted the mere suspicion of entertaining such graded and humiliated by ratifying the party, men of insolent spirit, resolute will, a degrading notion; when assured of de-amendment; and the necessity of the mea-embittered temper and unscrupulous pur-

> election. Had it not been for his treachery been the great stirrer-up of disaffection at the South, and the virtual leader of the the "rump" Congress cannot be overcome sert that he has in him a Cromwellian capacity for dealing with legislative assem blies whose notions of the publick good ised, on the assembling of the next Con-

gress, a coup d'etat. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, was, we be lieve, the first to announce this Executive remedy for the "radical" disease of the State, and it has since been often prescribed by Democratic politicians as a soverign panaca. General McClernand, indeed, proposed a scheme, simpler even than that of Executive recognition, by which the South ern Senators and Representatives might effect a lodgement in congress. They should, according to hime, have gone to Washington, entered the halls of legislation, and proceeded to occupy their seats, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must;" but the record of General McCler nand as a military man was not such as to give to his advice on a question of carrying positions by assault a high degree of authority, and there being some natural hesitation in following his counsel, the golden opportunity was lost. Mr. Montgomery Blair, who professes his willingness to act with any men, "rebels or any one else," to put down the radicals, is never weary of talking to conservative conventions of "two Presidents and two Congresses." comparatively recent period, stamped with can be no doubt that the project of a coup the "conservative" mind, and that the emi Southern delegations be counted; and it is ordinary precaution against the recurrence shall be based throughout the Republic on proposed that the Johnson members legally and it reely wuz no amoozment. entitled to seats should be combined with the whole amendment is in the last clause; the Southern pretenders to seats, organize as the House of Representatives of the Uuiwill. He puts intellectual principles mean the power to commit wrongs on indisonable objection can be made? Would ted states, and apply to the President for viduals who States may desire to oppress, it not be a curious result of the war against recognition. Should the President comply, he would be impeached by a unrecognized House before an "incomplete" Senate, and,

> scheme, it is contended, is the logical rethe rights of the excluded States to repre-Congress is as much the Congress of the United States as he is the President of the

mission of great political crimes. The mere hint of the possibility of his attempting a ny, and wuz determined to keep a stiff what has his Administration been to such ex though he felt flattered by Orr's condepersons but a succession of surprises?

Thirty-Ninth, and be equally removed from the peril of being expelled for one more in tucky the beak, sharp, hungry and rapeharmony with Executive ideas. The same vent its recurrence. The only danger is that in some representative districts the people may be swindled by plausibilities holdin nigger in one claw and post-offices and respectabilities; for when, in political in the other, sayin. "Take 'em both tocontests, any villainy is contemplated, there are always found some eminently respectable men, with a fixed capital of certain emulation eminently respectation. are always found some eminently respecta-ble men, with a fixed capital of certain emdy to furnish the wolves of politics with heroic patriotism, the spectacle of a great feat, his only thought was to "get his sure is therefore proved by the motives pose, who clearly know what they are after, and will hesitate at no "informity" in the attempt to obtain it. To give these persons political power will be to surrender the results of the war, by placing the Government practically in the hands of those against whom the war was waged. No smooth words about "the equality of the States," "the necessity of conciliation," that its adoption will give them "better there would have been little difficulty in the wickedness of sectional conflicts," will my delirious joy, I forgot to say anything terms "than they ever dreamed of getting the terms of peace, so as to avoid after the fact that, in refusing to support to him about it), I looked over the Conventional conflicts," will my delirious joy, I forgot to say anything after the fact that, in refusing to support to him about it), I looked over the Conventional conflicts, will my delirious joy, I forgot to say anything after the fact that, in refusing to support to him about it), I looked over the Conventional conflicts, will after the fact that, in refusing to support to him about it), I looked over the Conventional conflicts and the support to him about it), I looked over the Conventional conflicts are supported by the support to him about it). before the President of the United States all causes for future war; but, from the Congress, the people would set a reward on shun, and again the teers welled up from taught them that it would be more politic time he quarrelled with Congress, he has treachery and place a bounty on treason. my heart. My soul wuz full and overflow-"The South," says a Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in a letter favoring the Philadelphia conven- before me, sat that hero Dick Taylor and of the minority of the Reconstruction Com- Southern reactionary party. Every man at | tion, "sought to save The Constitution out | Cuth Dullitt, and there wuz the Nelsons and of the Union. She failed. Let her now bring her diminished and shattered, but uni- families of the South, and in Philadelphia, ted and earnest, counsels and energies to at a Convenshun, with all the leadin Demsave the Constitution in the Union. The ocrats uv the North, ceptin Vallandigham sort of Constitution the South sought to and Wood, and they wuz skulkin around save by warring against the Government within call, with their watchful eyes on the is the Constitution which she now proposes tion of the legal people as its ultimate ex-pression. By such conventions the acts of Copperheads the fear of punishment has to save by admiring it!" Is this the tone of fatnis! The President into our confidence! pardoned and penitent treason? Is this the The Postmaster a runnin the Convention! spirit to build up a "National Union party?" No; but it is the tone and spirit now fashionable in the defeated rebel States, and complain uv partiality, or tell reelly wich will not be changed until the autum elec- side the Convention wuz on, or wich side due to his misfortune in having been by events to a position which he has never been questioned." On this principle of the confidently expected by the whole to confidently expected by the whole sole filled up agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as susceptible sole filled up agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as started but that you agin, the teers inhabitants was, of course, not affected by political sycophants little to expect from the next Congress as the confidence of th

> NASBY ATTENDS THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION[From The Toledo Blade.]
>
> Post-Office, Confedent X Roads (wich is in the Stiat uv Kentucky.)

they can be relieved from the penalties in-

curred by their past.

Peace is into me! I hev spent many appy periods in the course uv a eventfu life, but I never knowed what perfeck satisfaction wuz till now. The first week I wuz married to my Looizer Jane it wuz blisses incident to the married state I bleeved that she wuz the undivided possessor uv a farm, or rather her father wuz, wich on the old man's decease would be a amiable, well-built woman, with a farm do nothin without the Democracy North big enough to support me, with prudence on her part, wuz bliss itself, and I enjoy ed it with a degree uv muchness rarely ekaled until I found out that it wuz kivered more deeply with mortgages than it wuz ever likely to be with crops, and my dream week it wuz misery condensed when compared to the season I hev just passed

through. I wuz a delegate to Philadelphia! wuzn't elected nor nothin, and hedn't any credentials, but the door uv the Wigwam I passed nevertheless. The doorkeeper wuz a old Dimokrat, and my breath helped me, my nose which reely bloosoms like the lobster, wuz uv yoose, but I spect my hevpartial suffrage? No. Does it proscribe, nent legal gentlemen of the North who are in a gray coat on with a stand up collar, publishing opinions affirming the right of the excluded Southern Representatives to the biznis. The Southern delegates fought property? No. It simply ordains that the their seats are playing into the hands of national debt shall be paid and the rebel the desperate gang of unscrupulous polititheir souls, the minit they saw the star on der," sed one uv em, "d debt repudiated; that the civil rights of cians who are determined to have the right the collar uv my great coat, couldn't do pilin on the agony over the Yanks we killestablished by force. It is computed that enuff for me. They addressed me ez Kerthe gain, in the approaching elections, of nel and Gineral, and sed "this wuz trooly be disqualified for office; and that the rebitwenty-five districts now represented by an unmeritid honor." and paid my drinks, el States shall not have their political pow- Union Republicans, will give the Johnson and I succeeded in horrowin a hundred and party, in the next Congress, a majority of twenty dollars uv em the first day, I might the house of Representatives, should the hev doubled it, but the fellows wuz took in so easy that no financerin wuz required,

The Convenshun itself wuz the most affectinist gatherin I ever witnist. I hed a to it wunst more? and wood it trouble him seat beside Randall, who wuz a managin to break it any more than it did in '61? but spurns anything like semi-rebels. If the concern and I coold see it all. The Nay verily. Dismiss them gloomy thots. the concern, and I coold see it all. The crowd rushed into the bildin and filled it, Vallandingham was kicked out, but a thought Pandall desired attention. He bein sand mules, and all uv em old and expeririots of 1863, or that he had shot a Provost the Postmaster-General, every one of em the adjuncts of his petty pronoun crimes. The minority of the committee, in- deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? Can any Demirote deed, seem to have forgotten that there has loyal voters in New York? I ever saw. Doolittle who wuz the Cheernan, winked at Randall, and nodded his this year, certain, for last year he was agin head, when Randall announced that THE us, and by the time he is ready to turn he'll DELEGATES FROM SOUTH KARLINA AND THE DEL- be worn to so small a pint that he won't be EGATES FROM MASSACHOOSITS WOOD ENTER ARM Worth hevin, and the Dimocricy uv the With a slow and measured step they cum in, at a signal from Randall, the the offices Johnson hez in reserve will draw cheerin commenest, and sich cheerin! Then em like lodestun. Doolittle pulled out his white hankercher and applied it to his eyes, and every dele-

upper lip over it, and Couch looked up to Orr as though he wus afeered uv him and sension in walkin at all with such a umble But whatever view may be taken by the individjooal. But to my eyes the scene resident's designs, there can be no doubt President's designs, there can be no doubt cious; South-West, the strong active wing; the balance of the bird. I saw these parts ' for five years dissevered, come together and the Dimokrat uv the North follerin like a puppy dog at his heels, taking sich fat things ez he cood snap up—the Southerner ashamed uv hiz associations but forced to yoose 'em-the Northerner uncomfortable in his presence but tied to him by self interest. I saw a comin back the good shun and let 11 rule 'em, and ez I contem-

> dead earnest. "What are you blubberin for ?" asked a enthoosiastic dele gate in front uv me who his intellectual power. was a swabbing his eyes with a hanker-

"I'm a postmaster," sez I, "and must do my dooty in this crisis. Wat are you sheddin pearls for," retorted I. "Are you a postmaster?"

"No," sez he, "but I hope to be," and he swabbed away with renood vigger.

"Wat's the matter with the eyes uv all the delegates?" sez I. "They've all got postoffises in 'em," sez e, and he worked away faster than ever.
While gettin a fresh hankercher (which borrered from the hind coat pocket uv a delegate near me, and wich, by the way, in in, and I slopped over at the eyes; there Yeadons and the representatives uv the first The bands a play Dixie and the Star Span-Northern delegates seed me fallin, and ketchin site uv the grey coat with the brass star onto it, rushed to ketch me, and they bore me out uv the Wigwam. Sed one: a techin scene, overpowered by his feelins!"

"Yes," sed another, "he desirves a apintment !" I didn't go back to the Convenshun coz knowd it want no yoose, and besides, after all the teers that had been shed, the members wringin their hankerchers onto the floor, it wuz sloppy underfoot. Conciliation and tenderness gushed out uv em. I knowd it would be all right-it couldn't be otherhevenly, for independent uv the other wise. There wuz bonds which held the members together and prevented the possibilty uv trouble. Johnson hevin a ambition to hed a party, must hev a party to head. The Northern delegashun, wich hed hern, and the prospeck of a life-time with formerly actid with the Abolishnists, couldn't and both on em combined couldn't do nothin without the Democracy South. The President cood depend on the Democracy North, coz he holds the offices; the Democracy North could depend on the President coz he must hey their votes: the President cood uv happiness busted. Sweet ez wuz this depend on the Democracy South coz they want him to make a fight agin a Abolishen Congris, wich is a unconstooshenelly keepin uv em out and preventin em from wolloping their niggers; the Democracy South cood depend on the President coz he must hev their Representatives in their seats to beat the Abolishnists in Congris all cood depend on all, each cood depend on the other, coz each faction or rather each stripe hed its little private axe to grind wich it coodent do without the others to turn the grindstone.

The Southern delegates, some on 'em, wuznt so well pleased. "What in thunder," sed one uv em, "did they mean by ed ?-by pledgin us to give up the ijee uv seceshin, and by pledgin on us to pay the Nashnel Yankee debt ?"

"'Sh !" sed I, "easy over the rough places. My friend, they didn't mean it, ef they did we didn't. Is an oath so hard to break? Wood it trouble that eminent patriot Breckinridge, after all the times he swore to support the Constitution, to sware enced, cooden't kick him out uv our service. get over it. Raymond will be on our side North wuz allus ourn, and ef they wuzzent

My deer sir, I wanst knowd a Irishman who wuz sence killed in a Fenian raid, emgate simultaneously pulled out a white ployed as a artist in well-digging. It wuz hankercher and applied it to his eyes. To me this wuz the proudest moment uv tion and load the buckets with earth. The e head of a constitutional government, against the Federal Government, and might have been easily put down. In that case the states, as well as long as the work of furious radicals, bent he considers minsen to represent the whole on destroying the rights of the States.—
country, while he thinks that Congress only my life, net that there wuz anything particular in the scene afore me, for rity characteristic uv the race, sprang into

the bucket and told them to hist away, and they histed, but ez they histed they amoozed themselves a droppin earth onto him.—
"Shtop!" sed he, "or be gorra I'll cut the
rope." My dear Sir, Randall and Doolittle
and Seward and Johnson are a histin us
out uv the pit we fell into in 1860.

All went off satisfied—the Northern men, for they carried home with em their commisshuns-I, feeling that my Post-Office wuz sekoor, for ef, with the show we've got, we can't re-elect Johnson, the glory uv the Democracy hez departed indeed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (which is Postmaster.)

A SYNOPSIS OF SENATOR CLYMER'S

The friends of Clymer, candidate for Governor, are not doing him justice. As we have already asserted, they are concealing and perverting his record, while we are doing our best to place his votes and utterances before the people. We have given these acts and votes in detail, and now that onr friends, as well as the true friends of Clymer, may have the facility of quoting him correctly, we submit the following synopsis of his record:

April 12th, 1861, the day of the engagement at Fort Sumter, Clymer voted against arming the State, on the plea that such a vote might exasperate the men who are now delegates to the Rebel-Johnson Con-

April 16th, 1861, Clymer and five other Copperhead Senators entered their protest to arming the State. The spirit of the protest was that the South was the party aggrieved, and the national authority had no right to resort to coercion to resist rebel-During the session of the Legislature of

1762, Clymer, as a Senator, opposed measures for the collection of United States taxes, and by his speeches aroused the spirit of opposition which afterwards manifested itself in murdering conscription and revenue of ficers!

against a bill extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field on the plea that a Pennsylvanian who became a soldier in an unjust war not only forfeited his rights as a citizen, but unfitted himself for the highest privileges of a freeman.

self interest. I saw a comin back the good old times when 34 States met in convenion the amendment to the Constitution extending the elective franchise to soldiers in plated the scene I too wept, but it wuz in the field. While that amendment was on its progress through the Senate, Clymer opposed it in debate with all the force of

The Reading Dispatch declares (and it is excellent authority) that at the ballotbox, same year, in the 8th ward of Reading, Mr. Clymer voted against the amendment giving Union soldiers the right to vote, and his party, on the same day, gave a majority of two thousand in Berks county against said amend ment.

Mr. Clymer voted against a bill to carry out the constitutional amendment giving Union solders the right to vote.

Mr. Clymer opposed a joint resolution requesting Congress to define and punish

Mr. Clymer opposed the passage of an act authorizing the payment of bounties to Inion volunteers. Mr. Clymer, by his every vote and act, from April, 1861, to the end of the war,

pposed the cause of the Union and favored hat of the rebels. Friends of Geary, when the upholders of lymer assail your candidate with low and vulgar personal abuse, such as is contained

in Clymer's Harrisburg organ from day to day, charge these facts against Clymer-GIVE THE COPPERHEAD CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR THE SABRE BAYONET OF HIS OWN RECORD !-Harrisburg Telegraph. GEN. CUSTER was the only Union officer of

any military note in the Philadelphia Convention. On the 16th of last March he appeared as a witness before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and gave this

"I do not regard the people in that porhave been as in a proper condition or as manifesting a proper state of feeling to be restored to their former rights and privile ges under the General Government; and I do not they have been sufficietly taught the enormity of the crime they have committed by rebelling against the Government. I think the Government ought to maintain control of those States that were in the rebellion until it is thoroughly satisfied that a loyal sentiment prevails in at least a maority of the inhabitants-that certainly does not exist now; and when allowed representation none but loyal men should be admitted as representatives. Five years ago the Southern people voluntarily aban doned their rights and privileges as States in the Union, and with their rights and privileges they forfeited their share in the General Government.

Having waged a bloody and determined war for four years to carry out their de signs against the Government, and having failed up to the present time to manifest penitent spirit for the crime committed against the nation, or to give a proper and sufficient guarantee for future good conduct I cannot but give it as my opinion that a just regard for our national safety in time to come, our obligations to foster and en-courage throughout the Southern States a proper regard and affection for the national uthority, as well as to give support to those who are and have been loyal, imper atively demand that the Government should maintain its present control of the States lately in rebellion until satisfied that they may, without detriment, be entrusted with their former rights and privileges.'

Gen. Custer, and any other man of com non intelligence in the nation, knows that the temper of the Southern people this August is much worse than it was last March. All the reasons assigned by the General then for enforcing stringent conditions on them apply with far greater force now. They have changed for the worse, and Gen. Custer too.

FERNANDO WOOD went out of the Philadelphia Convention for the sake of harmony, and Alex. H. Stephens, ex-rebel Vice President, went in for the same reason. It seems that the Rebel-Johnson party can welcome any thorough, blood-dyed rebel, Marshal, he could have gone in without it. quiry. He has credit for the will, but rebels don't excuse cowardice. Gen. Albert Pike, who commanded a regiment of scalp ing Indians in the rebel service, passed in without a question. His credentials were eminently satisfactory. Fernando must proceed to butcher at least one "nigger" immediately!

A minister having preached the same direcurse to his people three times, one of his constant hearers said to him after service: "Doctor, the sermon you gave us this morning having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed."

Many a sweetly fashioned mouth has been disfigured and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.