TERMS OF PUBLICATION

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subscription to the paper. JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

THOMAS J. INGHAM, ATTOR-. NEY AT LAW, LAPORTE, Sullivan Connty, Pa.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, AT-TORNEY AT LAW-Office in Union Block, formerly occupied by JAMACFARLANE.

T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, • Towanda, Pa, Office with Wm. Wat-kins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Or-phans' Court business and settlement of dece-dents estates. MERCUR & MORROW, Attorneys

M at Law, Towanda, Penn'a, The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their prosional services to the public. ULYSSES MERCUR, P. D. MORROW.

March 9, 1865. DATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT Law. Offices :- In Union Block, Towanda, Pa., formerly occupied by Hon. Wm. Elwell, and in Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be

nsulted at either place. H. W. PATRICK, apl13 W. A. PECK. H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY & da, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. jun27, 66. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTOR-

H. CARNOCHAN, ATTOR-• NEY AT LAW, Troy, Pa. Special attention given to collecting claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions office with E. B. Parsons, Esq. June 12, 1865.

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., Attor-tanyes Block, over Frost's Store. July 13,1865. TOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY

AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty.
Ar No charge unless successful. Office over the Post Office and News Boom. Dec. 1, 1864.

D. STILES, M. D., Physician and D. STILLS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, would announce to the people of Rome Borough and vicinity, that he has perma-nently locate i at the place formerly occupied by Dr. G. W. Stone, for the practice of his p ofes-sion. Particular attention given to the treat-nent of women and children, as also to the prac-ice of operative and minor surgery. Oct. 2,'66.

R. PRATT has removed to State D. R. FRAIT has removed to State street, (first above B. S. Rassell & Co's Bank). Persons from a distance desirons of con-sulting him, will be most likely to find him on Saturday of each week. Especial attention will be given to surgical cases, and the extraction of tech. Gas of Ether administered when desired. July 18, 1866. D. S. PRATT, M. D.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE .- Of fice in Gorg's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. Calls promptly attended to at all hours. Towanda, November 28, 1866.

EDW/D MEEKS-AUCTIONEER. All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Bradford Co. Pa., will receive prompt attention.



REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER

VOLUME XXVII.

Lolitical.

SPEECH OF

OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MARCH 7, 1867.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the President's annu-al message.

mands it.

Mr. MERCUR said :

withholds that which he has aband Progress appears to be a law of the oned and taken an oath not to enjoy world's nature. Much of its past civunder our Government. I desire, howil progress has been through bloody ever, to have it distinctly understood revolutions. It seems to require a violent upheaving of society to ena-ble it to break loose from the errors that I am opposed to a universal amnesty. In my judgment some few at

or oppressions which encircle it. Our eneration and our own people have lately given a striking illustration .---

During the four years of bloody struggle through which we have just passed more was done toward securing the true principles of democracy than had been done in the half century which preceded it. A revolution of sentiment ends not with the laying down of hostile arms. It was a preexisting sentiment, hostile to our Gov-

ernment and its institutions, which put arms into the rebels' hands. That evoked a counter opposition. The loyal masses were not content to op-

pose an equal force only, so that each belligerent should occupy his former ground at the end of the war; each sought to advance. The mighty strength of true democracy has been stirred to its very foundation. We are passing through a great revoluion; we have not yet reached the end. True, the millions of Union solend. diers are no longer in arms, but have returned to their peaceful avocations: yet still the conflict goes on. The antagonism of minds believing in dif-

ferent forms of government still ex-ists. The old leaven which caused he masses of the South to rise up in ebellion has not been eradicated .-Each day's journal gives evidence of outrages as barbarous as those which preceded the open conflict in arms. As war against our institu-

tions existed before the firing upon Fort Sumter, so it has existed since he surrender of the rebel armies. Nor is it confined within the limits of that portion of our country which was in open rebellion. The men of

the North who sympathized and fraternized with the rebels while the were in arms now seek to excuse them and embrace them as brothers guilty of no crime. These men during the war saw nothing on the part of our Government but "executive usurpations" and "constitutional violations." They wanted the war so

conducted on our part as not to de-stroy the rebel armies nor wound their fine sensibilities. In truth, they did so far influence the action of our Government that the war for some year and a half was so conducted as

jury. This was manifested, in part, by a refusal to use the brawny arm

inflicted upon those guilty of larceny, so is the rebel who levied war against ishment inflicted for treason. No one, however, now proposes to inflict upon the masses of those who are guilty of treason the high pun-ishment prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of the secure and extraction and adoption of those inflict upon the masses of those who are guilty of treason the high pun-ishment prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is to prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is to prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of those who thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one thing to inflict nositive puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of the puncishment of exhuming the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is one the rights of the proprise the rights of the proprise the rights of the provide the resolutions of 1798. They framed is prescribed by law. It is prescribed by law. It

voluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislaleast of the prime movers and con-trolling spirits of the rebellion ought

There stands that bright token of liberty, the glory of this generation, and the pride of the Republican parto be convicted, and ought to be punished. Thus treason should be made ty who made it a part of the organic odious. A loyal national sentiment pleads for it; the best interests of law. As time shall roll into the dishumanity require it ; justice de- tant ages of the future, an American citizen will point to it with the same pride that an Englishman now does This, however, lies with the executive and judicial branches of the Govons wrung from King John at Runny-

ernment to enforce. The laws heremede. tofore enacted by Congress have fully provided a way for the trial and punishment of all such offenders.— By its adoption slavery was legally as fully wiped out, eradicated, and destroyed as if it had never existed There the duties of Congress cease.

Where they cease the duties and powers of the Executive begin. The President, says the Constitution, "shall take care the laws be carefully executed." Upon him, then, acting through his executive officers, is imcustoms of the States in which it had posed the obligation of bringing offenders to trial and enforcing the sentences of the courts against them. We, however, now have another duty to perform. It is to provide the manner in which the people residing in those portions of the country late-

ly in rebellion shall have a restored representation in Congress. Those formerly in authority there voluntarily relinquished that representation .--the power to enforce this" amend-ment, according to its intent and spir-For several years they persisted in depriving themselves of it. They "by appropriate legislation." formed new political associations wholly inconsistent with its exercise; Here then is a new constitutional power with Congress has acquired they enacted new governments in di-

since the rebellion, and which we are rect hostility to ours ; they wholly now called upon to exercise. repudiated and set at defiance our I submit now, that what might be constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. It is with that whole people we now have to deal ;

not so much with the territory which they occupy, as with the inhabitants er words, in construing our Constitu-tion, regard must be had to the charwho dwell thereupon.

to do the rebels the least possible in-

the mind alone, but reaches out its ed the mild requirements of the pend- must not forget that the destiny of dom, remarking only as to the early numerous tendrils and clasps as with ing constitutional amendments, this nation is now to be shaped .- seeds of bodily disease that they are, hooks of steel, the substantial reali-ties of man's existence. As mind and the legislation of this country. The matter are now to be settled in nearly every case, sown between which will leave their impress upon sundown and bed time, in absence matter are united in man, so are

thought and thing in civil liberty. and additional action has now arriv veneering spread over great national of spending money never earned by asserted as an abstract right, but af-

I am free to confess, that the con- enjoy them. They seem to have forstitutional amendments now pending gotten that their every system of before the States do not give all the slavery has been weighed in the bal-

vortex where-

"Though the mills of God grind slowly Yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience He stands waiting With exactness grinds He all."

It is criminal in us if we suffer loyal citizens of the South to be much longer thus deprived of their desiring to assist in carrying out the full rights. They have a right to de-be beed action, would not of itself give to those heretofore en-thus vote. Instead, however, of adop-and procrastinate, they suffer. The suffer that depired to the full rights. They have a right to de-be buchanan and the m Johnson, will trans paired to posterity.

which it had existed, could not be re- rejected them with scorn. If now, and are no consolidating their power. lied upon to secure the reasonable with all their anxiety to have a rep- I see no other course left but to give and just incidents of freedom. Hence resentation upon the floors of Con- enfranchisement and power to

admission, is any man so insane as to It is the lowly, the humble, the downbelieve they would adopt them after trodden, who most need the protect they were admitted ? Certainly not. If a majority of the representa-and high order of intelligence usually

adjudged a republican form of gov-ernment under one constitution, might under another be far from it. In oth-er words, in construing our Constitu-of our institutions; if they can so er words, in construing our Constitu-er words, in construing our Constituthose to whom they give the right of continued existence as one nation. Our brave soldiers and seamen did their duty in the bloody conflicts of ment. Nor should the expositor be position all loyal men of the South, assailed by the recent rebellion battle; we must now do ours. The confined to an examination of the in-military power of the Government itself alone, but he must They have changed their weapons, every loyal family was compelled to subdued the rebels in arms; Congress tion to a new-born civil life; not in

Lights in the farm-house are gleaming, wants or overlook the rights of loyal of the Government, and secure and of colored men, the frequent assas hood fixed his liability. men. Nor must we forget those liv- protect the rights of the masses sinations of loyal white men. attest Whoever the bitter and disloyal sentiment life in the defence of our Govern whose benefit it was made. The constitution of the United which still rankles in the heart of ment, whoever was required to raise States is the people's fundamental the unreconstructed rebels. Kind- his stalwart arms to oppose that law. In the suppression of the rebelness and executive pardons have mighty rebellion, has, Article four, section four, of the lion; in the abolition of slavery; and failed to subdue their hostile senti- ment, a sufficient educational gualif in the recent elections, they have giv- ments. Loyal white men are driven cation to enable him to take a part en it form and construction, which not from their homes by social and po- in shaping the future of that nation ery State in this Union a republican form of government." judges will do well to notice and to fear of injury to their persons and serve.

Miscellaneous.

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

Lord Shaftesbury lately stated in a public meeting in London that, from personal observation, he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years ; and that, if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

NUMBER 40. This is a fact of singular importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Cer

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

are guilty of treason the light put of the law. Industrious in their labors to form of government, to be something the resolutions of 1798, our form of government, to be something not to give him a representation of Calhoun based upon them, they fined painting to be: "Painting,"said allotted to each generation to make being extracted the light put of the l tion in Congress which he voluntari-ly relinquished and spurned. The one calls into exercise the active vin-dication of law, the other merely $\begin{array}{c} \text{on calls into exercise the active vin-}\\ \text{dication of law, the other merely}\\ \end{array}$ In my judgment the time for other countless ages of the future. No from the family circle ; in the supply beer and tobacco and wine shops, of with the easy transition to the com ple in defence of their cherished pany of those whose ways lead to the rights and institutions, must not gates of social, physical and moral have been in vain. The civil arm of ruin. From eight to sixteen-in these this Government must give logical few years-are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty-fixed by the parents ! Let every father and mother solemnly vow, 'By God's help, I'll fix my darling's fair and natural fruits of the victory destiny for good, by making home won by the sword it will be false to more attractive than the streets." the great principles of liberty and justly merit the condemnation of the

civilized world. I, however, have an abiding faith that the people, who could preserve their institutions CHARITY .- What is nobler or holier than Charity? Charity looketh kindly on the erring ; she entreateth the misguided without chiding, and leads back the guilty to the path of rectiagainst the criminal weakness of a Buchanan and the machinatiens of a tude, forgetting the sins that are Johnson, will transmit them unimpast. Charity mocketh not at the

proud or the humble ; she perceiveth that each hath a cause for his ways, and if she lendeth advice to either, it is with soft voice, and modest demeanor. Not that charity self-abuseth herself, or doubteth her own strength, but because she knoweth that the heart of man is stubborn, and may be entreated when it will not be driven. Charity seeketh reward in the thing she doeth. She cries not for words of applause ; her work, and the payment therefore, cometh of God. Slow to reproof, she is swift to entreat, and to bless, and her footsteps are haloed with the joy of reconciliation and repentance. Chairity helpeth to save souls-most of all the virtues, she helpeth to bless the world. Peace goeth with her, and the wagging of the evil ongues ceaseth in her presence. Who is there that needeth not charity—and he who needeth shall he not give it in return. Holy Charity, she it is who, trusting in God, casteth her bread upon the waters, to find it tenfold after many days.

NEVER "KNOCK UNDER."-No never always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assail you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases -- takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and mis-

to the Great Charter which the bar- before the States do not give all the protection and security which I think session to get all the securities I desired, I accepted and voted for them. as a blight upon our institutions. I In my judgment the general senti-have said such was its legal effect, ment of the North during the recent

but the framers of the constitutional elections was, that if the rebel States amendment well knew that slavery would adopt these amendments in good faith, and send loyal men, they ought to have a restored representaexisted that the mere declaration that tion in Congress. So believing, and

slaved the just and fair protection ting them; instead of giving their disloyal, basking in the sunshine of which its letter and spirit affirmed.— assent to the correctness of the prin-they knew that the several States, in ciples therein enunciated, they have favor, have again raised their heads,

the second section gave "Congress gress, they will not subscribe to those logal masses of their citizens. Let the power to enforce this" amend-principles for the purpose of gaining the test be logalty, not race nor color.

tive men of the South, who enjoy the secure protection to their possessors elective franchise, are determined to continue to stand in opposition to our aid of the ballot for their protection.

any vindictive spirit, but "with char-ity toward all, and with malice tow-Constitution is not to receive that ignore the doctrine that our Govern-nation, no such interrogatory was ard none," ought we to provide for a restoration. We must not, however, so far extend our charity to those who sought to destroy our Govern- strument; but it is to receive such they seek to prevent its powers and veins?" Neither ignorance of letters ment and dismember the fair propor- a fair, just, and natural interpretation make it an engine of wrong and of nor race nor color afforded any tions of our country as to forget the as will carry out the great principles oppression. The numerous murders ground for exemption ; vigorous man-

Liberty is insecure, it is of no value, until it becomes a right; not merely classes. The Disloyal should no al right of all our citizens, can faithlonger be permitted to act the part fully represent the deeply-seated confirmed as a positive, practical, and liv-ing right. It must be incorporated into law which will protect and en-our representative Government, nor nation has passed, the treasures ex-Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, permit loyal people in their midst to pended, and blood shed by the peoance by the great popular heart of the nation and has been found wantdue to the loyal people of both the the nation and has been found want-north and the South. Unable last ing; that time nor eternity will not brave soldiers in their manly bloody restore it. It has been cast into that conflicts. If it fails to protect the

RANCIS E. POST, Painter, Towanda, Pa, with 10 years experience, is con-dent he can give the best satisfaction in Paint-g, Graining, Staining, Glazing, Papering, &c. April 9, 1866

J. J. NEWELL, COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa,, will promptly attend to all business in his line." Particular attention given to running and establishing old or dispu-ted lines. Also to surveying of all unpattented lands as soon as warrants are obtained. my17

W. HERSEY WATKINS, Notary loyalty and liberty seek protection Public is prepared to take Deposi-knowledge the Execution of Deeds, p. Power: of Attorney, and all other is. Affidavits and other papers may before the papers may orn to before me. foce opposite the Banking House of B. S. Office opposite the Banking House of B. S. Hunder the construction as in cherry index Russell & Co., a few doors north of the Ward House. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 14, 1867.

any rights.

Dentistry.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERI-

L ENCE IN DENTISTRY. J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform inhabitants of Bradford Connty that he is emanantly located in Waverly, N. Y., where e has been in the practice of his profession for his te past four years. He would say that from his the past four years. He would say that from his past four years. He would say that from his g and successful practice of 25 years duration is familiar with all the different styles of work he in any and all Dental establishments in y or country, and is better prepared than any ter Dental operator in the vicinity to do work best adapted to the many and different tive, executive, and judicial powers es that present themselves oftentimes to the of their several States. Acting as entist, as he understands the art of making his wn artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing same. To those requiring under sets of h he would call attention to his new kind of which consists of porcelain for both plate eeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is tutions : as States they confederated durable, more natural in appearance, and etter adapted to the gum than any other f work. Those in need of the same are kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oitent mes for life.— *Chloroform, ether, and "Nitrous oxide"* admin-istered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify. I will be in Towanda from the 15th to 30th of every month, at the office of W.K. TAYLOR, (formerly occupied by Dr. O. H. Woodruff.) Har-ing made arrangements with Mr. Taylor, I am prepared to do all work in the very best style, at his office. Nov. 27, 1865.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST .-Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Stors. ljan66 WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. On Main Street, near the Court House. C. T. SMITH, Proprietor. Oct. 8, 1866. A MERICAN HOTEL. TOWANDA, PA.,

Having purchased this well known Hotel Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommoda-tion of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable. May 3, '66.-tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop.

NYDER HOUSE, a four story brick NYDER HOUSE, a four story Drick edifice near the depot, with large airy rooms, i degant narlors, newly furaished. has a recess in new addition for Ladies use, and is the most convenient and only first class hotel at Waverly. N. Y. It is the principal office for stages south and express. Also for sale of Western Tickets, and in Canada, on Grand Trunk Rail-way. Fare to Detroit from Buffalo, \$4, is cheaper than any other route. Apply for tickets as above to C. WARFORD.

Stabling and care of Horses at reasonabl

of the colored man, and by the seduing principles of man's equality which lous care with which the property of underlie this Government, and which the rebel citizen was protected. As have been reaffirmed in the crucible during the conflict of arms every efthrough which we have just passed. fective effort toward putting down the rebellion was denounced as a vi-Constitution declares-

olation of the Constitution, so now every effort toward securing the just fruits of our victories is in like manner denounced by the same class of

This clause of the Constitution has received indicial construction showinvoked to screen rebels ; but when under the Constitution as if they had United States, and is reported in 7

On the contrary, I hold that they have been guilty of the highest crimes and forfeited many of their rights under the Constitution ; not only their

Chief Justice Taney, he says : "Under this article of the Constitution it must now be tested, by the whole of ment is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guaranty to every State our national Constitution and the rewell as during its bloody progress a republican form of government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is istabilished in a State before it can deter-can, in my judgment, be truly recoginto exercise and used all the legislaof their several States. Acting as States they, so far as they could, withdrew from the Union ; as States they changed their laws and constitogether and formed a new constitu-

ion, a new national union; as States Teeth they elected members of Congress and Senators to that new confederate and if Congress is to secure "to eve- ernment like ours, based upon the undred government ; acting through that ry State a republican form of govern- will of the people, it is difficult to sepgovernment thus formed they levied ment ;" if Congress, by the admis- arate it from a civil right. taxes, made loans, conscripted men, raised large armies, and for four years waged a bloody war against the Constitution and Government of the Unit-

is vested in Congress.

ed States. But, say their hair-splitting apologists, they did all this contrary to law; our Constitution and laws forbade it. Their acts had no binding force, hence we must treat all those acts and deeds as if they had never been committed.

to law; grant that our Constitution and laws expressly forbade them.and that they were of no binding force as against us; yet it by no means follows that we must treat the wrongstroy our Government as established doers as if they had committed no -established not only to the satiscrimes. A man has no right to steal faction of a large majority of the

your horse ; the laws forbid it ; yet, of right, the prohibition of law and represent. the penalties provided against it, he may steal it.

sion. But that does not wipe out the

their property. Every loyal citizen is entitled to For a restoration of civil governheed. As long as our national Constitution recognized slavery, Congress protection by his Government. We for a restoration of civil govern could with no justice or sound logic cannot afford to deny it to ours. The ment in Louisiana, may become ing that the power therein given is lodged in Congress. The difficulties in regard to the "Dorr government" in Rhode Island in 1841 and 1842 gave rise to the denied to a large class, which it held of bringing back our Government to its substantial provisions may be ex-

case of Luther vs. Borden, which was in bondage, political rights. Now the Declaration of Independence; not munities of the South. Those civil argued in the Supreme Court of the case stands upon a different foundaholding them as "glittering generali- governments, which the President tion. By the Constitution all men ties," but as principles imbedded in has assumed to establish, are of no

Howard's United States Reports, page are made free. By the provisions of the hearts of our people; so that we binding force. Let the citizens, who the civil rights bill all persons born may have in fact, what we have are now without any adequate pro-1. The section which I have just cited came under consideration. In the within the jurisdiction of the United heretofore had in name, a free Gov- tection, be temporarily protected by States, or duly naturalized, are made ernment. If we now suffer this oc- our military power. That power casion to pass unimproved, a century should be carefully yet firmly exercitizens. Hence the form of any State government must now be viewed, and may roll around before so favorable cised. Rebels must not arrogantly

must now be tested, by the whole of a one is again presented. dictate what a loyal people must do; our national Constitution and the reno constitutional power to deny to folds of our flag must love its stars any rebel State a representation in or fear its stripes.

is istablished in a State before it can deter-mine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union the settherity of the averagement to the settherity of the settherity of the averagement to the settherity of the averagement to the settherity of the settheri Congress. It-recalls to my mind the declaration so often made at the in-ception of the rebellion; a declara-tion meddenet colly by the beach of is: when the semicors and the connects of the conn

They said we will coerce all persons who are in rebellion in any State, even if they include its entire normal. Interview of the person in the

sion of Senators and Representatives, The constitutional amendments even if they include its entire popu- timents of political equality and of recognizes the "character" of a State; passed by Congress at its last session lafion. That word was made good. national unity. and if the "decision" of Congress in are so just in their requirements, so So now the loyal people have said, By one general test and rule we sponse, "but I have seen a rope walk."

and if the "decision" of congress in all coordinates in their representation in Congress until every other department of the Gov-every other department of the Gov-ernment," it necessarily follows that by reason of their imposing too se-they come with constitutions and they come with constituti Il power given to the Government s vested in Congress. The constitutional powers of Con-gress over those districts lately in precedent of the the districts lately in gress over those districts lately in the districts lately in gress over those districts lately in the district lately in the districts lately in the districts lately in the district lately in the districts lately in the districts lately in the district lately late lately in the distr gress over those districts lately in far enough, that they do not adequate- also be made good.

rebellion have been so fully and ably by punish rebels, nor sufficiently pro-rebellion have been so fully and ably by punish rebels, nor sufficiently pro-the sufficiently pro-sufficiently pro-the sufficient pro-sufficiently pro-sufficient pro-sufficint pro-sufficient pr argued by others upon this floor that tect the rights of all loyal men of the and not man for the Sabbath, so civil commingle. Do not let us subject Grant that they were all contrary I shall not weary you, nor surfeit the South ; yet mild and just as they are, government was created for the ben- the people of this nation to a multi-

country, with any extended argument their provisions and requirements are efft of mankind, and not mankind plicity of brilliant operations like spurned by those people lately in re- for the benefit of government. Con- that which characterized the experi- ed people." "Three-handed! That's rathpower of Congress to impose terms bellion. The masses of the loyal stitutions and laws are but the in- ments of a French surgeon. It is re- er un upon those people who sought to de- North last autumn declared, that noth- struments which the people have lated of the late Sir Astley Cooper ing short of the recognition of the formed, to be used in securing their that on visiting Paris he was asked

principles therein contained would rights and in protecting them in the by the surgeon en chef of the empire bring peace and security to the na- enjoyment thereof. As the habits how many times he had performed a members of this body, but also to the tion. We must not disregard that and necesities of a people change, so certain wonderful surgical operation. in fact, notwithstanding his absence satisfaction of the people whom they great popular verdict rendered by the should their legislation and organic Sir Astley replied that he had perpeople. There must be no yielding laws change. To deny this, is to formed the operation thirteen times. itself, without any foreign substance used The opposition party is persistent up any of their securities, no aban- check all progress in civil govern- "Ah," said the Frenchman, "but,

By so doing he ac- in asserting that during, or in conse- donment of any of their essential re- ment. In the earlier periods of the Monsieur, I have done him one hunquires no legal right to the horse.— You may reclaim it wherever found the South lost none of their constitu-guese of the rebellion the people of the rebellion the rebellion the people of the rebellion the rebel and again reduce it to your posses- tional rights, and that by the cessa- the withholding from states a repre- throes of revolution. In framing the Sir Astley's face he added : "How

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sentation based upon loyal men who, Constitution of the United States many times did you save his life ?" tion of arms they were immediately $\frac{1}{Waverly. N. Y. Oct.26, 1866...3m. C. W.}{\mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.} \mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.$ $\frac{1}{ER} Books at the NEWS ROOM.$ $\frac{1}{Waverly. N. Y. Oct.26, 1866...3m. C. W.}{\mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.} \mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.$ $\frac{1}{ER} Books at the NEWS ROOM.$ $\frac{1}{Waverly. N. Y. Oct.26, 1866...3m. C. W.}{\mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.} \mathbf{F}^{1}NE ASSORTMENT OF PRAY.} \mathbf{F}^{1}NE$

But little Annie stands dreami A blush on her beautiful face.

Is it late? Not that she cares now : Ah, merry eyes, mild and brown, Could you not tell why she wears now Just the least might of a trown?

Selected Poctry.

PUT UP THE BARS.

After the milking was over

Neat little figure is Annie,

Letting down ever so many

Just in the sunlight's wane

Wild roses blooming beside her

And the leaves trying to hide her,

Dance at her musical tread.

Beats with gentle unrest.

Lips may be humming a ditty,

Match not her cheek's lovely red ;

Witching curls peep from her bonnet-

And the heart-oh, to have won it !-

And faces may show unconcern ; But secrets there are-what a pity

That some are too easy to learn.

Now while the robins are meeting

Why does she wait in the lane?

Though, if white arms need a resting,

No one, of course, could complain.

And bars must be lain in their place.

Peep like bright birds from their nest!

Annie would follow the cows

Half a mile down to the clover,

And turn them in to browse

Handling the bars in the lane,

Over the path by the hillside Some one would wander by night ; Some one who came from the mill side, Lured by two eyes that were bright.

Meadow and valley grow stiller Under the earlier stars ; Would it be strange if the miller Helped Annie to put up the bars ?

FUN, FACTS, AND FACETIÆ.

THE LADIES .- May their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets.

"How do you define 'black as your That power hat'?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be 'fell'" re-t arrogantly plied the youthful wag.

"I'm afraid you'll come to want." We are told, however, by gentle-men in the Opposition, that there is son who is protected by the ample hust do, so a voir daughter." Is all and you'll come to want, it is expected to succumb to the regu-lar wear and tear of the voyage of

A GENTLEMAN asked a friend if he him to church, and during the exer-

er uncommon." "O, no, common enough -two hands like other people-and a little behind hand.

PROF. BLOT says: "Never drink tea at breakfast; it is suicide. Drink coffee or chocolate. If you drink tea at all, drink it after lunch or dinner. Coffee should not be boiled, and should be perfectly clear of

for clearing it.'

Isn'r there an awfully strong smell of pigs in the air?" asked Smith of Jones. "Yes," replied Sones, "that's because the wind is from the sou-west."

BRASIDAS, the famous Lacedæmo-

anthronic or worse still seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty come upon you like a thief in the night-what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water-always provided that you did not help the Father of Lies to heat it-your case, if you are made of the right sort of stuff, is not desperate ; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things, that life should have no difficulties which an honest. determined man, with Heaven's help, cannot surmount.

LIVING TOO FAST .- Most people live too fast in this country. We crowd life. Without intermission we feed our mental furnaces with the pitchpine of excitement, and the consequence is that too many of us collapse long before the time when we might

life. Business energy is a fine thing, A MISERLY old farmer who had lost but man is a machine, built upon the

cises Speculation sits on his shoulder, and like the tempter of the ear of Eve,

that may be struck against him at the final andit. Thus in their fierce pursuit of fortune do too many of our business men break down their men-

tal and physical constitutions, and Some persons are always behind-thrust aside the paramount consider-ations which should affect them as immortal creatures. We are a surprising people, no doubt ; but if we better understood the value of rest and worship, the majority of us would

live longer and die happier.

A MAN of singular minute observation once said to me :- " I have noticed that young ladies seem to go

through three stages of feeling with regard to matrimony. When they first grow up and come out into so ciety, they, of course, consider it the end and aim of existence; but in a year or two they become indifferent and lose all care for it ; but as they grow to be about twenty-five and so on, their old anxiety returns stronger than ever."-Emily Chester.