tional government and in taking up arms We call upon you to interpose your powfor its overthrow, they may be held to sinswer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that cod-duct, as societies and organized commun-al district of every State, to secure the

ities, they have already paid the most election of members who, whatever other fearful penalties that can fall on offending differences may characterize their politi-States in the losses, sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatev. right of every State of the Union to reper may be the guilt or the punishment of resentation in Congress, and who will adthe conscious authors of the insurrection, mit to seats in either branch every loyal candor and common justice demands the representative from every State in allegiconcession that the great mass of those ance to the government, who may be who became involved in the responsibili- found by each House, in the exercise of ty acted upon what they believed to be the power conferred upon it by the Contheir rights, or under a compulsion, phys. stitution, to have been duly elected, re-ical and moral, which they were power. turned and qualified for a seat therein. less to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, its integrity, the Constitution of the Unithey have fallen exclusively upon neither ted States will have been reestablished in they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party; that its full supremacy, and the American Un they have failen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began ; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the dis-ruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and all the States and all the people subject moral influence, in every shape and form to its authority." which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than | frathroad spirit, with a common purpose those who remained in allegiance to its constitution and laws.

people of the insurgent States; but no tions may demand. just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the de hatred, contention, and variance, and feat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the These women always serve them up with results, to themselves and their country, that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the it managed in this way ; but, on the con-Union; they no longer assert for any trary, very delicious when managed as fol-State an allegiance paramount to that lows: Get a large jar, called the jar of which is due to the general government. faithfulness, (all wives keep one on hand,) They have accepted the destruction of put your husband in it, and set him near slavery, abolished it by their State Constitutions, and concurred with the States pretty hot, but especially let it be clear, and people of the whole Union in prohib- and above all the rest, be constant; cover iting its existence forever upon the soil him with affection, kindness, and subjecor within the jurisdiction of the United tion, garnished with modest, becoming States. They indicate and evince their familiarity, and spiced with pleasantry. purpose just so fast as may be possible and if you add kisses and other confec and safe to adapt their domestic laws to tionaries, let them be acompanied with a the changed condition of their society, sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants.

resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overchrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and responsibilities which rest upon them, in common with other States with an armfull of them, while an assistand other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives ceding in advance. As he went on at a in this Convention, by all their public conduct in every way and by the most maintain, the latter called on him to slacksolemn acts by which States and societies en his pace. Not heeding his call, and can pledge their faith, their engagement

When this shall have been done the ion will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers' defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of

Thus reorganized and restored to their Constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, These considerations may not, as they the enlargement of popular liberty, and certainly do not, justify the action of the the perfection of our republican institu-

## To Cook a Husband.

Many good husbands are spoiled in cook ing; some women keep them in hot water constantly while others freeze them by conjugal coolness ; some smother them in some keep them in a pickle all their lives. tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be prudence and moderation. We would advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize what an admiraable dish a They admit the invalidity of all acts of husband makes when properly cooked.

Among the amusing incidents on he night of the fire is one told us by a friend. A gentleman was endeavoring to save his books, and was hurrying along to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that determined to enforce discipline, if the proceeding rapidly out of sight, his employ-



may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow countrymen, we call upon you in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full sur-render on the part of those in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has tion it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time land, before unknown even to ourselves. and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world.

And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending factions by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty thro'restoration and peace which the Presi-dent of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present READ Congress alone obstruct. The time is READ gress shall perpetnate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its lialls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exerwithdrawal from the duties and obligations of the federal government, internal timents and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just smerged. | Bonfree, Bay 15, 1808.

