

**Questions for the Democracy.**  
"Occasional" in his letters to the Philadelphia Press, shows up the strong points in the report of the Reconstruction Committee and illustrates the force with which they address themselves to popular favor, thus:—

The Representatives who, in running for re-election, will have to meet the brunt of the Copperhead batteries for supporting the glorious "Article of Pacification" need have no fears. They have only to ask their adversaries five plain questions, each being pertinent to the five leading sections of that article:

1. Are you opposed to conferring civil rights upon all the citizens of the American Republic?
2. Are you in favor of allowing a South Carolina rebel two votes and a half, when the Union soldier throws but one?
3. Are you opposed to a decree that prevents the traitors from holding office in the United States?
4. Are you opposed to a clause that renders it impossible to repudiate our own national debt, and that makes it an inviolable covenant and an inviolable duty to pay the bounties and pensions of the Union soldiers?
5. Are you in favor of paying the rebel war debt?

These questions no Union man would hesitate to answer in the spirit that prompted the preparation of the new amendment of the National Constitution. And I am glad to add that I think the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party would respond with equal patriotism. He must be a double dyed traitor, indeed, who could answer otherwise.

**CHOICE EXTRACT.**

Mr. Benjamin Harris, a Democratic member of Congress from Maryland, made a speech in the House, which deserves and will receive a large share of attention. We would like to publish the whole speech, but can only find room for the following extract:

"The Southerner will not diminish his tone when he feels that he can, on his own soil, walk over the graves of nearly three hundred thousand of his courageous enemy and

"Standing on the Yankee grave, He will not deem himself a slave."

These bold utterances of the traitors are eloquent in warning to the people. If such sentiments are held and boldly expressed at the present time when the party is in the minority, and prudence would dictate that nothing should be said that would render them obnoxious to the people, what would be their conduct if they should become the majority in Congress and have the power to put their sentiments in practice?

But, after all, there is something like gratitude due to the more bold and fanatical of the traitors for speaking out and letting the people know what they would do if they could. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Let every true and loyal man ponder these things well in his mind and firmly resolve that never shall the men who have made almost superhuman efforts to destroy the government be permitted to rule it.

**Heister Clymer's Original Opposition to the Soldier.**

There are some people who suppose that Heister Clymer, like the mass of men, supported the first efforts to crush the slaveholders' rebellion. It will be remembered that, when the first gun was fired from Charleston on the garrison in Fort Sumter the people of the Free States rose like one man to resist the rebellious act. Immediately 75,000 men were called to suppress the insurrection. Volunteers began to pour into the capitals of the various States to fill up their respective quotas. At that early stage of the conflict was shown the outcropping of Heister Clymer's hostility to the men who were ready to PERIL THEIR LIVES IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION. It was proposed in the State Senate to pay all these volunteers from the hour they left their workshops their fields and their homes, to engage in the public service. It was maintained that a man became a soldier as soon as he began to march to the place of rendezvous. At that time their claim was just, but Heister Clymer at once opposed it, and insisted that a soldier should only be paid from the date of his muster into the service. Here was Clymer's first shot at the soldier. It was fired simultaneously with the traitor's first shot at Fort Sumter, and the question naturally arises whether Clymer and the rebels had an understanding in the matter. The man who had left their homes to fight for the Government were unable to lose any time. Their families depended on their daily labor for support and yet Heister Clymer, now the copperhead candidate for Governor, was the first Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature to shave the soldier and reduce his pay. From that time forward Heister Clymer voted against the soldier.—Telegraph.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint as well as a steel, either of them may hammer on wood forever, and no fire will follow.

It is a serious thing to live. It is the source of an endless existence whose future will be influenced by the present and the past. It is that which must be received and perform its work by us. "To be or not to be," is not the question. We are, and must exist forever. It must then, be of momentous consequence to us how we live.

**Things to be Remembered.**  
Abundance, though it may have a good source, is nevertheless a vice.  
All things are created perfect; where we mean to discover defects, these defects are in our view, judgement and understanding.  
All things change; there is no constancy in this world.  
Abundance, like want, ruins many; nay abundance ruins more.  
Believe, have faith, hope and persevere and you will receive your reward.  
Be slow to offend, and quick to forgive.  
Be content with your lot and you will have no cause to envy neither princes nor kings.  
Bear, and blame not what you cannot change.  
Contentment is man's greatest boon. Contentment produces more happiness than all things combined; but it must be paired with application and activity.  
Crave not for riches; nevertheless value your time more than gold and diamonds. These you can recover again when lost; but time you cannot recover, never.  
Correct be thy work, thy speech and thy actions. At least try the best.  
Care not for what you cannot possess.  
Do not break your word, promise or confidence, and great will be your reward.  
Do not exhibit more friendship under four eyes than otherwise, it is both unfair and unwise. Sometimes it is wise to show rather less under four eyes.  
Do not encourage deceitfulness craftiness and slyness, they are curses of society.—Man can attain his ends by honesty and upright means. They are designed for brutes only.  
Diligence is the mistress of success; always modified by wise principles.

**GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.**—There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money or being a great man for the people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one is getting on in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be active and industrious instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome is getting on; to work as diligently in his master's absence as in his presence is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is very useful in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means; for it is a mistake that we must wait for a good deal of it before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps towards getting on than is supposed—many people lag behind or miss their way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and so it happens that these means are aids which cannot be bought for money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience, and perseverance, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

About the time that the counsel for Davis were negotiating with the President for his release, Mr. Boutwell offered the following resolution in Congress, which was adopted by a vote of 105 to 19:—  
WHEREAS, It is notorious that Jefferson Davis was the leader of the late Rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States; and  
WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of May, 1865, said Davis was charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and said proclamation has not been revoked nor annulled; therefore, be it  
Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subject to trial, according to the laws of the land.  
It is understood that the adoption of the foregoing resolution by so decisive a vote, decided the action of the President, and he reluctantly refused to discharge the stern statesman.

**LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.**—Would you wish to live without a trial? Then you would wish to die but half a man. With out trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character—if you would know their whole strength—of what they are capable, throw them overboard! Over with them—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves.

**ANOTHER JOKE AT "MAN'S VICTIM."**—A Paris letter says: There being a fancy now for Clubs, the wags are declaring that a number of the lady leaders of the gay world, having determined to revenge themselves on the gentleman for their exclusion from the favorite "circles" of the day, have held various meetings with a view to the formation of a Female Club, from which all males should be rigidly excluded; but that, owing to the preliminary adoption of a resolution, declaring that the office of President should be held by the oldest member, and that of Secretary by the youngest, the project has at last been abandoned, it having been found impossible to find a President and every one of the members claiming the right to be the Secretary.

**GOOD NEWS AND NEW GOODS**

**STRANGE BUT TRUE!**

**THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

**No attention paid to the cost of GOODS.**

**Prompt conformity to the Lowest Market Prices is our established RULE.**

**We are determined to give the public the Benefit of the FALL, this time.**

**We shall try to prove the Rule "Works both Ways."**

**You paid high prices when goods went up, we will see to it that you pay low prices now GOODS are down,**

**Others may go down, but we do not intend to be beaten.**

**All we ask is to give us a Call. Shop as much as you please. If you know our prices we feel sure of a sale.**

**We are in for the trade this spring and are determined that C. S. & E. A. JONES shall take the lead in furnishing this section of the country with the best articles for the least money. Ours is the Store where that can be done. COME, SEE, and be CONVINCED.**

**All kinds of Cotton Goods! Cheap! CALICOES WITH THE STARCH OUT OF BOTH CLOTH AND PRICE! BROAD-CLOTH, Plain & Fancy Cassimeres STANDARD MUSLINS Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of all Prices. Flannels of all Colors. SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SPOOL COTTON. Ticking, Striped Shirting, Denims, Crash, Toweling LADIES' DRESS GOODS, All-Wool Delaines, Amer. Delaines. Mohair Lustres, &c. GROCERIES, Of all kinds: COFFEES, WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUP & COMMON MOLASSES, GREEN & BLACK TEAS, SPICES of all kinds. A great variety of the best brands of SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO, Corn Brooms, Cedar Buckets; No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Labrador Herring, Hams & Shoulders. Also, DRUGS and MEDICINES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, &c. REMEMBER WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE. C. S. & E. A. JONES. Coudersport, June 5, 1866**

**Summer Goods!**

**OLMSTED'S**

**YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as follows:—**

**FLANNELS.** If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID, FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call at Olmsted's.

**CLOTHING.** DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment.

**BOOTS & SHOES**

**Wanted.**

**Books and Stationery!**

**Text-Books**

**Photographic Albums!**

**Boarding!**

**Boarding!**

**GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1866.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Charles Bushor, now or late of this county, holding the following described property, has not yet paid any consideration whatever for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Bushor before the decision of the Court is given in this case and C. Bushor has paid to me the consideration money therefor.

**E. REMINGTON & SONS**

**REVOLVERS, RIFLES, Pistols & Carbinos**

**R. ESTERBROOK & CO. STEEL PEN MANUFACTURERS.**

**COFFEE!**

**GROVESTEEN & CO., Piano-Forte Manufacturers.**

**PACIFIC HOTEL**

**BUCKEYE STRAW-CUTTER**

**NEW MUSIC**

**THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**THEORETICAL BOOK-KEEPING**

**THE COMMERCIAL COURSE**

**SPECIAL BRANCHES**

**TELEGRAPHY**

**LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS**

**TO YOUNG MEN**

**ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE**

**L. FAIRBANKS, A.D.I., President.**

**T. E. MERCHANT, Supt. of Office Business.**

**FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders.**