

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC NO. 64.]

An Act Supplementary to the Several Acts Relating to Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That section five of an act entitled 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 14, 1862, approved July 4, 1864, and section three of an act entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions,' approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof: That from and after the passage of this act, all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, or assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been or may hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the pension agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law to the proper accounting officer of the treasury, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall present or cause to be presented at any pension agency any power of attorney or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequent to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had, and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim agent or other person shall hereafter charge or receive more than 25 cents for preparing the papers necessary to enable a pensioner to receive a semi-annual payment of his pension, nor shall any pension agent charge or receive more than fifteen cents for administering an oath to a pensioner, or his attorney in fact, under penalty of five dollars in each case.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That section one of an act entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions,' approved March 3, 1865, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person entitled to an invalid pension has died since March 4, 1861, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, and after the proof has been completed, leaving no widow and no minor child under sixteen years of age, his heirs and legal representatives shall be entitled to the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his death.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases when a commission shall have been regularly issued to any person in the military or naval service who shall have died or been disabled while in the line of duty, after the date of such commission, and before being mustered, such officer or other person entitled to a pension for such death or disability, by existing laws, shall receive a pension corresponding to his rank, as determined by such commission, the same as if he had been mustered; provided, that this section shall not apply to any officer who shall have willfully neglected or refused to be so mustered.

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That officers absent on sick leave, and enlisted men absent on sick furlough, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

SECTION 9. And be it further enacted, That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

SECTION 10. And be it further enacted, That enlisted men employed as teamsters, wagoners, artificers, hospital stewards, ferrymen, saddlers, and all other enlisted men, however employed in the service of the army or navy, not specifically mentioned in the first section of an act entitled 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 14, 1862, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws, as non-commissioned officers or privates.

SECTION 11. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, soldier, or seaman shall have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child or children under the age of 16 years, and it shall be duly certified under seal, by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until such minor child or children shall have become sixteen years of age; any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the minor child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier, or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such minor or minors.

SECTION 12. And be it further enacted, That section four of an act entitled 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 15, 1862, is hereby so amended that the provisions thereof shall apply to and include the orphan brother or brothers, as well as sister or sisters, under sixteen years of age, and the father as well as mother of a deceased officer or other person named in section one of the above entitled act, who were dependent upon him for support in whole or in part, subject to the same limitations and restrictions.

SECTION 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this or any other act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the sixth section of an act entitled 'An act supplementary to 'An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 4, 1864, or to entitle a person to receive more than one pension at the same time, and in every case in which a claim for pension shall not have been filed within three years after the discharge or death of the party on whose account the claim was made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of filing the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

SECTION 14. And be it further enacted, That the fourteenth section of an act entitled 'An act supplementary to 'An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July 13, 1862,' approved July 4, 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the widows and children of colored soldiers and sailors who have been or may be hereafter killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions, bounty, and back pay provided by law, without other evidence of marriage than proof satisfactory to the Commissioner of Pensions, that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such; and the children born of any marriage so proved, shall be deemed and taken to be the children of the soldier or sailor party thereto.

Approved, June 6, 1866.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee. The final report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was yesterday submitted to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden, and which we print this morning in full, will command the undivided attention of the country. The great question of the present year is Reconstruction. To secure Reconstruction on the basis of justice and freedom is the task which the party that conquered in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 has now to perform. The report of the Reconstruction Committee is the complete, and, we may say, the official declaration of the principles which the Republican party is bound to carry through, and in the advocacy of which, we feel confident, the whole party will soon be a unit.

The report begins with advertising briefly to the course the Committee found it necessary to adopt. They had been directed by a resolution of Congress to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress. The former of these points admitted of no dispute. The South was in a state of utter exhaustion. Congress having failed to provide for the contingency, the duty of the President was obvious. He had no power except to execute the laws of the land and to establish, as far as he could, a system of government. All his acts were those of a military commander, but no authority was given him by the law over the subject of reconstruction.

appeared that but one course remained, viz., to investigate thoroughly and carefully the state of feeling among the people of the Southern States, and hence to infer whether it was safe to readmit them to Congress. To obtain this information the Committee had recourse to the examination of witnesses whose position had given them the best means of forming an accurate judgment. The results of this examination have been heretofore published.

The report of the Committee next proceeds to examine the claims of the South for readmission to Congress. All discussion of the question whether the 'Recovered States are out of or within the Union is waived, and the report assumes as beyond dispute that the people of the Rebel States had in fact withdrawn from the Union and made themselves subjects of another government. The government of the United States had undoubtedly a right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against their recurrence in the future; and the Government would be powerless for its own protection. The Government had equally the duty to protect those in the South who had remained true and loyal. The Committee was unable to find in the information obtained, any satisfactory proof that it was safe to readmit any of the seceded States to their former position in Congress, except, perhaps, the State of Tennessee.

With the evidence evinced before them, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Rebel States were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities; that Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of men from such communities; and that before their admission to a participation in the Government Congress must provide such Constitutional or other guarantees as will tend to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in Rebellion and crime, and, at least, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to men of undoubted loyalty.

The Committee, therefore, reaches the conclusion that the so-called Confederate States are not at present, entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the Republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expense incurred in support of rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution, and two several bills designed to carry the same into effect. The specific recommendations submitted to Congress were the result of mutual concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions, and the final report has received the signature of every Republican member of the Committee except Messrs. Washburne and Blow, who were absent.

The report is very able, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the Republican party. Whatever exceptions may be taken to one or another part, the whole will commend itself to the friends of the Union as a conclusive and admirable summary of the measures which the majority of the party regard as indispensable for securing the lasting restoration of the Union and the triumph of the principles of Justice and Freedom.

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THE AMERICAN CITIZEN. The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the Country. THOMAS ROBINSON, Editor. BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1866. Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. Webster.

Union State Ticket. For Governor: Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Union Republican County Ticket. CONGRESS. E. M'JUNKIN. (Subject to District Conference.) ASSEMBLY. HENRY PELLOW. (Subject to District Nomination.) ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH CUMMINS, THOS. GARVEY, SHERIFF. JAS. B. STORY. PROTHONOTARY. J. B. CLARK. REGISTER AND RECORDER. SIMON NIXON. CLERK OF COURTS. FRANK M. EASTMAN. COMMISSIONER. JOHN W. BRANDON. CORONER. JAMES KEARNS. AUDITOR. G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs. J. CALVIN GLENN, 1 yr. TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY. Rev. J. D. LEGGITT. Rev. JOHN GAILEY.



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Soldiers' Mass Meeting.

A call has been made by the soldiers of Allegheny county, for a Mass Meeting, to be held at Bakerstown, on the 26th inst. A general invitation is extended to the soldiers of Butler county. All are requested to meet in Butler, by seven o'clock, A. M., June 26th. The suggestion is to form a procession, and go on horseback. It is hoped there will be a general turn out of soldiers from Butler county.

Speakers will be in attendance to address us, and a good time is expected. W. O. BRACKENRIDGE, W. E. MOORE, C. E. ANDERSON, G. W. FLEEGER, G. A. BLACK, GEO. PURVIANCE, Com.

The United States Senatorship.

Some uneasiness is manifested by the Pittsburgh Gazette upon the passage of a resolution in our late County Convention, on the above subject. In that paper of Monday last, we find the following: 'Trustworthy men assure us that the late Butler County Republican Convention neither passed, nor had before it, a resolution upon the United States Senatorship. Will the Butler American explain this matter?'

In the first place, we would like to be informed, as would our readers, as to who are the 'trustworthy' men who have thus assured the Gazette? In the second place we would inform the Gazette, and all others concerned, that on observing the above paragraph in the Gazette, we called on our foreman on the subject, who informed us that the resolutions were published as handed into the office, by Doctor Lusk, one of the Secretaries of the meeting. We found the manuscript still in the office, and upon it find the resolutions—all in the order in which they were printed! Any one curious enough, can call and examine for himself. The following is the resolution referred to: 'Resolved, That we look with pride to the name of his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, whose exalted patriotism as displayed in his great efforts in behalf of the national cause, while treachery elsewhere abounded, as well as his tenderness of heart, comforted and interested of the soldier, has won for him an enduring fame; which shall embody one of the brightest pages in the history of our glorious commonwealth; that we yet hope to see him honor the commonwealth in the councils of the nation; as he has in the executive chair, by filling with distinction the seat now disgraced by the traitor Cowan, and our representatives are hereby instructed to assist in this patriotic consummation. We have only to add that we had learned from members of the Convention, including Major Harris—its President, and Lieut. Story—Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that such a resolution had passed. We have just received from Mr. T. B. White, who was delegate from this Borough, and also a member of the Committee on Resolutions, who informs

us that the resolution referred to, was reported by the Committee, and passed without a dissenting voice! We make this statement, not in the interest of any candidate, but in the interest of truth, at the request of the Gazette. We hope it will be liberal enough to publish the above for the information of its readers; as a reply to a very groundless insinuation.

DESERTERS VOTING.

On the first page of our paper this week will be found the law disfranchising deserters. We published this bill soon after it passed the Legislature. For some time it lay in the possession of the Governor. He has now signed it, however, and active preparations are being made to have its provisions strictly carried out. Due penalties are attached to its violation, so that it cannot be disregarded, as was the law of Congress last year, while standing alone.

We would advise our friends to peruse this paper, and thoroughly study this law, so that they will be well prepared to vindicate it at the polls, on election day. This advice is especially given to our friends in Wierfield, Clearfield, Donegal, Venango, Marion, Butler and Oakland townships, where we have understood this class abound. The observance of this law will take about 22,000 of the Democratic vote of the State this Fall.

The Congressional Plan.

The supporters of the President's policy have professed to be out of patience with Congress because they had not long since given the country some well defined policy, as against that of the Executive. The result of their long deliberation is before the country, however, in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment. Against this amendment, we think, it will be hard to raise much objection. At any rate it will be the rallying point of the Republican party at the approaching election. And against it will be arrayed every Democrat of the North, joined by every rebel of the South. The verdict of the people is not hard to prognosticate. The following is the amendment referred to: A Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution: ARTICLE—SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they may reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, Executive and Judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male citizens being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, within the United States, or under any State, who, having taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

We have been informed by one who knows, that all the employees of the Post Office, in Philadelphia, were assessed with black mail, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Johnston meeting lately held there; and that the employees of another department refused to contribute to the same purpose because they were unwilling to assist by their means, in the promulgation of principles that were repugnant to their feelings and judgment. This latter course was commendable.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Rev. J. Rockwell, teacher of the Normal School, Prospect, Butler county, Pa. Every one interested should not fail to read it.

Mr. Seward on the Need of the Nation.

We are partisans criminals with Mr. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department, in a fraud to the extent of two cents on the Government of the United States. We have received from that gentleman, under his frank, generally supposed to cover official business, and to be lawfully used for that purpose alone, a neatly executed pamphlet containing Mr. Seward's last Auburn speech, and though the print has a suspicious look of the Government printing-house, we shall keep it, even at the expense of encouraging the proven error that our income tax is levied to publish and distribute Mr. Seward's personal out-givings. We shall do so, for the purpose of calling attention to those few sentences which occur on page 10, and contain the substance of the whole speech:

'What, then, does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks; it needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more. It needs, moreover, only a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting and those senators who, being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, have been already, or may hereafter be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion. It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives who are now acting and loyal members already elected, or to be elected, by the people in the same before-mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing more.'

It seems to us that this is a very grave mistake. Doubtless the nation needs reconciliation. But of what? Of the passions war usually engenders? They can hardly be said to exist in the North; and the people of the north, who, whether we regard their numbers, strength, fidelity to the national institutions, or hope and faith in a national future, really are the nation, need no reconciliation with the people of the South, because, practically, they abhor no hatred toward them. Nor is it fair to say that there is need that our actual members of Congress need a reconciliation with those who claim to be members of Congress, and are not, from the Southern States. Such men as Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, and Sherman have no bad feelings, and represent none, towards such men as Marvin, of Florida, or his constituents. Messrs. Boutwell, Conkling, Washburne, Wilson, of the House, have no quarrel, and want none, with Maynard or with Stokes—whom a Democratic paper, with characteristic courtesy, calls the "ribbioned ox of the Radicals"—nor can there be any quarrel between the people of the North and those who sent Messrs. Maynard and Stokes to Washington.

What the country needs is something which Mr. Seward very gayly, but entirely ignores—the reconciliation of the conflict between two radically different political systems, which he declared in 1858 to be impossible, and which has proved itself so by bringing about the late war, and by defying the unstinted pardons of the President and the most powerful sedatives of the Secretary of State. That these conflicting systems, in their distinctive principles, still exist, is plain from what Mr. Seward himself said about their results. Where one prevails, an aristocratic ruling class is the sure accompaniment; where the other prevails, "universal suffrage obtains, and the State inevitably becomes, sooner or later, a republic or a democracy." In the Southern States "lately involved in the rebellion" the system recognized by Mr. Johnson and his Secretary includes, and, indeed, is controlled by an aristocratic ruling class, principally distinguished for their violence during the rebellion, and their defiant opposition to the principles of republican government since.

The system, on the other hand, which the large body of intelligent and conscientious Republicans in the North wish to prevail, involves universal suffrage, and a better phase of the same principle, with impartial suffrage, and seeks the establishment of a true republic. It is the conflict between these two that must have reconciliation, and though we believe a man has a right to a republican government to change his mind for the better, Mr. Seward was somewhat unwise in 1858 that he is in 1866; that we use words of his spoken, then, how the incalculable and inherent superiority of the system of freedom over the system which, in all its forms, is essentially the system of slavery. Contrasting the two, he said of the former: "It opens all the fields of industrial employment and all the departments of authority to the untrammelled and equal rivalry of all classes of men, and at once secures universal contentment, and brings into the highest possible activity all the physical, moral, and social energies of the whole State." Does Mr. Seward now hope for any better kind of peace than is thus promised? He pleads, then, that the principle "conforms to the divine law of equality which is written in the hearts and consciences of men, and therefore is always and everywhere beneficent." Is there any other principle from which Mr. Seward can now prophesy any nobler or surer result?

No. Mr. Seward is, it seems to us, seriously and dangerously mistaken, and if the thoughtful men of the Republican party are inclined to follow him—which we do not fear—let them take warning from a lesson read to them from history by Mr. Seward himself: 'The Democratic party derived its strength, originally, from its adoption of the principle of equal and exact justice to all men. So long as it practiced this principle faithfully it was invulnerable. It became vulnerable when it renounced the principle, and since that time has

maintained itself not by virtue of its own strength or even of its traditional merits, but because there as yet had appeared in the political field no other party that had the conscience to take up and avow and practise the life-inspiring principle which the Democratic party had surrendered.' The Nation.

Communications.

Reply to Betty Jean and Bella.

Good morning! ladies. I hope you have somewhat recovered after your profound arguments in the Court of Love. This is a singular case, the lore of contention being love. The jury have heard our arguments; Venus, sitting on her throne of state, is ready to charge them; and we must make a final appeal before they render a verdict. So, listen, ye benighted mortals, to the wisdom of Unknown. I will not speak to ye in parables, or with ambiguous words, but shall tell ye the unvarnished truth, which is always hard for ignorant and sinful people to swallow.

This is a case where I am charged for disbelieving in love. Was a man ever arraigned for such an offence before? This is the boasted land of liberty. Liberty indeed; if a man says there is no love, he is immediately seized upon by the Amazons of Venus, and held up to the gaze of the "fair sex," as a monster, a heathen, a hen pecked husband, a wretched bachelor, and a variety of other delightful epithets. Oh, ye gods and little fishes, preserve me from such loving creatures as women hold themselves to be; and in particular from old maids, with their inevitable cats and knitting.

Speaking of my disbelief in love, Bella says, "woe to the lady who trusts her happiness to him." Pray do not throw yourself into unnecessary hysterics, my dear, on that score. I do not intend to take any one, not even you, (for as you advocate love so strongly, your nature is necessarily opposite,) for better, for worse, for worse it certainly would be if I was to make such an egregious fool of myself. You ask me if I have never known an instance of a happy married life. No one, except by actual experience, can answer that. "Still waters run deep," you know, and under the calmest exterior often throbs an aching heart. Bella also says, "she would rather burn the few thousands—meaning gold—than have them influence any gentleman in her favor." Hello! that is what I call a downright absurdity. Who ever heard of a woman throwing away money for love, when we all know that they would sell their dying grandfather's wig and old shoes to obtain money to buy a new undown. The idea is preposterous. She says she has heard of persons dying of love, and that it must have been true love. I think so, too; but it was such love as was never heard of before, and never will be again while women are so mercenary, and men such fools.

Betsy Jean, the Head Defender of the love passion, and originator of words, "pumpkinism," for instance,—she should have spelled it pumpkinism—asks, "can a groveling passion for beauty and riches, be called love? Certainly not; and therefore I hold, as beauty and riches are the great objects in marriage, now-a-days, that Cupid, disguised, has departed out of the land, and left in the hearts of men a "groveling passion." Betsy in another part of her mighty article, says she thinks "Bella" is her old schoolmate. And if she is she knows that she has found the "priceless jewel," a true heart. Bella now tells us, "Which are we to believe? Now Bella, you should turn the tables, and say: 'If Betsy Jean is my old schoolmate, she need not deny being an old maid, for I know she is one, and only told me because she has no love.' That would show her that she must not tell tales out of school.

The great "I am" of Peter'sville says, she never heard of ladies boasting of "pumpkinism" of the heirs of gentlemen. Why, what kind of a country do you live in? I guess the ladies down your way get so few flirts that they are afraid to refuse one for fear they will not get another; and so they snap at the first fool who asks them to share his lot, and they think they are in love. So, they are, with his lot of land, but not with his lot in society.

Now Betsy, as you are such a staunch defender of love, to save yourself from being an old maid, you should seek out some softerhearted swain, who believes in the "holy passion," cast your irresistible fascination upon him; and if he has not the moral courage to pop the question, you should do it for him, and thus make yourself miserable. And in the years to come, when your heart has become the sepulchre of buried and withered hopes; when love has fled your bosom forever; when your weary spirit beats against the bars of its earthly prison-house, and longs to soar away to join the kindred spirits above the quiet stars in the Golden City of God; when you have found that marriage is not true happiness, and that it too often clouds the life and visions of girlish dreams; then, when all this shall have come to pass, let your memory turn back to this time, and think what your life might have been if you had hearkened to

UNKNOWN.