WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 51, NO. 512 | WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866. | WHOLE NO. 2602

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WILLIAM RITEZEL,
PUBLISHER OF
WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE
EMPIRE BLOCK, MARKET ST.
☞For terms, rates of advertising, &c., see inside.☜

MERCANTILE.

D. W. CAMPBELL.
Dealer in Variety Goods, Yankee Notions, Toys, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Restoratives, Hair Dyes, Toilet articles, Fine Soaps, Confectionaries, Fruits Tobacco, Cigars, News Stationary, &c. &c. Liberty Street, Warren, Ohio. [May 23, 1866.

REED & ADAMS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 8 Market Street, Warren, O. [Jan 17 '66

ADAMS, OSBORN & GOODWILLIE,
Wholesale dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, 89 Bank Street, opposite the Angier House, Cleveland, O. [Feb 21 '65

C. A. HARMON, H. R. HARMON.
HARMON BROTHERS.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, and Silk, Shawls Hosiery and Gloves. All kinds of Gents Clothing, Ladies Cloaks, Sacks, Circulars, &c., gotten up in the most fashionable taste, and on the shortest possible notice. No. 1, River Block, Warren, O.

C. S. FIELD. C. S. TURNER.
FIELD & TURNER.
Dealers in Men's and Boy's Clothing, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, and Gents Furnishing Goods of every description.
No. 11, Webb's Block, Main St.
Sept. 21, 1864.—1yr.

R. H. BARNUM,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in American and Foreign Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c. Van Gorder's Block, Market Street, Warren, Ohio.

McCOMBS, SMITHS & ADAMS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and American Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main and Market Streets, Warren, Ohio.

S. H. PECK. H. PECK.
PECK & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Trimmings, Varieties, &c., at the sign of the "*Warren Dry Goods Store.*" Phœnix Block. Warren, Ohio

W. N. PORTER. W. P. PORTER.
W. N. & W. F. PORTER,
Wealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Periodicals, Pamphlets and Magazines, at the New York Book Store, Main Street, Warren, Ohio.

L. J. IDDINGS. O. MORGAN.
IDDINGS & MORGAN,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Carpeting, Sole Leather, &c., at the sign of the "*Empire Store.*" Market Street Warren, Ohio.

G. S. PARKS. A. WENTZ.
PARKS & WENTZ,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Carpeting, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Ready Made Clothing, &c., always cheap for ready pay at the New York Store, Market Street, Warren, Ohio.

J. VAUTROT. THAD. ACKLEY.
VAUTROT & ACKLEY,
Successors to J. Vautrot & Co., Dealers in Watches Jewelry and Diamonds. Market Street, Warren, Ohio. [March 28 '66

G. W. MESSER,
Dealer in Fashionable Millinery. Rooms over McCombs and Smiths' Store, Warren, Ohio. All orders promptly attended to. [Feb 3 '64

S. W. PARK,
Wholesale Dealer in Saddlery, Carriage Hardware Trimmings, Saddles, and Manufacturer of Harnesses, Trunks, &c., Warren, O. [Feb 3 '64

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. T. SPEAR
Attorney at Law, has returned to Warren and resumed practice. Office in his former rooms, over Iddings & Morgan's Store, on Market Street.
July 25, 1866-1y.

HENRY J. HYDE.
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. Office over Trumbull National Bank, Main Street Warren, Ohio.
April 26, 1865.—1y.

B. T. SPELLMAN,
Dentist; Office in Anderson & Rupp's New Block Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, Warren Ohio. [feb 28 '67

WHITTLESEY ADAMS.
Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Warren, Ohio Merchandize and other property insured in the best Companies, on favorable terms. Farm property, Isolated Dwellings, and their furniture insured for one, three and five years. Office in McCombs & Smiths' Block.

ALMON D. WEBB,
Justice of the Peace Soldiers claim Agent, and Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Passage Tickets sold to and from, and money remitted to the old country, at the lowest current rates. Office in Webb's Block, Main Street, Warren Ohio.
January 3, '66.

ALBERT WATSON.
Attorney at Law. Office on east side of public square, Warren, Ohio, in building recently occupied by U. S. Deputy Collector. novlf

C. T. METCALF. M. S. CLARK.
METCALF & CLARK,
Physicians and Surgeons: Office on High Street at the stand formerly occupied by Dr. Harmon
Jan 24 '66 1yr*

F. R. HUTCHINS. W. O. FORRIST.
HUTCHINS & FORRIST,
Attorneys at Law; office over Freeman, Hunt & Co.'s Banking Office, Market Street, Warren, Ohio.

THOS. SANDERSON, JOHN C. HUTCHINS
SANDERSON & HUTCHINS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio.
June 20, 1866-tf.

R. B. TAYLOR. L. C. JONES.
TAYLOR & JONES
Attorneys at Law, Office in the Rooms formerly occupied by Forrist & Burnett, east side of Public Square, Warren, Ohio.

L. SREAR, M. D.,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon; office over Stiles' Store, Market Street, Warren, Ohio. Particular attention given to Chronic Diseases.

JOHN L. CHAPEL, M. D.
Late Assistant Surgeon 27th O. V. V. I., has located at the center of Gustavus, for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. aug15'66-1y

B. F. & D. GIBBONS,
Surgeon Dentists. Office over McLain & Son's Banking Office, where they are prepared at all times to manufacture and insert teeth on all the various bases now in use.
Particular attentention paid to diseased teeth.
May 4.—tf.

Dr F. A. BIERCE,
Homœpathic Physician and Surgeon, Office and Residence in Sutliff's Block, north of the Public Square. Office up stairs, residence east end of the Block.

D. B. WOODS. H. D. DILLON.
WOODS & DILLON,
Physicians and Surgeons; office over McConnell's Boot & Shoe Store, east side Main Street, Warren, Ohio.

JOHN LOY. J. G. NELSON.
LOY & NELSON,
Physicians and Surgeons; office east of the Bank, Market Street, Warren, Ohio.

MANUFACTURERS.

D. H. BENNET, Agent,
Dealer in Plows, Cultivators, Points and Grain Cradles, Location, opposite the Baptist Church, Warrren. Ohio. [March 28 '66 6m

JAMESON & WHEELER,
Manufacturers of Stoves, Plows, Castings, Tinware Stove Furniture, Stove Pipe, &c. No. 5, Market Street, Warren, O. April 29, '63.

W. H. HULL. S. SEDGWEY.
W. H. HULL, CO.,
Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines, Iron and Brass Founders and Millwrights, Franklin Foundry, Corner of Liberty and South Streets, Warren, Ohio.

ALEXANDER McCONNELL,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, Main Street, Warren, Ohio.

GROCERS.

J. P. FREER, J. H. SMITH,
FREER & SMITH,
Dealers in Groceries and provisions, Wooden and StoneWare, Market Street, Warren, Ohio—Oct-15

WESTERN RESERVE
Carriage Factory
THE PROPRIETOR desires to say to the public, that there can be seen at his Repository, on Liberty Street, a few rods south of the Western Reserve Bank, the largest assortment of
Carriages and Buggies,
That he has ever exhibited and offered for sale in this market. His stock consists of FAMILY CARRIAGES and SLIDE SEATS, of various patterns. One-horse Buggies of nearly every description, all of which are of the latest and most approved Eastern styles, which for quality of material, substantial workmanship and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State. Having in successful operation a STEAM ENGINE with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing his Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, and everything that can be done advantageously by machinery.
Being a practical mechanic himself, superintending and overseeing all the various branches, he is prepared to furnish a vehicle in first rate style, for less money than any other manufacturer in the west.
HACKS, PEDLER'S WAGONS, COACHES AND BAROUCHES,
If not on hand, will be made to order, on short notice.
☞Repairing, Trimming and Painting done with neatness and dispatch.
☞All work done at my manufactory warranted.
In addition to the above, I am prepared to furnish Carriage-makers and others with the best quality of Turned Spokes, Bent Rims, Bows, Shafts, Poles, Seat-arms, Hubs, &c., at as low prices as at any other establishment.
Carriage-makers desiring to furnish their own timber, can get their Spokes and Hubs turned on short notice, and at fair prices.
Sept 3-1862 E. K. WISELL.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Samuel Plyer and Catharine, his wife, formerly Catharine Thomas, will take notice, that George Peterman filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 3d day of July, A D 1866, against them, alledging therein that on the 31st day of December, 1856, Catharine Thomas entered into a contract in writing of that date, for the sale of a triangular lot of land situate in Newton township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, being part of subdivision number eleven in great lot sixty-five, on the map of the village plat of Newton Falls, containing about half an acre of land; that said Peterman paid all the purchase money therefor, except $20,12; that he is ready to pay said sum according to the terms of said contract; that since the making said contract, said Catherine intermarried with Samuel Plyer, defendant; that previous to her said marriage with said Plyer, and before entering into said agreement, said Catherine was vested with the rights and liabilities of a *feme sole*. The prayer of said petition is that on final hearing the Court will order a conveyance from defendants to the plaintiff, pursuant to said agreement, for the land aforesaid, and for other proper relief, and unless the defendants plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the 16th day of August, 1866, a decree will be taken at the ensuing Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Warren, in said County, on the 17th day of September. JOHN F. BEAVER,
July 4 1866 6w Att'y for plaintiff.

GREAT SALES OF COTTON LANDS.
HAVING FORMED a land Agency with Col. R. C. Powers, of Noxubee Co., Miss., we offer for sale thousands of acres of the most choice lands of Mississippi, some of the most valuable cotton plantations in the State, containing from 300 to 2000 acres. Also good mill privileges and timbered lands. Prices low and term easy. Many of these plantations I have recently examined and can give full details. I know we offer improved lands from $10 to $30, per acre that are actually worth to-day, $50 per acre.
Call at my office in Warren.
GEORGE F. BROWN.
July 10, 1866-3m.

LEGAL NOTICE.
David D. Chittenden vs David H. Fuller, partners under name and style of Chittenden & Fuller, non-residents of the State of Ohio, will take notice, that George Fenstermaker, on the 13th day of July, filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, for Trumbull County, Ohio, against them, alleging that they were indebted to him, in the sum of $361,00 and interest, upon an account for digging an oil well, and for pipe and lumber furnished, in December 1865, and praying judgment for said sum and for costs. And said Fenstermaker, by his affidavit filed with said petition, caused an order of attachment to issue against the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of said Chittenden & Fuller, found in said County of Trumbull. Said defendants will answer by the 9th Saturday, after the 18th day of July 1866, or be on default. HUTCHINS & FORRIST,
July 13, '66-6w. Att'ys for pl'tf.

FREE CLAIM AGENCY.
Cleveland Br. Sanitary Commission.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO.
ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.
No Charges for Services.
WE COLLECT PENSINS, BOUNTY, Back Pay, Prize money, and all other Army and Navy Claims.
☞Soldiers of 1861, '62 and '63 can now file their Discharges with us to obtain Increase of Pension and Bounty, although the new laws are not yet passed. Soldiers may apply in person or by letter. Address
JASPER E. WILLIAMS, Agent,
(Successor to Wm. H. Gaylord.)
Office 89 Bank-st., Room 15, 2d Floor.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
June 30, 1866-6m.

HAIR JEWELRY.
Mrs. FRANCES BAKER wishes to inform the public that she is prepared to make all kinds of Hair Jewelry to order. Also Wigs, Switches and Curls.
Highest price paid for Hair. Rooms under Harmon & Bro.'s Store, corner of Main and Market Streets, Warren, Ohio.
Jan 31 1866 tf

CALKINS, GRIFFIN & Co's
UNION BUSINESS INSTITUTE!
Oberlin, Ohio.
S. S. CALKINS & C. P. GRIFFIN,
Principals of the Commercial Department, Instructors in the Science of Accounts, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Lecturers on Business Customs, Correspondence, &c., &c., &.

C. H. POND,
Principal of the Telegraphic Department, and Instructor in Practical and Theoretical Telegraphing, Message Registration, Reports, &c., &c., &c.

L. E. & W. A. DRAKE,
Principals of the Chirographic Department, Instructors in Spencerian Penmanship—Plain, Practical and Ornamental—Pen-Drawing, Card-Marking, Lettering, &c.

The course of study consists of SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY
BOOK-KEEPING,
in Stock and Partnership Sets, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission, Compound Company and Joint Stock Business, Banking, Commercial Paper, Commercial Law, Business Arithmetic, Practical Penmanship, etc., etc.
A large Hall is now fitted up for the Telegraphic Department exclusively, where advantages will be secured superior to anything elsewhere in the West. It is in the care of an operator of long experience, and of the best reputation; having also the favor and patronage of the leading Telegraph Offices throughout the West; *situations* for graduates can readily be secured.
The Tuition Fee is only about ONE-HALF that usually charged in similar Institutions; while the cheapness of living, the numerous educational advantages of the place, and the comparative absence of temptation to vice, are important considerations.
We do NOT GUARANTEE situations to our graduates, for it is beyond the power of any Commercial College to get situations for all its graduates, but we DO GUARANTEE full and
COMPLETE SATISFACTION
to our students.
REMEMBER, we are not a "link" in any body's chain, neither do we lay claim to so ABSURD a thing as a "*patent*" on a system of instructions.
TERMS:
Tuition for the Full Course, including Business Penmanship..... $28.
Telegraphing Course..... 25.
Both combined..... 40.
Teachers' Course in Penmanship..... 15.
To any who have doubts concerning where to go for a Business Education, we say—if you study one week with us, and find we have deceived you by false representation, ask for your tuition fee and it will be refunded.
For full particulars, send for a Catalogue and Circular.
Dec. 6 1865—1yr.

THE GENIUS OF DEATH.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!
No more to love, nor hope, nor fear:
To join the great equality;
All, all alike are humble there!
The mighty grave
Wraps lord and slave:
Nor pride nor poverty dares come
Within that refuge-house—the tomb.

Spirit with the drooping wing,
And the ever-weeping eye,
Thou of all earth's kings art King!
Empires at thy footstool lie!
Beneath thee strewed
Their multitude
Sink like the waves upon the shore;
Storms shall never rouse them more.

What's the grandeur of the earth
To the grandeur round thy throne!
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,
To thy kingdom, all have gone.
Before thee stand
The wondrous band,
Bards, heroes, sages, side by side,
Who darkened nations when they died.

Earth has hosts, but thou canst show
Many a million for her one;
Through thy gates the mortal flow
Has for countless years rolled on;
Back from the tomb
No step has come;
There fixed till the last thunder's sound
Shall bid thy prisoners be unbound!

THE LAST DEVIL'S WALK.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

From brimstone bed at break of day
A Devil has walking gone—
To tramp and char the flowers to death,
To infect the air with his pestilent breath,
And to cloud the morning sun.

And, pray, how was the Devil dress'd?
Oh! he was cased in an iron vest:
His scales were closed, and his rivets true,
With never a chink for a spear to get through.

And over the hill and over the dale,
He walked, and over the plain,
And an air gun, elegant, polish'd and round,
That would kill miles off, with never a sound,
He twirl'd like a harmless cane.

And over the laurels of full-blown Fame,
And the tender shoots of the young good Name,
He stamp'd with his merciless hoof of shame,
And he left his print on each.
And backward and forward he wriggled his tail,
Through rose-trimm'd garden and lily-strewn vale,
Mark ed his course by a loathsome trail,
Like a snail track over a peach.

He spied a laborer hard at work,
Early at his vocation,
His prominence offered a capital shot,
"Oh, ho!" quoth the Devil, "he sees me not;"
So he shouldered his piece, and he aim'd, God wot!
With terrible calculation!

He saw young innocent folks at play,
Blameless, beautiful, wise, and gay,
The prospect liked not him,
So a vitriol flask from his pouch he drew,
("Twas a devilish deed!) and the liquid threw
O'er the fair young group, whom he left a crew
Of monsters scarr'd and grim.

He peeped in a house; 'twas a goodly manse,
Of time and weather had stood the chance,
And was still erect and fair.
"Aha!" quoth the Devil, "the pile looks well,
But I've here works studied for nothing in hell,
If I cant find out when a match or shell
May lead to combustion there."

The Devil could creep where no other fiends can,
He found an unguarded spot,
Where he scraped a mine with his diligent hoof,
And—his train prepared—wall, pillar, and roof,
Blew up in the air like shot!

That breach in the roof is mended now;
Its whereabouts few can tell,
But the Devil had done his work that day,
So he crawl'd him back for his master's pay,
Which he royally spent in a jovial way,
With the lowest Devils in Hell.

"There are many Devils who walk this world,
Devils great and Devils small,
Devils with tails and Devils without,"
Devils who whisper, Devils who shout,
Devils who mastify, Devils who teach;
But the CALUMNY DEVIL—as hard to reach
As the snail who, now safe on some distant beach,
Is dipping the core of my favorite peach—
Is the shabbiest Devil of all.

Noble Speech by Thad. Stevens.

What Impartial Justice Demands for the Freedmen.

"Be not Weary in Well Doing"

The following speech was delivered by the great Pennsylvania statesman during the last hours of the session of Congress just closed. As many of the members, knowing the great age and rapidly increasing physical feebleness of the patriot, thought it probable they were listening for the last time to his utterances, his words excited among them the deepest sympathy and interest. The old man himself, as though he, too, appreciated the fact that he might never more raise his voice in that hall, to warn and advise his countrymen, spoke with more than usual earnestness and solemnity.

The report below is from the Congressional Globe:

Mr. STEVENS. If it will prevent the doing anything worse, and the House will indulge me, I will make a few remarks on House bill No. 623, to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, and which was under consideration when we were last in Committee of the Whole.

[The bill offered by Mr. Stevens, was for the reorganization of the Southern States, providing terms for their admission, and making impartial suffrage a part of the conditions required.]

Notwithstanding surrounding discouragements, the exhortation, "Be not weary in well doing," encourages me to make one more—perhaps an expiring—effort to do something which shall be useful to my fellow men; something to elevate and enlighten the poor, oppressed and the ignorant, in this crisis of human affairs. I do not feel that this august body, this grand council of a nation of freemen has done anything worthy of its glorious opportunity, worthy of its duty to immortal beings whose destinies for good or evil, for happiness or woe, it holds in its hands; when I reflect with how few acts of justice, with how few wise enactments, most of us seem content to close our labors and disperse to the periphery of the nation in search of cool shades, purling trout streams, and to see our bulls and beeves. I beg it to be understood I do not claim a right to speak this reproachfully or complainingly; especially when I consider my own life, too much of which has been spent in idleness or frivolous amusement, and find myself almost ready to yield before every man is secured rights and impartial privileges. I cannot avoid feeling humble, I cannot escape the pangs of self-condemnation. Sir, is this to be the poor result of the labors of an assembly clothed with the sovereignty of the only republic that ever existed and which, from its position, its trials and the inspired teachings of the fathers, ought to be wiser and juster than the Amphicyonic Council, or any other assembly, ancient or modern? Congress has certainly done some good legislation to aid the white man, if he choose, to protect the poor of all races or colors. But nothing has been done to enable any but the white man to protect himself.—How precarious and worthless is that protection which depends wholly on the will of others, and leaves one's self defenseless! In a peaceful, well governed republic, the only protection consists in the right to participate in the government; to aid in the formation of organic and other laws; to have a voice in the election of officers, and to influence the legislation of the country. They must have the ballot, or they will continue, virtually, to be slaves; they will be servants and tools of the rich. But give them political power and they will find friends will recognise their manhood, because they will receive in return a boon which none but men could bestow. With less than this, it were a pity that their bonds were broken. A bondman may have some intellectual elevation. A freeman, deprived of every human right, is the most degraded of human beings.

This bill proposes to give the right of suffrage, in forming their State governments, to every man alike, without regard to race or color. When they form their constitution it leaves them free. This, it must be remembered, applies only to the rebel States. No one denies the right of Congress to fix the status and terms of admission of those States. No man of common sense and common honesty pretends that the present Governments, or at least ten of them, have any elements or features of legitimate governments.—Their old Constitutions were utterly overthrown and have never been revived.—Their present Constitutions were not of their own choice, but were imposed upon them in the midst of arms, when the "laws were silent," by a military ruler playing the part of a mighty conqueror. Not one of their organic laws was ever submitted to the judgment of the people. We have passed a law giving the right of suffrage to all men in the Territories. Let us now authorize the outlawed States to become republican by freely forming their Constitutions by the action of all their freemen. If they then deprive any portion of the people of their equal rights, let them be content with their present exterior condition until they shall become fit to discharge the duties of true republicanism.

Thus will the elective franchise be properly bestowed on all within the rebel States. The loyal men will be protected. Now they are proscribed without regard to color. Reject this bill, and I see no way of ever giving equal rights to the South. Reflections like these have induced me to propose a direct vote (which I hope will be allowed) on the vital question which alone can give protection to the colored race and the loyal white in the rebel States. Left, as they are now, without the protection of the ballot box, overwhelming evidence shows that they are the mere serfs and will be the victims of their former masters. The objection to the insertion of such imperative provisions in an amendment to the Constitution does not exist to this bill.—In the Constitution it would have operated equally in every State.

While that would have been just it was not deemed possible. In many of the free States deep seated prejudices, the offspring of ignorance and habit, obstructed the cause of justice. In Copperhead States, where justice to the colored race has no domicil, and in States nearly balanced, such reform was thought to be impracticable at present. Those States had done nothing to forfeit their rights and authorize the nation to impose such new conditions. Nor had the workings of our institutions shown such provisions to be absolutely necessary for the protection of that class or the safety of the country. The deprivation of the elective franchise to so few, though a great wrong, was not thought dangerous or intolerable. How different the condition of the rebel States! The concentration of the whole political power in the hands of a few tyrannical and disloyal men has shown itself dangerous to liberty and fidelity to the Government, and unless restrained must soon again produce bloody insurrections. Their right to dictate the terms of their participation in national affairs all agree to have been forfeited, and whatever different theories are held, all concur in the main conclusion, whether Republicans, Copperheads, Apostates, or that unamiable hermaphrodite race called Conservatives; as the conditions of readjustment are to be fixed by the Government, none can deem it severe if we put the loyal freedmen on an equal footing at the polls with the disloyal white man. If the wise management of the Government of the country; if the protection of the loyal men in the rebel sections; if the election of patriotic Union men to the State and national offices requires the full enfranchisement of the colored race; if justice to all demands it, why shall we hesitate?

The only way in which Congress can grant such power by legislation is through enabling acts, as provided by this substitute. When these people becomes States Congress cannot either altar or amend their State institutions. A constitutional amendment can alone reach it. As Congress can dictate any mode of reconstruction which it deems best, it may pass enabling acts authorizing these outlawed districts to form republican State governments fit to partake in the government of the nation. In forming such governments Congress always fixes the qualifications of the electors. It has lately, as I have said, given the right of suffrage to the colored race in the Territories. This bill is intended to give the loyal colored men, as well as the loyal white men, a right to participate in the Government under which they are to live; it excludes none but the most guilty rebels; that is necessary in order to enable the loyal men to live in the land of their birth; otherwise the proud, persecuting rebels will exile them from their native land. Such is the united evidence of all the true men of the South.

When this is done we shall have done but partial justice to the decendants of an oppressed race. God may yet visit us with further punishments. Certainly we deserve it. Why have we not given them homesteads? Their rebel masters owe it to them. As all agree that Congress must restore the lost States, let it be done upon true principles. Republics must stand upon the basis of universal suffrage.—Any departure from that is a departure from republicanism. Exclusion for crime does not violate the rule.

The bill treats the Confederate States as every branch of our Government treats them. They are all under military surveillance. No statesman looks upon their present governments as anything but temporary, imposed by arbitrary power until the people could form free governments. It provides that within six months, conventions shall be called of all the free mail people of the States above the age of twenty-one years—with certain exceptions on account of crime—to form constitutions to be submitted to the judgment of the people. Upon the ratification of such constitutions they may be admitted into the Republic, provided, always, that such constitutions shall not violate the fundamental principles of republicanism by discriminating against citizen or classes of citizens in favor of any other under similar circumstances.

Now, sir, if there be any State that does not desire such organic law, let it remain in a state of pupilage until it shall have learned the elementary principles of justice and freedom.

All who choose to deal fairly by all men may thus be represented in this body in the next Congress. Those who do not choose to give equal rights to all men, will, with my consent, never enter this hall except as delegates.

A large class of rebels under oath renounced their allegiance to the United States, and swore allegiance to the Confederate States of America. I consider such oaths void. But the subjects of it have no right so to treat it. This bill opens a door to enable them to absolve themselves from such oath without perjury. The time fixed is short enough.—The loyal men should have some time to consolidate their government. I assure you, gentlemen, that without such a provision the fate of the Union men in all the ten of the eleven States will be deplorable. I rejoice that Tennessee has provided against such horrors, and that she has a Governor with energy to enforce it. Those temporarily excluded from the elective franchise by the sixth section are excluded because they have committed the highest felony. They may thank the tender mercy of Congress that the punishment is so light. Had they been left to Andrew Johnson "as he was" they would have mounted the block or fled to foreign climes.

The balance of the bill provides for the admission of Tennessee, which deserves special favor as the birth place or residence of one of the most extraordinary men in his time, that has ever appeared on earth. I do not pretend that she is loyal. I believe this day that two-thirds of her people are rank and cruel rebels. But her statesmen have been wise and vigilent enough to form a Constitution which bridles licentious traitors and secures the State Government to the true men. And she has an Executive fit to ride upon the whirlwind. I know that two-thirds of the congressional districts will send us Secessionists, which will greatly impair our two-thirds votes. But she has two or three men in her delegation who have saved Sodom. In the Senate, at least, one man deserves the favor of Congress. Of the other I say nothing, as I know nothing, and I would not do injustice to one who has never done injury to me, or, as far as I know, to the country.

I have done in this matter what I deemed best for humanity. It may be thought that I am showing too much anxiety on a question in which I can have no separate personal interest. I know it is easy to protect the interests of the rich and powerful, but it is a great labor to guard the rights of the poor and downtrodden; it is the eternal labor of Sisyphus forever to be renewed. I know how unprofitable is all such toil. But he who is in earnest does not heed these things. I know, too, what effect it has on personal popularity. But if I may be indulged in a little egotism, I will say that if there be anything for which I have entire indifference, perhaps I may say contempt, it is that public opinion which is founded on popular clamor.

In this, perhaps my final action on this great question, upon a careful review, I can see nothing in my political course, especially in regard to human freedom, which I could wish to have expunged or changed. I believe that we must all account hereafter for deeds done in the body, and that political deeds will be among those accounts. I desire to take to the bar of that final settlement the record which I shall this day make on the great question of human rights.—While I am sure it will not make atonement for half my errors, I hope it will be some palliation.

Are there any who will venture to take the list, with their negative seal upon it, and will dare to unroll it before that stern Judge who is the Father of the immortal beings whom they have been trampling under foot, and whose souls they have been crushing out?

The Bounty Bill.

The following is the Bounty Bill as finally amended and passed;

"That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be allowed to each and every soldier, sailor, and marine who faithfully served as such in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, and who has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of $8. 33 1-3 per month, or at the rate of $100 per year, as hereafter provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor, or marine actually so served between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865: and in the case of any soldier, sailor, or marine discharged from service on account of wounds received in battle, or while engaged in the line of his duty, the allowance of bounty computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which the enlistment was made, and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, while in the service, or in case of his death after discharge, and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on the account of being wounded, as provided, the allowance and payment shall be paid to his widow if she has not been remarried; or if there is no widow, to the minor child or children of the deceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

SEC 2. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor, or marine who served as a substitute in the army or navy, or as a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor, or marine discharged on application or at the request of parents or guardians, or on the grounds of minority.

SEC 3. That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act, shall disclose and state specifically under oath, and on the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid, or is payable to the soldeir, sailor, or marine by whose representation the claim is made.

SEC 4. That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the Post Office address of the agent shall be furnished, giving the name of the County and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney is to receive for his services in the settlement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the attorney or agent that he has not charged or agreed for and will not accept more than such sum of five dollars for his services in the case. The Paymaster General, or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount thereof less the fee to be paid the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to said attorney or agent in person or transmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

SEC 5. That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than five dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, on the conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, or both, as the court or jury may adjudge, and shall be forever hereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatever against the Government of the United States.

SEC 6. That in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any Paymaster, or National Bank or Goverment Depository in or near the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish, by the affidavit of two creditable witnesses, that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall these checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

SEC 7. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, barter, or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list, or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters, or sales hereafter made, are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any soldier, sailor or marine.

SEC 8. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives under the provisions of this act, shall be made unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of the act, and the settlement of accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors or marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

An old minister enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by argument: "Now, if everybody had been of my opnion, they would have all wanted my old woman." One of the deacons who sat just behind him responded, Yes, and if everybody was of my opinion,,, nobody would have her."

BABY TALK.

The following production, in its peculiar line, can hardly be improved upon. Why the King's English should be miserably bungled, in talking to a baby, is a question unanswerable to all save mothers themselves. We opine that the production referred to is descriptive of the home scene that takes place when the mother, at work, is overcome by the "artless prattling of the 'darling sweet,'" and snatches it rapturously from among its playthings on the floor to kiss and talk to it. Here it is:

Where's ze baby, bess its 'art,
Muzzer's little darley boy,
Tum and time into its tart,
Suck its little sugar toy.

Now we'll take it ridy widy,
Dearest, preshus, birdy, honey,
Ma won't let it slidy idy,
Cause 'would hurt her little sonny.

Oh, you pitty sugar plummy,
Does it want its story talky,
So it sall; you ducky tummy,
Let its muzzy see it walky.

My, what alls its tweetes mouty,
Mama faid its going to ky,
Only see its lippeys poutey,
Hushey darley rocky bye.

Does the cabbage mamma eaty
Make its little tummy acho?
Le its little eyes so seepy,
Hickup keep it wide awake!

Does it want to see its daddy?
So it sall in itile while;
See it trow its tunny paddy,
What does ail ze blessed chile?

Ugh! you naughty pin, go way!
Hushey, deary, go to seep,
Mama by her baby stay,
Ugly fies from baby keep.

Who are the Disunionists.

The Democratic party nowadays, is very fond of boasting of its loyalty, affecting to be filled with great anxiety to have the "Union restored," and charging the Repuhlicans with all kinds of disunion projects because we demanded guarantees for the future from the rebels.

Who are these glib fellows who thus charged the party who saved the nation with being disunionists? The Detroit *Post* answers.

They are the men who declared that secession was not treason.

They are the men who declared that coercion of armed rebellion was unconstitutional.

They are the men who styled Union soldiers "hounds," "bulldogs," "hirelings," "hessians," "minions" and "thieves."

They are the men who threatened "a fire in the rear" of our gallant Union armies.

These men opposed the raising of armies by volunteering.

These men opposed the raising of armies by conscription.

They opposed and denounced every measure by and through which the Union was restored.

They declared that the Union cause should not have a man or a dollar, if they could prevent it.

They denounced Abraham Lincoln as a "tyrant," "usurper," "ape," "fool" and "assassin."

They opposed allowing our soldiers to vote; and declared that when they did vote their votes were dishonestly cast.

Every rebel in the North belonged to their party, and does yet.

They concocted conspiracies in the interest of the rebels.

They did organize treasonable societies.

Their followers murdered draft officers and mobbed draft officers.

Their "friends" in New York got up a most disgraceful riot known in American history.

Their most exalted leaders were chosen from the worst enemies of the North.

Every one of the rebel leaders was a member of the party.

They declared the war a failure, and that it ought to cease, and went into a Presidential contest with a played out failure for a candidate upon that platform.

Their allies and agents maintained treasonable correspondence with armed rebels.

They rejoiced over rebel and mourned over Union victories.

They opposed the establishment of national currency and declared it worthless.

By every act and article that unarmed treason is capable, they injured the national credit abroad and tarnished the national honor at home.

Their party was and is the recepticle of every disgraced officer dismissed from the Union service or compelled to resign on account of cowardice or incapacity.

To the crime of sneaking treachery they added the infamy of black ingratitude to those whose patriotism and bravery saved them and their sons from conscription.

Their newspaper officers, and none but theirs refused to hoist the flag of the Union until compelled to do so.

Their last Vice President was a rebel leader; their last President a conceited and traitorous coward; and his predecessor was the author of a letter to the rebel leader encouraging secession, and pledging the Northern Democracy to sustain rebellion with arms in case of resistence to secession.

And this is the party, these the papers and the men who now have the unblushing effrontery to charge the party whose exertions and policy saved the Republic from death with disunionism.

Do they imagine that the people have forgotton their misdeeds so soon; or that they received political amnesty with their "reconstructed" brethren?

A REAL ESTATE STORY.—A gentleman of this city, who had determined to retire from the cares of business and indulge in a mania for amateur farming, had a very attractive estate—on paper—presented to his notice by a broker.—There was the usual 'substantial dwelling house, large barn and out buildings, unfailing spring of water, thirty fruit trees, rich pastures and arable lands, etc.,' situated, of course, in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, and all the advantages of civilization. The merchant was charmed with the description and was on the point of purchasing, when he happened to meet an old farmer acquaintance, whom he suddenly remembered lived in the neighborhood of his contemplated investment. After the usual inquiries on the merchant's part in regard to weather, prospects of crops, etc. and on the farmer's as to the proper method of disposing of the 'coopons' on some Government bonds, the merchant asked:

"Do you know G——'s place up your way?"

"Know it! Yaas, guess I do; lives 'thin two miles o' my place. Dreffle shif'less critter, tho'; hadn't got much o' anything on his farm 'cept a heavy mortgage. Goin' to sell him out putty soon, I guess."

"Indeed," said the merchant, thoughtfully; "mismanaged, I suppose—don't attend to his business. Splendid piece of land, though, is it not?"

"Waal, might be for some purposes; s'lectmen did think of buying it once for a cemetery; but the sile was so awful poor and sandy that nothin' ever came up that was planted in it, and they were afraid there'd be no resurrection there!"

The broker lost his sale of that farm.—*Boston Bulletin.*

An engine on the New London railroad recently collided with a drunken Hibernian who was "takin' a bit of a snooze" on the track. He was knocked down the embankment. The conducror stopped the train, was overjoyed to find the man alive, and insisted on sending him home in a carriage. The drunken man refused, and finally ended the debate by sputtering out, "Go way wid yer kerridge. I'll go home by myself; an' if I've done any damage to yer ould ingine, bedad