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JOB PRINTING.
OF ALL KINDS.
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

S. HOLMES, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq.
All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.
(?) An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

DR. A. REEVES JACKSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Begs leave to announce that, in order to prevent disappointment, he will hereafter devote THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week exclusively to CONSULTATIONS and SURGICAL OPERATIONS at his office.—Parties from a distance who desire to consult him, can do so, therefore, on those days.
Stroudsburg, May 31, 1866.—4f.

Furniture! Furniture!
McCarty's New Furniture Store,
DREHER'S NEW BUILDING, two doors below the Post-office, Stroudsburg, Pa. He is selling his Furniture 10 per cent. less than Easton or Washington prices, to say nothing about freight or breakage.
[May 17, 1866.—4f.]

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in Walnut, Oak and White Ash, Extension Tables, any size you wish, at McCARTY'S new Ware-Rooms.
[May 17, 1866.—4f.]

ROSE AND GILT FRAMES made to order. A fine lot of Oval Frames on hand.
J. H. McCARTY.
May 17, 1866.—4f.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PARLOR Suit in Rose, Mahogany or Walnut, McCARTY has it.
[May 17, 1866.—4f.]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD MELODEON, from one of the best makers in the United States, solid Rosewood Case, warranted 5 years, call at McCARTY'S, he would especially invite all who are good judges of Music to come and test them. He will sell you from any maker you wish, \$10 less than those who sell on commission. The reason is he buys for cash and sells for the same, with less than one-half the usual per centage that agents want.
J. H. McCARTY.
May 17, 1866.—4f.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the subscriber's business. He will always study to please and consult the wants and wishes of those who employ him. From the number of years experience he has had in this branch of business he cannot and will not be excelled either in city or country. Prices one-third less than is usually charged, from 50 to 75 finished Coffins always on hand. Trimmings to suit the best Hearse in the country. Funerals attended at one hour's notice.
J. H. McCARTY.
May 17, 1866.—4f.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in Fowler's building, on Elizabeth street, and is fully prepared to furnish any article in his line of business, at short notice. On hand at all times, a large stock of
Harness, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Horse-Blankets, Bells, Skates, Oil Cloths, &c.
Carriage Trimming promptly attended to.
JOHN O. SAYLOR.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

Gothic Hall Drug Store.
William Hollinshead,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for cash, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; also
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purpose.
P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Stroudsburg, July 7, 1864.

TIN SHOP!
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now opened a **TIN SHOP,** on Main street, near the Stroudsburg Mills, opposite Troch & Walton's, formerly R. S. Staples' Store, where he is prepared to manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail, all kinds of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron-Ware.
ALSO,
Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows.
Old and second hand Stoves bought and sold, at cash rates.
CASH paid for Old Lead, Copper and Brass.
Roofing, Spouting and Repairing promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves.
WILLIAM KEISER.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS neatly and promptly executed at this office

Pennsylvania State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Fair will commence at Easton, September 25th, 1866, and continue four days.
The premiums are the largest ever offered by the Society. Embracing 44 different classes and in the aggregate exceeding \$8000.—Dollars. The premiums for cattle, horses, sheep and swine are very large. The following is an abstract of them:

For foreign imported cattle—there are 5 premiums of \$50 each, and 5 of \$20 each.—For Durham Devon, Alderney and all other through bred cattle, one of \$30, 2 of \$20, 7 of \$10 and \$15, and 4 of \$5. Best herd of cattle not less than 15 owned by exhibitor, \$50; 2nd best \$25. Best exhibition of heifers not less than six, \$10. Best 10 yoke of oxen from any county, \$100, in this class for oxen &c., there are 6 premiums of \$10, and 5 of \$5 for native of grade cows, &c., 2 of \$15 7 of \$10, and 4 of \$5.

HORSES.—For imported and thorough breeds, 3 of \$50, 2 of \$30. 4 of \$25, 4 of \$15, 6 of \$10. TROTTING HORSES and MARES—1 of \$300, 1 of \$200, 1 of \$100, 1 of \$75, 2 of \$50, 1 of \$40, 1 of \$30 and 1 of \$25.—Matched and Single Horses; 1 of \$40, 1 of \$30, 1 of \$20, 1 of \$15, 7 of \$10 and 5 of \$5. Stallions and Mares of all work, 2 of \$30, 3 of \$25, 2 of \$15, 7 of \$10, Jacks and Mules, 2 of \$30, 1 of \$25, 2 of \$20, 2 of \$15, 3 of \$10.

SHEEP.—Best flock, \$50, 2 of \$25, 6 of \$20, 8 of \$15, 35 of \$10, 34, varying from \$8 to \$4. Swine—Best herd, \$25, 9 of \$10, 18, varying from \$8 to \$4. Poultry—1 of \$15, 2 of \$10, 2 of \$5, 8 of \$3 and \$2.—Plows—12, varying from \$5 to \$3. Reaping and Mowing Machines—Silver Medal and 4 of \$2. Threshing Machines—Fanning Mills—Horse Powers—Cutters—Crushers, &c., 15, varying from \$20 to \$5. Cider Mills, Churns and Pumps, 31, varying from \$5 to \$33.

ROLLERS, CULTIVATORS, Grain drills, planters and Sowers, 17, varying from \$10 to \$3. Wagons, Carts, Rigging, Carriages &c., 3 of \$10, 20 varying from \$5 to \$3. Portable Steam Engines, WINDMILLS, Horse rakes, Scythes, forks, rakes and &c., 29 varying from \$40 to \$5. GENERAL DISPLAY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 3 premiums of \$50, \$40, and \$20 each. Leather and its Manufactures, 1 of \$15, 5 of \$8, 16 of \$2. BUTTER CHEESE and HONEY, 5 of \$10, 6 of \$5. Flour and Indian Meal, Grain and Seeds, 1 of \$25, 11 of \$5, 37 of \$2. Beet sugar, Sorghum sugar, & Sugar machinery, 3 of \$20, 3 of \$15, 6 of \$10. VEGETABLES, 1 of \$20, 8 of \$2, 35 of \$1. Grapes, Cider, Cordials and Wines, 1 of \$10, 6 of \$5, 25 of \$2. FRUITS, Apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, 1 of \$20, 2 of \$15, 4 of \$10, 45 varying from \$5 to \$2, flowers and designs, \$5 to 10, 75 varying from \$7 to \$2, STOVES AND TINWARE, 1 of \$10, 25 from \$5 to \$2. Mantles, glass, gas, cutlery, furniture and &c., 4 of \$10, 35 from \$5 to \$10. Needle work, Embroidery, Knit work, Sewing &c embracing every variety of articles, 100 premiums from \$2 to \$1. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, airy fruits and vegetables, and speed fruits, 91 premiums, from \$2 to \$1. Fine arts, paintings and penmanship, ambrotypes, photographs, &c., 3 of \$10, 30 from \$5 to \$2. Displays by Mechanics or Tradesmen, 1 of \$10, 1 of \$5 and 10 of \$3. Silver Ware, pianos, sewing machines, &c., 8 silver medals, 1 of \$20, and 3 of \$10. Essays—best description of exhibition, \$50, other Essays on agricultural subjects, &c., 9 silver cups, or \$25, each.

For rules governing Exhibitors and premiums in detail. See Catalogue.
Arrangements will be made with the several Railroad lines to carry freight and Passengers at reduced rates.
Competition is invited from every section. SINGLE ADMISSIONS, 25 CENTS.
A. BOYD HAMILTON, President,
Harrisburg, Pa.
A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Easton, Pa.,
August 20, 1866.

THE VERY LATEST!
NO IMPOSITION!
NOTWITHSTANDING THE BLOW and blusters of new beginners, FABLE at the old stand, on the corner is still maintaining his reputation as the keeper of the cheapest store, decidedly, in this section of country. There is no mistake in this as the following facts will show:
He is selling PRINTS at from 10 to 20 cts. per yard.
DELANES 25 cents per yard, the price before the war.
SILKS at from \$1 to \$2 per yard.
All kinds of FINE DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
MUSLINS from 12 to 25 cents per yard.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
So far below war prices as to astonish purchasers.
HATS at a very low figure indeed.
FABLE also keeps an eye to the comfort of the inner man, and offers SUGARS at from 10 to 18 cents per pound.
COFFEES 25 to 35 cents per pound.
MOLASSES, 40 cents to \$1 per gallon.
A good assortment of CARPETS at nearly the old rates before the war.
FABLE has no desire to particularize, but if you want anything in his line, of good quality and at less rates than can be purchased at any other store, call at FABLE'S old stand corner of Elizabeth and streets and you cannot fail to be suited.
No charge for showing goods.
GEORGE FABLE.
Stroudsburg, Pa., April 19, 1866.

WANTED—AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for Gentleman, and \$35 to \$75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind braid, and embroider beautifully—price only \$20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms.
August 30, 1866.—1m.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Do not these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the government by the Constitution find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged,
First. That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their rights of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This, was, in fact, the case.—An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overturned and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in the possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force, in this regard, in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it.—The government of the United States—the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be affected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike—with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice of impartial equality which the principles of our government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromise and concessions to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man.—Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the general government over that of the several States, and reducing, by direct disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient.—But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong under the Constitution of all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation; just as unwarrantable when exercised by northern States as it would be if exercised by southern, and not to be forfeited or palliated by any thing in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide.—We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country, that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this,
1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.
2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty, so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and of the laws, we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.
3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.
These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.
We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousand of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosened from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there they are quite as much the fault of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this convention—establishes that the great mass of the southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown.—No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired, if the people of the South are today less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair.—And ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic. For whatever responsibility the southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, andor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist.—Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and

upon neither party—that they have fallen, 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 disruption 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 moral influence in every shape and form 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 those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous man 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 defeat and overthrow they have sustained.—They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to them and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so far as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They show their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts, by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that 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 surrender on the part of those lately 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 opened a new career of glory to the nation 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 for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action, through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and 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 proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections 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 throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government, internal dissensions, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you, in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever their differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, WHO WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH EVERY LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EVERY STATE in allegiance to the government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of