The Right to Bear Arms.

No act of the National government during the late civil war was fraught with more important consequences, than the enlistment of negro troops. Nearly two hundred thousand of these were actually in service, and did well for their country, a country which by that act, for the first time in her history, acknowledged them Congress shall be apportioned. If they as her people. Most of them were raised are 'persons' at all, they clearly belong in the South, in the very worst of all the rebellious States, where their masters may say to the contrary. Whenever destroy the republic, and they were liberated from their fetters to go out like erated from their fetters to go out like nothing, they would be obliged to serve that Gen. Lee were in the field doing their utmost to and fight the battles of freedom. It was strenuously urged the rebel government a bold step fo make soldiers of such men in a region where they had been so long held to belong to an inferior race, and against their own oppressors. But it was a successful one. The stubborn prejudi-where the negroes are now being disarmces of northern whites gave way, and ed by rebels, they were during the war recognized these black soldiers as breth. armed, enlisted and regularly trained as ren in a good cause, while even southern contempt was overcome, and the negro raised himself immeasurably in the eyes them, and fighting well, too.

The real importance of the act, however, lay in the recognition thus afforded of the right of the blacks to bear arms, always disputed previously, not with standing the guarantees of the national Constitution. Not only were they conceded form on their bodies, the national colors confided to their care, and they were ranked and paid as soldiers of the repub- their families against oppression. This service performed and the need No class in the country stands more in

The second articles of the amendment made to the Constitution in 1789 says bear arms shall not be infringed." Now the genera reactionary scheme. what is here meant by "the people?"-Webster defines it as "the body of persons who compose a community, town city or nation; the vulgar, the mass of illiterate persons; the commonalty as distinet from men of rank; persons in general," and so on. Whichever one of these definitions we take, not a black person in the South, or anywhere else in the country, can be excluded under it from the right to bear arms, though the rebel oligarchs who are now engaged in disarming them could be.

Recurring, however, to the language ol the Constitution, we find that it couples this great right with the necessity for a militia, showing obviously enough that the people to be allowed to keep and that the people to be allowed to keep and bear arms are those of whom a militia can be composed. Of course, we shall here be answered that the militia is a State institution, regalated by State laws, acknowledgement. and as no blacks are included in it by the laws of the Southern States, none of the United States, do hereby

State authorities even against those of the national government. When the conscription act was passed, the national authority took complete possession of all the arms-bearing population of the country. Where, then, was the State authority over the militia? If that authority over the militia? If that authority over the militia? If that authority over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia? If the conservation of the country over the militia over the conservation of the country over the militia. ity over the militia? If that authority ity over the militia? If that authority had been superior the conscription act never could have been enforced, and the war must have been arrested for the want of men. To recognize the rebel theory now as valid would render us liable to now as valid would render us liable to this difficuly hereafter.

But if the negroes be not included in the militia, they are peculiarly the "peoarms. This is clear from the fact that king. they have so borne arms as soldiers of the republic. We find, then, that wanted rebel State officials cling to their theories his own vat.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "floating on his right of the white people of the South to watery bier." bear arms, the national government abandons entirely the protection of those who are acknowledged to be peculiarly its your roll-call," said an Irish sergeant .charge, and who were its best friends at the South during the war. This Andrew Johnson does, we presume, on the prin
All of ye that are presint say 'Here,' and all of ye that are not presint say 'Absiat.'

ciple that his duty is to protect the rebels and not the freedmen, for on no other sheory can we account for his conduct.

But if these freedmen are not 'people' Constitution, they cannot be held to be 'persons' within the view of the article which prescribes ho representatives in called upon to defend the State against rebel troops.

Thus, however we regard this question Thus, however we regard this question we see but one conclusion—that the negroes of the South have the constitutional right to keep and bear arms. If they have not, then they cannot constitutionally be counted all in apportioning the seed of the of the southern whites by fighting against groes of the South have the constitututionally be counted all in apportioning representatives to the South. If they have not, then no one south but a rebel has the right to bear arms, and the men Not only were they conceded to bear arms, but arms were the war must be abandoned. In guaranplaced in their hands, the national uni- teeing this inestimable popular right, the Constitution intended that men should use the arms to defend their homes and

of their aid no longer existing, it now need of such protect ion than the freedseems that the government chooses to men of the south, and it is exactly beignore both them and their rights. The cause the rebels know this that they devery men who were deemed fit to be sol. prive them of arms. We hold that in diers of the Union are now disarmed by permitting this to be done Andrew Johnrebel State officials all over the South, son has been grossly dereliet to his duty, acting by he connivance of Andrew and in this respect, as in so many others, Johnson and his reactionary cabal. This he has shown that while perpetually prais no guess work. The statements rest ting about the Constitution he totally upon military authority, and prove con. disregards its most invaluable provisions. clusively that those who fought for the Union when it was in peril are now al- be digarmed, knowing as he did that if lowed to be disarmed by disbanded rebel so disarmed the scheme to reduce them troops who have seized possession of the to a state of abject peonage could not be State powers, elected each other to office, be resisted by them. Whether this was ne now engaged in endeavoring to accidental or not on his part may be seen crush out all unionism both of blacks and by the fact that at the same time he did this he resisted to the uttermost the extension of civil rights to the freedmen whereby they could peaceably defend their explicitly that "A well regulated militia interests with some chance of success in being necessary to the security of a free conrts of law and justice. The disarm State, the right of the people to keep and ament of the blacks is manifestly part of

#### NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchasfe to us, as a people, another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. intrusive pestilence has been benigally mitigated. Domestic tranquility has im proved, sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly. Our mining industy has been richly rewarded, and we have been

the laws of the Southern States, none of them are desigued by this article of the Constitution. Why, then, does the Constitution deem it necessary to throw this safeguard around it? If the militia be wholly a State institution, why should national Constitution look after it thus? Moreover, if the militia belong wholly to the Sinte, where is the republic to look for soldiers when the State orders the militia to rebel?

This is exactly whaftled so many southern Union men to sustain their States in republic nor the republic to the can lead any nation into the way of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications the constitution is the sum of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications the constitution of the United States, do hereby set recommend that Thursday, the 29th of the Constitution look states and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with one remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak His Honor. I recommend also, that on the solemn occasion, we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our National councils, and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the way the commend that Thursday, the 29th of the Constitution of the United States have people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with one remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak His Honor. I recommend also, that on the solemn occasion, we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to the way of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications the constitution of the United States and Territories of the United States and thanksgirings, praises, and supplications rebellion. They held the theory that the militia belonged of right to the State, and were bound to obey the orders of the that are weak shall He guide in judgment,

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State. A Lady in London recently called

at the shop of a maker of chimney venple" of the nation, and under the words of the Constitution are entitled to bear that would make her husband stop smo-

-"Jekyll was told that one of his friends, a brewer, had been drowned in

-"Attention, Company, and 'tend to

within the view of this article of the Ornamental, plain, Fancy, card Book

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July 18 1804.

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It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its to relity, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made—The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCU RATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMICAL—Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign witches are chiefly made by women and boys, Such watches are purposed of several hundred pieces, screwed and rivited together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind o order. All persons

screwed and rivited together, and require constant re-pairs to keep them in any kind o order. All persons who have carried "ancren," "lepines" and "Raglish Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise more than ten-years'ago, it was our object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign facto-ries—which were entirely unsaleable at home and per-fectly worthese sever-where.

factly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be under stood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY unequalled by anything inhiterto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest incorrectly chromosters. We do not necessity

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LAND FOR SALE CHEAP Within One Mile of Butler

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Butter and Sperches adjoining and North of the Butter and so perches adjoining and North of man and the same Road; and interested by the Butter and Evanstour Road. That portion South of the Butler and New Castle Road, can be divided into smaller lost to suit purchasers.

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Also a Full Line of French Merinoes, Coburgs Shawls, Nubies, Hoods, Boots & Shoes, GLOTHING, &c., &c.,

Together with nearly anything in the way of raiment adapted to this clime and suitable for the wants of man. [October 17, 1866::6t.]

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Η	ADDLID, COLL I, 10001
	Cash on hand in bank and with Agts \$257.320 0
H	United States Stock 812,277 2
	State Stocks 497,690 0
	New York Bank Stocks 734,170 0
	Hartford Bank Stocks 270,810,0
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LIABILITIES.

Net, \$3,854,594 20.

Or a daily income of say \$,300.

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Plain, White, Scarlet, Mixed, Red and Grey, Twilled, Rob Roy. Miners Shakers And Copurg. White and colored BLANKETS.

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They will not harm the most delicate female, and can given with good effect in prescribed doses to the For Cutaneous Disorders And all e uptions of the skin, the SALVE is most ivaluable. It does heal externally alone, but penetrate with the most scarching effects to the very root of the

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dangerous to the Human Family.
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La paste med for Rata Mics, Roscher

Block and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c. &c.

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Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and
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cs. See that "Costars" mane is on each Box, Bottle
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