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W. D. TERBELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c., &c.
Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.-1y.

W. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL.
NICHOLS & MITCHELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office formerly occupied by James Lowrey, Esq.
WM. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-1y.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW—Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.

S. F. WILSON. J. B. NILES.
WILSON & NILES,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, (First door from Bigoney's, on the Avenue)—Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866.

F. W. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Mansfield, Tioga co., Pa.
May 9, 1866-1y

GEORGE WAGNER,
TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoe Shop. ☞Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.-1y.

JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over Bowen's Store, second floor. ☞Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866-1y

JOHN I. MITCHELL,
AGENT for the collection of bounty, back pay and pensions due soldiers from the Government. Office with Nichols and Mitchell, Wellsboro, Pa. m30, '66

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
E. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. This is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1866.]

Pennsylvania House.
AMARIAH HAZLETT PROPRIETOR.
THIS popular hotel has been lately renovated and refurnished, and no pains will be spared to render its hospitalities acceptable to patrons.
Wellsboro. May 9, 1866.

J. HERVEY EWING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 11 Law Building,—St. Paul St., Baltimore.
REFERENCES.—Levin Gale, Attorney at Law, Edward Israel, Att'y at Law, Rev. J. McK. Riley, D. D., Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., Confield, Bro. & Co., F. Grove & Co., Ludwig & McSherry, John F. McJilton, Esq., Robert Lawson, Esq., S. Sutherland, Esq. [Mr. Ewing is authorized to transact any business appertaining to this paper in Baltimore.]
Jan. 1, 1866-1y.

D. BACON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after nearly four years of army service, with a large experience in field and hospital practice, has opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery, in all its branches. Persons from a distance can find good boarding at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired—Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Union Block, up stairs Wellsboro. Pa., May 2, 1866—1y.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—
FRANK SPENCER
Has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that they have the best opportunity ever offered them, to procure Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Gems, Cartes de Visite, Vignettes, and all kinds of fancy and popular card, and colored pictures, at his Gallery on Elmira Street.
Mansfield, Nov. 15, '65—tf. F. M. SPENCER.

A. B. EASTMAN, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
Would inform the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has fitted up a desirable suite of rooms over John R. Bowen's store, No. 1, Union Block, where he is prepared to execute all work in his profession, with a promptness and style that will enable him to offer superior inducements to those requiring dental operations. All work warranted, and at reasonable rates. Please call and examine specimens.
Wellsboro. March 21, 1866.—tf

DENTISTRY.
C. N. DARTT,
WOULD say to the public that he is permanently located in Wellsboro, (Office at his residence, near the Land Office and Episcopal Church) where he will continue to do all kinds of work confided to his care, guaranteeing complete satisfaction where the skill of the Dentist can avail in the management of cases peculiar to the calling. He will furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
set on any material desired.
FILLING & EXTRACTING TEETH,
attended to on shortest notice, and done in the best and most approved style.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
by the the use of Anæsthetics, which are perfectly harmless, and will be administered in every case when desired.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1865—1y.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.
WM. B. SMITH, Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., (U. S. licensed Agent, and Attorney for soldiers and their friends throughout all the Loyal States,) will prosecute and collect with unrivalled success,
SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND DUES
of all kinds. Also, any other kind of claim against the Government before any of the Departments or in Congress. Terms moderate. All communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Jan. 17, 1866.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.
D. G. RITTER, PROPRIETOR.
Having leased this popular hotel property, lately occupied by Mr. Nelson Austin) I shall endeavor to make it truly the traveler's home.—Personal attention will be given to the table, and the comfort of guests will be a prime object. The stables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-1y.

New Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon.
THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the people of Wellsboro and vicinity that they have bought out Mr. S. F. Shalblin, late barber and hairdresser at Wellsboro, and have fitted up a neat and pleasant room over C. L. Willcox's store, where they will always be on hand to wait on their customers; and as they will spare no pains to please, they hope to merit the patronage of the community.
Particular attention paid to ladies' hair-cutting, shampooing, dyeing, &c. Ladies' braids, puffs, switches, coils and curls kept on hand, or made to order.
H. W. DOBSKY. J. JOHNSON.
April 25, 1866.-1y

WELLSBORO' HOTEL.
(Corner Main Street and the Avenue.)
WELLSBORO, PA.
B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.
THIS is one of the most popular Houses in the county. This Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsboro. Stages leave daily as follows:
For Tioga, at 9 a. m.; For Troy, at 8 a. m.; For Jersey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; For Coudersport, every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.
STAGES ARRIVE—From Tioga, at 12 1-2 o'clock p. m.: From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.: From Jersey Shore, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.: From Coudersport, Monday and Thursday 11 a. m.
N. B.—Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler, will be found on hand.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-1y.

C. F. SWAN,
AGENT for the Lycoming County Insurance Company, at Tioga, Pa.
June 5, 1866.-3m*

NEW DRUG STORE.
Dr. W. W. WEBB & BRO.
Have opened a Drug and Chemical Store, on Main Street, 1st door below Hastings, where they intend to keep a full assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A good article of Medicinal Liquors and Wines.
Prescriptions carefully prepared.
Medical advice given free of charge.
Wellsboro, Nov. 8-1y.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS AT TIOGA
BORDEN BRO'S
Would respectfully announce to "all whom it may concern," that they keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS AND WALL PAPER,
DYE STUFFS, FAMILY DYES, LAMPS,
GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,
such as CASTORS, SPOONS,
TEA & TABLE, FORKS,
CAKE DISHES, &c.
WRITING PAPER,
ENVELOPES, SCHOOL BOOKS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Tea, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch,
TOILET AND WASHING SOAPS,
and an endless variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Tioga, Pa., Oct. 4, 1865-1y*5.

MRS. A. J. SOFIELD has just returned from New York with a full assortment of ladies' fancy goods and millinery in every style. Toilet articles, of the purest and best quality. MADAME DEMOREST'S perfumes, powders, &c., which no lady will do without after once using.
A nice variety of white goods, consisting of hosiery corsets, handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs &c.
A new style of Garibaldi cloth, which is most desirable.
Head-dresses and dress caps, infant caps and hats. Bonnets and hats repaired to order.
Mrs. Sofield will continue to receive goods from N. York during the season, and hopes to please all her customers. Wellsboro, May 9, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Elastic and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
GENERAL AGENCY, 28 Lake street, Elmira. Local agents supplied at factory prices, and new agents wanted for unoccupied districts.
Also, a large stock of machine findings. For circular, address THOS. JOHNSON, General Agent of G. & B. Sewing Machines, June 13, 1866—tf 28 Lake st., Elmira, N. Y.

New Drug Store.
RICH & GILBERT have opened a Drug and Chemical Store on Main Street, one door below Dr. Mattison's Hotel, in the Borough of Knoxville, where they keep on hand a full assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
a good article of medicinal Wines and Liquors.—☞Prescriptions carefully prepared.
Knoxville, March 26, 1866—3m.

TRUSSES.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" cures rupture, frees the cord from all pressure: will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing; fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.
I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
ap11 66 1347 Chesnut st., Phila'a, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—For our new and beautiful work, the pictorial book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the Rebellion: heroic, patriotic, political, romantic, humorous and tragical; splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine portraits and beautiful engravings. This work, for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The valiant and brave hearted, the picturesque and dramatic, the witty and marvellous, the tender and pathetic; the roll of fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac and siege, startling surprises, wonderful escapes; famous words and deeds of woman, and the whole panorama of the war, are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth
Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
J13.-1m* No. 507 Minor st., Phila., Pa.

THE undersigned, agent for the celebrated Rochester Trout Flies, keeps constantly on hand fishing tackle, consisting of N. Y. trout flies, Kinsey & Limerick hooks, on snells, silk, braided, hair, seagrass and linen lines; leaders, gut grounds, hooks, fly books, rods, reels, trout baskets, tips, landing nets, &c. Shop in the rear of Gunn & Tucker stove store. L. A. SEARS.
Wellsboro, May 16, 1866.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.—The machinery of a first class mulay saw mill, boiler, engine, and all fixtures complete, and in first rate order.
Also a portable engine of twelve horse power nearly new.
The above property will be sold cheap, for cash or approved paper. Apply to the agent of the Morris Run coal company, at Morris Run, or at Blossburg. May 30, '66.-6t

Wellsboro Marble Works.
H. STOWELL, JR., having purchased the interest of P. C. Hoig, the business will now be conducted under the name of H. Stowell, Jr. & Co.
All descriptions of marble work executed to the entire satisfaction of customers.
MONUMENTS OBELISKS AND HEAD-STONES,
of the latest and most approved styles. We will also furnish to order,
MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, SODA FOUNTAINS,
and all kinds of work pertaining to the business.
We intend to do our work in a manner that will defy competition.
H. STOWELL, JR., & CO.
Wellsboro, April 2, 1866.

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE,
CORNING, N. Y.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS,
THADDEUS DAVIDS' INKS, CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, CINCINNATI WINES AND BRANDY, WHITE-WASH LIME,
KEROSENE LAMPS, PATENT MEDICINES, PETROLEUM OIL, ROCHESTER PERFUMERY
AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, AND DYE COLORS,
Sold at Wholesale Prices. Buyers are requested to call and get quotations before going further East.
W. D. TERBELL & CO.
Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866-1y

Hand Power Loom!-Patented 1865.
ALL persons interested in the production of practical machinery into our country, are requested to investigate the merits of
HENDERSON'S HAND POWER LOOM.
This loom will do all kinds of hand weaving.
It will weave jeans, blankets, plain cloth, satinet, kersey, flannel, seamless sack, double width blankets, or any kind of cotton, wool, or flax cloth. It treads the treadles, throws the shuttle, lets off the web, and takes up the cloth. It makes the upper shed as the batten comes forward, and beats up the filling after the cross is made, making better cloth and better selvage than can be made in any other way.
It is the only hand loom that is suitable for weaving wool,
and no loom that makes all the shed as the batten goes back, will weave wool satisfactorily.
It has no strings to stretch and get out of order; has treadles at both sides of the loom, making the shed complete at both sides.
This loom is made to weave the different kinds of cloth, by simply changing the pins that make the upper shed.
Township rights for sale. Call at Mainsburg, Tioga county, Pa., and see a full sized loom in operation. Orders for looms solicited. LEWIS WETMORE.
Mainsburg, May 2, '66.-1y A. F. PACKARD.

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!!
AND CALL OFTEN AT
Nast & Auerbach's
CHEAP CASH STORE.
BLOSSBURG, PA.,
Where you can always find the best assorted stock of
DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, NOTIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Manufactured under their own supervision.
Also Gents' furnishing goods, &c., &c.
In their merchant tailoring establishment they defy competition; having the best tailors of New York city, and an experienced cutter, Mr. H. P. Erwin. [feb2166ly

NEW SPRING GOODS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Great Inducements to the Public!
NOT having a big stock of *OLD GOODS* to shove off at auction, I am enabled to take advantage of the present low prices, and am ready to supply the public with a splendid stock of
NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, LATEST Styles, purchased to accommodate this market.
Particular attention is directed to my desirable stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Alpaccas, Poplins, Prints, Delaines, &c., &c.
Added to which I am offering a large and splendid stock of
GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., at prices to suit the 1,000,000, at Osgood's old stand, Wellsboro, Pa.
C. B. KELLEY.
April 4, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 125 acres or thereabouts is offered for sale, situate two miles from Wellsboro, the county seat of this county, and on the direct road to the lumbering districts of Pine Creek. There is about sixty acres improved, with a good house and barn, and a number of good springs of water. The timber land is covered with valuable timber, and the location for one that wishes a good farm near a thriving and enterprising village cannot be surpassed. For further particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to C. E. Brewster, Wellsboro, or to the subscriber at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y.
March 7, 1866—tf. J. W. GUERNSEY.

Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XIII. WELLSBORO, PA., JULY 18, 1866. NO. 29.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.
The Proprietors have stocked the establishment with a large assortment of modern styles
JOB AND CARD TYPE
AND FAST PRESSES,
and are prepared to execute neatly, and promptly
POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, TOWNSHIP ORDERS, &c., &c.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and a full assortment of Constables' and Justices' Blanks, constantly on hand.
People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly, and sent back in return mail.
☞OFFICE—Roy's block, Second Floor.

Political.

Patriotic and Stirring Speech of Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.

The Austin (Texas) *Southern Intelligencer* for May 24th, contains a full report of a speech delivered by Gov. A. J. Hamilton, at Austin. We extract the following parts of this speech, which was bold, able, statesmanslike, and calculated to encourage the loyal men of the South to assert themselves and their principles. Governor Hamilton began by asserting the right of free speech.—He said:

My mind reverts to the time when the rebellion was first inaugurated. It was said in this hall, in the convention, that no such thing was contemplated as denying the right of speech. The gentleman, however, making the remark, meant no such thing. One gentleman in speaking on the subject and vindicating the great liberty of the new government proposed to be inaugurated, declared in his place that even I, the vile, notorious Jack Hamilton, might go to his county and might speak to the people, if he spoke on the right side; and this was the right of speech given! I challenge any one to deny, who loved and made that new government, who fought for or against it, that it was the most odious despotism that ever lorded it over a people.

I desire to say so much to give vent to my feelings. It is long since I enjoyed this privilege. I enjoy it to-day, not in a mere legal sense, but in my heart I enjoy it. It is fashionable for those who yet cling to the past fortunes of the Confederacy, to want every man condemned who did not favor the Confederacy, because condemnation must fall somewhere, and they wish to escape it. It is fashionable for them to exclaim against my violence, but no one can get up when my statements are printed and declare them false.

THE UNION A BLESSING.

I have been opposed because I loved the Government of my fathers, a Government that never did me or did you a wrong, a Government that none of you ever dared to accuse of doing wrong.

You quarrelled with the American people because a majority of them elected a President of their choice. You assumed that that man was a bad man; that he would not be governed by the Constitution and laws, but would war against the South. This was all false.

I have said on fifty occasions outside of Texas what I am to say now, that there never was an hour when the majority of the people of Texas wanted to rebel against the Government of the U States. They were misled. They were lied to. They were dragooned and forced into a rebellion against their Government. It is unnecessary to appeal to intelligent gentlemen in confirmation of what I state.

It has been asked me, on many occasions, if the majority of the whole people did not want to rebel, why did they do it? It is unnecessary to array here the reasons why. Every man who has passed through a revolution, can understand how a minority can plunge the majority into a revolution. All history shows that revolutions are set on foot by a minority, and the majority carried into it. Those who start a revolution are active, and those who are opposed to it are generally passive, staying at home and attending to their own affairs and to their public and private duties. They cannot organize, and even to attempt it would be to inaugurate civil war. This was the reason Governor Houston did not organize a force to prevent revolution, because he said it would be inaugurating civil war, and this he wished to avoid, hoping that reflection would bring better counsels, and that the men engaged in it would give it up.

They determined to organize a new Government. What sort of a Government? A Government in which a peculiar institution of the country would have control and perpetual power. It was known to but few what was the ulterior object of those who were leaders of the rebellion.

WHAT THE REBEL LEADERS INTENDED.

There was a regular gradation from the dozen of those who knew the object down to the people. The second class were permitted to know less than the first, and thus in order down to the masses; and they had to be made to understand and believe, by artful and inflammatory appeals, that their rights were trampled upon and in danger; and the great mass of the people, that had no interest in slavery, must be made to believe that this Government had wronged them. How wronged them? It had never asked them for a dime or a farthing. It had blessed and protected them. It had never arrested one of them. They knew it only by way of blessing; and if not for its blessings, they would never have known there was a Government. But they must be made to believe that they were wronged. How? I do not wish willingly to offend any one; but if truth offends, then in the name of God let it offend.

The new Government they proposed was intended to be an aristocratic Government, not intended to benefit you common people. It was intended to benefit those only who owned and controlled the labor of the country; and no sooner was that Government able to enforce its edicts, than the mask was torn away and they confessed that they had no respect for this democratic principle of allowing all to vote and wield the powers of government. They declared that it was a false principle; that they were not waging war against the United States merely to perpetuate slavery in the South; that slavery and democracy were irreconcilable opposites to each other; both could not exist in the same government. This was good reasoning. It was eternal truth. They then wanted to take away from the statesman of New York the credit of first promulgating that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor. Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, knew before Mr. Seward said it, that one of these must give way, and the real object of the revolution was not alone to protect slavery, but also to get rid of the democratic principle in government, that being necessary to the well being and protection of slavery.—One gentleman said he was greatly disgusted that the Montgomery Convention that adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States did not at once adopt this principle, and, after long reasoning on the subject, said, if you do not get rid of the principle of democracy in the Government, we will have another revolution, though the second be more bloody than the first; and we will have a government based upon the true principle of the right of capital to control not only the labor but the government of the country. His exact language was, "we will have a slave aristocracy."

I will say that these are the feelings of the political leaders who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the proclamations made by the President in relation to slavery, but who cannot repress their hate against that Government, and are continually spitting venom against it and its friends. I want to tell them that they are not only traitors to the Government, but traitors to truth and to freedom, and will live and die so.—[Applause.]

We can now go before the people and speak like men, and I intend to hold up these men before the people. The people are right, as they always would have been if not misled, and they will come back and support the Government, and not those who are praying in their hearts for its destruction, or those who are like one who remarked in this hall, that he would be ready to gird on his armor, and fight against the Government.

I am regarded as a very good negro man. To you who thus think I would say, that the negro, as a freeman, under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, is your equal before the law. As a friend of the Government of the United States, as a friend of humanity, and as a man of truth and honor, he is immeasurably the superior of any pardoned but unrepentant rebel. [Applause.]

I love the entire Government, and my allegiance is due and paid with willing heart to the whole Government of the United States. I love all its loyal people, North and South, black and white. Every man that loves the Government is my friend and I his; and every man that loathes and hates it, and will not be reconciled to it, and hopes to have it broken up, is my enemy, and I intend he shall remain my enemy. I cannot consort with him. I spurn him! You say this is not the way to conciliate men. I do not wish to conciliate such men—it is time thrown away. If you attempt to extend the mantle of charity, it is so much given for nought.

AN ACCOUNT TO BE SETTLED.

Addressing the Convention, he said: Some of you have seats here by virtue of little hand-bills, striking at their adversaries, because they held office under me or were refugees from the State during the war, consorting with what you call the public enemies of the country; and who of you dare to say to-day that those who have sustained the Government of the United States are the enemies of the country, and you its friends?

You have an account to settle before the people yet. You have not done with this. You shall confront them, and shall answer to them, and if God spares my life I pledge myself to go before the people of the State and draw these men up and make them answer. [Applause.]

I may not get through; but the same precautions will not be necessary as two years ago. The ready rope and convenient limb will not be used as they were then. There is a power in the Government that will protect the people, whatever may be their opinion or color; and the power cannot be exercised now to suppress the utterances of any honest man in the country.

It is no disparagement to the people to say that they have had no opportunity to hear the truth. It has been kept from them for five years. No man dared to utter it. No paper containing it could circulate. The great heart of the people will be responsive to the Government of the United States whenever they understand its generous policy, noble purposes, and magnanimous amnesty, extended to all except a few, and I might say to many more than deserved it—those who accepted and took the oath and then disclaim against it, and yet speak of the friends of the Government as public enemies. Public enemies of whom? To every traitor in the land, of course. That is the measure of my treason. I was a traitor to treason, disloyal to disloyalty; and that was all. You want peace, and you want the offices. You wish to control the destinies of the people. I do not believe you will do it. Rest assured you will not do it without a struggle, not only now but in all time to come, and which will never close until loyal men attain success, or until the Government of the United States is broken into pieces and destroyed. While that is a free Government and its votaries can get up and explain to the people, you will never again be done with it.

It has been fashionable for men here to sing hosannas to our brave dead.—Fellow citizens, I have not one word to say about the fallen. I presume I have as much charity as most men; but if they are permitted to sing hosannas to their dead, who are so impatient about the honor of those who have fallen victims of the fearful strife, the lovers of the Union will be permitted to speak of those who have perished in an ignominious manner on account of their devotion to the Union. Some of their bones are still bleaching upon the plains, or still hanging from the limbs of trees.—It has been said this should not be permitted to be brought up, because it produces unpleasant feelings; and if it is brought up it will produce strife, and is a clamoring for blood. Protect those who committed these deeds, as you will by your action, the Government is powerful enough to bring them to light and to mete out to them justice—and I intend to see to it that this is done. [Applause.]

The Convention have passed a measure legalizing wholesale robbery and murder throughout the land. A measure of peace! Does it bring peace to the bereaved hearts made desolate by such deeds? It brings no peace. No, none, except to the hearts of the malefactors who perpetrated these deeds.—You calculated without your host.—There is something in this Government you did not understand. You still think it is a Government tied together with a rope of sand. A little agency! I think you will get to understand after a while that it is a considerable agency, and bigger than any principal. There are powers in that Government never dreamed of in your philosophy. It is a mere league between sovereign States, and the State of Texas has been in rebellion against its agent! Now, while just availing itself of the helping hand of the Government, crawling out of the pit and making the first use of power given by the magnanimity of the Government, it ordains and declares that we will not permit any man who has murdered the friends of the Government, or robbed loyal citizens, to be called to account.

I imagine the friends of this resolution had in their minds certain gentlemen here and there who were receivers under the Confederate States laws.

They are high toned, reputable gentlemen! They did seize upon that man's property and sell it. They did use their influence to drive out of the country the friends of the Union. They did seize upon horned cattle, and mules, and horses, and household goods, even down to the most necessary and delicate appendages of female apparel, which were described in flaming handbills and sold at public auction.

Thus the loyal citizens were robbed; and now because these receivers acted under authority, they must be protected; and you imagine this Convention is powerful enough to protect them.—They will and shall be called to an account. [Applause.] There is but one cure. They must leave this country or account for it, just as certain as the sun in heaven is shining above us.

SHOULD NEGROES BE EDUCATED?

I believe we shall consult our best interests, to elevate the negro higher in the scale of civilization and humanity. Some say they are just as "mules," and nothing higher. I believe they are a grade higher, and believe we will live to see the day when all men will know and acknowledge that four millions of people, black or white, can never live in any country without their power being felt.

The negro, to-day, poor and friendless and degraded as he is, has a moral power, and will exercise it. You do not want him to do this. Why not? It is going back to the theory adopted by secession papers during the war—the Alabama, Georgia, Richmond, and other papers—which said that "labor, to be conservative in its character and productions, must be controlled, whether white or black." They told the people of the North that they were acting the fool and would reap the fruit. They asked them, why educate your masses? Do you wish them to aspire to a higher position in life? What interest have you in their education? A distinguished gentleman upon this floor remarked that the school system in the North was a stupendous and magnificent failure! Ah! From whence did that news come? From whence did it arise? Who made the discovery? The free school system of the North a magnificent failure! I beg such gentlemen to go and read the history of their country. To go and look at the statistics of the country and census returns for 1860, and ascertain if it is indeed a stupendous failure.

There every single child in the broad land has the means of education afforded him free of cost. They are prosperous and happy, with a population of one hundred and fifty to the square mile, notwithstanding their sterile soil and inhospitable clime, to our fifty here, with the richest soil and most genial climate; and yet that system which has produced such results, is a stupendous failure! No wonder this country has been cursed, when leading men can get up in the face of the world and proclaim so monstrous an untruth. I would to God we had such a failure here; and we will never gain our position as a State, against the machinations of those who would destroy it, until lifted up by such a system, stigmatized as a magnificent failure of the North.

WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS?

Addressing the crowd of pardoned rebels, who had called him an Abolitionist, he reminded them wittily that they had taken an oath, in their pardons, to abolish slavery!

They call themselves friends of Andrew Johnson, and cannot be too denunciatory of the majority in Congress, whom they call the radicals, men whom they stigmatize as Abolitionists, notwithstanding the fact that every one of the denunciatory gentlemen is a sworn Abolitionist. There I have the advantage of you. I have never sworn to do this, and you have. [Applause.] I voluntarily gave my allegiance to the United States, and said I would live to see the day when, in the good city of Austin, I could proclaim that fact; and, thank God, I do live to see that day.—I felt that the Government of the United States was upon a sure basis, upon a rock from which the world could not move it, when it issued the emancipation proclamation. I knew that all danger of foreign interference was passed, and that it had struck a fatal blow against the rebellion.

Democracy and slavery could not exist together;—where could I take my stand? Upon the side of my boys, or you slaves? Upon the side of your slaves, that my children might be slaves to a slave idol? I tell you that the masses of this country will be emancipated from the fetters that surrounded them. They had been told that if the negro was made free and elevated above the "mudsills" of society, it would bring them down to an equality with the negro. We have now seen that tried.—They are no more placed upon an equality with the negro than before. It has not changed their position one iota; but I will tell you what it has done. By making the negro free, you have secured the freedom of the poor white man, and without it you could not have done it. Their cause is a common one, whether they believe it or not.

Now you tell me it does not matter so much about making him free; but if you permit him to testify in the courts, then you are deceived. Is it necessary to talk about this? Go and tell the people the truth—unless God's eternal word is untrue—that you cannot injure any one by elevating pure fallen humanity. It is the noblest work man can engage in, not only to elevate himself, but to elevate others.

But when you talk about educating the "niggers," oh, horror of horrors! The negro to be educated! Whoever heard of such a monstrosity? Black men and women with books and satchels, and school baskets on their arms, going to school in Austin! One of the members of the Convention on the street said to another, pointing to some of the negroes going to school, "Good God, look at that; is that not enough to make the blood curdle in one's veins?" [Laughter.] Strange remarks, when even the poor helpless African is endeavoring to elevate himself from his position, that he may be made to understand his duty to himself, his neighbor, and his God.

I suppose that a system of education excluding them would not be a magnificent failure, but raise up a magnificent people, with the largest liberty of conscience, and devoted to the good of the race. I leave all such gentlemen who nurse and cultivate such a spirit of hostility to the education of the negro, with but one word of advice, which, though they may consider it gratuitous, yet, as advice is a cheap commodity, I will give it: You will live to see the day when every well regulated mind, black or white, will look down upon all such with pity, if not with contempt and scorn.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MALCONTENTS.

You cannot talk patiently about his voting at all. And now recurring once more to the position of my friends upon this subject, I will announce my views upon it. I would make a qualification for voters, and make it applicable to all, black or white, and permit all who come up to it to vote. You say I am radical upon this subject. You profess to be great friends of the President, and are about to appropriate him *nolens volens*, and never permit any one else to have any interest in him. I agree with him precisely in this; and do you? He says he is in favor of giving suffrage to the negro under certain conditions, and you know it. Can you go before the people of Texas and make them believe you are better friends to him than I am? In the face of all this, the people are not as big fools as you take them to be.—They know I do not lie to them.

The President has said that he was in favor of qualified negro suffrage. Do you agree with him? He said to a gentleman from Boston that if back in Tennessee, he would be in favor of qualified negro suffrage; he would give it to those who had been in the army; who had a certain property qualification, and could read and write. Are you in favor of that? I am in favor of it. The President telegraphed to the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, while the Convention was there in session, urging him to use his utmost endeavors to get them to incorporate into the Constitution the measure which I urged you to incorporate into your Constitution. He said it was right in itself, and if done other States would follow the example, and thereby steal from the radicals their thunder. Are you standing by the side of the President in this, or acting in opposition to him when you pretend to be his friends?

You are not friends of the President. You would be glad to see the President and the majority in Congress quarrel.—Perhaps some of you allow the germ of hope to grow in your bosom, that again you could take position against the United States in such a struggle, and that you might perhaps invite controversy with some foreign power and bring about a war; and in the event of war with some foreign power, you could again seize the standard of rebellion, and fight against the Government of the United States. But let me tell you that you calculate without your host.—Go to Washington, and in your blandest tones speak to the President and tell him your sentiments; whisper in his ear your desire that he shall become the Cromwell of his time, and you will find yourself leaving his presence with shaking limbs and blanched cheeks, if you do not find yourself in a dungeon. You will find the President and the majority in Congress acting in concert, and you cannot pretend to make any one believe you are governed by his policy, or that you have stood by his side in anything except your rejection of the war debt. And this is the only measure passed by you where you have met his wishes, hopes, opinions, or purposes; and he knows this as well as you do.

You say that this question of negro suffrage has nothing to do with your getting back into Congress. I do not pretend to know how much they require of you, but I know this: that just as the majority of that Congress you abuse may determine, you must comply in order to obtain admittance. But who do you abuse when you abuse the majority of Congress? Now and then it is fashionable to say Thad. Stevens, and Sumner, and others; but you will find it has reference to all those in Congress who vote together. You are abusing two-thirds of Congress, and through them two-thirds of the people of the United States. You will be just as unsuccessful in making a political war upon the majority of the Union people, as you were in the conflict of arms in the late war. You have made it necessary for them to make certain requirements of you, and they will do it in such a manner as that they will never be disturbed again by a rebellion. I would do the same, and so would you, if placed in the same position. You would not permit any State to go back until you had assurance of the hearty submission of the people, in a manner not yet given by the people of Texas. Before that exists, it must be unfashionable for men to talk against the Union, and a man must be ashamed to express in the community a desire to live in some other government, or express himself in favor of a monarchical or imperial government in preference to that of the United States.

One of the greatest wrongs you have inflicted upon the people of the United States, and upon free government, is that you have familiarized the minds of the people with a different form of government. You have unsettled the minds and unhinged the principles of many. There are many engaged to-day sowing broadcast over the land seeds of discord against free government. They must be dragged to the light and exposed, and the people must be made to understand it. Such men are responsible in the sight of God and man for their war upon our Government. So far as I am concerned, I intend to expose them and give their names; and I intend the people shall inquire how they have talked, and whether they are the ones to be entrusted with public affairs, and if they could control the opinions of the people of Texas, whether we would be ready to be admitted back into the Union.

"NEGRO" NO ARGUMENT.

I wish you to get into your minds the fact that the objection, "negro," is no argument. I wish you to know what freedom is. You will never satisfy the people of the United States by ringing changes on negro, free negro.

Some say they do not wish the negro to remain in this country; but let an edict come from Washington requiring that he should be taken away from here, there would be more objection to it than there was to the emancipation proclamation.

You have asked me, will he work?—And fair haired young men, who have never done an honest day's work in all their lives, are asking, where shall we get labor? and saying the "nigger" will not work, and we shall be ruined. I have been in the habit of saying to them, "go to work yourself." [Applause.]

The question is, will the white man work? He will not do it in this country, if he can help it. [Applause and laughter.] The negro is doing the work. The intelligence comes up from all sections of the country that they are doing their duty. A larger crop is planted than ever before. The problem is already solved as to whether he will labor.