TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Reporter is published every Thursday Morning, by E. O. Goodrich, at $2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged fifteen cents per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged ten cents per line.

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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.

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GEORGE D. MONTANYE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*—Office corner of Main and Pine streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DOCTOR EDWARD S. PERKINS, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Frenchtown and vicinity. Calls promptly attended to.
May 28, 1867.—1y*

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates.

MERCUR & MORROW, *Attorneys at Law*, Towanda, Penn's. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR P. D. MORROW.
March 9, 1865.

PATRICK & PECK, Attorneys at Law. Offices:—In Patton Block, Towanda, in Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be consulted at either place.
H. W. PATRICK, apl13 W. A. PECK.

H. B. McKEAN, *ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, *Attorney at Law*, Towan da, Pa. jan27, 66.

DR. H. WESTON, *DENTIST.*—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. 1jan66

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. Office in the Court House. July 13, 1865.

DR. R. DAVIES, LeRaysville, Pa. has permanently located (at the office formerly occupied by Dr. B. DeWitt, for the practice of his profession. May 9, 1867.

JOHN N. CALIFF, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty.
☞ No charge unless successful. Office over the Post Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864.

DOCTOR B. DeWITT, Physician and Surgeon.—May be found during the day—unless otherwise engaged—on Main st., a few doors below Codding & Bassett's. Residence corner of William and Division-sts., lately occupied by E. A. Parsons.
Towanda, April 18, 1867.—1y*

O. D. STILES, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, would announce to the people of Rome Borough and vicinity, that he has permanently located at the place formerly occupied by Dr. G. W. Stone, for the practice of his profession. Particular attention given to the treatment of women and children, as also to the practice of operative and minor surgery. Oct. 7, '65.

DR. PRATT has removed to State street, (first above B. S. Russell & Co's Bank). Persons from a distance desirous of consulting 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 teeth. Gas or Ether administered when desired.
July 18, 1866. D. S. PRATT, M. D.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE.—Office in Gore'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.

FRANCIS E. POST, *Painter, Towanda, Pa.*, with 10 years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Glazing, Papering, &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing in the country. April 9, 1866.

J. K. VAUGHAN—*Architect and Builder*—All kinds of Architectural designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main street, over Russell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Rural Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. April 1, 1867.—1y.

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 disputed lines. Also to surveying of all unpatented lands as soon as warrants are obtained. my17

WHERSEY WATKINS, *Notary Public* is prepared to take Depositions, Acknowledge the Execution of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, and all other instruments. Affidavits and other papers may be sworn to before me.
Office opposite the Banking House of E. S. Russell & Co., a few doors north of the Ward House. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 14, 1867.

D. D. KNAPP,
Watch Maker and Dealer in Gents and Ladies Watches Chains and Finger Rings, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Silver ware, Plated ware, Hollow ware, Thimbles, Sewing Machines, and other goods belonging to a Jewelry Store.
Particular attention paid to Repairing, at his old place near the Post Office, Waverly, N. Y. Dec. 3, 1866.—tf.

JOHN MORAY,
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
Will promptly attend to all business in his line. Special attention given to Landscape and Stereoscopic Photography. Views of Family Residences, Stores, Public Buildings, Animals, Machines, etc., taken in the best manner.
Particular attention given to the novel and beautiful stereoscopic representation of objects.
Orders received at Wood & Harding's Photographic Art Gallery, Towanda.
Towanda, April 23, 1867.—y1.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.
They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.
G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make his house a desirable one, through which to make collections.
G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE of New York. Agency for Bradford Co. CAPITAL $400,000.
Dividend for 1866, 10 per cent.
MONTANYE & WARD.
Towanda, July 26, 1867.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VOCAL and instrumental music constantly on hand at the NEWS ROOM.

The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REMEMBER OF DEMOCRATIC FREE AT QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 3, 1867. NUMBER 18.

Real Estate and Insurance.

MONTANYE & WARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

Offer sale the following properties at reasonable prices and upon favorable terms:

A tract of land situate in Gloucester county, New Jersey. Containing 446 acres, 34 miles from Malaga Station, Camden and Cape May Railway.

The "Blue Anchor" property in Winslow township, Camden county, N. Y. Containing 3500 acres. To be sold in lots.

Potter County Lands. Heavily timbered with Pine, Hemlock, Ash, Cherry and hard woods as follows:

Tracts No. 4783, containing 990 acres; No. 4755, 990 acres—between the first and east forks of the Sinnamahoning in Wharton and Sylvania townships.

Tracts No. 4767, 990 acres; No. 4758, 400 acres; No. 4696, 400 acres; Wharton township, line of Appot, head-waters of Kettle Creek.

Tracts No. 5917, 1100 acres; No. 5790, 1060 acres; No. 5833, 1100 acres; No. 5934, 1062 acres 75 perches; No. 5912, 1100 acres. No. 5930, 1100 acres; No. 5938, 1100 acres; No. 5939, 1100; in Wharton and Stewardson townships on head waters Kettle Creek, near main branch.

Tracts No. 4717, 196 acres; 4729, 990 acres; Appot and Stewardson townships, near Little Kettle Creek.

Tracts No. 4920, 637 acres; 4924, 600 acres, Wharton township; main branch, Sinnamahoning.

Two hundred and seventy-five acres prime, first class coal land. Slakely township, Luzerne county, Pa., half way between Scranton and Carbondale. Very near the Railway:

One thousand acres first class Anthracite coal land about 1½ miles north-east of Wilkes-Barre, in the midst of improvements.

About 1800 acres of land in Medford township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about four miles north from Jackson Junction of the Camden and Atlantic and Delaware and Raritan Bay Railways. Valuable mill seat. Two or three houses, stable, barns, &c., second growth of timber, never failing water. Power fall 15 or 16 feet overshot. Price $20 per acre. One-third may remain.

Delaware Farms and Pennsylvania lands—Descriptions and directions given on application.

A valuable Country Seat near Philadelphia. Splendid grounds and trees. 69 acres of land.

WESTERN PROPERTY—For sale or exchange. 120 acres of good land one third timbered. San Piere, Stark county, Iowa.

Forty acres of good land with fruit trees, apples, peaches, pears, &c. 25 acres improved, one half mile from San Piere on Railway.—Price $800.

80 acres one mile from San Piere, one-third timbered. No improvements. On railway. Price $800.

A steam mill property in Burlington township, Bradford county. A very desirable lumbering operation.

Eight parcels of land, containing from 50 to 100 acres, each partially timbered, and improved suitable for farming or grazing.

House and Barn in good order and 136 acres of improved and timbered land, orchard, good water, &c. Union township, Tioga county, on Northern Central Railway. For sale on long time and easy terms.

24 Town Lots in Monroe Borough, Bradford county, Pa.

3,000 Acres Wild Timbered Land. Sullivan county, Pa.

122 Acres good Farming land, Burlington township, Bradford county.

Other timbered and improved properties. Descriptions given on application.

Tenements and improved Real Estate, Towanda Borough, and other properties.

MONTANYE & WARD,

Execute Conveyances, furnish Briefs of Title, buy and sell Real Estate, collect rentals and liens, survey and examine all kinds of property.

They are prepared to negotiate sales of farms, homesteads, and properties especially desirable to capitalists; to procure advances of money upon bond and mortgage, and to prosecute inquiries for those desiring to make investments or secure a home. They will effect

INSURANCE

In the best known FIRE AND LIFE COMPANIES. They have exclusive Agency for Bradford and neighboring counties for leading companies in these several departments of insurance.

Those who desire to buy or sell farms;

All who wish to effect Insurance against Fire;

All who seek permanent investments for the future benefit of their families, in secure and first-class Life Companies;

Capitalists desiring to buy or sell valuable speculative properties;

All wishing surveys and examinations;

All wishing advances upon valuable real property;

All who wish to obtain lease or rental of Farms or Tenements,

Are respectfully solicited to entrust such business to our Agency.

Further particulars furnished at our office.

Office, corner of Main and Pine streets.

G. D. MONTANYE,
HENRY WARD.

☞ PROPERTIES ADVERTISED FREE OF CHARGE.

REFERENCES:

Hon. D. Mercur, Towanda, Pa.
Hon. William Elwell, Montrose, Pa.
C. L. Ward, Esq., Towanda.
H. C. Mercur, "
G. F. Mason & Co., Bankers, Towanda.
J. D. Montanye, Towanda.
Lathrop, Leidlingen & Co., New York.
Dickson Brothers, Philadelphia.
Hon. John N. Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre.
Charles Parrish, Wilkes-Barre.
Hon. F. B. Streeter, Montrose, Pa.
Towanda, April 2, 1867.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.

☞ We devote this page of the *Reporter* to political articles, in view of the importance of the election which takes place on Tuesday next. We shall thereafter give our usual variety, of interesting miscellaneous reading.

VOTE! Remember that the election takes place on TUESDAY NEXT, and that the result is to be taken either as an endorsement of JOHNSON's nefarious schemes, or a rebuke of his high-handed and dictatorial conduct. The election of WILLIAMS is the triumph of the cause of the Union—the success of SHARSWOOD is the overthrow of Republican principles, and the triumph of Rebel sympathisers. The Republican voter who neglects to vote, is as culpably negligent of his duty to his country, as was a deserter from the Union ranks when the battles of the country were fought in the eld.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH—THE DANGER AND THE REMEDY.

We find that many of our citizens believe that General GRANT can hold his commission of Lieut. General no longer than the President permits, and that since the President is commander in chief of the army, he has the power to appoint to, and dismiss from, all officers holding commissions under that grade. But little as we are acquainted with the tenure of military commissions, we think that opinion erroneous. We remember the passage of the law *by Congress* making Gen. GRANT Lieut.Gen. of the armies of the United States, elevating him above the caprices of an official, who, for his own treasonable purposes might desire his displacement.—Gen. GRANT holds his high position at the will, and by the authority of the Representatives of the people, and Mr. JOHNSON, much as he might wish it otherwise, must endure his presence, as the highest military power known to our laws, as long as Congress, who gave him the place, is satisfied with his discharge of its duties. Mr. JOHNSON has shown such an utter disregard of the wishes of the people, such a defiance of their will, such a mistaken view of their interests, there is an exhibition of so much headstrong folly, revenge, low passion and even malice mixed up with his official acts, that it is patent to all men that he is an unsafe man to exercise civil, and especially, military power.

Such an opportunity as he had of being a benefactor to his race, of undoing the unmerited wrong to which his Southern fellow citizens of either race had been exposed for many generations, does not occur twice in a thousand years. He sprung from the class known in Southern terminology as poor whites, he knew their ignorance, poverty, prejudices and vices, they trusted him for his ability in surmounting the difficulties of his humble origin, had excused the defects of his education, had given him office, and he had by his sympathy with them the power, had the inclination prompted him, to dispossess them of their prejudices against Northern equality and industry, against Northern maxims of political economy, against Northern education and morals and the thousand conveniencies and comforts which flow from Northern thought. He might have taken the colored population by the hand, encouraged schools among them, shielded them from assassination and robbery by his partizans, protected their labor, and prepared them for the ballot which is as sure to come to them as that there is a God in Heaven and justice upon earth—in short, he might have fulfilled to them his promise of being a Moses and a guide in their escape from a worse than Egyptian servitude. All this he might have done, and all this he should have done and probably would have done, but Southern nabobism and Southern flattery overcome his sense of justice, his duty to the whole country, and made him the demagogue and traitor he is. He prefers an immortality of infamy to one of fame, of dishonor to the grateful remembrance of goodemen; as he makes his bed let him lie upon it.

The South attempted the most heinous crime in history. It cost the nation four thousand millions of money and more than a hundred thousand lives to save it from annihilation.

There is not a square mile of its Northern surface, which does not harbor some poor, maimed, broken, limping, scarred victim of horrible war, and the government is, to day, paying its millions of treasure to keep them from want. These misguided Southerners brought their section and themselves, to the brink of destruction, and when they were incapable of more mischief they found themselves starving for the food to keep soul and body together. It was then that the Northern people in sheer pity sent them bread, bread to perpetuate the miserable lives they had forfeited to justice, and for two long years supplied their wants, through every moment of which they were cursing the hand that fed them, and engaging in plots and murders of the founders of the union; and now, to day, they are essentially the same rebellious crew that fired upon Sumpter. They take your charity with one hand, and stab you with the other. They threaten the disruption and death of the Government, and perpetuate their cowardly existence only because the Government is merciful.

They need Northern emigration and enterprise to build up their waste places, and infuse a vital spirit into the body politic. This they could have if they would stay their hands from murder, if they would welcome Northern men among them. A Northern man in any and every Southern State, must spend his days in a condition of semi-barbarism, must be socially proscribed, and must consent to risk not only his property, but the moral education of his family.

The South must sink lower and lower. There is no help for it while the present generation survives.—What moral phenomenon can induce a change is beyond the ken of human foresight. All the accounts we have are to the effect that the educated men are actively opposed to correct views of the situation, and engaged in propagating themoral virus which has so long poisoned the Southern air. The clergy, we are told, are especially demented, whether from motives of pecuniary interest or from moral considerations we are not advised—it is rare to find one totally oblivious of his salary, or one leading public opinion instead of following.

There are many reasons to show, that Southern redemption from present evils will spring from the despised colored race, and that the social and political power will be in their hands. This proposition need surprise no one. Causes precede effects and effects follow causes with unerring certainty. A man with philosophical acumen is ever competent to predict events by a knowledge of causes, or in other words, by a calm survey of things he can see occurring every day. Now what does he see, to day, of Southern society?—Why, that the colored population are straining every nerve to acquire knowledge, and the skill to use it in a way which shall improve their condition, and enable them to fill the new place to which Providence has called them, while the whites persist in the carelessness of their natures to ignore all the claims the age has upon them. There are men now living in Charleston who will see a negro inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, if this state of things shall continue twenty years. Knowledge is power and will continue power in time future, as it has been in time past. Read Gen. Pope's official Report and think it over.

In all this turmoil with our belligerent President, the people, the lords of the soil, look calmly on, undismayed. Let him fume and fret, and swagger and swing round the circle, to his heart's content, they know their power and their remedy. They have implicit confidence in their Lt.-General, and they know that he has the power and the will, to save the government, should ANDY JOHNSON with all the dissatisfied malcontents South of Washington, conspire to ruin it. They have weighed the President in the scale of exact justice and found him wanting in all the qualifications which constitute a safe public servant, and they will deliver their verdict in October.

We want every vote. The greater our majority, the greater Mr. Johnson's rebuke, and the less our fear of violence and usurpation on his part.—Let us give him to understand that his disregard of our will, has aroused us to a defence of our rights, that we will suffer his violence no longer, that this is our own government, made by us and for us, for our own benefit, and not his.

Many well informed men believe that another civil war, with all its horrors, is eminent, and can only be averted by a Republican success in Pennsylvania. Now supposing such an opinion well founded, does it not call loudly upon the Republican masses to come in solid column to the polls in October. The friends of the President have assured him of a great change of opinion in the last few months particularly in this State.—The President, sanguine, expectant, and vain, will be prevailed upon to take advantage of such change, should it occur, by a coup d' etat revolutionize the government, prevent the assembling of Congress in November, and fill the vacant seats with his secession partizans from the South. You need not laugh at the probabilities of such an event. Mr. Johnson is a weak, violent, revengeful, impulsive man. He would wreck the nation to be called the victor in his quarrel with Congress. He gave us a sufficient warning of what he would do, when he called *Congress a body* hanging upon the verge of the government. He says it is unconstitutional, because, it shuts out the self same men who, to-day, deserve a halter for their treason, instead of a voice in legislation. There is not a people upon the globe who would longer suffer with his malignant folly, or put up with his antics.

But where is the remedy? We tell you, seriously, it is in the ballot—the ballot you will cast in October. By all your hopes of the continued prosperity and glory of your native land, stay not away from the polls. Congress has weakly, and we might say criminally tied its hands by an ill-timed adjournment. It has, over again, enacted the folly of the watchman who set to watch the premises, gives the thief the key. We read in our history of a certain great military genius who being brought to untie a Gordian knot found the puzzle beyond his sagacity, and he cut it with his sword. Well, the sword has cut many a gordian knot in politics, and if it is to sever this knot, we would prefer that Gen. GRANT should use it, than ANDY JOHNSON. Meanwhile as men we should be prepared for this very contingency. The enemy has stolen a march, let him steal no more.

History has many lessons for our consideration but they all point one way. HAMAN was hung on the gallows he had built for his enemy.—CESAR was stabbed to the heart by the man whom he had doomed. CHARLES the First was beheaded as a finale to his war upon the Parliament, and JAMES, his grandson, was banished from his throne and kingdom because he opposed his individual will to the voice of the nation.

Sic Semper tyrannis.

THE SITUATION.

The indications in the political horizon are singularly ominous, and significantly painful to every patriot who can read them aright; and though armed resistance is crushed out for a while, yet the spirit which inaugurated rebellion, not only lives, but is as vindictive towards the government, and as ready to destroy it, as at any time since 1861. There is no doubt about this. Nor is the fact disguised. The more bold of the leading rebels, have always declared, "that though beaten, they were not conquered, and that they would yet secure through peaceful strategem, the game they lost in the field." The role of a programme, or the shaping of an end looking towards such a consumation is now looming into view. The frequent rumors circulated of changes in JOHNSON's Cabinet, are premonitions of a settled purpose to throw the entire Executive Department of the government into the hands of the rebels and their northern sympathizers preparatory to a grand *denouement*. SEWARD, M'CULLOCH, POOR, WELLES, and RANDALL, will no longer answer the purpose. Stronger men and of different proclivities, are now required. The ruling desire with JOHNSON has been, and is now, to be elected President in 1868, and he is now figuring for a nomination. This he can only get from the Democratic party, and he must call the influential men, its leaders and managers, around him, and place in their hands all the patronage he can, not only to encourage them but to be used to his advantage. It has, in the past, been our uniform impression, that the Democrats would not nominate JOHNSON, but discard him when his power was gone, and they could no longer use him. We confess, however, that the question has a different aspect at present.

The Democratic party is badly in disgrace, greatly in the minority, and can really do nothing without JOHNSON's assistance, and yet with his help may make a fair show to carry the next Presidential election. Under the re-construction law, the leading rebels are disfranchised, and they have used their influence to keep the whites out of the registration, so that they may not vote. The object of this being, of course, to bring the credit on the reconstruction law.—These disfranchised rebels control the election in their respective States. That is, they manage them, and bring out the votes; but as at present constituted they will interfere with instead of bringing out the vote. So with their minority in the North, and no votes in the South, what kind of a show will the Democratic party make at the next Presidential election? Just none at all.

If this emergency, it has been arranged between the contracting parties, to enfranchise the disfranchised rebels by amnesty, fight off the reconstruction law and the negro votes, until ruled against by the Supreme Court, upon the condition that JOHNSON be made the candidate of the party for the Presidency, and what can the party do but accept? JOHNSON will not do the desperate things implied in this arrangement, for another candidate. But for the chance of a further lease of power for himself, he may do it. He is a bad man, and a great fool withal, as bad men always are.

He sees that as now settled, at the end of his present term of office, he is down and disgraced any how; and he can be in no worse case should he be defeated in his schemes for an election. Hence, he has all to gain and nothing to lose in the venture, and he will go it with a will, as any other desperado would.

Then what are JOHNSON's chances for success in this contract with the Democratic party? The game is as bold as it is desperate, and we Republicans must not forget that these are the games that sometimes win. The first presumption is that JOHNSON intends to resist an impeachment, for how can he obstruct the re-construction law, so as to keep out of the Presidential election the black man's vote, if he is stripped of power? This will be the first grand step towards usurpation, and if successful in this, he may be in all the rest that are to follow; and then comes up the question, how will he resist an impeachment? It has been hinted by some of his adherents, that he will attempt to disband Congress on its first assembling, by prorogation; and if Congress resists, and will not be dissolved, then, as Commander-in-chief of the Army, call upon that arm of the government to execute his orders, and arrest and imprison, if need be, such of the members of Congress who disobey his mandate.

Next comes the question, will the army obey this order? After having gone this far, it will be easy for JOHNSON to usurp further power. He can, for example, place a willing tool into the War Office, and if GRANT refuses to obey his commands, suspend him for disobedience, and give Gen. G. B. M'CLELLAN, or ROBERT E. LEE, the position *ad interim*, and then if there is any doubt about the rank and file of the soldiery, how long will it take to call a few regiments of LEE's old cullerts, under WISE, STUART, or MOSBY, to Washington? Indeed, they may be made ready for the occasion.

We wish our readers to bear in mind, that we are not now drawing a fancy sketch. We have the positive averments of the opposition, that the Rump Congress, as it is called, is to be resisted, and how resisted, unless in some such way as indicated, and then as a warrant, and justification for these outrages, the copperhead and rebel presses, are teeming with the grossest open falsehoods, the lowest and meanest perversions of Congress and its acts, declaring that an outraged nation demanded its suppression, and calling on the President to sympathize with this much abused nation, and which is no less than the late confederate conspiracy of JEFFERSON DAVIS, to suppress the National Congress.

And will the loyal people of these States who put down, fought down, the formidable rebellion of Davis and his followers, now allow JOHNSON to accomplish for the slave-holders thro' usurpation, and in direct hostility to the will of the majority of the people as expressed at the last elections, that which they lost, so signally lost, in an open and hard contested fight with the Union people? We need not answer this interrogatory. It is already answered in the past; and the only folly visible in the mad career of JOHNSON, is the fact that he does not heed, or seems not to see the right interpretation of the past action of the great Union-loving masses of the nation; and this folly is inexplicable. How he can overlook the undisguised truth, that the same men who put down the slave-holder's rebellion elected the present Congress, and have given, over and over, the clearest evidence of a determination to sustain it, is beyond our comprehension.

Does he imagine that the Union men have become pusillanimous since their victories over the rebels? Does he suppose they will allow him to interfere with the rights of the Congress they have elected, in any particular? Does he not know that an attempt to disband, or arrest one Union Congressman, would kindle the fighting flame of the loyal masses, more intensely than did the firing upon Fort Sumpter? If he does not know these things, if he does not believe them, let him go on with his scheme. Let him, contrary to law, appoint a rebel, or good copperhead from the North, to the vacancy on the Supreme Court, for the purpose of getting a decision from it, against the re-construction law, and in favor of his usurpations; it will all avail him nothing. Congress will be sustained. Rebel legions even, cannot save him. They have been severely beaten before, and can again. We have the utmost faith in this.

The whole scheme of JOHNSON, the rebels, and copperheads, foreshadows another war, and this seems inevitable, even if no impeachment is instituted. For the project, which is but too manifest, is to enfranchise all the rebels so that they may vote at the Presidential election, and disfranchise the blacks, in order not to allow them to vote, and thus carry all the slave States, and then by some hocus pocus or other, carry Pennsylvania or New York, or both, and so carry the election, *will never be peaceably submitted to.* Our knowledge of the Union element of this country, forces this conviction on our minds. *It will not* allow itself to be swindled in this way out of the government, by rebels and copperheads, and for such base purposes as the government is to be appropriated to, when thus carried.

We have all along opposed the impeachment of JOHNSON, from the fear that he would make it the pretext of a civil war; but if this war must come any how, it may as well come with an impeachment, as in some form afterwards, and this seems inevitable. So go on with the impeachment. There is no reason left now why it should not be instituted.

CONGRESS.

The adjournment of Congress to a distant day places the nation in a position of great danger. Before the day at which it is to assemble arrives, events most pregnant with evil, most influential on our future weal and prosperity may have transpired. The experience of the world has shown in all cases of disputed prerogative, that the earliest action is most efficient. But Congress has tied its own hands, it separated and many of its members are a thousand miles from the theatre where their action is most needed. Whether the people have an efficient friend who has the stamina to dispute a treasonable order, or one who dare initiate a course of action in harmony with the vital interests of the nation, is a problem which time alone will solve.—The British Nation, on two several occasions, have been in the same dilemma. It is well known that the King only can assemble the Parliament. The Executive officer of the government, both in England and in the United States, can only bring the Legislative departments together for the transaction of business, however pressing the business may be. Now, at a time when England had no Executive—at a time when an army whose intentions were not known, was marching upon London, CROMWELL having recently died, and CHARLES the Second in exile, Parliament was called together, provided for the crisis, and the nation, from sheer necessity of the case, was satisfied. So again, at the time of the Revolution in 1688, a like necessity arose—the Parliament met upon its own authority, summoned by the Prince of Orange, a foreigner, but yet the highest military authority in the kingdom, and in this unconstitutional convocation disposed of the crown and kingdom, very much to the dissatisfaction, no doubt, of the partisans of the house of STUART, but with the nation at large, the act was immensely popular. Necessity knows no law but compliance with its edicts, however imperious. The American public will make any sacrifice of form to preserve its liberty. If England pardoned a foreigner at the head of an army, come over from the continent expressly to interfere with the administration of the government, think you, the United States would find much fault with BENJ. WADE and Speaker COLFAX, for calling together the Representatives of the people, to look ANDY JOHNSON square in the face.

The plea is necessity, necessity that works every change—under the sun—that establishes governments, and systems, and laws,—that builds up and tears down, that kills and makes alive. The May Flower was a necessity, the Revolution of '76 was a necessity, the Declaration of Independence a necessity, the Emancipation Act a tremendous necessity, and ANDY JOHNSON a terrible one. Let us meet our necessities, face to face, like heroes, feeling that Providence sends them to try our manhood, and give weight to our National character.

THE PEOPLE WILL REMEMBER.

The people will remember that the Democrats of this Commonwealth, aided, encouraged and sustained the rebellion.

The people will remember that the Democratic leaders cried Peace, Peace, when there could be no Peace, that would not involve the ruin of the Republic.

The people will remember that the Democrats, in National Convention, in 1864, declared in favor of the cessation of hostilities, and resolved that the war for the Union was a failure.

The people will remember that Democratic leaders encouraged and promoted desertion, and expressed the wish that Union soldiers going South might never return alive.

The people will remember that the Democratic rebellion cost the nation more than three thousand millions of dollars, and carried mourning and desolation into every loyal household in the North.

The people remember that the leaders of the Democracy instigated plots in the North in the interest of the rebellion, conspired to release rebel prisoners from Northern camps, and to surrender Northern cities to the tender mercies of released rebel prisoners.

The people remember that it was the bitter, demonized spirit of the Democratic party that hurled the arm of J. Wilkes Booth to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, and incensed because Mrs. Surratt was proved guilty and hanged, and now sympathizes with John H. Surratt.

The people remember that every Democratic State but Delaware and New Jersey went out of the Union, and these two would have done so if the power of the Union army and the Republicans of these States had not prevented. If Maryland was an exception, it was only because the rebel Legislature was arrested by military force, and the State held by the Union armies in defiance of the Democrats of the State.

The people do not forget that while the Democratic States went out of the Union and the controlling force of the Democratic party was exerted to the utmost for the success of the rebellion and the consequent destruction of the Union, the Republican party proved loyal to the Union in every trial and emergency.

The people do not forget that all the Republican States remained loyal and exerted their power for the defeat of the rebellion.

The people remember that while Democratic Congressmen, Governors and Generals violated their oaths, abandoned the flag of their country, and went into the Confederate armies, no Republican Congressmen, Governors or Generals, turned traitors and went into the Confederate Congress and Confederate armies.

The people do not forget that the Republican party took the brunt of the war, was always firm, loyal and hopeful, while the Democratic party, North and South, was the arsenal, fortress and nursery of treason.

The people do not forget that while the Republicans always rejoiced over rebel defeats and rebel surrenders, the Democratic party rejoiced over Union defeats and Union surrenders.

The people do not forget that since the rebellion was crushed by force of arms, and true statesmen and patriots are trying to bind up the bleeding wounds of the nation, and secure lasting Peace, the Democratic party is the enemy and chief obstruction to wise Reconstruction on the basis of Truth, Liberty and justice.

Taught in the school of experience, the people will not allow side issues to divide them, but will continue to go to the ballot-box with unbroken ranks and vote that the Republican party shall remain dominant in State and Nation; and that the Democratic party shall eat the bitter apples of defeat forever.

THE political sky of the American Union is full of omens that indicate violence, outrage and disaster. We have at the head of the Government a debauched and desperate man, whose instincts are all brutal, and whose heart is filled with all manner of villainous intents against the public peace and welfare, with an ambition that knows and respects nothing but its own gratification—with a will that is blind and a heart that is surcharged with perverseness. Andrew Johnson now holds the attitude of an enemy to his country, who waits only for an occasion to strike at the dearest rights of the people by a direct, open and violent war against their Congress. With these warnings, afforded by his own movements and the expressions of his friends, the people may as well prepare for the worst.—The future looks cloudy and portentous, and it is the part of wisdom to double the watch on deck, and if possible, save the ship from mutiny and destruction. Johnson in his madness, may, as is indicated, attempt to drive Congress from the capital by force. His secret emissaries, who are said to be numbered by thousands in Maryland, are now represented as holding themselves in readiness to do his bidding, even though treason, rebellion and revolution shall ensue. We may look for an era of violence and bloodshed, and that at no very remote period, if the signs of the times are not entirely deceptive.—We may be near that period when there will be work for stout hearts and strong hands to do, for so sure as Johnson attempts to carry out his foreshadowed bloody designs, so sure will vengeance fall, not only upon him, but upon his coadjutors—the rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North. The men who whipped these rascals once, can do it again.

WHENEVER a patriotic citizen finds himself yielding to the miserable and degrading prejudice against the colored people, let him remember and carefully consider the great fact that, but for the enfranchisement of these colored people in the South, the whole destinies of the country would to-day, with a perfidious Accident in the Presidential chair, be controlled by the men who organized the rebellion and who were supposed to have been defeated by the Union soldiers.

The first temperance organization was in 4517, in England, and only prohibited its members from getting drunk; no member was allowed to drink more than fourteen glasses a day.