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.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$75	$40	$30
Half "	40	25	15
One Square,	10	7½	5

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less, $1 50
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Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $20. They will be entitled to ¼ column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of change.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of 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.

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 23, 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'a. 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*, Towanda, Pa. jun27, 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 & Russell's. Residence corner of William and Division-sts., lately occupied by E. A. Parsons.
Towanda, April 28, 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. 2, '66.

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 Real 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. myl7

W. HERSEY 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 B. 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 MOBAY,
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 stere-copic representation of objects.
Orders received at Wood & Harding's Photographic Art Gallery, Towanda.
Towanda, April 23, 1867.—yl.

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 has known ge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, makes 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 25, 1867.

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

The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 31, 1867. NUMBER 22.

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, 3½ 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. 4763, containing 930 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. 4768, 400 acres; No. 4693, 400 acres; Wharton township, line of Appot, head-waters of Kettle Creek.

Tracts No. 5917, 1100 acres; No. 5720, 1080 acres; No. 5823, 1100 acres; No. 5924, 1082 acres 75 perches: No. 5912, 1100 acres. No. 5930, 1100 acres; No. 5938, 1100 acres; No. 5929, 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, 837 acres; 4924, 600 acres, Wharton township, main branch, Sinnamahoning.

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

One thousand acres first class Anthricite coal land about 11 miles north-east of Wilkesbarre, in the midst of improvements.

About 1000 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.

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

5,000 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 of 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, Bloomsburg, Pa.
C. L. Ward, Esq., Towanda.
M. O. Mercur.
G. F. Mason & Co., Bankers, Towanda.
J. D. McIntyre, Towanda.
Lathrop, Livingston & Co., New York.
Dickson Brothers, Philadelphia.
Hon. John N. Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre.
Hon. Ulysses Mercur, Wilkes-Barre.
Towanda, April 2, 1867.—7

Selected Poetry.

THE NIGHT COMETH.

Amber and crimson and purple,
Silver and azure and gold,
Robes of glorious sunset
Sweeping in many a fold,
Out from the golden portals,
And leaving the twilight gray,
Gliding in wondrous beauty
Down the bright tract of the day.
Fades the last gleaming,
Now to thy dreaming,
The lone Night cometh.

There's gloom on the rippling waters,
Sparkling so late in the sun,
And mystic forms from the woodland
Seen gathering one by one—
Gloom on the rippling waters,
Low murmuring in their sleep,
While from the dim old forest,
Come whispering wild and deep,
Wrapped in shadows,
O'er the meadows
The lone Night cometh.

Showers of silver spray are raining,
Downward from her half-closed eye,
And the breezes, low complaining,
Ever fitful, pass us by;
And the woods and vales and mountains,
With their wealth of crystal gleams,
And the pale shapes of the shadows
Seem a wondrous land of dreams.
To the lowly,
Pure and holy,
The lone night cometh.

Night, with gleaming, starry circlets,
Ne'er so glorious as now,
Binding back the midnight tresses
From her damp and pallid brow.
And sparkling, wide and broadcast,
She the dew of slumber flings
And nothing breaks the stillness
But the rustle of her wings.
Calm and stilly
Sleeps the lilly—
The lone Night cometh.

God, and angels, too, are watching;
Night is coming o'er the lea—
Bravely, gravely, to the contest;
Sleep soon calls for thee and me.
Then's the time for idle dreaming—
Toil we till the setting sun,
Till life's battle shall be over,
And the victor's crown be won.
Onward ever,
Falter never—
The lone Night cometh.

Miscellaneous.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November.

The Conspiracy at Washington.

The people of the United States now have the mortification of standing before the world in the attitude of a swindled democracy. Their collective will is crossed by the will of one individual, whose only title to such autocracy is in the fact that he has cheated and betrayed those who elected him. There might be some little compensation for this outrage, if the man himself possessed any of those commanding qualities of mind and disposition which ordinarily distinguish usurpers; but it is the peculiarity of Mr. Johnson that the indignation excited by his claims is only equalled by the contempt excited by his character. He is despised even by those he benefits, and his nominal supporters feel ashamed of the trickster and apostate, while condescending to reap the advantages of his faithlessness. No party in the South or in the North thinks of selecting him as its candidate, for the vices and weaknesses which make an excellent accomplice and tool are not those which any party would consider desirable in a leader. Whatever office-seekers, partisans, traitors, and public enemies can find in Mr. Johnson, it is certain that they find in him nothing to respect. He is cursed with that form of moral disease which sometimes renders a man ridiculous, sometimes infamous, but which never renders him respectable—namely, vanity of will. Other men may be vain of their talents and accomplishments, but he is vain of the personal pronoun itself, utterly regardless of what it covers and includes. Reason, conscience, understanding, have no impersonality to him. When he uses the words, he uses them as synonymes of his determinations, or as decorative terms into which it pleases him to translate the rough vernacular of his willfulness and caprices. The "Constitution," also, a word constantly profaned by his lips, is not so much, as he uses it, the Constitution of the United States as the moral and mental constitution of Andrew Johnson, which, in his view, is the one primary fact to which all other facts must be subordinate. His gross inconsistencies of opinion and policy, his shameless betrayal of his party, his incapacity to hold himself to his word, his hatred of a cause the moment its defenders cease to flatter him, his habit of administering laws he has vetoed on the principle that they do not mean what he vetoed them for meaning, his delight in little tricks of low cunning—in short, all the immoral and unreasonable acts of his administration have their central source in a passionate sense of self-importance, inflaming a mind of extremely limited capacity.

Such a person, whose presence in the executive chair of a constitutional country is itself "a high crime and misdemeanor," is of course the natural prey of demagogues, and he now appears to be surrounded by demagogues of the most desperate class. His advisers are conspirators, and they have so wrought his vulgar and malignant nature that the question of his impeachment has now come to be merged in the more momentous question whether he will submit to be impeached. Constitutionally, there is no limit to the power of Congress in this respect but that which Congress may itself impose. The power is plain, and there can be no revision of the judgment of the Senate by any other power in the Government. But Mr. Johnson thinks, or says he thinks, that Congress itself, as at present constituted, is unconstitutional. He believes, or says he believes, that the defeated rebel States whose representatives Congress now excludes are as much States in the Union, and as much entitled to representation, as New York or Ohio. As he specially represents the defeated rebel States, it is hardly to be supposed that he will consent to be punished for crimes committed in their behalf by a Congress from which their representatives are excluded; and it is also to be presumed that the measures he is now taking to obstruct the operation of the laws of Congress relating to reconstruction are but preliminary to a design to resist Congress itself.

The madness of such a scheme leads judicious people to disbelieve in its possibility; but in respect to Mr. Johnson, it has been found that the only way to prevent the occurrence of mischief is to diffuse extensively among the people the suspicion that it is meditated. Judicious and dispassionate persons are often poor judges of what men of fierce passions and distempered minds will do; for they unconsciously attribute to such men some of their own ideas of honesty, propriety, and regard for the public welfare. The legislators whom Louis Napoleon outwitted were, overthrown because, bad as their opinion of him was, it was not so bad as events proved it ought to have been. In the case of Mr. Johnson, there is not the same excuse for misconception, since his cunning is utterly divorced from sagacity, and he has not the intelligence to conceal what his impulses prompt him to attempt. The kind of man he is would seem to be obvious to the most superficial observer; the natural inference is, therefore, that he will act after his kind; but this is an inference which dispassionate statesmen have hesitated fully to draw. They have been continually surprised at acts which they should have foreseen. They were surprised that, during the months he was left to his own devices, and to the counsels of Southern politicians, he matured his policy of reconstruction. They were surprised when they learned that he meditated a *coup d'etat* on the assembling of the Fortieth Congress. They were surprised when they found that no law could be made which would bind him according to its intent. They were surprised when, as soon as Congress adjourned, he began to take measures which can have no other intelligible purpose than that of making him master of Congress when it reassembles. And to crown all, though it has been apparent since February, 1866, that he was the enemy of the country, they have still had technical reasons for retaining him as the proper executive of its laws.

It would then seem that, in dealing with such a man as Andrew Johnson, it is the part of wisdom to suspect the worst. Without any special knowledge of the treasonable intrigue now going on in Washington, it is still possible to fathom the President's designs, and to understand the resources on which he relies. In the first place, his conceit makes him believe that he is the first man in the nation, and that he is not only adored at the South but popular at the North. The slightest sign of reaction in Northern and Western elections he considers a testimony to his individual merit, and an endorsement of his policy. In case he refuses to recognize the present Congress, turns its members by military power out of their seats, and appeals for support to the white population of the rebel as well as the loyal States, he will count on being sustained by the nation. The Democratic party agrees with him as far as regards the unconstitutionality of the laws which he will, in the name of the Constitution, be compelled to disregard in order to get possession of the military power of the country; and he thinks that party will support him in resuming those functions as commander-in-chief of which he has been deprived by a "usurping" Congress. The army and navy, with all Republican officers removed, including, of course, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, he thinks will obey his orders. The South, he supposes, will rally round him to a man. The thoroughly rebel military organization in Maryland, controlled by a Governor after his own heart, will interpose obstacles to the passage of troops from the Northern States to Washington. The Democrats in those States will do all they can to prevent troops from being sent. Before there could be any efficient organization in the loyal States brought to bear on his dictatorship, he expects to have a Congress of "the whole nation" around him, for which at least a majority will be defeated rebels, and Copperheads. The whole thing is to be done in the name of the Constitution; and the proclamation he has issued to all officers of the United States, civil and military, telling them to obey the Constitution (i. e., Mr. Johnson), may be considered the first step in the development of the scheme.

It is needless to say that such a scheme could only find hospitable reception in the head of a spiteful, unfated, and unprincipled egotist, for such an egotist Mr. Johnson assuredly is. It is needless to say that it would break down through the refusal of General Grant to give up his command, and through the refusal of the great body of the army to obey the President; for the danger is not so much the success of the attempt as the convulsion which the mere attempt would occasion. That the danger is a serious one, provided the October and November elections show a considerable Republican loss, is evident from a consideration of the President's position. He has already gone far enough in his course to exasperate Congress, and unite its Republican members, Conservative and Radical, in favor of his impeachment. Without going over the long list of delinquencies and usurpations which would justify that measure, it is sufficient to name the recent proclamation of amnesty as an act which promises to secure it. That proclamation is a plain violation of the Constitution as the Constitution is understood by Congress; and it is upon the Congressional interpretation of the Constitution that, in the matter of impeachment, the President must stand or fall. Congress, by giving the power of granting amnesty to Mr. Lincoln, evidently conceived that it was not a power given to him by the Constitution; by taking it away from Mr. Johnson, it is evidently conceived that it could not be exercised by him except by usurpation.

In usurping this power Mr. Johnson must have known that his act belonged, in the opinion of Congress, to the class of "high crimes and misdemeanors," for the commission of which the Constitution expressly provides that Presidents may be impeached; and he must also have known that Congress, in judging of his infractions of the Constitution, would be bound neither by his individual opinion of his constitutional powers nor by the opinion of the Supreme Court, but was at perfect liberty to act on its own interpretation of his constitutional duty. It is not, therefore to be supposed that he intended to limit his defiance of Congress to the mere issuing of the amnesty proclamation, especially as the principle on which that proclamation was issued would cover his refusal to carry out the whole Congressional plan of reconstruction. His conviction or assertion that Congress had no right to withhold from him the power to pardon defeated rebels and public enemies by the wholesale, is certainly not greater or more emphatic than his conviction or assertion that, in its plans of reconstruction, Congress has granted to subordinates powers which constitutionally belong to him. If he can exalt his will over Congress in the one case, there is no reason why he should not do it in the other.

Indeed, in the proclamation of amnesty, Mr. Johnson practically claims that his power to grant pardons extends to a dispensing power over the laws. But it is evident that the Constitution, in giving the President the pardon of criminals, does not give him the power to dispense with the laws against crime. At one period Mr. Johnson seems to have done this in respect to the crime of counterfeiting by his repeated pardons extended to convicted counterfeiters. Still there is a broad line of distinction between the abuse of this power to pardon criminals after conviction and the assumption of power to restore to whole classes of traitors and public enemies their forfeited rights of citizenship. By the pardon of murderers and counterfeiters the President cannot much increase the number of his political supporters; by the pardon of traitors and public enemies he may build up a party to support him in his struggle against the legislative department of the Government. The reasons which have induced Mr. Johnson to dispense with the laws against treason are political reasons, and bear no relation to his prerogative of mercy. Nobody pretends that he pardoned counterfeiters because they were his political partisans; everybody knows he pardons traitors and public enemies in order to gain their influence and votes. A public enemy himself, and leagued with public enemies, he has the impudence to claim that he is constitutionally capable of perverting his power to pardon into a power to gain political support in his schemes against the loyal nation.

But it is not probable that the President will limit his usurpations to a measure whose chief significance consists in its preliminary character. Before Congress meets in November, he will doubtless have followed it up by others which will make his impeachment a matter of certainty. The only method of preventing him from resisting impeachment by force is an awakening of the people to the fact that the final battle against revived rebellion is yet to be fought at the polls. Any apathy or divisions among Republicans in the State elections in October and November, resulting in a decrease of their vote, will embolden Mr. Johnson to venture his meditated *coup d'etat*. He never will submit to be impeached and removed from office unless Congress is sustained by a majority of the people so great as to frighten him into submission. Elated by a little victory, he can only be depressed by a ruinous defeat; and such a defeat it is the solemn duty of the people to prepare for him. Even into his conceited brain must be driven the idea that his contemplated enterprise is hopeless, and that, in attempting to commit the greatest of political crimes, he would succeed only in committing the most enormous political blunders.

Still it is not to be concealed that there are circumstances in the present political condition of the country which may give the President just that degree of apparent popular support which is all he needs to enable him into open rebellion against the laws. It is of course his duty to recognize the people of the United States in their representatives as the Fortieth Congress; but, on the other hand, it is the character of his mind to regard the people as multiplied duplicates of himself, and a mob yelling for "Andy" under his windows is to him more representative of the people than the delegates of twenty States. In the autumn elections only two Representatives to Congress will be chosen; the political strife will relate generally to local questions and candidates; and it is to be feared that the Republicans will not be sufficiently alive to the fact that divisions on local questions and candidates will be considered at Washington as significant of a change in the public mind on the great national question which it is the business of the Fortieth Congress to settle,—That Congress needs the moral support of a great Republican vote *now*, and will obtain it provided the people are roused to a conviction of its necessity.

But a large and influential portion of the Republican party is composed of business men, whose occupations disconnect them from politics, except in important exigencies, and who can with difficulty be made to believe that politics is a part of their business, as long as the safety of their business is not threatened by civil disorders. They think the reconstruction question is practically settled, and when you speak to them of plots such as are now hatching in Washington, and which seem as preposterous as the story of a sensation novel, their incredulity confirms them in the notion that it is safe to allow things to take their course. Their very good sense makes them blind to the designs of such a Bobadil-Cromwell as Andrew Johnson. The great body of the Republican party, indeed, shows at present a little of the exhaustion which is apt to follow a series of victories, and exhibits altogether too much of the confidence which so often attends an incompleted triumph.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, is all alive, and is preparing for one last desperate attempt to recover its old position in the nation. Its leaders fear that, if the Congressional plan of reconstruction be carried out, it will result in republicanizing the Southern States. This would be the political extinction of their party. In fighting against that plan, they are, therefore, fighting for life, and are accordingly more than usually profligate in the character of the stimulants they address to whatever meanness, baseness, dishonesty, lawlessness, and ignorance there may be in the nation. Taxation presses hard on the people, and they have not hesitated to propose repudiation of the public debt as the means of relief. The argument is addressed to ignorance and passion, for Mirabeau hit the reason of the case when he defined repudiation as taxation in its most cruel and iniquitous form. But the method of repudiation which the Democratic leaders propose to follow is of all methods the worst and most calamitous. They would make the dollar a mere form of expression by the issue of an additional billion or two of greenbacks, and then "pay off" the debt in the currency they had done all they could to render worthless. In other words, they would not only swindle the public creditor, but wreck all values. A party which advocates such a scheme as this to save it from the death it deserves would have no hesitation in risking a civil convulsion for the same purpose. Indeed, the reopening of the civil war would not produce half the misery which would be created by the adoption of their project to dilute the currency.

Now, if by apathy on the part of Republicans and audacity on the part of Democrats, the autumn elections result unfavorably, it will then be universally seen how true was Senator Summer's remark, made in January last, that "Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jefferson Davis in the spirit by which he is governed, and in the mischief he is inflicting on the country;" that "the President of the rebellion is revived in the President of the United States." What this man now proposes to do has been impressively stated by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, in a public address at Cincinnati: "I declare," he said, "upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress. I make this statement deliberately, having received it from an unquestioned and unquestionable authority." It would seem that this authority could be none other than the authority of the Acting Secretary of War and General of the Army of the United States, who, reticent as he is, does not pretend to withhold his opinion that the country is in imminent peril, and is peril from the action of the President.

But it is by some considered a sufficient reply to such statements that, if Mr. Johnson should overturn the legislative department of the Government, there would be an uprising of the people which would soon sweep him and his supporters from the face of the earth. This may be very true, but we should prefer a less Mexican manner of ascertaining public sentiment. Without leaving their peaceful occupations, the people can do by their votes all that it is proposed they shall do by their muskets. It is hardly necessary that a million or half a million of men should go to Washington to speak their mind to Mr. Johnson, when a ballot box close at hand will save them the expense and trouble. It will, indeed, be infinitely disgrace ful to the nation if Mr. Johnson dares to put his purpose into act, for his courage to violate his own duty will come from the neglect of the people to perform theirs. Let the great uprising of the citizens of the Republic be at the polls this autumn, and there will be no need of a fight in the winter. The House of Representatives, which has the sole power of impeachment, will in all probability impeach the President. The Senate, which has the sole power to try impeachments, will in all probability find him guilty, by the requisite two-thirds of the charges preferred by the House. And he himself, cowed by the popular verdict against his contemplated crime, and hopeless of escaping from the punishment of past delinquencies by a new act of treason, will submit to be removed from the office he has too long been allowed to dishonor.

PULPIT ECCENTRICITY.—Rev. Samuel Clawson, a Methodist preacher of eccentric manners, sometimes called the "wild man" was very popular in Western Virginia some twenty years ago. He was cross-eyed and wiry made, and very dark skinned for a white man. At times he was surprisingly eloquent, always excitable, and once in a while extravagant. He once accompanied a brother minister, Rev. Mr. R——, a prominent pastor, in a visit to a colored church. Mr. R. gave the colored preacher the hint, and of course Clawson was invited to preach. He did so, and during the sermon set the impulsive Africans to shouting all over the house. This in turn set Clawson to extravagant words and actions, and he leaped out of the pulpit like a deer, and began to take the hands of the colored brethren and mix in quite happily. He wept for joy. Then pressing through the crowd, he found brother R., and setting down beside him, he threw his arms around his neck, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, he said: "Brother R., I almost wish I had been born a nigger. These folks have more religion than we have." "Well, well," said brother R., "you come so near it you needn't cry about it."

KIND THOUGHT.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if virtue and benevolence dwells in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring-time of life opened to her view. When we never think of her age, she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. The rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her family she is the light and delight. In her neighborhood, she is the friend and benefactor, is the church, the devout and exemplary christian. Oh, who does not respect and love the woman who has passed days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of God an man—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love—a devotion to truth and religion! We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.—The following is from the "Beveries of a Bachelor," by Ike Marvel:

"A poor man without some sort of religion is at best a poor reprobate, the foot-ball of destiny, with no tie linking him to the infinity and the wondrous eternity that is even worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. A man may in some sort, tie his hope and his honor to this shifting ground tackle, to his business or the world, but a woman without that anchor called faith, is a drift and a wreck! A man may clumsily continue a sort of moral responsibility out of relation to mankind; but a woman in her comparatively isolated sphere, where affection and not purpose is the controling motive, can find no basis in any other system or right action but that of faith. A man may erase his thoughts to trustfulness, in such poor harborage as fame and reputation may stretch before him, but a woman—where can she put her hopes in storms if not heaven? And that sweet truthfulness—that abiding love—that enduring hope, mellowing every page and scene in life—lighting them with radiance, when the world's storms break like an army with cannon. Who can bestow its all but holy soul, tied to what is stronger than an army with cannon! Who has enjoyed the love of a christion mother but will echo the thought with energy, and hallow it with tears?

RECEIPT FOR FITS.—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and shall charge you nothing for them; you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you are also. Now, then for prescriptions:

For a fit of passion, walk in the open air, you may speak to the wind without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next time and work like a horse.

For a fit of extravagance or folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced—

"Who maketh his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn."

For a fit of ambition, go into a church-yard and read the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your chamber-bed, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

THE KALMIA.—Of this most beautiful, active and graceful of all the forest denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than six-by-known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsman east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting species are the gray, the fox and the pine squirrel, called, on the tide water of Maryland and Virginia, the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and is then very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations reach in the colony of Pennsylvania in 1749, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps; and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of eight thousand pounds, and rendered nearly bankrupt, six hundred and forty thousand scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive of them all is man. The black snake ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop will destroy a whole litter; the rattlesnake, we are told, will paralyze poor bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, and unresisting victim into the jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as towards the close of day he flits on noiseless wing through the darkening woods, and pounces on his unsuspecting prey.—The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war magnanimously.

FUN, FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

KISSING.—Why is a man who fails in kissing a lady like a shipwrecked fisherman? Because he lost his smack.

AFTER praying to God not to lead you into temptation, do not throw yourself into it.

WHY is a letter T like an island? Because it is in the middle of wa-t-er.

HUSBANDRY.—The pleasant husbandry known to a man is said to be the destroying of weeds—a widow's weeds—by marrying the widow.

SOME one has sweetly said of those who die young, that they are like the Alpine lamb which shepherds bear in their arms to higher and greener pastures, that the flocks may follow them.

KEEP up the habit of being respected, and do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the preservation of respect.

IT is more difficult, and calls for higher energies of soul, to live a martyr than to die one.

AN anecdote of Sir William Hamilton, in his account of the clearing away of some demolished houses after a Sicilian earthquake, evinces the strength of maternal affection. "Beneath the ruins," says he, "the men were discovered in an attitude of resistance, and the women in that of prayer, saving only the mothers, who were invariably found brooding over their children."

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend you go seventeen miles bareheaded without taking cold.

THE people of both Chicago and New York, who ride on the passenger railways of those cities, are marvelling greatly at the great vigor of what they call "insect life on the cars."

A Yankee being asked to describe his wife said: "Why, sir, she'd make a regular fast go-a-head steamer, my wife would—she has a wonderful talent for blowing up."

A very modest young lady who was a passenger on board a packet ship, it is said, sprung out of her berth, and jumped overboard on hearing the captain, during a storm, order the mate to "haul down the sheets."

JOHN BROUGHAM, in company with a friend once called at the house of Bancroft, the historian. "They tell me," said the latter to Brougham, in the course of conversation, "that you love a glass of wine."—"Those who so informed you," replied Brougham, "have done me a great injustice—they should have said a bottle."

PRIDE goeth before a fall.—It often goes before a waterfall.

"I'm a broken man," exclaimed a poet. "So I think," was the answer, "for I have seen your pieces."

OUR lives are truly at an end when we are beloved no longer; the chilliness of the grave has been passed through.

IF ill-luck befall you, think that it may be a blessing to somebody else, and that your turn may come next.

LOVE is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances.—Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

FOR every three days of active service General Sheridan sent in two captured rebel flags, and for every two days a captured cannon.

A teacher of penmanship, in twelve lessons, taught a lawyer to read his own writing.

THE boy who lost his balance on the roof, found it on the ground shortly afterwards.

WHY does the gallows assist in permanently enlightening a man? Because it elevates him, and then holds him in suspension.

THE officer who recently arrested a savage blow has since further distinguished himself by stopping a flying report, and catching a violent cold.

WHY is a kiss like the creation of the world? Because it is made of nothing and is all very good.

"Won't the boa constructor bite me?" said a little boy to a showman. "Oh, no, boy, he never bites—he swallows his victies whole."

JOSH BILLINGS says: if you trade with a Yankee, steal his knife first, for if he gets to whittling you are gone in spite of thunder."

AN Ohio editor refused to speak to speak to the toast, "woman," on the ground that she was able to speak for herself, and any man who undertook to do it for her would get into trouble.

A Montgomery paper, in describing an execution, says that "after the singing and praying, the hatchet of Sam Alexander, Esq., wafted the soul of the unfortunate man into eternity."

A woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile old bachelor adds: "Ivy is like a woman—the more it clings to you the more you are ruined." Poor rule that won't work both ways.

A small town is a place where there are many tongues to talk and but few heads to think.

WAS there ever an individual unlucky enough to be abused by the mouth of any river,