County Clerk

Burlington Weekly Free Press.

VOL. XXXIV. NEW SERIES VOL. XII. BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18 1866 NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN

Poetry.

TO-MORROW.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Late at night, and in the realm of sleep
My little lambs are folded like the flocks;
From room to room I hear the wakeful clocks
Challenge the passing hour, like guards that keep
Their solitary watch on tower and steep.
Far off I hear the crowing of the cocks,
And through the opening door that time unlocks
Feel the fresh breathing of To-morrow creep.
To-morrow! the mysterious, unknown guest,
Who cries aloud: "Remember Barnacle,
And trouble not the Lord with the rest."
And I make answer: "I am satisfied;
I dare not ask; I know not what is best;
God hath already sold what shall betide."

Atlantic for May.

THE HOUSE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Again I hear the creaking step!
He's rapping at the door!
Too well I know the boding sound
That utters in a bore.
I do not tremble when I meet
The student of my fate,
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who comes but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair,
And asks about the news;
And peers into my manuscripts,
And gloats his candid views;
He tells me where he likes the fine,
And where he's bound to grieve;
He takes the strongest liberties—
But never takes his leave.

He reads my daily papers through
Before I've seen a word;
He sees the lyric (that I wrote),
And thinks it quite absurd;
He calmly smokes my best cigar,
And coolly asks for more;
He opens every thing he sees—
Except the entry door.

He talks about his fragile health,
And tells me of the pains
He suffers from a score of ills,
Of which he nor complains;
And how he struggled once with death
To keep the fiend at bay;
On themes like these away he goes—
But never goes away!

He tells me of the carping works
Some shallow critic wrote,
And every previous paragraph
Familiarly can quote
He thinks the writer did me wrong,
He'd like to run him through!
He says a thousand pleasant things—
But never says "A line."

Whene'er he comes—the dreadful one—
Disguise it as I may,
I know, that like an Autumn rain,
He'll stay throughout the day.
In vain I speak of urgent tasks,
In vain I groan and pout;
A frown is no rebuke to him—
It does not put him out.

I mean to take the time to ill
Put crape upon the door;
Or hint to John that I am gone
To stay a month or more.
I do not tremble when I meet
The student of my fate;
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who never, never goes!

Miscellany.

[From Godey's Lady's Book.]

THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

A True Story.

BY MRS. H. HARTSHORNE WILLS.

About ten years after the close of the war of American independence, Jonas Green removed from Connecticut to a fertile farm in the State of New York, near the boundary line of Vermont. It was not alone the productiveness of the soil that had induced him to buy this farm; the whole neighborhood was rife with rumors to the effect that large sums of Money were buried in some part of the land. When the war broke out, many of the settlers in that region were Tories, who were forced to fly from the country. A few of them were reputed to be wealthy, a great portion of whose riches, in the shape of gold and silver coin, rumor said, had been secured in pots and buried till such time as they could with safety return and repossess themselves of their hastily hidden treasures.

While Jonas Green, with true Yankee thrift, cultivated his productive acres, he searched carefully and constantly in every part of the farm for the buried treasures. Sometimes, to escape the derision of his neighbors, he would carry on the work at night, with the help of a faithful negro servant, perhaps not quite uninfluenced by old Peter's assurance that it was only by night that the buried money could be found.

Jonas Green himself, reared in the Puritan faith, was little troubled by superstitious fears, though subject to much inconvenience by reason of those which beset the mind of Peter. Time and again, while both were industriously digging, would Peter's lively fancy see the great form of Satan with flaming eyes and huge horns coming from an adjoining wood. It might be a cow, or a shadow cast by the moon; whatever it was, away would go the spade from Peter's hands, and crying out—

"Dere he come—de debbil, de debbil! I tell you so, mass;" he would run as fast as ever he could, uttering fearful yells, till safe in doors.

Often Jonas Green worked alone, grubbing away with spade and hoe through half the night. It is no stretch of Fancy to imagine him at such times as bearing a literal likeness to "the man with the muck rake," in "Pilgrim's Progress," and as his infatuation grew upon him, the figurative resemblance was complete. In course of time, his affairs would have fallen into sad disorder if he had not been blessed with a prudent wife and a good daughter, who never put faith in the story of the pot of money. They looked well to the ways of the house, and, as far as could be done, attended to the cattle crops, and other out-door matters; trying, not without some slight success, to divert the old man's thoughts and efforts into a more useful channel.

Hetty Green would often say to her husband—

"It is all a folly, Jonas, for you to wear your life out looking for that money. Even if it's there, I don't believe it would do you any good if you found it. You had better not dig for it so much, and read your Bible more. You know what the Scripture says—'The love of money is the root of all evil.'"

Jonas was by nature taciturn, and the trait did not become weaker with the lapse of years. He had but little to say in reply to his wife's sensible words. Possibly he might have gained in moroseness not so much, if he had been the only seeker for the buried money.

It is not to be wondered at if among those of his townspeople who believed in the existence of the hidden wealth were some adventurous spirits, who would not scruple to enter on a search in their own behalf. It followed that Jonas Green was often annoyed by finding on his land traces of the work of others who had managed to secure an opportunity when he was out of the way, to dig for the coveted prize. The injury to his property troubled him far less, however, than the dreadful fear that what seemed so near might slip from his own grasp to that of one of these midnight marauders. Such a thought made his nights restless, and haunted his days with visions of disappointment.

There were not wanting graceless youths in the neighborhood who took advantage of this well known weakness of Jonas Green, for the purpose of amusing themselves at his expense. At times, in the dead of night, he would start up in sudden alarm, as suspicious whispers near the house reached his ears, or what seemed the sound of footsteps, or the noise of spades and pickaxes from an adjacent field. Forth he would sally, dark lantern in hand, followed by the frightened Peter, only to hear derisive shouts, as his tormentors scampered off under the protecting cover of a moonless sky.

Matters went on in this way for nearly fifteen years. Peter grew gray and wrinkled in his master's service, and Jonas Green himself was falling into premature old age. His daughter had married a thriving young farmer of the village, and winning grandchildren played round the old man's knees, the dew of their innocent childhood freshening the withered verdure of his heart. But if he carried on his search with less intensity than heretofore, it was not because he did not wish the treasure less, but because his physical infirmities forbade frequent midnight labors. One fair October morning he was putting his oxen to the great farm wagon, making ready for driving to a distant field to harvest its wealth of golden pumpkins, when little Jonas came running to the barnyard, making eager gestures with his outstretched hands.

"See here, grandpa, see here, what I found under the chestnuts by the brook," he cried, almost breathless, holding up a silver coin before the old man's eyes.

Jonas Green took it in his trembling hand. It was a Spanish coin of ancient date and of small value, but his bent frame shook like an aspen leaf with excitement.

"Where—where, my son, did you get this? Under the chestnut trees, did you say?—Show me the place."

And seizing the boy's hand he sought the chestnut grove. This was a pleasant spot about a quarter of a mile behind the house, where a narrow stream of water, the Owl, kill by name, pursued its quiet course over a pebbly bed at the foot of a gentle slope. On this little eminence stood five noble chestnut trees, three in a group a few rods from the stream, and two others higher up, whose trunks were asunder not more than twenty feet, and whose branches, laden with their burr-covered fruit, interlaced. Little Jonas led his grandfather over the rude bridge, passed the three lower trees, then dropping his hand, rushed up the slope and disappeared from under the higher chestnuts—

"Here, grandpa, here; this is just the spot. I came to find chestnuts and almost tumbled into this deep hole, where I found the money. But there ain't any more money here, and I'd rather find chestnuts, by a great deal."

Here was a sight to make Jonas Green grind his teeth for very grief and misery. Scattered around were pieces of broken pottery; midway between the two trees and about five feet below the surface of the ground were two smooth, round cavities, plainly showing that some hard substance had pressed the soil for long years. Dirt and gravel were thrown all around in confusion, and the mark of horses' hoofs were seen in the loose earth. But alas for Jonas Green's hopes and fears of many weary years, not another bit of money was anywhere to be found. Too late, he remembered that this exact spot was almost the only portion of his farm that had not been dug into in that long, painful search for riches. The place had looked unpromising, and, as being so near the water, a very unlikely one to be chosen for the deposit. It was not long before old Peter came limping to the scene.

"Tell me, Peter," said his master, in a broken voice, "did you hear any noise last night?"

"Yes, mass," said the bewildered creature, "I been a noise jes' as the roosters was crowing, 'bout tree o'clock. Sort like as if a boss was a runnin' through the lane. But I dassent git up to see what it was."

"See there, wife," said Jonas, "and there," pointing to the two trees, "and behold! high up, where the branches spread out, in each trunk was cut the figure of an arrow, somewhat defaced by the growth of the bark in the long lapse of years, but still distinctly to be seen.

"Well, grandfather," said Hetty Green, "all I have to say is, that if you had looked up instead of looking down all the while, you might have found the buried money long ago yourself. I hope it will be a lesson to you."

A moral that we trust Jonas Green took to heart in a higher and better sense than the mere works implied.

No further trace of the midnight visitor was ever found, and it was believed that the owners of the burried wealth had sent, perhaps from over the seas, an agent to recover the property, who had come and gone in secrecy. Jonas Green, in time, recovered from his disappointment, and his last days were better than his first. Little Jonas, in his turn a grandsire, still lives on the same farm, and tells the story to children of the third and fourth generation, never failing to wind up with grandmother's moral.

The Treatment of Cholera.

The New York Board of Health has issued the following documents:

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Cholera is generally a preventible disease, and in the early stages can be arrested, if the habits be good. Study, therefore, temperance in eating and drinking. Do not believe that alcoholic stimulants are useful in guarding you against an attack. Let the food be nutritious, and keep the digestive organs in a healthful condition. Use no stale or uncooked vegetables. Let your meat be fresh and your vegetables be well cooked, and all fruits be fresh and ripe.

Cleanliness of the body is of the first consideration. Keep the skin in a healthy state by bathing the whole body, with a free use of soap. Cold bathing is best used in the morning—never before just going to bed. Dry frictions or the warm bath may be more safely used just before going to bed.

Cleanliness in your house is of equal importance. Let your apartments be dry—never damp. Suffer no decayed vegetables or stagnant water to remain in your cellar or yards. Any disagreeable smell from privies, cess-pools, or sinks, is a proof of their unhealthfulness. Remove them by necessary repairs, lime, chloride of lime, or white-washing. Ventilate well your houses and apartments, Expose your bedding to the air and sun. Avoid excessive fatigue. Keep regular hours in eating and sleeping. Wear flannel next to the skin. A good plan is, if the bowels are at all disordered, to wear a broad band of flannel (a flannel belly band) around the body, reaching from the hips to the ribs. Maintain the natural temperature of the body by sufficient clothing, especially keep the feet warm. Never, when heated, sit on the grass or stone seats, or sleep under an open window. If exposed to wet, change your boots and clothes as soon as possible.

Take no purgative medicine except by direction of a physician.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Cholera is almost invariably preceded by a painless diarrhea, and this is in all cases to be promptly treated. When diarrhea is present go to bed, and maintain a position on the back. Use abundance of blankets, and send for a physician.

Stay in bed until you are well. Do not consider yourself well until you have had a movement from the bowels. Abstain from all drinks. Apply mustard plasters to the bowels.

In absence of a physician, an adult can take ten drops of laudanum and ten drops of spirts of camphor. A child of ten years may take five drops of laudanum and five of camphor. A child of five years may take three drops of laudanum and three of spirits camphor; and these doses may be repeated every twenty minutes, so long as diarrhœa, or pain, or vomiting continues. This will save time; but in all cases send for a physician.

Do not get up to pass the evacuations, but use the bed-pan or other conveniences. Never chill the surface of the body by getting out of bed.

Remove immediately all the evacuations from your rooms, scald all the utensils used or disinfect them with chloride of lime; scald, also your soiled clothing.

By order of the Board of Health.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 18, 1866.

The Reconstruction Committee's Amendment.

ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE.

The passage of the Constitutional Amendment recommended by the Committee of fifteen, in the House, by the solid vote of the Republican phalanx in that body, is a cheering event. It was of course impossible that there should not be many minds on points which have so many-sided a bearing; and the objections have been many that no scheme presented could pass either house. "Congress has no policy" has been the cry of the Democrats and the Johnson men—a declaration which we shall near less of in future probably. The only serious division of opinion on the amendment was with reference to the third section, which disfranchises the rebels till 1870. Apparently enough republicans were ready to vote against that section to have voted it down with the aid of the Democrats, who, of course, opposed it. Seeing which the Democrats suddenly changed their tactics. Pretending, as one of the democratic correspondents states, that the measure should go before the country in as objectionable a shape as possible," the democrats cast their votes on ordering the previous question in such a manner as to prevent the taking of the question on striking out that section, thus forcing up to the Republicans the alternative of adopting or rejecting the whole report.

Thus brought to a square contest on the amendment as a whole, the Republicans did as they did in the District of Columbia suffrage bill—accepted the issue, and, in solid ranks, (with the exception of two Border State men) voted for the proposition.

The fate of the amendment in the Senate is in some doubt; but the continuity with which it passed the House, we trust and believe will carry it through the other body.

The Question of Presidential Appointments.

The debate on the Trumbull amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill was continued on the 8th, and was of great interest. Senator Morrill moved to amend the amendment by striking out the clause making it obligatory on the President to report the cause of removal to the next session of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden said he had come to the conclusion not to vote for this amendment in any form. Believing as he did that something was necessary to be done in this matter, he would vote for it attached to an appropriation bill only if they were at the best of the session and no time was left to make other provision. But such was not the fact. They had ample time before them.

Mr. Trumbull said there was no probability that a separate bill could pass, even by a majority. Of course it would be vetoed and a two-thirds vote could not be secured.

Mr. Sumner said he concurred with his friend from Illinois in the propriety of not withdrawing the amendment. It was highly necessary that a check should be placed upon the unconstitutional power of the President to remove.

Mr. Wilson preferred a general bill. He had voted for the reconsideration with great reluctance, and regretted to see the division among his friends.

Mr. Trumbull said he did not know what hopes the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) could have of passing a general bill. His Democratic allies, with whom he was now acting, certainly would not vote for it. Not the Senator had deserted his friends and was now acting with his enemies. The simple intention and effect of this amendment was to prevent persons unconstitutionally appointed to office from receiving pay therefor.

Mr. Wilson indicated that it was from no special friendship for the President or approval of his policy, that he voted for reconsideration. He said:

When the President announced his plan of reconstruction last summer, we were told that all would be right. Well, to-day those States were as completely under the control of the rebels as they were the day Jeff. Davis was captured. What kind of delegates have they elected? Three loyal men in Virginia, not one in any of the States down to Texas, with the exception of one in Mississippi. In Texas, the patriotic Hamilton's efforts will be unavailing, and the same kind of men will there be elected. He (Mr. Wilson) knew that there were men in this Capitol who had brought the President to use the Federal patronage to build up a party in opposition to Congress—a party which died before it was born. There were men going around this town promising the kingdoms of the world to the supporters of the President's policy. He meant the Blairs. There was this man Scovel of New Jersey, who came here blustering that no man should be sent here from New Jersey who would oppose the President's policy. What do you think of a letter written to a government officer saying that "the Secretary of the Treasury directs me to request you to appoint"—such a man—"at the suggestion of Mr. Scovel!" This man Scovel now struts over New Jersey claiming to control the patronage of that State, and appointments are now on our table made by his influence.

Mr. Wilson went on to remark that he thought the present aspect of affairs—the result of the policy of the President—was causing more trouble and distress than the whole four years of war. He honestly believed that the present executive had caused more anguish and heartfelt sorrow to the millions of loyal men and women of the country than any man that ever lived.

Mr. Howe said no President was ever under greater obligations to the party that elected him, than the present Executive. He was made the candidate of a party to which he had been opposed all his life, and ought, above all other Presidents, to be tolerant of opinions differing from his own.

Mr. Doolittle defended the President, and said that he (Doolittle) had lost confidence in the newspapers and ceased to read them. If the President had erred at all, it had been in being too lenient in tolerating the vilest of personal abuse from newspapers whose editors or proprietors held office under his administration. The President would not be driven out of the Union party, no matter who might leave it or who might come into it. The Democratic party had been vanquished with the rebellion, and now avowed the very principles of the Union party in 1864. Was the Union party to run away from its victory?

Without action on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Morrill on the Revenue Bill.

We like the direct and straight-forward way in which Mr. Morrill discusses the important measures which are want to form the subjects of his speeches. When he takes the floor it means *business*, and the House and the Country is always sure of valuable information, and commonly of sound and convincing views, clearly and concisely presented.

On Monday of last week, the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole, took up the Internal Revenue bill, reported by Mr. Morrill from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Morrill gave a review of the more noticeable provisions of the bill, and of the reasons which led the Committee to propose sundry changes of the existing law. The bill itself is very long, and Mr. Morrill's remarks far exceed the limits which we can give to a subject of so many details. We can notice but briefly a few of the points of his speech. Mr. Morrill remarked at the outset, that the first thing necessary is to see what we have to show from the law as it now stands, and how much we need to meet the necessary demands of the government. On these points he presented the following important figures and estimates.

For the year ending June 30, 1865, the total receipts at the Treasury, exclusive of loans, were $320,567,186.

For the current year, ending June 30, 1866, the actual aggregate receipts for three quarters, up to April 1st, exclusive of loans, have been $410,041,232, and the total receipts of the year are estimated at $501,341,232.

For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, the aggregate estimated receipts will be

From Customs,	$125,000,000
Internal Revenue,	200,000,000
Income on Cotton,	15,000,000
Spirits,	15,000,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000,000
Total	$375,000,000
Requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury	350,000,000
Available for the reduction of taxation	$25,000,000

It will be seen, said Mr. Morrill, that I estimate a reduction in the revenue received from manufactures on account of a depreciation of values, of about 25 per cent, and a reduction upon incomes and dividends of rather more than that amount. It is true that we shall be likely to have a more perfect administration of the law, and I take pleasure in saying that the present Commissioner is a most diligent and conscientious officer; but the increase of revenue on this account will be at least counter-balanced by many little favors distributed all though our amendments, and which it is impossible to accurately estimate. We could not, if we would, levy an export duty upon cotton; and except for the convenience of collection, an excise tax may be better, so in the form it is here proposed.

Mr. Morrill proceed such legislation as would inspire the South and Southwest to manufacture more than they had done, expressing the opinion that if the entire cotton crop of the United States, save what we consume, could be exported in a manufactured state, instead of exclusively as raw material, it would be an end worthy of a statesman, covering the country with blessings and wronging no man. It would do much toward extinguishing resentment and restoring kindly feelings throughout the land. With prosperity human nature is rarely disposed to make war. Make the South prosperous, and we make them our friends, with freedom for all.

Importations, he said, must be checked or financial disaster must follow. We may expect something from the States lately in rebellion though not an amount in proportion to their relative numbers. Never fruitful in taxable resources, they have less now than ever. Taking all things into consideration the Committee of Ways and Means' felt willing to report the bill as it stands, which will reduce taxation the present year in round numbers about $75,000,000.

In reference to the exemptions proposed, Mr. Morrill said:

"The bill proposes to wholly exempt from taxation many articles and to largely reduce it upon others, and among those will be found slaughtered animals, salt, sugar, starch, coal, soap, vinegar, saleratus, clothing, boots and shoes. These exemptions and reductions will lessen family expenditures and be a relief to all classes of the community. Dressmakers and milliners, wielding a potent influence as they do, will no longer be treated as man subject to taxation, but as deserving of favor. Though they may tax us, we do not propose to tax them. It has been the policy from the start (and its wisdom has been only exceptionally questioned) to keep free from taxes all fertilizers, draining tiles, and many of the more expensive implements of agriculture. It is now also proposed to relieve freights, perhaps one of the most indefensible taxes we have had, perpetually checking commerce, and adding to the price of purchases, as well as diminishing the price of sales. It will be seen these are to be utterly abandoned, as are all the articles in schedule A, except gold watches, silver plate, billiard tables and carriages valued above $500, as by the testimony of the collectors, the tax upon all the other articles as are therein embraced amounted to less than the cost of collection, while it imposed domiciliary visits always obnoxious to a spirited people. It has been considered important not to check any enterprise for building for repairs of buildings, and to this end building materials, such as brick, freestone, marble, slate roofing, slate, lime, and cement, have been placed on the free list The tax imposed upon paper, books, and binding, entertained with little hospitality from the first, is surrendered at the first opportunity without regret. The tax on knowledge, as it has been often styled, if it ever existed, it is to be hoped will be now abandoned. The tax upon all repairs, always indefinite and of dubious propriety, may also well be removed. If a horse runs away with a carriage, or a locomotive gets smashed, it seems oppressive for the Government to seize the opportunity of such misfortune for levying a fresh tax."

As to the income tax, Mr. Morrill said he questioned if ever a people paid a tax more honestly and accurately than they had this. If it were to be a permanent feature it would need fundamental changes The objections to such a tax were forcibly presented, in view of which the committee proposed to lessen the weight by exempting the first $1000 of each person. How much of a reduction this will make in the receipts cannot be estimated, but probably not over from 10 to 15 per cent., while it is likely to diminish the number of persons taxed nearly one-half. The committee also propose to make the income tax after this year uniform at five per centum upon the annual gains, which will make a loss of about $17,000,000.

In our list of exemptions, said Mr. Morrill, we strove to reach earliest those articles upon which a reduction of cost could bring relief to the masses of our people. It may very likely be true that many articles not now relieved can be pointed out as having equal claims with those proposed for favor, but the answer is civily but firmly that the time for those has not yet arrived. The release of tax upon many articles has been done not so much to favor them or any particular branch of manufactures as to favor those which remain still bearing the burden of taxation. The removal, so far as at present seemed prudent, of the constant duplication of taxes, will certainly tend to diminish the cost of a large number of articles, but until we reach a solid basis of currency, equal in value to coin, prices must remain dear and unstable.

In conclusion, Mr. Morrill said that the financial as well as the military power of the United States had been vindicated, even in the agonies of civil strife:

No stain of dishonor rests on its credit. Every promise has been kept with entire good faith. No creditor, holding the obligations of the nation, has had to do more than to ask and receive. No faithful soldier has closed his service without receiving, at the same moment with his honorable discharge, the last dollar due. Is there, therefore, any lurking danger as to our present or future financial condition? The confidence of the people in their own government cannot be shaken. The vigor and elasticity of American industry is marvellous. Our resources, abundant to-day, will be greater to-morrow. No Empire, ancient or modern, ever received daily or annually revenues of equal magnitude; and the wealth hidden in our mountains, if it could be placed in the balance, would make our national debt kick the beam. Where, then, is the cloud even as bigger than a man's hand? It seems only in that quarter from which disloyal representatives may come, upon and indicate republicans, battling for power. Sure as fate these, and the United States government will survive with its credit and civil glory, radiant with youth and the fame of ages, long after the final chapter in the history of anti republican governments shall have been written.

The Policy of the Democratic Party.

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The House has in ex Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, a sound, thoughtful and farseeing legislator. His exposition below of the principles of the Democratic party, and of the danger to the country from them, if they should be allowed to prevail, as they would if the President's policy should succeed, will be found very able and interesting

Mr. Speaker:

* * * * *

With reference to reconstruction of the government, I admit that the policy of the Democratic body is a simple policy. It is a policy in which, for ten years, within my observation, they have been consistent. It is a policy which they laid down as early as 1856, in the platform made at Cincinnati, wherein they declared substantially, that it was the right of a territory to be admitted into this Union with such institutions as it chose to establish, not even by implication admitting that the representatives of the existing government had any right to connect those institutions, or to consider the right of the territory to be recognized as a State.—Now, sir, from that doctrine, which probably had its origin in the resolutions of 1798, the whole of their policy to this day has legitimately followed. First we see its results in the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan announced in 1860—that while the Constitution did not provide for or authorize the secession of a State from this Union, there was no power in the existing government to compel a State to remain in the Union against its own judgment. Following that doctrine they come legitimately to the conclusion of to-day, in which they are supported, as I understand, by the President of the United States upon the one side, and as I know, by the testimony of Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the so-called Confederacy, upon the other; that doctrine is that these eleven States have to day, each for itself, an existing and unquestionable right of representation in the government of this country, and that it is a continuous right which has not been interrupted by any of the events of the war. This is a simple policy, it is a direct policy; it is a policy which can be comprehended; it is a policy of the Democratic party. Now, whether the President of the United States or the humblest citizen of the country accepts or avows it, he has no right whatever to call it his policy. It is the policy of the Democratic party.

I wish to lay before the House a proposition, and I beg the attention of Democratic gentlemen to it. The proposition is this: First, the Democratic party maintain that a State of the American Union cannot by its own acts separate itself from its associates. Secondly, that the events of this war, including the public acts of the people and governments of the eleven rebellious States, have not in any way changed the constitutional relations which, previous to the war subsisted between those people and States on the one hand, and the national government on the other. Thirdly, that those States respectively, and the loyal people thereof, have an immediate and unquestionable right of representation, provided always that each person elected now or any hereafter has been loyal to the government and a supporter of the Constitution of the country, of which fact each House is the sole judge on the question of the right of a claimant to a seat. And, therefore, fourthly, that no legislation or amendment of the Constitution is necessary or even proper, as a prerequisite to the full exercise of the right of representation in the Congress of the United States by the people and States lately in insurrection.

I do not say that every man who supports the proposition which I have stated here to-day gave aid and comfort to the rebellion and participated in treason. The converse of this proposition is true, but the country ought to notice the fact. The instincts of men are higher than the reason of men; for through the instincts God teaches, without the intervention of fallible logic and theories of reason. The instincts of men are right on all three matters. The affirmative proposition that I lay down is that, as far as there is any testimony before the country, every traitor of the South, and sympathizer with treason in the North, sustains the policy of the Democratic party and the President. That is an alarming fact.

First we traverse the Democratic propositions by a resolution now before this House in this particular. We admit equality of representation, based upon the exercise of the elective franchise by the people. The proposition in the matter of suffrage falls short of what I desire, but so far as it goes tends to the equalization of the inequality at present existing; and while I demand, and shall continue to demand, the franchise for all loyal male citizens of this country—and I cannot but admit the possibility that ultimately those eleven States may be restored to representative power without the right of Franchise being conferred upon the colored people—I should feel myself doubly humiliated and degraded, and criminal even, if I hesitated to do what I could for the proposition which equalizes representation. Can any party or any man defend the proposition now before the country, to allow the States lately in rebellion to come in with their power undiminished, so that two rebel soldiers, whose hands are dripping blood of our fellow-men, whose opinions as to the right of this government to exist, are unchanged, shall exercise the political power of three loyal Union soldiers? I can do no less than say that I believe that the man, of whatsoever party or State, who adopts this proposition or uses his influence for its support by the people, is recreant to the cause of justice, of liberty and of humanity, on this continent. And yet, to that doctrine, so full of injustice and so flagrant in principle, the Democratic party is committed; and in this hour of the nation's peril it is our sad misfortune that we are compelled to admit that he who has received the suffrages of a generous people for the second office in the gift of the country, accept that as his doctrine. Sir, I am for a Union, and for that Union only in which there is substantial justice among the men and between the States composing it. I accept one fact, and no government can escape the force of that fact; and that is, that these eleven States are not to-day represented in the Congress of this country, and, with my consent, they never shall be until this inequality is adjusted or its adjustment provided for.

Some objection has been made by gentlemen on this side of the House, as well as the other, to the third section of the article reported by the committee. I freely confess that the adoption of the third section is not necessary to the main object which we have on hand. My own views of reconstruction lead me in the opposite direction I should prefer to include those who are our friends, rather than exclude even those who are our enemies; but inasmuch as gentlemen on this floor are not prepared, as they say, to include those in the governing force of the country who have sustained the country, I, in safety for the present, expect some sort of exclusion of those who are its enemies. We are to consider what sort of enemies these men are.—You ask them to come into the councils of the nation, where they have a chance of success, and where the only chance of success remains. Who are these men? They are the men who to-day are radically, honestly, persistently and religiously opposed to this government, if this government exercises its functions. Mr. Stephens believes that this government has no right to exist if the insignificant State of Florida, for instance, thinks it ought not to exist, and what Mr. Stephens believes, according to his own testimony, is believed by the great majority of the people whom he represents in Georgia and in various portions of the South, and whose views he understands. These are the men you are invited to receive into the government of the country.

It is said by gentlemen on the other side of the House, that when they present a representative here he must be a loyal man. I need not say to gentlemen acquainted with the technicalities of the law, that a loyal man for all purposes of representation, is a man whose disloyalty cannot be proved.—When we open the doors of the Senate and of the House to Representatives from that section of the country, they will only have to present men who cannot be convicted of having participated actively and willingly in the work of treason, but they may send men here who represent treasonable and disunion opinions, and we shall have no power to protect ourselves against them. When was a more insidious idea presented to the people of this country than that there is security in demanding merely loyal representatives? We are asked to our duty if words not go further and require that in each of those States before they are allowed representation, the masses of the people shall be loyal, for the Representatives will reflect the views of the people. You cannot gather figs of thorns, or grapes from thistles. You must wait, if it be necessary to wait, until there is a loyal controlling public sentiment in each of those States.

Mr. Stephens denies the constitutional efficacy of our amendments abolishing slavery. He says that slavery has been abolished by the States. He says that the law taxing the people of this country has no constitutional force, because they are not represented. Do you not see that his insidious and dangerous doctrines, which are responded to by the whole Democratic party of the country, portend the destruction of the public credit, the repudiation of the public debt, and the disorganization of society? Sir, it will be found that the Union party stands unitedly upon two propositions. The first is equality of representation, about which there is no difference of opinion. The second is that there shall be a loyal people in each applicant's State before any Representative from that State is admitted in Congress. And there is a third, a vast majority of the Republican party, soon to be the controlling and entire force of that party, willing to award suffrage for our friends, for those who have stood by us in our days of tribulation. For myself, with the right, of course, to change my opinion, I believe in the constitutional power of the government to-day to extend the elective franchise to every loyal male citizen of the republic.

THE INCOME TAX.—The reason given by Mr Morrill for taking off in the new tax bill, the additional tax of 5 per cent. on incomes above $5000, was that "in a republican form of government the true theory is to make no distinctions as to persons in the rate of taxation; recognizing no class for special favor, we ought not to create a class of special burdens."

We can see but little force in that reason. Mr. Raymond's view of the case seems to us more sensible. He said:

I know that all theoretical writers insist that it is unjust and impolitic to impose a graduated income tax, that every man should pay the same per centage on his income, whatever its amount may be; but there is this fact, which it seems to me ought to be considered—that the second five thousand dollars of a man's income is generally much more easily earned than the first five thousand. Certainly a man can better afford to pay a second tax on all over five thousand than to pay a heavy tax on the first five thousand of his income. I confess that I do not think it wise, in the present state of the country, to exempt the second five thousand of a man's income from a second tax. I know that this may fall heavily upon portions of the community; but, fortunately, they will be those portions of the community which can best afford to bear it.

We are glad to see it stated that the House is likely to keep the tax, as at present, at 10 per cent. on the surplus over $5000

LAW OFFICE.—Mr. L. L. LAWRENCE, recently admitted to the Bar, has opened an office for the practice of the law, and hangs out his "shingle" in our columns. He has been a diligent and thorough student of the law, in the office of Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, is a ready speaker, and business may be entrusted to him with entire confidence in his integrity and capacity.

Political and Reconstructionary.

The Mobile *Register* puts at the head of its columns the name of the rebel commander-in-chief, Robert E. Lee, as a candidate for President of the United States in the canvass of 1868, and remarks that there is a concerted organization now in progress to put forward "the model hero of the confederacy" as "the State Rights Democratic candidate" in the next campaign.

The Franchise bill has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature, after a very severe struggle. It disfranchises all who have voluntarily taken part in the Rebellion, and equalizes the franchise among the remaining classes of population, white and black. The sweeping severity of the law may be inferred from the statement that it closes the ballot box "to nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee." This is a hard penalty. But it is just.

Rev. Mr. Porter of South Carolina, in a sermon in Rev. Dr. Huntington's Church, Boston, last Sunday, said that within two years that State would have a Suffrage Law like that of Massachusetts, giving the right to vote to those who can read and write, without regard to color.

The Richmond (Va.) *Times* advises the Democratic party, while retaining its principles, to drop its old name, seeing that it has been discredited by so many defeats and has come to have an unlucky influence.

The Democratic Convention recently held in Kentucky, adopted a platform the character of which is well sketched in the answer of an ex-rebel officer who was an aspirant for the favor of the Convention:

"How do you like the platform?"

"It's all right," he replied. "Just what we have been fighting for these four years past. We were whipped on that platform in the field. Perhaps we can do better at the polls."

Judge Robert Flint, a Democrat, has been appointed Postmaster at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and it is understood there that all Federal officers who do not sustain the President's policy will be removed.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The amendment to the P. O. Appropriation bill, in reference to Presidential appointments, was struck out Friday in the Senate, 23 to 16, and the bill passed without it.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT SENATOR.—NOMINATION OF A GALLANT SOLDIER.—After a sharp contest in the Republican caucus of members of the Connecticut Legislature, on Wednesday evening, Gen. O. S. FERRY was nominated for Mr. Foster's successor in the U. S. Senate. The rival candidates were Mr. Foster, who had the advantage of possession of the place, and Ex-Gov. Buckingham, who is one of the most respected and popular men in Connecticut. Gen. Ferry relied on his war record and his standing with the people, and they carried him through on the seventh ballot. On the first ballot, Mr. Foster had 65 votes, Mr. Buckingham 55, and Gen. Ferry 24. The vote of Mr. Foster remained the same during all the ballots, but Gen. Ferry gained steadily, and after the sixth ballot the name of Mr. Buckingham was withdrawn in his favor, and on the next trial he had 79 votes. His nomination was then made unanimous. The Boston Journal gives the following sketch of him:

Gen. Ferry is a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1844. Entering the profession of the law, in 1849 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the District of Norwalk; in 1855-6 he was a member of the State Senate; from 1856 to 1859, District Attorney for Fairfield County; and in 1860-1 Representative in Congress. Some of his speeches in the House were greatly admired. In July, 1861, he took the field as Colonel of the 5th Connecticut, and in March following he was made Brigadier General. He served throughout the war with great credit and efficiency. Gen. Ferry is a thorough-going Republican, while as to ability, his friends will be greatly disappointed if he does not rank with the leading Senators.

VERMONT IN CONGRESS.—Vermont, which was formerly regarded as among the most obstreperously slim of the States, and consequently as having the least influence at Washington, now wields a moral power there unsurpassed by any of the sisterhood. Mr. Morrill, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has more to do than any other man in Congress, with shaping the financial and revenue policy of the nation. The new Senator, in his Governor's appointee, originally, shew an ability and a discretion which we might look for, but do not see in some older members of that august body. The throttling of the Trumbull proposition respecting appointments, is due to Vermont. Not that some legislation in respect to the matter is not desirable, but that such legislation should not be made to bear the taint of a partisan purpose, Congress and the President differ upon vital questions of national policy, and the first would most certainly diminish the popular confidence in the views it represents if it should, to appearance, couple government patronage with principles in policy. The Vermont Senators bear the designation of "Radical," and radical they are, but not to the point where justice is permitted to obtain the mastery of sound practical common sense."—*Troy Times, 10th inst.*

We should do wrong not to express the great obligations we are under to the editor of the *Rutland Herald* for his kind assistance from time to time in the work of editing our paper, and our deep regret that the Free Press is not conducted in all respects to suit him. An arrangement by which we could submit all the matter prepared for our paper to him, before printing, that he might indicate what ought and what ought not to be published, would of course be a great advantage to us, in our inexperience and ignorance of what is decent and proper. As that, however, would be very inconvenient under present mail arrangements, we do not see but we must go on as heretofore, at the risk of still incurring the displeasure of our polished and unpalatable censor. The *Herald* now pronounces our copying from the New York *Tribune* a sentence in regard to Senator Poland's recent opposition to the Trumbull amendment, a "very poor trick," and it adds the further surprising information that it "belongs to that class of tricks which do no credit to those members of the press which indulge in them." Our contrition under this rebuke is agonizing. But we really thought there could be no harm in copying a paragraph from another paper with due credit, though perhaps not according to the *Herald's* style which is to hog both facts and opinions without giving credit.

Seriously there is not the slightest ground for the *Herald's* remark. We gave editorially our views of Mr Poland's motion and speech, approving its main object. If we chose, also, to let our readers see how an expression of Judge Poland's (which he has since withdrawn) struck an influential journal, we had a perfect right to do so, and there was no "trick" or impropriety in it. Judge Poland, we venture to say, would claim no such exemption from criticism.—The *Herald* only damages him by its extreme sensitiveness in regard to comments on its favorite, and in general does not improve its own position by its arrogance and free imputation of unworthy motives to its contemporaries.

JUDGE SMALLEY'S DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue dissents from the recent decision of Judge Smalley. Judge Smalley's rule as to the cases in which he thinks the Judge ought not to give aid to the Assessor, must, the Commissioner supposes, be taken as the rule of that District, as Judge Hall appears