

Roanoke Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 26.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Barnard Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 25.

H. P. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPER, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Front Street, (above the Academy), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, '59.

D. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank." Deals and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton & Co., 21st street, one door south of Laniel's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, 1/2 mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills. Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 7th, 1865-17.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penna. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

J. FLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and drafts the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with Hon. W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

J. R. MURRAY, : : : SAMUEL MITCHELL, : : : **MURKAY & MITCHELL**, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Lumber, Flour, Grain, &c., New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. October 25, 1865-lyp.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 53rd Regt Penn's Vols, having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 34 and Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6m-pd.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN MCKILKIN, May 13, Bower St., Clearfield co., Pa.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, NATHANIEL KISHEL, Feb. 22, 1865, Clearfield, Pa.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN—Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. **VICTORY-GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS**, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston or MASON BROTHERS, New York. New York, November 29, 1865-ly

TWO HORSE OWNERS.—The undersigned having recently discovered an infallible and simple cure for that annoying malady in horses, known as "Hoof-bound." Any person sending \$1 in a letter, will receive by return mail a receipt giving proper directions as to the necessary treatment. Address, JACOB IRWIN, September 21, 1864-4f, Clearfield, Pa.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBING.
Subscription in advance, 1 year, : : \$2 00
Subscription, if paid within six months : 2 50
Subscription, if paid within the year, : 3 00
Advertiser's notices, each, 6 times, : 2 50
Advertiser's notices, each, 3 times, : 2 50
Advertisements and Extra's, each, 3 times, : 1 50
Discontinuation notices, each, 3 times, : 2 00
Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, : 1 50
For each subsequent insertion, : 50
Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, : 1 50
For each subsequent insertion, : 20 00
Professional & business cards, 3 lines, 1 y. : 5 00
Local notices, per line, 1 time, : 15
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, : 10
Yearly Advertising, one square, : : : 8 00
Yearly Advertising, two squares, : : : 12 00
Yearly Advertising, three squares, : : : 15 00
Yearly Advertising, four squares, : : : 18 00
Yearly Advertising, one-third column, : : 25 00
Yearly Advertising, one-half column, : : 35 00
Yearly Advertising, one column, : : : 60 00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, with cuts, or set in plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.

Blank, single quire, : : : : 2 50
Blanks, 3 quires, per quire, : : : 2 00
Blanks, 6 quires, per quire, : : : 1 75
Blanks, over 6 quires, per quire, : : 1 50
Handbills, eighth sheet, 25 or less, : 50
" " fourth sheet, : : : 2 50
" " half sheet, : : : 4 50
" " whole sheet, : : : 8 00

Over 25 of each above, at proportionate rates.

TYPESETTERS and **PRESSMEN**.—Typesetting done by MERRILL & BIGLER.

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS!

ROBERT M'CORCKLE,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Furniture, in the shop on Market street adjoining the Foundry, where he is prepared to make to order such furniture as may be wanted, in good style and finish, to wit:

BUREAUS AND SIDEBORDS,
Wardrobes and Book-cases of all kinds; Bedsteads of every description; Sofas, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash stands, &c. And will furnish to order Rocking and Arm chairs, and Parlor, common, and other chairs.

The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Poplar, Maple, Lin-wood, and other Lumber suitable for Furniture will be taken in exchange for work. Remember, the shop adjoins the Foundry. December 13, 1865. R. M'CORCKLE.

CLOTHING!!!
GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of seasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,
where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co.,
Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.
Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale 7 Octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled, by any other hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, overstrung Back-Check, and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes" received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers in London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Pianos—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case \$275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding \$300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style \$325.

TERMS: Net cash in current funds. Descriptive circulars sent free. [Nov 29 65-9m] AAC

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES, 48 PAGES.

It is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to Popular Literature, Science and Art.

It will contain the best Popular Tales, the best Domestic Stories, the best Sketches of Travel, the best Papers on Popular Science, the best Short Popular Essays, the best Poems, Biographies, &c.

It gives More and Better for the Money than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens' Chambers, the Magill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun Jan. 13,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall Street, and How I Got Married.

A splendid, original and true story, written expressly for the New York Weekly Magazine, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has been ever published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the Magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the Magazine, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance.

TERMS—One copy, one year \$4.00; One copy, three months, \$1.00; Two copies, one year, \$7.00; Five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, \$29.00. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

LETTERS SUCCESS—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that 20,000 Copies are now printed, with every prospect with a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits. Address,

O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS N. Y. WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
No. 7 BEEKMAN ST. N. Y.

PULLEY BLOCKS—of various sizes to be had at MERRILL & BIGLER'S.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article on hand and for sale by MERRILL & BIGLER.

FODDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRILL & BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

LOUR—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and 1/2 Sacks for sale by W. F. IRWIN [Feb. 22, 1865.]

Facts vs. Theories.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes. "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicine, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or to cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have born a unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamed of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old-time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let me find ancient Medicine's pant and toll no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the Medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhea Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact we think Maggiel's Pills and Salve are the wonder of the century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—Valley Sentinel.

FUSIL, Salt and plaster in large quantities at [Mar. 22, 1865.] J. P. KRATZER.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, PAINTS, OILS white lead, &c., at E. A. IRVIN'S.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine on hand, Clearfield, Feb. 23, 65. H. P. NAUGLE, Ag't.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—Those desiring Investments, Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes. H. B. SWOOPER, Clearfield May 4, 1864. Att'y at Law.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing between Rakestraw & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. G. RAKESTRAW.

[Glen Hope, Jan. 22, 1866. &c., &c.] The business will be carried on by G. G. Rakestraw, who will also settle up the affairs of the late firm. ELAM RAKESTRAW, Feb. 14, 1866-3t-pd.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—E. M. GREENE. Has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand Steinyway & Sons' and Gables Piano Manufacturing Company's Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Carhart, Needham & Co's. Melodeons; Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Fifes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

Music Books—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Treble, &c., &c. Sheet Music—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing an order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Wanted for five years. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired. B. M. GREENE, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. One door West of Lewis' Book Store. Dec. 6, 1865.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

The Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 12th, 1866.

Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session.

The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic per session, 10 weeks, \$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, \$6 00
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping, \$12 00
Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches, \$12 00
No deduction will be made for absence.

For further particulars inquire of

Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., Principal,
Feb. 28, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of March, 1866.

Final account of John Swan and Henry Swan, Executors of John Swan, late of Jordan township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Account of H. H. Haral, Executor of Thomas Wilson, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of James Hughes, Administrator of Isaac England, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of Frederick Zeigler, guardian of Philip A. minorson of Godrie Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of J. A. Torpe, Administrator of William Wayne, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of Nancy Stewart, Administratrix, and Daniel Stewart, Administrator of Archibald Stewart, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of Abraham Myrter and John Flynn, Administrators of Martin Myrter, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of F. F. Couderick, Administrator of Peter Mulson, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of Mathew Ogden, Administrator of John M. Ogden, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased.

I. G. BARGER, Register's Office, Feb. 19, '66.

Select Poetry.

SPRING IS HERE.

Gentle breezes now are sweeping
O'er the meadow and the sea,
While the sparkling streamlet
Swiftly glides toward the sea;
Birds are singing in the forest
Songs of freedom and of cheer,
Telling us that winter is ended,
And that gentle spring is here.

Flowers are springing to the wildwood,
And within the silent glen,
Far away from strife and tumult,
Far from all the haunts of men,
Earth is filled with varied beauty,
And each moment grows more dear,
While we gaze on nature's grandeur,
Knowing gentle spring is here.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Important Letter of Gov. Cox, of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Union representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
General George B. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, O.

MY DEAR SIR:—On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unprejudiced conversation, to exhibit, with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feelings, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him this morning, to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was perfectly unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him, he most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

He said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow; that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had, in some senses, inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that it was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just grounds of complaint that he had done so; for they had not seen fit to declare their views, or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration.

He was satisfied that no longer continuance of military government could be tolerated; that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government; and not to give it to the late Rebel States, would be an admission of the failure of the Administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the exigency, who that the work of destruction was over, and that of rebuilding had begun. Military Government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government we should be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end than now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which shall restore the civil Government fully just as soon as the rebellion shall be thoroughly ended, and conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct by proper legislation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

Thus in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau in toto, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, as a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion would be declared at some period, perhaps not very remote, and as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South, "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen make it necessary." Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by a rigid that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military Government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which, on its face appears to be part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message appeared in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty you tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred to the Government inveterate. The same principal of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he held martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the debt and interest of all the best people be increased to put down the disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because

by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs.

In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same idea, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the country; and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves, by their treason, for continuance in power, he deposed them, and established Provisional Governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: The amendment of State Constitutions, excluding slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment to the United States Constitution; the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as, in his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he urged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments, elect Legislatures, &c., and so far as the Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he did not regard the experiment as a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Post Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like manner, in all the Executive Departments, reorganized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that is representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as were in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their representation would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan.

He did not ask to be the judge of elections and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights; but he felt like urging upon the country, that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union; were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I had heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves. He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the Freedmen's Bureau would continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should reorganize the necessity of passing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact, that men who have been disloyal were rejoicing over his Act message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so freely elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. I disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere should rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them.

This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstructive policy of those extremists, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured that you would believe, with me, that although he may not receive personal attacks with the equanimity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he is elected.

Very truly yours,
J. D. COX.

DEMOCRACY AT IT IS.

The little State of Delaware has for several years past been governed by a Democratic Legislature. They hold the power still. During all the trying years of the war against the rebellion, and even when their own State was threatened with invasion, this Democratic body refused to give a dollar or a man to defend the flag and the country; refused, even, to pay their State's quota of a few hundred dollars, to enclose the graves of her sleeping sons who fought and fell at Gettysburg; refused to pass a vote of thanks to her battle worn veterans who survived the terrible conflicts of the war!

Thousands of noble Delawareans, however, offered themselves to the Government and bore a noble and heroic part in the struggle for national life and freedom.

The General Government paid some of the war debts of Delaware, which her Democratic Legislature would not pay, and now asks that this money be reimbursed as it has been in the case of other States. Delaware Democrats have refused thus far, but as "the powers that be" propose to take immediate measures to collect what is due them, "nobles, volens," what do these Democrats propose to do! They have actually voted to take just so much of the school money away from the school commissioners as will pay this war debt of the State! Friends of the children of popular education, think of it. Making the children pay the debts of the State and that at the expense of the school fund! This is Democracy.

Quite in keeping with this, is the recent enactment of this same body disqualifying ministers of the gospel from holding any office. The only office held by ministers in the State, so far as we are able to learn, was that laborious, responsible, but unpaid position of the members of the Board of Public Education. But good authority had said that "the loyal ministers of the gospel had saved Delaware to the Union." This Democratic Legislature believed it and rewarded them accordingly. This pure body of politicians are now at work on a bill to legalize lotteries in the State.

Does this party expect ever again to control the great interest of our State and the Nation? The days of such corruption and jugglery, ended with the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. The war was the Nation's awful oath, that those days shall never return.

MISSOURI VINEYARDS.—Professor Waterhouse, of St. Louis, in a series