PASSING AWAY.

We're passing rapidly away!—
Behold, that beauteous rose,—
Tho "Queen of flow're," it seems to i
" My life is near its close."
It lifts its bosom puresses fair,
It lifts its bosom puresses fair,
It lifts its bosom puresses,
It lifts its lifts lift lifts its lifts lift lifts lifts lift lifts lift lifts lifts lift lifts lift lifts lift lifts lifts lift lifts lift lifts lifts lift lifts lifts lifts lift lifts lift lifts lifts lift lifts lifts lifts lifts lifts lifts lifts lift lifts li

But soon the winds begin to roward of the montain, field, and lawn; The first descends with largers hoard. The first descends with largers hoard. The first descends with largers hoard in the first deadling wing, Their joyous smiles and feelings fly Away, like flow'rs of spring; And in their morning witcher; Departs youth's golden treatment of the first hoard of the first hoard of the first hoard with specific properties. The best affections of the heart Must feel the first blight; And from our fond embrace must part what gave us most delight;—And then the sor "wing heart will leave And of the furn to broad and grieve

to ponder mournfully, and o'er the urn to brood and grieve the believed memory.

To ponder mourfully,
And o'er the urn to brood and grieve
Of hallowed membry.
And o'er the urn to brood and grieve
Of hallowed membry.
And each successive hour
Will ultimately bring the day
Of Death's relentiess pow'r.
The loved and loving ones we see
Born to the district of the day
Of Death's relentiess pow'r.
The loved and loving ones we see
Born to the district of wee
Are wrapped in cheerless gloom.
We, in the dim and death-glazed eye,
See the cold, parting tear;
We for the last time, fondly kiss
The pallid, ley brow;
But there is no return for this,
And all is eitent now!
But there is no return for this,
And all is eitent now!
Where they, at last, in silent dust
A resting-place have found.
All earthly happiness, aiss!
And then forever leave our view,
And then forever leave our view,
And then forever leave our view,
Thorser, did I say? O, no!—
Hope looks beyond the tomb,—
A glorious immortality
Dispels the sullen gloom.

WIT AND WISDOM

Gratitude—the memory of the heart.

GREAT opportunities are generally the

PROMISING MEN .- Those who promis

nd forgets to pay.

DR. FRANKLIN used to say that rich

idows are the only pieces of second-hand

IT is not difficult to account for the

skin and bone, they can shrink at nothing.

"My Lord," said the foreman of a Welsh

ary, when giving in their verdict, "we

"I think I now see a new fee-ture in

this case," as the lawyer said when his

client informed him that he had plenty

GEN. GEO. W. BICKLEY claims in his

diary to have been the father of the re-

bellion. We hear nothing about its moth-

er. In truth it never was worth a dam .-

A PATLANDER, angling in the rain

ras observed to keep his line under the

arch of a bridge. Upon being asked the

eason, he replied,-" Sure an' won't the

An impudent anonymous correspond-ent, signing himself "Ned Bucket," ex-

well-let him show himself in person

and we pledge ourselves to "kick the

ARTFUL DODGER .- There is a lady in

inclined, by throwing tumblers, tea-cups,

shovel and tongs, and the boot-jack at her

The husband has become a proficient

A HIBERNIAN sergeant was drilling an

wkward squad of volunteers, and spite

of his efforts failed to bring them into a

straight line. At last, out of all patience,

out, lads, and look at yourselves!"

"Oh, what a bent row! Just come

"Would you like to look at the moon?"

asked a "professor" who had stationed

"To the divil wid ye; would I be af

ther givin' ye a dime to look at the moon

small children were asked if they could

tell what it represented. One little fel-

low immediately sang out, "Burnside

An old Yankee, who, when he was told

by and English tourist in this country

that the celebration of the 4th of July

would soon become extinct, quickly an-

"See here, stranger, don't talk that

way. I tell you, when the Resurrection Day comes round, the first thing done in

crossing the Rappahannock!"

odger, and he doesn't mind it much.

Bucket.

husband's head.

he cried out,-

fishes be crowdin' to keep out uv the wet?"

find the man that stole the mare not guil-

ise improvement of small ones.

oods that sell at prime cost.

The American Citizen,

osequent insertion, per square,.....cards of 10 lines or less for one year, inclu-

ding paper.
Card of 10 lines or less 1 year without paper.
Column for six months.

Remarks of Hon. C. M'Candless, Senator from the Butler District, on the Bill Providing for the Payment of In-terest in Legal Tender Notes. Mr. M'CANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, in

the course of this discussion, it has seem ed to me most extraordinary that Senators on the other side of the floor, instead of discussing this question fairly and proper ly, have made it the occasion for a tirade of abuse against their own Government We have heard nothing from that side of the chamber, since this discussion menced, but abuse of the Federal Gov. ernment-anything to weaken the Federal power and give strength to the enemy.

Senators on the other side begin by foot

ing up figures in reference to the national debt, and they come to the conclusion that the national debt is great! But, sir, if the national debt is great, do they desire that the interest on the State debt shall be made larger than it now is, by the foolish mode of legislation that they propose They tell us that the debt of the Federal Government is enormous. The Senator who has just spoken tells us that, in addition to the State, national and other debts the amount his district would have to pay of it would be six millions of dollars, and that their entire assessed valuation is seven millions. Thus leaving only one million unmortgaged; and yet that Senator, and all the Senators on the other side, with me or two exceptions, vote against this bill. Notwithstanding that they ery out that the property of the State is mortgaged, they desire to mortgage still further the State of Pennsylvania, and to throw upon her an additional million of dollars, from which we have it in our power to relieve her. The tax payers of this Com-monwealth will hold us to a strict accountability for our action here. 'We have it in our power to pay the interest on the State debt in the legal currency of our country, made such by a power that cannot be doubted—a power which has been tested in the highest legal tribunals in the land, and determined to be constitutional. Yet, when we propose to pay the State debt in this currency, they tell us, no—the Federal debt is too great. Why, sir, that is the reason the State debt should be less; and, instead of making it less, they are attempting to heap on us more than a million of dollars in the coming and every succeeding year. Strange and fallacious They do not care about the debt of the National Government; their desire is to sink her in a hopeless debt .-If they saw their Government robbed be-

fore their eyes, they would say amen to it! It has been alleged that the payment of the interest of the State debt in the currency of the country would be nothing short of repudiation. Now, sir, why is it repudiation? The legislative power of the United States under the Constitution has the right to make a legal currency and change that currency when they choose. They have given us a legal currency which we are bound to consider as good as that which it took the place of; and yet they refuse to allow us to pay our creditors in that currency, because the Legislature of 1840 passed a resolution that the indebtedness of the Government should be paid in coin. How could the Legislature of 1840 bind the action of this Legislature here today? What prevents us from repealing the act of the for Nothing. Are there any vested rights under that act beyond which we cannot go? After this debt of the State was created, provision was made for the payment of the interest on it, and that Legislature for some reasons best known to themselves, declared that the interest falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent. They also declared that the creditors of this Commonwealth should be paid in specie or its equivalent; yet all the creditors of this Commonwealth to-day are rightfully and justly paid in the legal currency of the country-the United States treasury notes. Why is it, sir, that we receive our compensation as members, and all the public servants of this Commonwealth receive their compensation in this should be preferred above all other creditors, and, in addition to their other privileges, have their notes paid in gold? houses, all our lands; yea, all our lives, to And here I may just say that I believe that hand down to our posterity a free Governif the State treasurer had acted wisely and ment; and our posterity will thank God judiciously, he had the power, under the Federal law making United States treasu- But if they had an ancestry that could

ry notes a legal tender in payment of all debts, when our friends on that side of the chamber prevented our passing this bill six dollars for slavery, and then choose into a law before the first of February last, to hand over United States treasury notes to those capitalists, and thus have saved the taxpayers of this Commonwealth

they represent All the denunciations which should have been hurled against the rebels and traitors, are reserved for Salmon P. Chase and Abraham Lincoln, and those on whose shoulders the Government of the United States has devolved

at this fearful crisis. Now, the question is merely, will the State of Pennsylvania pay their creditors n the legal currency of this country ?-And I say that if the Legislature does not pass this law, and pay her creditors in legal currency, involving a saving of more than a million of dollars annually, the people will hold them to an accountability, and the party in power will be hurled from their position. That great party which in 1861, under the leadership of their great commander, James Buchanan handed to us two governments instead of one-the rebel Government and the Government of the United States-wants to get back into power again. They desire to crush us finally, in order that their brethren in the South may succeed. Senators have made threats that they will bring us back to Constitution and laws. We refer them to the 4th of April, 1861, and ask them in what condition they left their country when they handed it over to Mr. Lincoln and the present administration. Buchanan came into power with peace and plenty all over the land, and through his imbecility handed over to his successor two governments with a fearful revolution inaugurated. They said that they had no power to coerce seceded States, and to-day when this Administration has taken a vig orous hold of the reins of Government and is crushing out this vile rebel confederacy which was the creation of their party, they sit down and wail over it, and count the cost. When a man of honor lated an anecdote of Gen. McClel- Emeralder. sees his house consumed and his family dishonored, does he sit down and count the cost of punishing the fiend who has thus violated his peaceful hearthstone?-Yet these gentlemen, leaving the Republican party to carry on the war, sit down and count how many dollars and cents it

is going to take in order that this Govern-

ment may be successful in crushing out

the rebellion. If it only costs them six-

ty-six dollars, to a man, I suppose, they will

agree to have the rebellion crushed; but

all allow the rebellion to succeed and our

great and glorious Government to be de-

stroyed? I think, sir, when the life of

the nation is at stake, when the question lies between liberty and slavery, for our-

selves and our posterity, it is too nice a

calculation-too nice a question for the

calculation as to how much it will eost to

maintain the glorious liberties of our coun-

try. It is too close a calculation, sir, and

I think it insults manhood to make it .-

Every loyal heart says to the Federal Gov-

ernment, "If it mortgages every acre we

have, we will give all our acres, all our

that they had such noble ancestors."-

it should cost seventy dollars, they will

It was also said by another Senator on

that side of the floor that it was an invasion of constitutional rights for the State of Pennsylvania to make this currency a legal tender. The Legislature of Pennsylvania does not make this a legal tender. The legislative power of the United States has made it the legal currency of the country, and we do nothing but adopt the legalized currency of the United States when we propose to pay the interest of our State debt in it. If they believe that think, when the constituency of those genthe faith and credit of the State could be pledged by the Legislature of 1840-having some most supereminent qualities pos sessed by no Legislature since-why do they not inaugurate some financial system by which these bonds will be redeemed, and create a new loan on an original basis, with a contract to pay the interest as it accrues in the legal currency of the ountry? Why, sir, because they wish to find fault with the State and National Government. If they can find fault, that is all the part they desire to take in this great struggle. Since the commencement of the war, until the present time, they have supinely folded their arms and allowed the Republican party to bear the brunt of this struggle; and all they have found to do has been to carp at the acts of the Federal Government, and keep an count of what the war costs, and since the State Government has got entirely into the hands of the Republican party, to find fault with their acts. This appears to be the peculiar sphere of Senators on the other side of the floor, and the party

will not foolishly and recklessly lay an additional amount of debt of over a million of dollars upon the taxpayers, to please the bond holders, or any one else, I know that the bill before the Senate will and ought to pass; and we can say to Senators on the other side, when we meet them again at the polls, if you had the power in 1864, on the floor of the Legislature, you would have put an additional debt of one million of dollars annually upon the peo ple of this Commonwealth: but you failed because you had not the power.

BUTLER'S NARROW ESCAPE .- A Washington letter to the New York Times, dated Monday, contains the fol-

lowing item of interest. "A bearer of dispatches from Maj. Gen. Butler to the President arriv ed this afternoon, and he subsequentmade a statement in presence of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War and the Senate Military Committee. He stated that on Saturday last, Beauregard, with 7,000 men, made a surprise attack upon Butler about ten miles from mond. So sudden and unex-Richmond. pected was the encounter that Gen. Butler himself narrowly escaped cap-Butler himself narrows, courture. Indeed his own orderly was captured within sixty yards of him. command being in readiness, it quick-ly passed from the defensive to the of-fensive position, and the enemy were most signally defeated. The er of dispatches gives it as opinion that Gen. Butler having already cut off Beauregard, will be in Richmond at an early day, and before either Lee or Grant can reach here.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.-Col Metcalfe, of Kentucky, made a radical Union speech at a public meeting a few days since, at which he re- his spy-glass at the street corner. of an lan, showing how he regarded the rebel leaders. He says:

I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a bitton the scene of the children of Israel will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman." Well, if a traitor, con-

WAR SOUVENIRS .- The famous oak tree under wihch Generals Grant and Pemberton met and agreed upon the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg on the 3d of July last, has been cut to peices by sol-diers who wish to obtain souvenirs of the diers who wish to obtain souventrs of the memorable event. Not satisfied with ap-propriating the trunk and branches, they have burrowed into the earth and seized every root which could be secured, as rel-ies. Persons who have in their possession even a small piece of this wood prize it highly.

A Fact-next month is June

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

sit down and figure up that it would cos eventy dollars for freedom and only sixty slavery because it costs the least money would curse their mean and penurious an cestry. I say, sir, that this matter in relation to the policy of the National Government is only dragged into this question. It is only an attempt, on the part of these Senators, to assail their Government, that protects their firesides and their families, and will guarantee for them and

their posterity freedom now and forever.

Now, sir, the only question here is, it is the policy of this State to pay her public servants and all her creditors in the legal currency of the country, or to pay gold instead of that legal currency to a kind of aristocracy holding the State debt? I tlemen examine this question, they will tell them that they consider themselves misrepresented on this floor. When we have a clear right to do it, it is certainly the policy of the State to pay one dollar instead of paying something like one dollar and sixty-four cents. I say, sir, that it would be madness-it would be follyfor us to fail to pass a law which gives the right to pay this interest in the legal currency of the country. If the Senators are in earnest, and will get up some financial scheme by which these bonds might be redeemed in legal currency, and new contracts made, I will suggest to them a scheme by which it may be done at a lower rate of interest than that which they pay in gold to-day-one that would relieve them from the necessity of what they call repudiation. We can change the system if our conscience smites us; we can redeem the bonds in the legal currency of the United States, issuing new bonds bearing, perhaps, a lower rate of interest.

Believing, sir, that the party in power

scoundrel and repudiator. He (Mc- crossing the Red Sea was given, and the scoundrel and repudator.
Clellan) straightened himself up quickly and said: "I do assure you, are mistaken. Jeff. sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman, and unbecoming a genteman. Weil, if a traitor, con-spirator, thief, repudiator, and civ-il devil, who is instigating all this murder is his beau ideal of a perfect gentleman, I hope our country may never be cursed with his standard of morality and virtue at the

> the morning will be to read the Declara tion of Independence." A soldier gaining his knowledge of military phrases entirely from his own ex-perience, gives the following definition of "Pickets-These are chaps that are cent out to borry terbacker of the enema, nd to see if the rebels has got a pas." Too SUBLIME:-Written in the visi-

> > or's book at Niagra:

swered :-

National Convention.

The crowded condition of our colum yesterday morning prevented us from giving to our readers the following call for a convention of dissatisfied members of the Union party, to be held at Cleveland on Tuesday, the 31st of May next:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES After having labored ineffectually to defer as far as was in our power the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the election of a candidate for the chief ra with a smoothing-iron .- Pittsburgh Gamagistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consul-ted our duty as citizens, obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless, and unrestrained pa-tronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the na-

Deeply impressed with the conviction that in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequent Jy less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions, we declare that the principle of one term, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to urage of the rebels. Being reduced to in the approaching election. We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention -Its proximity to the center of all the inerested influences of administration, its distance from the center of the country its mode of convocation, the corrupting practice to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced, as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be foundsatisfied that the only way to consult as to indicate a central position to which every one may go without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administative influence may consult freely presses the wish that we were dead. Very and deliberate peaceably with the pres ence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principle guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the pre-Cincinnati who amuses herself, when so servation of the true basis of republican government-we earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio on Tuesday the 31st of May next, for consultation and concert of action in respect

to the approaching Presidential election Frederick Kapp, N. Y. Charles E. Moss, Mo. E. G. Parker, Me. Ernest Pruessing, III. Wm. D. Robinsin, Me. John S. Savery, N. Y. E. Clisserte. Emil Pretorious, Mo. Nath. P. Sawyer, Pa. Ernest Schmidt, III. Walter H. Shupe, Ohio, Wm. H. Smith, Me. P. W. Kernon, N. Y. B Gratz Brown, Mo. Stephen S. Foster, Mass. A. Van Antwerp, N. Y. Bird B. Chapman, Ohio. Henry A. Clover, Miss.
Peter Engleman, Wis.
Casper Batts, III.
George Field, N. Y.
Elward Gilbert, N. Y.
Peter Gillen, N. X.
Wm. Herries, N. Y.
Wm. Herries, N. Y.
James Hill, Me.
K. Hezzen, Mass.
S. P. Dinsmore, Dist, Col.
And. Humbert, Pa.
J. W. Alden, N. Y.
Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.
E. M. Davis, Pa.
The. Oldshausen, Mo.,
Theoloshausen, Mo., Samuel Taylor.

James S. Thomas, Mo.

F. Munch, Mo.

J. Q. Westbrook, Me.

J. F. Whipple, N. Y.

f the People's Committee

This is what we have been looking for It is plainly an attempt by a few dissatisfied men, aided by a few others whose po litical aspirations have not been realized at the hands of the present Administration to prevent the nomination at Baltimore Abraham Lincoln for a second term. We are not sure that these men do not now intend to go farther and prevent if possible the re-election of Mr. Lincoln if he is nominated. But no matter what their ultimate purpose may be, this initial movement i and would result, if it had any strength in dividing and distracting a party which every patriotic consideration demands shall be united and harmonious. But the men who are engaged in this mischievous business are without a party, and can do but little harm to the only true Union party of the country, try they ever so much. of the men whose names are attached to the call—indeed, a large majority of them -are entirely without personal influence or political prestige, and, do their utmost, can carry but few votes with them. The signers from this State are not recognized leaders in the Union party, and, with the exception of ex-Governor Johnston are entirely unknown. We feel sure no body ever heard of the others.

But let these dissatisfied and disappoint

ed politicians go ahead and "consult."-Their assembling at Cleveland will do good; it will give them an opportunity to expose the weakness of their "party,"

State Central Committee.

The following is a list of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Union State Convention, held on the 28th of April, 1864, with their post office ad-

1st dist't. Phil'a. Jeremiah Nichols, Charles Humphreys.

David Krawer, Wm.

A Kemble.

Chas. M. Neal, Egbert H. Nicholas. 2d 3d "

4th "Geo. W. Hammers-ly, B. H. Brown. Adams—David A. Buehler, Gettys-

burg.
Allegheny—John M. Kirkpatrick, J.
J. Seibenick, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong—John Ralston, Avērton.
Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Beaver.
Bedford—George W. Roop, Bedford.
Berks—A. B. Tutton, Z. T. Galt, Reading

ng. Blair—Sam'l. M'Camant, Sabbath Rest. Bucks—Jas. B. Lambert, Doylestown. Bradford—Stephen Aland, Towanda. Butler—Chas. McCandless, Butler. Cambria-A. A. Barker, Ebensburg Carbon—Chas Albright, Mauch Chunk. Cameron—F. P. Hackett, Shippen. Centre—Edmond Blanchard, Bellefonte. Chester—Wm. B. Waddle, West Ches-

Clarion—B. J. Reed, Clarion. Clearfield—S. B. Row, Clearfield. Clinton—Chas. W. Wingard, Lock Ha-

Columbia—Robert F. Clarke, Blooms Crawford—Henry C. Johnson, Mead-

Cumberland—John B. Parker, Carl-Dauphin-Geo. Bergner, Jno. L. Shoe-Aker, Harrisburg.

Delaware—Ketchly Morton, Oakdale.

Elk—Albert Willis, Ridgway.

Erie—Samuel C. Stanford, Watterford.

Fayette-Benjamin F. Hellen, Union-Franklin-F. S. Staumbaugh, Chamersburg. Fulton-M. Edgar King, M'Connells-

arg. Greene-George E. Minor, Waynes-Huntingdon-G. W. Johnson, Huat-

ingdon. Indiana—F. M. Kinter, Indiana. Juniata-John J. Patterson, Mifflin-

Lancaster—O. J. Dickey, Lancaster ity; Peter Martin, Lincoln Post Office. Lebanon—T. T. Worth, Lebanon. Lehigh-R. Clay Hammersley, Catas-

Luzerne-S. P. Longstreet, Wilkes-

Lycoming-Peter Herdic, Williams-M'Kean—Lucius Rogers, Smithport. Mercer—Jas. H. Robinson, Mercer. Mifflin—Alfred Marks, Lewistown. Lawrence—Oliver G. Hazen, New Cas-

Monroe-Jno. R. Stakes, Stroudsburg Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Cabinet Montour—David Roberts, Danville.

Northampton-W. H. Armstrong, Eas-Northumberland-Frank. Bound, Mil-Perry—Benj. F. Junken, New Bloom-eld.

Pike-A B. Sherman, Milford.

Potter—D. C. Larabee, Coudersport. Schuylkill—Seth W. Greer, Miners-Snyder—Moses Specht, Beavertown. Somerset—Eli K. Haines, Somerset.

Tioga—M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro Union—Samuel H. Orwig, Lewisburg. Venango—Peter McGough, Frankliu. Warren—William D. Brown, Warren. Washington—Jos. D. Ruple, Washing-

Wayne—Henry M. Seeley, Honesdale. Westmoreland—John C. Rankin, Har-

rison City. Wyoming-Alfred Hine, Tunkhan-

York-Silas Ferry, York. It is announced with what truth

The General Tax Bill.

The opposition press of the country has, since the beginning of the war, clamored for an efficient general tax law, by which which the Copperhead papers are just the amount of currency was to be kept now intent on magnifying into a thing of down to a reasonable line, and the price formidable proportions; and it will show of gold reduced to such a rate as not to these gentlemen themselves that for to effect, too sensibly, the foreign comto these gentlemen themselves that for to effect, too sensing, the foreign comthem to attempt to stay the verdict of the merce of the country. Every measure,
people in favor of the retention of Honest in the judgment of the Opposition,
OLD ABE in the Presidential Chair, would which the Secretary of the Treasury be as foolish as to attempt to dam Niaga- adopted, and Congress had authorized, was lame, impotent, and not meeting the requirements of the Government.

They cried tax! tax! and no more paper money and no more loans .-The Opposition members of Congress cried lustily for the same thing. tax bill, in accordance with their views, was at last introduced into the House of Representatives. It was prepared with every care; it was considered, and amended with great deliberation, and with every desire to equalize its operation. Well, again, after full opportunity had been allowed to every member to offer proposi-tions and express his opinion, the following persons voted against the bill on its

ing persons voted against the bill on its final passage:

Nays—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Finck, Harrington, Herrick, Johnson of Peunsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Law, LeBlond, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Ross, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Ward, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, F. Wood.

Every one of these Nays belongs to the Opposition, and nearly if not every one of them was among the very loudest in condemning the policy of the Administration, charging it with being afraid to meet the issue as it ought to be met. meet the issue as it ought to be met.—
Here are thirty-three members, professing to be loyal and desirous to see the rebellion put down and the country saved, who have refused to vote for the only measure by which the Government could accomplish the object. The simple truth however, is, that they would have voted against any bill and any measure looking to the strengthening the hands of the Government in the suppresion of the rebellion and protecting the people from the calamity which usually attends a gigantic war, ty which usually attends a gigantic war, a calamity from which we have, by the wisdom of the Government, thus far been preserved; and from which, it is to be hoped, the measures of Congress are like-

ly to preserve us in the future.

Let it be borne in mind that of these thirty-three rebel sympathizers—we cannot call them by any milder or juster name—five of them are from Pennsylva-nia, viz: Ancona, of Berks; Dawson, of Fayette; Johnson, of Northumberland; Stiles of Lehigh; and Strouse, of Schuylkill. Let their names be recorded and remembered .-- Germantown Telegraph.

Re-Construction.—In the Pajaro Times, published at Watsouville, California, we find the following extracts from a private letter written by Senator Conness to a friend in Sacramento City, from which it will be seen that the California Senatics in the content of tor is in earnest, and states his convictions ond policy in language that cannot be misunderstood. His standard for officeholders is not far from the old Jefferso-

helders is not far from the old Jeffersonian one. It might be improved, however, by abding that no able bodied man, liable to military duty, shall be employed in any civil position under the National Government for which an equally eligible disabled soldier shall be an applicant.

"As to 're-construction, I am for keeping out every rebel State until it comes with a Constitution prohibiting slavery; and, in States where there are not enough Union men to make a Constitution, I am for letting the army help them a little; and as to confiscation, I am for the extrement Constitutional remedy that we have power to adopt.

power to adopt.
"Concerning changes in office, I have dard of political morality in State or nation, or to contribute to that end.
man shall remain in public station it
consent who is a traitor, or who symp zes with slavery, or who steals from the, public, or who gets drunk, or who neg-lects his duties, or who is incompetent; and no other man shall leave public life through me, save those who stand in the way of carrying out this policy."

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas now sits clothed and in her right mind among her free and loyal sisters. Gov. Mur-phy has been formally inaugurated at Little Rock, with imposing ceremo-nies. A proclamation from Governor Murphy declares that at the late election the constitution and ordinances prepared by the State Convention, were ratified by 12,177 votes in It is announced with what truth we cannot say, but with every probability of it being correct, that at the storming of the works at Plymouth, the rebels reenacted, to some extent, the butchery of Ft. Pillow. Should these cases be well authenticated—and there is not the least possible doubt as to the Fort Pillow massacre, the retribution will be terrible.—

The country demands it. The New York World, Chicago Enquirer, Boston Courier, all the rebel sympathizers, attempt to palliate the conduct of the bloodthirsty rebels in their hellish conduct.

Gay Mouries of Ledica, these the Gov. Morrox, of Indiana, takes the field at the head of the Indiana Legion, recently tendered to the, government for special service. His immense popularity in Indiana will induce almost universal enlistment in that State. tia is to be organized, a revenue to