TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by ALVORD & CLAUSON, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding Fifteen Lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for the first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertion.

Special Notices (special notice, Marriages and Deaths, will be charged TWENTY CENTS per line for each insertion. All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.
One Column	$1 50	$90	$60
Half "	90	55	35
One Square	15	10	75

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding Ten lines, three weeks or less ... $1 00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices ... 2 00
Auditor's Notices ... 2 50
Business Cards, five lines, (per year) ... 5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25 per year. They will be entitled to ¼ column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ 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, Billheads, Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LE RAYSVILLE MILLS!
The subscriber, having purchased the LeRaysville Mills, and refitted the same in good order, is now prepared to do good work, and to give general satisfaction.
M. J. FRUTCHEY.
LeRaysville, Sept. 22, 1869.—1y

PRICE LIST—CASCADE MILLS.
Best quality Winter Wheat Flour ℔ cwt., $4 50@5 00
Best quality fine Flour ℔ cwt. ... 3 50
Fine Meal and Rye and Corn Feed ... 2 25
A fair margin allowed to dealers.
Custom grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of work.
H. B. INGHAM.
Camptown, July 12, 1869.

PATENT METALIC WHITE ASH WIRE CLOTHES LINES.—Warranted not to rust, wear, tare, corrode or injure the finest fabrics. Is throw up and ready for use. The weather does not in the least affect it. It will last for 20 to 50 years and costs but three cents per foot. I am now prepared to put the wire and guarantee satisfaction at 20 per ct. If not called upon at your houses, address or call at Marshall Brothers, Hardware store.
C. L. DUTCHER, Agent.
Feb. 3, 1870. Towanda.

BLACKSMITHING!
Having completed my new brick shop, near my residence on Main-street, I am now prepared to do work in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Mill Irons and edge tools. Having spent many years in this community, in this business, I trust will be a sufficent guarantee of my receiving a liberal share of the public patronage.
HENRY ESSESWINE.
Towanda, Nov. 3, 1869.—tf

MYERSBURG MILLS!
The subscribers are now doing business in their line of the BEST QUALITY at the Myersburg Mills.
Wheat, Rye, and Buckwheat Flour, and Feed constantly on hand for sale at market rates.
Also a large quantity of GROUND PLASTER of superior quality from the old YATCHER BEDS.
Myersburg, Dec. 20, '69. MYER & FROST.

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscriber takes this method of informing the people of Towanda and vicinity that he has opened a Dyeing Establishment in Col. MEARS' new building,
NO. 166 MAIN STREET,
opposite Geo. Patton's, and that he is now prepared to do all work in his line such as CLEANING and COLORING ladies' and gentlemen's garments, cloths, &c., in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call and examine my work.
HENRY REDDING.
Sept. 23, 1869.

BRADFORD COUNTY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale.
Parties having property for sale will find it to their interests by leaving a description of the same, with a view of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms, &c.
H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent.
Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa.
Jan. 29, 1867.

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 parts 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 this house a desirable one through which to make collections.
G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS.
Bound Volumes of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, for 1869 containing 324 large double column pages, sent postage paid for $1 50
Bound Volumes of the American Stock Journal for 1868, containing 384 pages, sent post paid for $1 50
Youngman's Manual, sent post paid for 25 cts
The Horseman's Manual, " " 50
The Horse Breeder's Manual, " " 25
The Poultry Breeder's Manual " " 25
The whole five Manuals sent post paid to one address for $1 00
Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Address
N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.
April 29, 1869.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
MRS. E. J. PIERCE,
Has just returned from New York with a first-class stock of
MILINERY GOODS
Consisting of the latest imported styles of
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. &c.
She would respectfully invite the ladies of Towanda and vicinity to call and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere. Work done in neat and fashionable style and on short notice. ☞ Rooms over M. F. Rosenfield's Store, opposite Powell's, Towanda, Pa.
September 30, 1869.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES!
AT MONGOMERY, PA.
TRACY & HOLLON,
Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Notions, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All Goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call.
TRACY & HOLLON.
Mongomery, Pa., June 21, 1869—1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND.
THE LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL,
Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.
The Universal Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.
For Steerages to London, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand.
For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New York, or
G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers.
Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

G. S. PECK, MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST, Towanda, Pa. Mills built and repaired. Engines and Boilers set in the best manner. I would call the attention of mill owners to my
NEW VORTEX WATER WHEEL.
Combining all the elements of a first-class motor, simplicity of construction, accessibility, great strength of parts, developing the greatest amount of power for water used, easily repaired, running under backwater with no detriment to power except diminution of speed, requiring no alteration in mill frames or adjunctages to flume, will run under low head, and made of any desired capacity. These wheels will be furnished at less than one-half the cost of any other first-class wheel in market, and warranted to perform all that is claimed for them. These wheels will be made for delivery with or without cases, on short notice, of the best iron in market.
For full particulars address or enquire of the undersigned.
G. S. PECK, Towanda, Pa.
PS.—These wheels can be seen in operation at Messrs. Horton & Wells' Mill, Towanda twp. The wheels are wholly composed of iron as now made.
Jan. 14, 1869 tf

GENUINE IMPORTED NORWAY OATS.
SAMPLES SENT FREE TO FARMERS.
From 100 to 140 bushels grown to the acre.—Weighs from 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel. This oats has been grown on every variety of soil, and in every state of the Union, with the most perfect success.
The grain is very large, plump and handsome, has a remarkable thin husk, and ripens earlier than the common varieties.
The straw is bright, clear, stout and not liable to lodge, is perfectly clean of rust, and grows from 4 to 5 feet high.
We have both the White and Black Norway, both the same price and equally productive.
We will send one quart of the above oats to any address post paid for. $1 00
Two quarts post paid. 2 00
One peck not by express or freight. 3 00
Half bushel, 20 pounds. 6 00
One bushel, 40 pounds. 10 00
CAUTION.—☞ We wish it distinctly understood that this is not a light oats, weighing 28 to 32 lbs. raised in New England, and sold under the name of Norway, but imported seed, every bushel guaranteed to weigh 40 ℔, or the money refunded.
Samples of both kinds sent free for a three cent stamp. Also circulars and testimonals. Address all orders to
N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.
Jan 19, 3m

ASHTON SALT PUT UP IN large or small quantities at
C. B. FATCH'S.
May 2.

Clothing Hosed & Co.

H. Hasson & Co.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

Hardware Importers.

The Bradford Reporter.

ALVORD & CLAUSON, Publishers. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXX. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MARCH 17, 1870. NUMBER 43.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '68.

EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office formerly occupied by the late J. C. Adams. march 1, '68.

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

W. A. PECK, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. Office over the Bakery, south of the Ward House, and opposite the Court House. nov 9, '68.

L. P. WILLISTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA.
South side of Mercur's New Block, up stairs.
Dec. 1, '68—tm*

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. C. Bogart, Esq., No. 5 Brick Row. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
July 1, 1868.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business Conveyancing and Collections. ☞ Office at the Register and Recorder's office, south of the Court House.
Dec. 1, 1864.

BENJ. M. PECK, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the office lately occupied by Mercur & Morrow, south of Ward House, up stairs. july'16, '68.

MERCUR & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR. W. T. DAVIES.
March 9, 1870.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, '66.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention is called to ALUMINUM as a base for Artificial Teeth. Having used this material for the past four years, I can confidently recommend it as being far superior to Rubber. Please call and examine specimens. ☞ Chloroform administered when desired. may 20, '68.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '68.

T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. B. Kelly, over Wickham & Black. Residence at the Mesne House. apr 16, '68.

DR. H. A. BARTLETT, *Physician and Surgeon*, Sugar Run, Bradford County, Pa. Office at residence formerly occupied by Dr. Ely. aug.10,1869.tf

DR. STEVENS, over BROWNS (late GORES) Drug Store, Patton's Block, in offices lately occupied by Dr. Madill and Dr. Weston. 11-52.

L. U. BEACH, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of Females. Office at his residence; on State st., two doors east of Dr. Pratts. nov.11,69.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. Jan 14, '69.

T. B. CAMP, INSURANCE AGENT—Office formerly occupied by Mercur & Morrow, one door south of Ward House. July 22, 1869.

LEWIS RHEBEIN, *Fashionable Tailor*. Rooms over Aspinwall's Store, Towanda, Pa. oct 5, 69.

R. FOWLER & CO., REAL ESTATE DEALERS, No. 70 Washington Street, opposite Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and money loaned.
R. FOWLER,
S. LIND.
April 21, 1869.

B. B. HOLLETT, MONROETON, Pa., agent for the Hubbard Mercer, Empire Drill, Ithaca Wheel Rake, and Broadcast Sower for sowing Plaster and all kinds of Grain. Send for circulars to B. B. HOLLETT, Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa. June 24, '68—1y.

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS, such as SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, FRIZETTS, &c., made in the best manner and latest style, at the Ward House Barber Shop. Terms reasonable. Towanda, Dec. 1, 1869.

FRANCIS E. POST, PAINTER, Towanda, Pa., with ten years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Gilding, Papering, &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to jobbing in the country. april 9, '65.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH*, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tiry set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

OH YES! OH YES!—AUCTION!
A. R. MOE, *Licensed Auctioneer*.
All calls promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address, A. R. MOE, Monroeton, Bradford county, Pa. oct.26, 69.

GIFFORD'S NATIONAL PAIN Killer and Life Oil, are the Great Family Specifics that find a welcome in every home as a Sovereign Remedy for more of the common ills of life than any other medicine in the market. Sold by dealers in medicine generally. Manufactured by C. T. GIFFORD, Chicago, Ill., and 143 Main st., HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y. March 10, '70-5*

PATENTS!
J. N. DEXTER, *Solicitor of Patents*,
73 BROAD STREET, WAVERLY, N. Y.
Prepares drawings, specifications and all papers required in making and properly conducting Applications for PATENTS in the UNITED STATES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES. NO CHARGES IN UNSUCCESSFUL CASES AND NO ATTORNEY'S FEE TO PAY UNTIL PATENT IS OBTAINED.
Sept. 16, 1869-tf

O. W. STEVENS, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Camptown, Bradford Co., Pa. Thankful to his many employers for past patronage, would respectfully inform the citizens of Bradford County that he is prepared to do any work in his line of business that may be entrusted to him. Those having disputed lines would do well to have their property accurately surveyed before allowing themselves to feel aggrieved by their neighbors. All work warranted correct, so far as the nature of the case will permit. All unpaidented lands attended to as soon as warrants are obtained. O. W. STEVENS.
Feb. 24, 1869—1y.

Hotels.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
On Main Street, near the Court House.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, 1866.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa.
JOHN C. WILSON
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL.
PETER LANDMESSER,
Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffin, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call.
Dec. 23, 1868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., JERNAT & HOYT, Proprietors. This popular Hotel having been thoroughly fitted and repaired, and furnished throughout with new and elegant Furniture, will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. Neither expense nor pains has been spared in rendering this House a model hotel in all its arrangements. A superior quality Old Burton Ale, for invalids, just received.
April 28, 1869.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL!—Situated on the north-west corner of Main and Elizabeth streets, opposite Bryant's Carriage Factory.
The undersigned having recently refitted his well-known boarding house with good accommodations, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to receive guests and boarders upon the most liberal terms.
Jurymen and others attending court will especially find it to their advantage to patronize the Temperance Hotel. S. M. BROWN, Propr.
Towanda, Jan. 12, 1870.—3m

TRY OUR TEAS AND COFFEE. POWELL & MYER.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS at POWELL & MYER'S

Original Poetry.

TWENTY ONE.

Were my head but as old as my heart
It were blasted, and wrinkled and gray;
All my friends from my pathway would start,
And in terror would hasten away.

Where the bud should be planted in Spring,
And the roses of Summer should blow—
The sad chimes of the Autumn woods ring
With the gloomy forebodings of snow.

Even now—the leaves pallid and sere,
Strew the paths of the sad Autumn-storm,
When the breath of the opening year
Should be laden with incense, and warm.

In the place of Love's Sharon-like rose
Cling the poisonous creepers of Hate—
Whilst more weary my heaviness grows,
And still darker the dusk of my Fate.

While my lips breathe the breath of the morn
The deep shadows of Night gather fast;
Like the ship by the thunderbolt torn,
I am borne on the wings of the blast.

Oh! the wreck is adrift on the sea!
All alone, and unsought, and unwept,
Overwhelm'd by the billows and breeze,
Whilst the pilot unheedingly slept!

But shall not my sins be forgiven?
Lo! a Star shining high, bright and mild—
A sign from my Father in Heaven—
The sweet face of a beautiful child!

WILLIAM T. MADDEN.

Lincolnshire, England.

Miscellaneous.

REMARKS OF SENATOR SCOTT ON THE ADMISSION OF H. R. REVELS.

MR. SCOTT. Mr. President, I will occupy the attention of the Senate for a very few moments, and that upon the direct question.

I do not propose, sir, to discuss the past history of the contest about the negro, nor the probable future consequences of that contest; but to look simply at the question which this debate has developed, in the hope that in a few moments we may be able to dispose of that question.

This debate has developed two leading facts. The first is that the person who is proposed as a Senator from the State of Mississippi is now a citizen of the United States; and the second is that he never has been an alien or a foreigner. Now, sir, in view of these two facts, I propose to make the point that even if the position that has been contended for by the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber were true, namely, that he was not a citizen before the enactment of the civil-rights bill or before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, still he is eligible as a Senator of the United States, and ought to be sworn in.

The proposal is to refer his credentials to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of making inquiry as to whether he has been a citizen of the United States for nine years. It is admitted that he is a citizen now, and therefore he is admissible as a Senator unless there be some disqualification. What is that disqualification? It is alleged that he is a man of color, and that therefore he was not a citizen prior to the enactment of the civil rights bill. Now, sir, no one stands here to question that his citizenship was an open question before the adoption of the civil rights bill. The history of the litigation that had occurred in various States, and that finally got into the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, is enough to show that a question was made as to whether a colored man was or was not a citizen of the United States. The decisions in Kentucky; the decisions in Connecticut, the decisions in my own State, the discussion which took place upon the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Dred Scott case, the universal discussion of this question at one period in our history—these are enough to show that the public mind was not settled upon the question. But if it was not settled then, could it be more effectively settled than it has been, first by the passage of the civil rights bill, and then, if that was not sufficient as a mere act of Congress to determine the status of citizenship in the face of a decision of the Supreme Court, surely it will not be contended that the fourteenth constitutional amendment, declaring that all persons born within the United States are citizens, is not sufficient to settle it.

The civil rights bill, if its text be turned to, and the fourteenth amendment, if its text be turned to, will be found to be both declaratory. They do not enact that "from henceforth all persons born within the United States shall be citizens," but the present tense is used in both: "all persons are citizens of the United States." If that be sufficient to settle the question, if that be enough as a declaratory law to declare that all persons born within the limits of the United States are citizens of the United States, where does this man stand who now presents himself as Senator from Mississippi?

It is urged by gentlemen on the other side that he became a citizen only by virtue of one or the other of these enactments, but if they turn to the history of that clause in the Constitution of the United States on which they rely, they will find that it was inserted both in reference to Senators and to Representatives in the other House of Congress, and also in reference to the President, because of the apprehension that was felt of foreign influences in our Government. In the discussion which occurred in the convention—I have it here, but will not take the time of the Senate to read it—on fixing the qualifications of Senators it was especially dwelt upon that the Senate being the body which was to pass upon treaties with foreign governments, it was particularly necessary that the period of citizenship should be extended and made longer for a Senator than for a member of the House of Representatives. The discussion of Mr. Madison in the Federalist of this clause, shows that the purpose, the reason, the intention of this clause in the Constitution of the United States was that persons who had been born abroad should not be permitted to become Senators until after they had been citizens a certain length of time. That is the reason, that is the spirit of the law; and it is a maxim which I need not quote, that the reason ceasing the law ceases with it.

Here, then, is a man born in the United States, not an alien, not a foreigner, who comes here elected by a State Legislature. No question is raised as to his qualification as to age; no question is raised as to his qualification in any other respect than as to whether he has been a citizen of the United States for nine years. Now, even if the doctrine contended for by the gentlemen on the other side were true that he was not a citizen until the time of the passage of the civil rights bill or until the adoption of the fourteenth constitutional amendment, still he is not within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which requires a man to be a citizen for nine years. The meaning, the spirit of that was, that no man should occupy this place who had been naturalized as a foreigner, until nine years had elapsed after his naturalization.

And has not our history been an illustration of it? We admitted Texas as a State, and although I have not taken the trouble to inquire into the nativity of the two gentlemen who came here as Senators, I believe they were both born in the United States, yet they were not citizens of the United States at the time of the admission of Texas; they had lost their citizenship as citizens of the United States. But did anybody doubt that when they presented themselves here they were eligible as Senators of the United States, although they had not been citizens of the United States for one year? When we acquired Louisiana, did not every man who was a resident of the Territory at once become a citizen of the United States? I know it was so held in my own State. There the question came up in this way: a man born in Saxony who had emigrated to Louisiana before the acquisition of that Territory by the United States, and had never been naturalized in the United States at all, afterward removed to Pennsylvania, and there offered to vote. And the question was there raised whether he was a citizen of the United States; and our courts held that by the acquisition of the Territory all its inhabitants at once became citizens of the United States. So we see that there are circumstances, and have been circumstances in the history of the United States, where men would be admitted as Senators in this Chamber although they were not citizens of the United States for one year, or for more than two, three, or four years. This I cite in illustration of the meaning, the intent, the spirit of that clause of the Constitution which is invoked for the purpose of debarring this man from the seat to which he has been chosen by the State of Mississippi. He is not within the meaning and spirit of that clause of the Constitution. He is a native-born inhabitant of the United States, and made a citizen by the civil rights bill, or by the constitutional amendment, if he had not been before. These were, as I have already said, both declaratory acts, not enactments simply to take effect in the future, but declaring what was the sense of Congress and of the people at the date of their enactment.

MR. BAYARD. I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question, whether he is aware, what persons were the first two Senators from the State of Texas?

MR. SCOTT. I am; I am aware that General Houston and Mr. Rusk were the first two Senators from the State of Texas.

MR. BAYARD. Is the Senator also aware that they were citizens of the State of Tennessee, and had been for more than nine years?

MR. SCOTT. Will the Senator answer me whether both of them, having accepted offices under the independent republic of Texas, they could still retain their character as citizens of the United States while they were citizens of the republic of Texas?

MR. BAYARD. I would remark to the honorable Senator that the language of the Constitution does not require either a residence of nine consecutive years or any nine years, but simply the fact of citizenship for the term of years; and therefore I ask whether or not that citizenship of those gentlemen was not within the letter of the Constitution?

MR. SCOTT. No, sir; there is no refuge for the gentleman to get clear of this position with regard to the two Senators from the State of Texas, unless he goes back with his party and nestles himself upon the old British doctrine of perpetual allegiance, that these men could never throw off their allegiance. They were citizens of the United States; they went from Tennessee; they became citizens of the republic of Texas; they both became officers in the republic of Texas, thus renouncing their allegiance as far as acts and declaration or the acceptance of the office could renounce it; and after that time, Texas being admitted as a State of this Union, admitted by treaty, they were received here as her Senators, although the day before the State of Texas was admitted they were not citizens of the United States.

MR. POMEROY. Texas was admitted by joint resolution, not by treaty.

MR. BAYARD. I would ask the honorable Senator, who has talked about Senators nestling back upon some old original party not their own, how long since he was a member of the Democratic party which he slanders by terming it a party in any way connected with that doctrine of Great Britain?

MR. SCOTT. I will answer the gentleman. I was a member of the Democratic party until the time that that party rebelled against this Government. From that day forth I knew no party in this country but that which followed the flag; and, sir, I have never seen any reason to regret turning my back upon that party, for their conduct in this Chamber, and from that day down to this, has satisfied me, and not only me but the country, that they have got so used to this doctrine of rebellion since they became affiliated with it that they are here to-day rebelling against the decrees of Providence themselves. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice President. Order! Order!

MR. SCOTT. I have said all I intended to say, Mr. President, upon this question.

MR. DAVIS. Will the honorable Senator, before he sits down, allow a moment to explain a point?

MR. SCOTT. Certainly.

MR. DAVIS. The admission of Senators Rusk and Houston from Texas has been spoken of in the course of this colloquy between the two Senators. It was my fortune to be here when that took place; I was a member of the other House at that time. They were admitted upon the ground that the treaty of annexation made them citizens of the United States; that one citizen of the United States could not have rights and privileges which did not appertain to all other citizens, and that consequently the treaty making power controlled the case and overruled the provision of the Constitution which required them to be nine years citizens of the United States, and gave them an equal privilege to be elected to the Senate or to be elected to any other office under the Government that any other citizen would have. It was upon that reason that they were admitted.

MR. SCOTT. I am obliged to the Senator from Kentucky for stating to us that it was admitted that they became citizens of the United States by virtue only of the treaty as he terms it, although I believe he is mistaken in that, by which Texas was admitted. I myself used the term "treaty" before; but I believe Texas was admitted by virtue of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. There was no treaty; but the Senator agrees that it was by virtue of the resolution which brought Texas into the Union that they became citizens of the United States, thus virtually agreeing that in case those gentlemen were admitted as Senators of the United States, although their citizenship of the United States did not date back nine years, that was the point I was making.

MR. DAVIS. The joint resolution was admitted to be equivalent to a treaty, in the nature of a treaty.

MR. SCOTT. Very well, sir; that was the point I was making. I say the clause of the Constitution applies only to foreigners who have been naturalized under the terms of the clause—I have the history here, as I have said, but I have not undertaken to read it—the discussion when it was under debate in the Convention which formed the Constitution, shows that the purpose was to guard against the danger of permitting foreigners to come into our councils before they had been here long enough to make them really Americans. That is the reason, as I have said, and the spirit of the law. The reason ceasing the law ceases. Here is a native born citizen of the United States presenting himself, "native and to the manner born," no a foreigner; no naturalization papers are necessary for him, and the fundamental law of the land declares this man to be a citizen of the United States, and always to have been a citizen of the United States, for that is the meaning of that fundamental declaration. And yet this rule is invoked for the purpose of excluding him from a seat in this Senate, a seat which (if we could permit such conditions to occupy, simply upon the ground of illustrating by a most noted example—one of the most noted that will ever occur in the history of the world—the assurance of that retributive justice which a just God brings around in the administration of human events.

COULD NOT BE CHEATED.—A dealer advertiised eye-glasses by the aid of which a person could easily read the finest print. A well-dressed man called at the counter one day, to be fitted to a pair of spectacles. As he remarked that he had never worn any, some were handed to him that magnified very little. He looked hard through them upon the book set before him, but he declared he could make out nothing. Another pair of stronger power were saddled upon his nose, but as unsuccessfully as before. Further trials were made until at length the almost discouraged dealer passed to him a pair which magnified more than all the rest in his stock. The customer, quite as impatient as the merchant at having to try so many, put on the last pair, and glowed through them at the printed page with all his might.

"Can you read that printing now?" inquired the dealer, pretty certain that he had hit it right this time, at any rate.

"Sure not a bit," was the reply.

"Can you read at all?" asked the merchant, unable to conceal his vexation any longer.

"Rade at all, is it!" cried the customer: "there's not a single word among them that I can identify the features uv."

"I say, do you know how to read?" exclaimed the dealer impatiently.

"Out wid ye!" shouted the Irishman, throwing down the spectacles in a huff. "If I could rade, what 'ud I be afther buying a pair of spectacles for? Ye chate the people wid the ide that yer glasses 'ud help 'em ro rade print aisy; but it's a big lie, it is! Ah, ye blackguard, ye thought I'd buy 'em without tryin' 'em!"

"WHY do you not admire my daughter?" said a proud mother to a gentleman. "Because," he replied, "I am no judge of paintings." "But, surely replied the lady, not in the least disconcerted by this rude reflection, "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

"DOES Pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a snubby-nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor, the other day. "To be sure, sonny, why," "Well, I think he loves the cook, too, for he kissed her more than forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meeting."

TRUTH is said to lie in a well, but in our opinion Truth does not *lie* at all.

[For the REPORTER.]

TEMPERANCE.

NO. II.

Shall we make haste slowly and sunkly, or shall we go it on the high pressure principle and "bust the boiler?" Such, it seems to me, is the question for temperance men to consider. In certain portions of the State there is a clamor for a third party, with temperance, or "prohibition" rather, as its sole plank. They tell us old party platforms must needs be replanked—old issues being now dead; and that "whichever party—*they care not which*"—will plank with *prohibition*, they will "make for it." True, the country is saved, and the Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, but does it not now devolve upon the Republican party to follow it up by "appropriate legislation," and see that it is faithfully executed? Shall the fruits of "freedom to all" be left ungathered? Ought the party which saved the country, to give up the ghost, while a part of its duty remains undone? We say nay. We do not believe *any* political party could succeed upon this single plank just yet. The temperance leaven is *working*, don't be in such a hurry to eat the biscuit; let it *rise* first. Public sentiment is growing in favor of protecting society from the ravages of the dram-shop. In a country like ours, where majorities rule, a minority cannot successfully enforce a law, however wise and just that law may be. We must bring the majority of our people to look upon the rumseller as a common nuisance, before it is safe to make prohibition the law of the land or the State. Before we strike our last match, we must get our *tinder* ready.

There is a vast amount of work to be done in the way of educating the people. We have been educated to believe that alcohol is a supporter of life, when the fact is it destroys life. We learn from chemistry that it does not contain a particle of nutriment, that it is a poison and always a poison. We have been taught that it is useful as a medicine, forgetting that strong drink is a "mocker," a "deceiver." Science demonstrates to us the fact that it *never* imparts health or strength, but that it borrows its *seeming strength* from the life forces of to-morrow, and thus uses up the "reserve corps" with which Nature has supplied us. It *always* borrows and *never* pays. The best medical talent in the country is beginning to discard alcohol as a medicine, just as it has come to discard lancing or bloodletting. The practice was based on a false theory. The idea is prevalent that we can violate physical laws with impunity, and bribe away the penalty with patent medicines. Thousands are playing this losing game with Nature, forgetting that God never sells "indulgences" to those who violate His laws. If we transgress we must suffer the full penalty. God's law is "Obey and live." Very many of our habits and customs are founded in ignorance. We need to *undearn* what we have learned amiss. As temperance reformers it becomes us to correct the false usages of society, and build the temperance edifice on a firm basis. Time spent thus is vastly better employed than in shouting for a third party. Our self-styled Calebs and Joshuas in several States, only last fall, proclaimed themselves able to go up and possess the "happy land of Canaan," and came out at the "little end of the horn," just as they will in this State, if they make the experiment now. The only sure *permanent* way to rid ourselves of the giant evil of intemperance, is to enlighten the people. "An intelligent people can never be enslaved." We, ourselves, as temperance people, need educating. We have false views and notions of things. And having these false views and notions, makes us liable to fall into error. Far too many of us still cling to the false doctrine of the past, that alcohol is *good* as a stimulant and only *bad* when used to *excess* as a *beverage*. The temperance party must take higher ground. We must proclaim the "higher law" that the physical law, in man's economy, is against *all stimulants and intoxicants*, and that the Author of that physical law registers a penalty in us for every violation. It is as much a crime to impair the health and ruin the constitution with tobacco as with rum. In God's plan, pure air, simple yet wholesome diet, exercise, rest and cleanliness are the best preservators of health and vitality. We have largely substituted in their stead such stimulants, opiates and narcotics as beer, bitters, tea, alcohol, opium, tobacco, coffee, and soothing syrup, all of which science informs us are more or less poisonous, and so destructive to life. And thus it is that by patronizing the *drug*-shop, we create a demand for the *dram*-shop. Men, by following their depraved appetites, have come to live as much on *stimulation* as on *food*. Our temperance army is full of such soldiers. They have enlisted rather as "Home Guards," than as self-disciplinarians. The temperance army is blessed with plenty who are willing to carry the banners and streamers on a holiday excursion. It wants more "sappers and miners" who are willing to dig down, and lay broad and deep the foundation of our temperance structure. We have need to study the laws of our being. In combating moral evils, we must recognize the great truth that our moral and intellectual faculties are controlled by physical conditions. The mind manifests itself through the physical organization. Religion is the underlying vital principle of morality, and science is the handmaid of religion. And in this temperance enterprise we must view things from a scientific standpoint, and carry the people with us. This implies work. Work in the church, the Sabbath-school, the day-school, in the pulpit, on the platform, and with the pen. Let us earnestly address ourselves to this work of creating a sound public sentiment in favor of the "higher law," which is *prohibition*. A legislative statute founded upon such public intelligence is what is wanted—*not* resting upon enthusiasm or excitement.

Let us set ourselves to the business of thus educating the people. And having cast the mote out of our own eye, we shall see *more clearly* how to pluck out the beam that is in our brother's eye. Temperance sentiment is certainly gaining ground. My friend, "put your shoulder to the wheel."

A. B.

Feb. 17, 1870.

HISTORY OF THE GUILLOTINE.

Traupmann has just been *beheaded* in Paris. Death by decollation is as old as history. In Cranach's wood cuts of the "Martyrdom of the Apostles," printed in Wittenberg in 1539, there is an exhibition of the death of St. Matthew by the axe. In a still older German print, given by Croker in his "Account of Capital Punishments," Titus Manlius is represented as suffering death in the same manner. Executions on the block at Tower Hill are familiar to every reader of English history. The "Maiden," an instrument for decapitation, performed its sanguinary service in the stormy days of Scottish annals—the young earl of Argyle quaintly enough declaring at his execution in 1685, as he pressed his lips to the block; "It is the sweetest *maiden* I have ever kissed."

In England and Scotland it seems to have been persons of rank only who died by the axe. The gibbet was for the vulgar. In Italy, from time immemorial, it was, on the contrary, the universal method to take off the heads of criminals. In France both methods obtained. In 1432, on the very day that Marshal de Montmorenci was beheaded, seven burglars and pickpockets were *gibbeted* in Paris. The same distinction obtained in Spain, Portugal, and parts of Southern Germany. To die by the gallows was ignoble,—by the axe, honorable.

The grim decapitator, whose name the French Revolution made famous, received its appellation from a simple minded, good-natured physician. He did not fabricate the implement. Another person was its inventor. For its adoption he was in no way responsible. The various models prepared he never examined. His name does not appear upon a Committee of the Convention. In fact, before a single head fell, he had dropped into obscurity; and yet, because in a speech before the *Tiers Etat* the pertinacious little doctor exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "Now, with my machine I strike off your head in the twinkling of an eye, and you never feel it," the wits of Paris gave the name of *guillotine* to an instrument which, not until three years afterward, had an actual existence.

We lift up our hands with horror at the mention of the guillotine. The days of terror come back. That terr