within a few weeks of the the 39th Congress. Memo-the history of many in the none has ever equalled in moment whether regarded as effecting the present or the future—the Congress to Various complex questions will nd solution at its hands; but the tof all will meet at the very thresof the session, and on its determiwill depend much for weal or woe atton just rescued from treason by atchless heroism and countless accord a loyal people.

en the roll of the new Congress and the country hope alled by the Clark, the

I have been called by the Clerk, the resentatives from all the States lately shellion against the government will and that their names be added so that they may participate in the organi-ganisation of the House. Mr. McPher-son, the Clerk—who is the presiding offi-cer of the hause until a Speaker is cho-sen—will refuse to recognize the members from the secesed States, and on the demination of the inevitable motion to ne will call only the members whose States have maintained their fidelity to the Un-on, and thus submit the question to the deliberate consideration of Congress.—

cliberate consideration of Congress.—
this he has no alternative. The law
fines his duty, and he can but obey it.
cre he to do otherwise he would comit a most flagrant usurpation, and would

We do not overrate either the magni-tude or the danger of the issue. En-couraged by the leaiency of the adminis-tration, the Southern members will be elemorous for their admission, and there will not be wanting those who will bend before a united South as in olden times, lyield to the pressure for their success. we shall have threats of turbulence, and and it may be disintegration if

Nation with millions of debt—a war cause-less, vanton, wicked and most cruel; for-ced upon an unwilling people without re-course to the constitutional redress for real or imaginary grievances, and a war which has tangible, logical results now patent to the civilized world. If these results were alike acceptable to all, then are the civilized world. If these results were alike acceptable to all, then are the civilized world. If these results were alike acceptable to all, then all egislature be the first duty of the xin-dicated government. But the deadly, desolating civil war of America does not differ from other great wars in having om other great wars in having nd vanquished; and it but reof the arbitrament of ats the history of

who are stricken in their holiest affiections by the madness of treason;
and above all do we owe it to the fuing in in giving us peace. It was a
ture peace and harmony of a mighty
conder to the direct necessity, and they
conder to the direct necessity, and above all do we owe it to the
full do we owe it to the
fu the work of restoration, their representatives have unquestioned that to seats in Congress to determine penalty for their own offences, and to reet the destiny of the government cy failed to everthrow.

settled in the policy of the go-Slavery has been abolished a we are told. How? If the in the Caion, and ever were,

Frenson regain its Power? question, then are their provisional Government of the cruots usurpers, and the Presidential it ernors usurpers, and the Presidential in structions that they must abolish slaver repudiate debt, &c., the work of a diet repudiate debt, &c., the work of a dieta-tor and confronting the very genious of our institutions. We except the destruc-tion of slavery as one of the logical, inev-itable results of the war; but how and upon what terms is it abolished? Georgia demands compensation for slaves; so does Louisiana, and so would all if they sacrifised discretion to truth. It will be for sed discretion to truth. It will be for Congress to determine whether slavery shall fall as a legitmate fruit of treason's war, or whether it shall be compensated and the Nation give still millions more to compromise with its crowning crime.

Who should determine this grave question? The North whose valor fairly won the result? or the South who made the

war for slavery and lost it?

The South comes professing no surreu The South comes processing no surface of principle. It justified the war on the plea of State rights' and yields not its favorite fallicy in demanding admission. Shall this question remain, as fleretofore, a stumbling block for house that the fact future trait. men, and a stepping stone for future trait men, and a stepping stone for future traitors to inaugurate fresh discord and probably future war? It not, who should,
and who must, adjust the question for the
safety of the Nation? Should the friends
or the foes of the government devise the
measure necessary to avert war and preserve the Nation's life by peaceful means?
It is confessable without to leave no in-

In the Herald of last week is found as rticle under the above caption, which on perusal we find to be a general bill of indictment against all the benevolent en-terprizes of the country, almost. It comshould cease. We think this late tempt to squeeze more money out of the bor says, they were "the most stupendu ous frauds ever committed upon a too cred it but reitrament of Republic.

Republic.

-Let no Union man from Pennmaking a general charge he goes on to faithful constituency as to hazard ev- delphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati-every North has lost nothing in the great leaves of the war by the admission place where these Fairs were held."—
erything it staked on the conflict. The of the rebel delegations into Congress. Now when an editor undertakes thus of the rebel delegations into Congress.

North has deep wounds to heal in broken our is, and its full share of war's inexorable exactions, but it has won the principles for which it gave its noblest blood. The South has no less sorrows to solace and has lost the issues it staked in the leadly struggle. It is defeated, subjucted anothing while the could be drawn in wrath; while ould meet aman in blood. A compression of the congress for it is in the could be drawn in wrath; while ould meet aman in blood. A compression of the congress for it is to be expected that he knows who were sacrifices upon the altars of the south of the could be drawn in wrath; while ould meet aman in blood. A compression of the congress for it is to be expected that he knows who were sacrifices upon the altars of the could be drawn in wrath; while our liberties; to the hopeful living who are stricken in their holiest afficiency, it is to be expected that he knows who were sacrifices upon the altars of the could be drawn in wrath; while our liberties; to the hopeful living who are stricken in their holiest afficiency. wore the uniform of the Union, was allowed to pass through that city unnoticed A cup of warm coffee and a roll of good shall be definitely and irrevocably ap-justed; that its full fruition shall be always ready for his nourishment. Not fixed as the stars in the spheres, be-fore one faithless representative of a hurgh reached the sufferiog in both the Eastern and Western armies; thus allevi ating their sufferings and, in many in

"Soldiers' homes, Orphan Asylums, Monments, &c." And windes up by cautionng "the people against all such schemes." all this burst of abuse?" We can only account for it from the fact that the elecions all "went wrong" as a Copperhead would say. Up till the 7th inst THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor t., they still heped to hold sway in "Noo Gersey M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. at least, but now that that hope is gone the Editor of the Herald throws off restraint, and is himself again. WEDNESDAY NOV. 22, 1865

The American Citizen.

The Largest Circulation

BUTLER PA.

ear" Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

nes In the last issue of the Herald w

are favored with another article on deser

ers voting. It seems to be under the in

the subject, in this it is quite mistaken

If that class were three times as numer

The negro lecturer, Fredrick Dou

We abhor very properly Jefferson

As the Citizen took the trouble a

ssion that we are quite worked up or

my Paper in the County.

The Presidents Policy. In a former number of our paper we ook occasion to invite the Editor of the Herald to explain on what grounds he, as a democrat, could sustain the re-con-struction policy of President Johnson.— To our interrogatory he replies at great length in the Herald of the 15th inst. This article seems to be written upon the assumption that we were opposed to the President and his policy too. This is a great mistake. It is true, we may no see the wisdom of every movement of the President, nor may we have entire faith in his re-construction policy, as it is called, being successful. But our object was not to combat either the policy in general or any particular part of it. We belong to the party in power. We have always believed that whatever was necessary to be done for the preservation of the unity of the country was constitutional. The leading question with us was what policy would best secure the great end in riew-the preservation of the country and its free institutions. We never adhered to "State Sovereignty," We are not fanatical on the subject of "State Rights." Our object in calling the attention of the *Herald* to this matter was simply to see how he, as a "State's Right Descorat" could sustain the arbitrary acts which the President is perpetrating upon the robel States. For acts not half so arbitrary Lincola was, by the same authority, declared a tyrant. We never believed the pretentions of the *Herald* and its friends, in sustaining the president, sincere; nor do we now believe them so. The reason assigned in this article, for the arbitrary ruling of the Executive has the merit of novelty at the sum of the *Lorential and its friends, in sustaining the \$1.00 to \$4.000; of this money and bonds being about \$2.000.

To attempt to keep up a High school in the present building, while there is another Academy in the place in a flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Directors of the country whenever they method to flour shall be chosen by the Presbytery and four shall be chosen by the Presbytery and four shall be chosen by the Directors of Allegheny, cach to hold his office as nother to shall be chosen by the Presbytery and four shall be chosen by the Presbytery and four shall be chose Rights." Our object in calling the attenleast; hear it. "The freeing of the slaves, was an act, (so the President stapped by and so his adherants proclaimed, of of the country and so his adherants proclaimed, of of the country to all the people schools shall meet." cilitary necessity. If this were true, then it is the duty of President John at interest till it accumulate to such a and funds now belonging to both sel son to see that it is faithfully carried out. or to show that a permanent necessity This will take some 20 or 30 years. exists for its withdrawal." We believe 1 2. It is suggested that the property it is admitted on all hands that, in time be sold, and that the proceeds, together of war, each beligerent can do whatever with the funds on hand, be equally divitends to weaken the other, avoiding eru. ded among the common schools of the elty. - An invading army may burn des. county. This would give perhaps twenty troy, and confiscate whatever it can be- dollars to each school. Would this caronging to the enemy-so can a retreating ry out the wishes of the original founarmy. In the rebel states were found ders of the Academy? rses, mules, cotton, sagar and negroes, all used by a public enemy in obtaining be purchased with the money, on which materials to earry on a long war. They to creet a building for the use of the poor were all confiscated. But as the negroes of the county. Would this be in accorhad-if not mind-at least a higher or- dance with the object for which the der of instinct than the horses and mules; school was founded for the purpose therefore, of reaching him more effectually, a Proclamation of and money be handed over to the Direc-Emancipation was issued, declaring him tors of the common schools of the boro. henceforth and for ever free, in the locali- of Butler; and the Legislature of Penaties mentioned. This was intended to sylvania have passed an Act authorizing weaken a public enopy. That enemy, in a military point of view, don't now exist. What right, then, has any executive to if they think proper. The Trustees can follow the matter any farther? The status do this. Would this be in accordance of these persons would seem to be a proper subject for the courts, or the Legislature of the respective states. But we are at a loss to see how a proclamation ssued by Mr. Lincoln, should have any legitimate influence upon Mr. Johnson's -construction policy, now that the war is over. These persons are either free or not free. If free, they need not the amendment, and if slaves yet, certainly bytery of Allegheny, and now in a.

Where does these powers come from.

For ourself, we are free to say that we are at all times for facedom to all men, how precisely the conditions on which to brothers in the army, found owners in the consolidation is proposed to be made.

That the people of the county may ment; and yet he tells us that "boots sent to the citizens of Prespect and vicinity to brothers in the army, found owners in the first the history of the consolidation is proposed to be made.

Closed with prayer.

Closed with prayer.

A. H. WATERS. Proposed to the made to write, that we append them, as adopted by the Press half way." He certainly could not have it, or if that cannot be done, to retract pare at all tim

this article. It alleges that when these apportunities are gone, this class seek to But we don't wish, to be understood their rights as states. Upon this princi-Many will inquire, "what is the cause of ple Congress has been legislating for the country for the last four years, upon the same principle treaties have been ratified and the presidential vote of '64, counted, is already adopted, and we have no hesitation in believing that so the highest Court in the nation would declare, were it submitted for adjudication. But say some, what do you think of Mr. Jo'rnson! is he going to play false? We have no such We believe his heart is all right He is a true patriot, and will we trust, modify his policy, as the popular voice reaches him. time, it is the duty of the leval North to remind him, that his whole time should not be occupied in audiances with rebel

COMMUNICATIONS.

Address, to the Citizens of But-ler County.

You have, by your votes, appointed us s guardians of an important interest beonging to Butler county. As Trustees of the Butler Academy, we are anxious to per'orm our duty faithfully, and to subserve the best interests of the people.-But we find ourselves in charge of an old of God. But we find ourselves in charge of an old stone building in a disapidated condition, entirely unit for school purposes. To prepare it for the purpose for which it was intended, would require a large expenditure of money. The property and funds of the Academy are worth from \$2,500 to \$4,060; of this money and schools of Butler and the common schools of Butler county shall be one. Three others shall be chosen by the Directors of the common schools of Butler county shall be one. Three others shall be chosen by the Directors of the common schools of Butler county shall be one. Three others shall be chosen by the Directors of the common schools of Butler county shall be one.

fund as will creet a suitable building.-

3. It has been suggested that a farm

4. It has been suggested that the lot the Trustees of the Academy to place them in the hands of the said Directors with the wishes of the people of the

5. It has been suggested, as falling in with the object of the school, that it be consolidated with the Witherspoon Institute in such a way as to retain unimpaired all the rights and advantages of the

no military necessity now exists for their liberation. But these is another view of school is supposed to be worth \$6,000 or children, whose fashers' blood cemented thenry.

All the above classes were conducted thenry. liberation. But there is another view of the matter which our neighbor seems to have quite overlooked. The E-mancipation Proclamation, only affected persons, and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the denomination of the war and the Government of the two schools, and to give up and made no pretensions to affect the interval of the denomination of the war and the Government of the war and the stitution of slavery at all. To combscate all the horses found in an enemies country is good common sense, but to decree that, in addition to that, the people of sentation equal to that of the county.—

The Academy would gain all the valuable of the retaining in the new institution a representation equal to that of the county.—

The Academy would gain all the valuable of the retaining in the new institution a representation equal to that of the county.—

The Academy would gain all the valuable of the retaining in the new institution a representation equal to that of the country.—

The Academy would gain all the valuable of the retaining in the new institution a representation of the most stupendous frauds sentation equal to that of the country.—

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The Academy would gain all the valuable of the retaining in the new institution a representation of the most stupendous frauds sentation equal to the retaining in the new institution a representation of the most stupendous frauds sentation equal to the retaining in the new institution a representation of the most stupendous frauds sentation equal to the retaining in the new institution a representation of the most stupendous frauds sentatio

cut of freedom had been bytery and Trustees, subject to the decis- derived this information from the

ed. We are sorry that we cannot, for adopted by compulsion on the part of the ion of the citizens of the county. What democratic candidate for State Senate in want of space, quote more largely from the distinguished country was held this article. It alleges that when these under martial law, in time of peace.— country may be, if fairly given and ascer- "shouldy" gentlemen who made up their portunities are gone, this class seek to But we don't wish, to be understood tained, the Trustees of the Academy will late State ticket—whom the peo entinue their villainy by procuring to feel indifferent to the fate of this amendment—far otherwise. We hold they have power. To ascertain this, we that those states by their treason, forfeited issue this address. And we earnestly request the citizens to meet in their several townships, and express their views on the subject on the 23d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

If the county fail to give an expr leaving out the votes of three re-coustruc-ted states. Upon this principle the that the proposed plan of consolidation is particular. Many more would have been satisfactory to them, and petitions will be circulated and sent up to the Legislature accordingly. After your meetings, please send up

the number of votes given for each plan above named, or any other; to Ebenezer-MeJankin Esq., Butler Pa.

By order of the. Trustees. LOYAL YOUNG, WM. H. TIBBLES, EBENEZER M'JUNKIN,

General Principles on which the Butler Academy and the Witherspoon Insti-tute may be consolidated.

I. The rights of the county of Butler

of the county.

1. It is suggested that the money lie tuted, shall have control of the property shall have control of the property and which shall belong to the consolidated Institution for its use and benefit; and they shall also appoint the Principal of

the school. 7. A committee consisting of four per-7. A committee consisting of four persons, two appointed by the Trustees of the Butler Academy, and two appointed by the Presbytery of Allegheny, shall prepare a charter in accordance with the above principles, to be submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and shall also prepare a petition to be circulated among the citizens of the county, setting forth the advantages of uniting the two institutions, and asking the Legislature to pass an act of consolidation.

an act of consolidation. W. R. HUTCHISON, WM. H. TIBBLES, WM. S. BOYD, E. M'JUNKIN, LOYAL YOUNG, ASA II, WATERS; Trustees of the

Approved also by the Presbytery of legheny. November 20, 1865.

Mr. Epiron .- In looking over the nion Herald of last week, I noticed a long editorial, under the caption of "Another Speculation," In which the editor seems to have quite an fobjection to the erecting of a College or School for the education of the children of deceased

He thinks "it is time such bumbuggery should cease." He also condemus mitary Fairs, (he advocated them during the time of the war) and in fact condemns The Witherspoon Institute is a High school established in Butler by the Prestries to poison the public mind against

ses is quite a different matter. Slaves are ble property belonging fo the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and the wither specific property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and the wither specific property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and the wither specific property belonging for the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, pointed and spirited, yet harmonious and the without sees is quite a different matter. Slaves are one thing, and the institution of slavery is quite another! The proclamation of freedom was a military measure in time of war. The constitutional amendment is a political measure in time of peace, and there is no comparison between them whatever. Our neighbor will have to find some other reason for the Presidents position, and will have to find some other reason for the shorter eatechism shall not be taught in the schools as heretofore; nothing else his power somewhere else than in militar.

ble property belonging fo the Witherspoon sweet things for their sons in the army, which were stolen and eaten by rascally which were stolen by thicking public of appointing half of the Board of Trustees. Brothers had boots made for brothers, which found owners in the person of Colonels or Majors before they share to find some other reason for the Presidents position, and will have to find his power somewhere else than in militar. Presidents position, and will have to find his power somewhere else than in military necessity. But the President not only requires the adoption of this amendment, but also that they put a similar provision in their own constitution, and that they repudiate a portion of their state debt!

Where does these powers come from.

The schools as heretofore; nothing else have deschools as heretofore; nothing else having ever been taught that the people of the county would object to. Indeed schools and the county would object to. Indeed schools are read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the was so great, during the four years of their religious opinions have never been interfered with, nor sectarian instruction inculcated, so far as known to us.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the was so great, during the four years of war, that he remained confortably at home interfered with, nor sectarian instruction inculcated, so far as known to us.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the was so great, during the four years of war, that he remained confortably at home interfered with, nor sectarian instruction inculcated, so far as known to us.

late State ticket-whom the people so

From the fact of being in the army four years, I have the extreme felicity of knowing that the editor of the Herald has stated things very wide of the mark. It was proved to a demonstration that the existenc) of the Sanitary Commission was indespensibly necessary for the comfort of the soldiers, sick and wounded ones in sleeping their last sleep, and their bones bleaching on Southern battle fields, had it not been for the care and help of the Sanitary Commission. All will admit that there have been some abuses committed, but on reporting them to the proper authority, the rascals were either punished or dismissed, and in some cases both.

Boxes and packages which were sent

to the army, were sometimes opened and pillaged. There being those who would steal from soldiers as fast as any body else. While the army of the Potoms was encamped near Fredericksburg, Va., 1. The rights of the county of Butler on the one hand, and the rights of the Presbytery of Allegheny, on the other, are to remain unimpaired in the consolidated Institution.

2. The name of the Institution shall be The Butler Institute.

3. The object of the Institution shall be to afford instruction in such branches as are taught in High schools, Colleges, and Female Seminaries; and also to impart moral and religious instruction, no denominational, founded upon the word of God.

1. The rights of the county of Butler on the one hand, and the rights of the Freshytery of Allegheny, on the other, and a great many citizens were found through the army; an investigation of the matter was made when it was ascertained that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express, to enable them to desert more easily. Gen. Hooker issued an order authorizing Provest Marander of the matter was made when it was ascertained that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express, to enable them to desert more easily. Gen. Hooker issued an order authorizing Provest Marander of the matter was made when it was ascertained that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express, to enable them to desert more easily. Gen. Hooker issued an order authorizing Provest Marander of the matter was made when it was ascertained that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express, to enable them to desert more casily. Gen. Hooker issued an order authorizing Provest Marander of the matter was made when it was ascertained that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express, and also to me the soldiers through the express of the was a contracted that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express of the was a carried that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express of the was a carried that citizens clothing was sent to the soldiers through the express of the was a carried to the soldiers through the express of the was a carried that citizens wer desertions become quite frequent, and a band was found it was destroyed, but in no case were boxes opened un person interested was present. Herald, if he does not wish to give any thing for the benefit of thing for the benefit of soldiers or sól-cies' children, himself, he would at least show a little charity by not trying to prevent others from contributing. prevent others from ed

Extracts of the Minutes of the Butter County Teachers' In-structe, The Butler County Teachers' Institute

t agreeably to appointment by the Surintendent, in Prospect, Butler county, ..., Nov. 7th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The Institute was organized by electing Rev. A. H. Waters, Prosident, and Rev. J. J. Rockwell, Secretary, profession

Opened by prayer.

The President appointed the following unnaitee on permanent organization:-/m. Humphry, R. Shanor, and Miss S

Henry.

The report of the committee is as follows: President, A. II. Waters; Vice Presidents, J. B. M. 4thews, S. Young; Secretary, J. J. Rockwell; Trensurer, Miss S. Henry. The President then gave a short and able address, stating the object of the meeting. eet of the meeting.

The President appointed Wm. Humph-ry, S. Young and Miss R. A. Snyder as committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, by which the society shall be governed. The report of the committee was received and adopted. Adjourn t at 9½, a. m. 8, 1865.—Institute met at 9½, a

m.; opened by prayer. The discussions were conducted in a spirited and hurmonicus manner.
Recess until I o'clock, p. m.

Class drill in reading by S. Young. Class drill in Mental Arithmetic by Miss R. A. Snyder. The above classes were conducted in a

very able and instructive manner. very able and instructive manner. Remarks on exercises were interesting and instructive. Discussion, Question:—Should corporel punishment be used in Common Schools? Institute passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Institute that, corporel punishment is necessary in special exec, but, should be used only as a last resort.

*Recess until 64 o'clock, p. m.

Recess until 62 o'clock, p. m. Address by Rev. J. J. Rockwell; sub ject, Education. Classdrill on Gymn ties by Wm. Humphry, which were am ing, yet interesting. Essay by Miss & Henry, subject; Our Departed. After which the Query box was brought forth. Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 91 declared.

clock, s. m.
Nov. 9, 1865.—Institute met at 9; clock, a. m.; opened by prayer. Class drill in Arithmetic by Willia

Humphry. Class drill in Geography by Miss

late J. J. BOCKWELL, Sec'y

ous as they are, they would not be able to assist the democracy to elect any body. The highest power in the cour fines his duty, and he can but obey it. Serve the Nation's He by penceral means:

The received he to do otherwise he would complete the nation of the penceral near the most flagrant usurpation, and would predetermine the most important issue to be decided by the coming Congress. It is confessedly wisdom to leave no important questions open to latitude of construction for present or future traitors, and who should judge the remedy?—

Those who in their richest blood and with boundless treasure maintained the right? or those who deluged a continent goal of the received for the richest blood and with boundless treasure maintained the right? On the richest blood and with boundless treasure maintained the right? try has taken from them the right of citi zenship; hey have no moral right to vote and we believe they have no legal right, but can easily abide our time which roll and call them on all questions arising in the organization, we should witness the marvelous spectacle of a band of rebels, fresh from their inglorious fields and murderous prison-pens, voting themselves into Congress and into power in the government tiley had exhausted themselves in a vain effort to destroy.

We do not overrate either the magnitude or the danger of the issue. Enterous prison pension of the same couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the administration of the couraged by the leniency of the couraged by the will come by and by. glass' thinks President Johnson is worse than Booth or Jefferson Davis.—He said, in a lecture delivered lately, in Twe ather very properly Jenerson Davis and Booth, but a deeper and more dreadful execuation will settle upon that man's name if he shall sacthe policy of treason's government, which releatlessly confiscated the property of every loyal man North and South that it could reach, and such was the delibrifice us as his policy now evidently aims to do. Why, it I were a white man, after this war, I should blush to my bones to look a black man in the lyield to the pressure for their success, it could reach, and such was the delibushall hear much of fraternity and
mony; of brotherly love; of the ties
race and language, and it is not imbable that even at this early day, with
blood of the Five Perks still unthed from the soil of the Old Dominwe shall have threats of turbulence,
ord and it may be disinteered. face and deny him the right of suffrage. few weeks since to publish a long speech delivered by this irrpressible American citizen of African descent, shed from the soil of the Old Domin, we shall have threats of turbulence, cord and it may be disintegration if y are denied a voice in our highest slative tribunals. For all this loyal gressmen must be prepared, for thus the conflict come, and whether it small be mighty or but a ripple on the surface, depends upon the fidelity with which it is met. If there shall be fear and trembling, then will the appliances of power and the thunder of lordly traitions shall gain ground daily, and the admission of rebel delegations into our National legislature will be the fact that they are to form a part, and no unimportant part, of our regenerated Nation, and we concede that the time must come, and we hope at an early day, when they shall justly regain their proper position in all departments of the government. Because the third would shall decide the shall be remained by the highest legislature will be the fact that they are to form a part, and no unimportant part, of our regenerated Nation, and we concede that the time must come, and we hope at an early day, when they shall justly regain their proper position in all departments of the government. Because the time must come, and we hope at an early day, when they shall justly regain their proper position in all departments of the government. Because the former excelled. Nor can the feel proper position in all departments of the government of the sum of the sum whether this penalty for treason should be revoked. Yellow the feel and act to all squestions as do the proper position in all departments of the government. Because the fermion of the sum whether this penalty for treason should be revoked. Yellow the feel and act to all squestions as do the feeling with the confliction of the sum whether the proper position in all departments of the government where the proper position in all departments of the government. Because the feel ware the feel ware the feel ware the form and the proper position in all departments of the government where the proper position in all departme there excusion.

They be forever excluded. Nor can be be forever excluded. Nor can be be forever excluded. Nor can be be defective—unequal to the preservation of our great National compact; and to whom should be entrusted the responsavements of their friends, and will not soon learn to love the hated sons of the hose sterner qualities they prove the short excluding the provided to the provided the short excluding the provided their exclusions. The provided so fear to love the hated sons of the known untimely graves; that has staggered the Nation with millions of debt—a warcause the generosity of a government to which they had been faithful? Shall they be pensioners upon our common people, on the plea of patriotism, which treasury? These are issues which is wore completely thread bare, is about treasury ? treason does not flaunt up n its ban- as trifling a business as men could be well ners as it thunders at the doors of engaged in," Then follows a general Congress; but they must be neet, and who shall meet them? If met by united delegations of rebels from the Southern States, with their concentrations of the same than the southern states, with their concentrations as it minutes a general charge of corruption and fraud, on the southern States, with their concentrations are same to support the same than trated power to appeal to ambition, well may the patriot despair of the

all times past, in making up to cost of the discomfitted.—
has lost nothing in the great
faithful constituency as to hazard every issue of the war by the admission.

faithless State shall sit in judgment on Freedom's noblest struggle for mankind!—Franklin Repository. stances, saving precious life. It is against this people that the Herald charges all Brigadier General Horace T. Saunders of Wisconsin, died in Wisconsin, these things—for he included the Pitts-Saturday morning, of consumption. burgh Fair with the rest. We have no

The latest news from the Miss-time to notice all his specifications, but in behalf-of our benevelent neighbors we issippi election is the report from Jackson that Humphrey's majority Jackson that Humphrey's majority for Governor will reach 10,000.

Josh Billings says there is 2 things the base falsehood, thus uttered against Josh Billings says there is 2 things one of the most patriotic fully prepared and that iz twins.