### HAVE YOU BEEN

SHT OTUNBILADES,

DUNFORD & CO.

No. 276 South High Street, TENISHING GOODS,

## A Splendid and Very Extensive Stock!

Bought by one Scienced in the Art, since the recent Reduction in Prices, and which will be sold at

LOWER RATES THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

B. P. DUNFORD & CO., 7 Proprietors.

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# ROBACK'S MAUCHTON'S

SUGAR-COATED, PURELY VEGETABLE,

ALL MINERAL POISON,
And are, undoubtedly, the
best remedy extant

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE!

Operating, of a special afficity for the mucous membrane of the bowels, thereby removing the causes. As a

LIVER PILL

they can have no rival, being com-Powerful Vegetable Extracts

SPLEEN AND LIVER, the happy effect of which can be seen after one or two doses. They Remove the Bile,

Assist Digestion.

Cure Costiveness, In fact, they are, as their name indicates, the

"The Life-Giving Principle." They search out disease and strike at its very root, leaving the system in the full vigor of health; see PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO INFANTS, OR PERSONS OF THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITU-

OD

TIONS, and are an dire alvo SAFER, SURER AND BETTER

Purgative Pill
than has ever before been available to mankind, and, being thickly 8U-GAR-COATED, are especially adapted as a REMEDY EOR CHILDREN, and persons who have a dread of swallowing a pill. They, are, unquestionably, one of our most established by UATHARTIES, and no household should be without them.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO. consors to Dr. C. W. Roback.)

SVOIIA SOLE PROPRIETORS O TOU Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 East Third St. CINCINNATI, O.

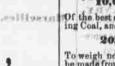
Are Sold by all Druggists and U DARASOLS, WON SHADES AND SUN Dealers in Patent Medicines EVERYWHERE.

F A SE LE LESQUEREUX NORS OF IMPORTERS, TO A AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Watches Clocks and Jewelry. RILEARS PRINCESS + FREET, Pocket Cutiery, Tools, Materials, Notions, Gold.

O shall us to supply the Jobbing Trade at the most lavorable rates of any establishment in the

Renalding Bone with Neatness and Dispatch; est Cash prices.
Also keep constantly on hand a well selected sock of READY MADE CLOTHING. of Fra. & L. LESQUER EVER AND ALL SOUTH HIGH ST. OF SOUTH HIGH ST.



COLUMBUS, OHIO.

If Not, by all Means Call, You Will Find

STORE

TAMES NAUGHTON WISHESTO RE-

ATTES NATURE TON WISHES TO REturn thanks to the patrons of the above well
known store, and to solicit a continuance of their
favors. Being sole proprietor of the building as
well as business, be can afferd to sell for a much lower profit than any house intown, and constoners can
depend upon finding at all times a good stock of easonable goods, and will receive such prompt, attention at the hands of his clerks and assistants as will
assure visitess to his catablishment that they are indred dealing in a

First Class Store.

Where can always be found,

LOTHS, CASSIMERES, LADIES' CLOAKS OF OUR OWN MAKE.

also, Hosiery and Fancy Goods of every description

BROAD CLOTHS

WOOLEN GOODS

Of all descriptions, for men and boys' wear, selling at prices to suit the times.

BAIN & SON.

HOUSEKEEPING =GOODS

MARSAILESQUIGTS IN ALL SIZES

And qualities.

Lancaster and Honey Comb quilts.

Linen Table Damask by the yard.

Linen Table Damask in patterns of all sizes.

Lace and Embroidered Curtains.

Napkins. Doylies, Towels, Crashes, etc., etc.

All bought since the great decline,

april?

BAIN & SON.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Extra Super Black Gro. Grains, all widths.

Lyons. Cords and Armures.

Plate and Tripple Chain Taffeta.

Superior and Medium Gro. de Rhines.

Denble face Brecades in Black and Colors.

Black and Colored Morie Actingues.

Also, a splendid assortment of Fancy Dress and Summer Silks, all bought since the great decline in cold, and sold far below the market value.

April BAL & SON,

SHWWER (DRESS) GOODS!

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AS-

A SORTMENT, embracing the most desirable styles in the market. All hought since the great decline in prices, and selfing at great bargains.

GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS

CALL AND SEE OUR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
BAIN A SON

I Umbrellas sold low at april7 BAIN'S.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Clothing Emperium

No. 220 South High St.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE stock of the mest Spring and Summer Goods ver beenglet to this city, consisting of

English and Cloths A W. Cas simeres, &c.,

HUNTER'S

French.

BAIN & SON.

CASSINERES, CLOAKINGS

118 and 122 Nouth High Street, 20 COLUMBUS, ORIO.

DRES GOODS, SHAWLS,

N. B. Country Merchants Supplied by the Case or Dozen.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. QEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE Monday, the 3d day of Septembernext

At noon, for furnishing Parer for the use of the State of Obio, for one year, as follows: Printing Paper, 27% by 41 inches, to weigh not less than 58 pound to the ream.

70 Reams Double Flat Cap, 634 by 27 inches, to weigh at least 26 pounds to the

Assorted colors, 20 by 27 inches, to weigh at least 32 pounds to the ream.

The quantities above named to be increased at the option of the Secretary of State.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the paper, and must specify the price at which such kind and quality with be delivered at the State House, in Columbus, (this

needed.

Each proposal (as required by law) must be accompanied by a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of not exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, nor less than five Tagusand Dollars, conditioned for the taithful performance of such contents.

SEALED PROPOSALS

and crassings or High street from Russell atreet to Clinton avenue

For grading and paving the unpaved sidewalks, gutters and crossings on the east side of High street from Fourth alley south to Clat alley.

For grading and paving the sidewalks, gutters and crossings on the couth side of Franklin avenue from Washington avenue to East Public lane.

For grading and paving the unpaved sidewalks, gutters and crossings on the north side of Friend street, from Seventh street to Washington avenue.

The foregoing work is to be done under the ordinances of the City Council, and in accordance with the plans, and specifications which may be seen in this office.

The hids will be opened by the committees of the

Leonard Brick Company.

ME STOCKHOLDERS OF THE The Stock Company will meet at the Pro-bate Court room, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, August 25th, 1866-

## FUEL FOR THE STATE. Ohio Statesman.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLUMBUS O., August 3d, 1866.

SEALED PHOPOSALS WILL BE US.

CEIVED at the office of the Secretary of State

Monday, the 3d day of Septembernext, At 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the State of Ohio with fuel, for one year, as follows:

10,000 Bushels of Cont. Of the best quality, equal to the lower vain of Hock-ing Coal, and free from slate, slack and dirt. 20,000 Bushels of Coke,

To weigh not less than 40 pounds to the bushel, to be made from Hocking or Cambridge Coal, and kept d. r.

75 Cords of Wood,

the same to be of Hickory, Beech or Nugar, four feet in length, straight and well split.

The quantiles above named to be increased at the option of the Secretary of State.

The Fuel to be delivered without charge for such delivery, at the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

Proposals to be accompanied by samples, and to specify the kind, quality and price of the fuel proposed to be furnished.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than five thousand dollars (as required by law), conditioned for the faithful performance of gueh conditioned for the faithful performance of gueh

conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract as may be awarded.

The bids to be made and the contracts to be awarded in accordance with the terms of the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of stationery, fuel and other articles for the General Assembly and State Officers," passed March II, 1853; and "An act to amend sections four and six, and to repeal section five" of the above entitled act, passed March 31, 1863; Bids to be indered on the envelopes, "Proposals for furnishing Fuel for the State," Eucl turnished by the contractor must be in all cases equal in quality to the samples. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

2,500 Reams Double Super Royal

75 Reams Brochure Cover Paper

The paper must be of the best quality. The de-liver of the paper to come ence on the first of No-vember next, and continue as the paper shall be needed.

The Bids to be made and contracts to be awarded in accordance with the terms of an act entitied." An act to provide for the purchase of Stationery, Fuel, and other articles for the General Assembly and State officers." passed March 11, 1853, and "An act to amend sections four and six, and to repeal section five," of the above entitled act, passed March 3 1883.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for furnishing paper for the State."

Bidders are assured that no paper will be received unless it conforms in every respect with the samples. This provision will be strictly affered to.

WM. HENRY SMITH, aug4-dtd Secretary of State.

### Proposals for Printing & Binding.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRINTING; CEALED PROPOSALS WILL HE REceived at the office of the Secretary of State of State of Ohio, until Tuesday, the 21st day of August, 1866,

the State of Oblo, until

Tuesday, the 21st day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for executing the State Printing for the veried of two years, and for executions the State Binding for the period of one year from and atter the first Monday of November next ensuing, in accordance with the prayisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the execution and supervision of the State Printing and Binding," passed March 24, 1860, the act supplementary thereto, passed April 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, passed May 1, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, passed May 1, 1868, the act supplementary thereto, passed April 6th, 1896;

Full printed Syzetpications can be had on application to the Secretary of State.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two seod and rudiciont sureties, satisfactory to the Commissioners of Printing, in the benat sum of ten thousand dolars; conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to law, of such classifactory to the Commissioners of Printing in the benat sum of ten thousand dolars; conditioned for the associates of the State frinting as may be adjudged by him, and for the payment as liquidated damages by such bidder to pay for such work by reason of the tailure of such bidder to complete his contract; said bond to be null and void if no contract shall be awarded to him. No bid unaccompanied by such bond will be entertained by the Commissioners of Printing.

A like bond in the penal sum of five thousand dolars, must accompany each proposal for folding, stitching or binding.

Copies of bonds (in blank) will be furnished hidders on application, to the Secretary of State.

In all respects the printing and binding shall be executed, and the bills thereof made out, filed, andited and padd on conformity with the provisions of the act. To provide for the execution and supervision of the value and padd on the sum of the contract of the contract of the envelope. "Proposals for Public Printing." or "Proposals to be sealed, a

Secretary of State-MOSES R. HAAILEY. Comptroller of the Treasury, JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THISOF. Tuesday, the 21st day of August, 1866. For furnishing materials and doing the following work:
For grating and paving the sidewalks, gutters and crossings or High street from Russell street to

this office.

The bids will be opened by the committees of the City Conneil for the Wards in which the respective improvements are located, and the right to reject any of all of the bids will be claimed by the committee.

W. W. POLLARD,

City Civil Engineer's Office, No. 18 Buckeye Block, room No. 2 up stairs. (Westbote pleasa copy.)

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, as required by law.

THEODORE LEONARD,

HENRY MILLIER,

JOHN MILLIER,

JOHN MILLIER,

JOHN MILLIER,

JOHN MILLIER,

JOHN MILLIER,

JULY 20, 1860,

SPEECH

## HON, SAMUEL S. COX.

Johnson Union Club of the 6th Congressional District of New York,

ON THE EVENING OF AUG. 9th, 1966.

The Hall of the Johnson Democratic Union Association, at 200 Eighth avenue, 9th of August, by a highly entertained audience, to listen to an address upon the work and infamies of the late Rump Con-At So'clock Mr. Andrew D. Hoagland, having been elected Chairman, arose and

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW UNIONISTS: This is but the first of a series of Union meetings to be held in this place during the ensuing campaign, and to be addressed by able and eloquent speakers. [Applause.] I sincerely thank you for the honorable position to which you have assigned me, and esteem it unnecessary to state the obfect of our coming together. You are all aware of that, and will be addressed, in language eloquent, able, and exhaustive, upon the deeds and misdeeds of the late ufamous Rump, by the gentleman whom I have the pleasure of introducing to you, the Hon. S. S. Cox. [Lond cheers.]

SPERCH OF HON. S. S. COX. The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress has ended. The best thing it did was to die. [Laughter.] Not altogether lovely in its life, its death was its chief merit. Posterity will remember with gratitude that spark of patriotism which led it tothe tomb. But it is not altogether dead. the tomb. But it is not altogether dead.

Non omnis moriar. It survives in the memories of men and in 5,000 pages of Congressional Globes! [Laughter.] Upon five volumes of immortal type, piled quarto upon quarto, sits, as on a sublime pedestal of taik, this American Rump! [Laughter.] It is, therefore, monumental! Let me lay my immortalles on its touth. Noro had his friend. mortelles on its tomb. Nero had his friend, and his affection, after death, has an historic fragrance. I would lay my little forget-me-notat the shrine of this congregation of petty Neros. [Laughter.] My sadness is very similar to that of the minister who was requested to preach the funeral of a very bad young man. After giving his characteristics, he ordered the body remov-

ed, while the choir sang the hymn: "With rapture we, delight to see, This wieked cuss removed!"

Great laughter.]
True, it was not a symmetric body. It was a Rump. It was misbegotten and misshapen. But it was all ours. The mother loves more dearly her mutilated offspring. True, it was not angelic in disposition. It had in its nature more temper than reason: more wickedness and less love; more gal and less milk. But the charity condones for such infirmities in a ricketty organism.

Laughter.] Its composition, motives and acts were incongruous and extraordinary. Before Thirty-ninth Congress should have been The war had ceased. Its object, the restoration of federal authority, was achieved. The incubus of secession had been thrown from the national breast, where it had been coiling for four years; and the good men of the land were pouring balm into the half-healed wounds. It was under these peaceful omens that this Congress met. By the law of the 4th of March, 1862, it was declared that after the 31 of March. 1863, "the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States should be 241." Could this law,

passed since the war, be carried out after peace came? Why not? It was as much of a law as that which gave to the Clerk of the House the right to ignore States, in making his roll. It remained unrepealed. The 241 members never all took their seats. Only a fraction secured them. Hence it is called a Rump. To make up this number of 241, Virginia was allowed 8; Tennessee, 8; Georgia, 7; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Arkansas, 3; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 5; Alabama, 6; Florida, 1; and Texas, 4. Here were 58 members ready to sit in the Federal Legislature. They were anxious to serve the interests of great peoples to be affected by its legislation. I'wo Senators were ready, or soon would have been, to represent each of these eleven States. They were not excluded for disloyalty; for no inquiry was condescendd upon that point of qualification. Nevada. California, Oregon—far distant and newly-made States, linked to us by no historic associations, only by their shining ores and grand adventures-these were represented out on the call of the roll fitty-eight members and twenty-two Senators, from States full of all revolutionary and fraternal memories and anxious to be imbound again in the same destiny, were debarred. If hese eleven States were in the Union on the 4th of March, 1862, when the Republi-cans passed the law fixing the number of members-why were they not in on the 4th of December, 1865, when, sitting under the painted escutcheons of the States in our Capitol halls, twenty-four usurped the rights of thirty-five? [Cheers.] Those gilded and colored ceilings, each panel of thich training the emblem of a State sovreignty, but all irradiate with the lustre of a common central orb glowing through them upon the hall beneath, should have been a far more significant appeal for representaion than even the empty seats of the fifty-eight members or the vacant chairs of twenty-two absent Senators. Why was this? History will in vain strive to an-swer, until she brings her microscopic ken to bear upon the partisan infusorie which have wriggled their hour in this Congres-

ular unrepresentative body, where one-third of the States were not, I propose first to glance at the men and then at the measres of this Congress. I. As to the men; they are classed as partisans. Over two-thirds in each House were of the Republican party, and known as Radicals. With the exception of three, and perhaps four, of the Republican members from the North, there was nearly always concert of action and votes among these two-thirds. In the Senate there were Gowan, Dixon, Doollttle, and Norton,

donal element. In the analysis of this sing-

Who, smid the reign of error, adisublimely to be true. They stood undaunted among their vindictive brothers, holding up the hands of the President in his patriotic efforts to enkindle love and inspire patriotism. In the House I can recall but one, whose vicissitudes of policy leave me in doubt as to its classification. That doubt I brust. is yet to be cleared up. I refer to Mr. Ray-mond. He has been harshly criticised by his own friends; but I will not copy the dispraise, as he is my Congressman. Though elected by the opposite party, I will do him the justice to say he is half right all the time; for he has given some votes in We will discuss him nereatters

country's needs. [Cheers phistopheles of Goethe, whose insidious disguises and tempting lures led German scholars like Faust and lovely Gretchens, like Margaret, to ruin. Rather he resemas a three-faced devil; one red with anger, one pale with envy, and the third black with vengeance; having three mouths-And at every mouth his teeth a sinner champed.

After which, he swallowed his colleagues in diabolic glee. [Laughter.] This was the Genius who presided over the Junta of Fifteen, and gave impression to the mis-deeds of the Thirty-ninth Congress!

The minority, led by such constitutional statesmen as Reverdy Johnson and Hendricks, had but little opportunity to challenge these champions to debate. By lung force, by previous questions, by expulsion of the minority members, Voorhees, Coffroth, Baldwin and Brooks-tollowing the sad and bad example of the Senate in expelling the truly honorable Senator from New Jersey, to gain a two-thirds majority to cripple and thwart the President-this majority illustrated the cowardice of the bully, and made its legislation the counterpart of that generous spirit which strikes the fallen foe.

II. From the composition of the body. you might well infer its legislation. Revelling in the spirit of war after peace had come, breathing bitterness instead of brotherhood, giving reproaches for recon-ciliation, and penalties for pardon-[cheers] it at once, before its session began, crossed swords with the humane and generous

policy of the President. From this spirit, one might think St. James had this Congress in his mind when he said, "From whence come wars and "He that speaketh evil of his brother their fate, he says : . "What is your life? It it be judged! Men do not gather grapes off thorns or figs off thistles. Patriotism is not born of sectional asperities, nor does healing come from the poignard's point in the brigand's hands! Let me pluck some

suit your taste or not, you have to pay for the planting and nurture.

From the 4th of December to the last of July, there has been offered by the Radicals constitutional amendments, forty-five; bills and resolutions for keeping up disunion, seventy-three; bills and resolutions as to Congress; but proceeds from the feebleness revolutionary assembly-telling of intellect, which could not frame coherent parts to the system of destruction and vengeance they designed. More than two of suffrage and representation alone. So common became this negro mania that the Utopias from these soi-disant amis des noirs; and a member from Illinois moved to set lato another cellpse under the opapart one day of the week as a "white Radicallsm which, to Mr. Speaker, and a member from Illinois moved to set

But of these hereafter .- growing so laminous! Laughter. The measureless absurdity of these lovbrutality of their treatment of the President. He was of their own creation. They found him following the paths of his prebut, with the fury of a hurricane, they upreoted the ancestral trees which gave the sweetness and coolness of their shade to the fevered Southern people. [Cheers.] They which has usurped the functions of the sweetness and coolness of their shade to the fevered Southern people. [Cheers.] They cast these mutilated trunks in his path. sources. By amendments to the Constitution, by resolutions, joint and concurrent; by legislative devices; by bureaus; by attempts to curtail his powers of appointrights; by war test oaths and penalties; by justify the atrocity of this age, and to ren-der impossible the union of these States, for which twenty-six hundred battles had been fought, for which 325,000 soldiers had been killed, for which 400,000 soldlers had been of the great Washington, is passed through eight months of coddling. The labors of Madison, Pinckney, Sherman, Mason, and

vindication of a patriotic President and a | ted during the war upon the people of the | the Directory and negro suffrage qualified. presses-ontriges upon men who strove to sustain the Government and Union and to The party ascendant were led in the mitigate and end the war by civilized and The party ascendant were led in the Senate by men of the French revolutionary type, like Robesplerre, the Incorruptible, and Camille Desmontins, "the Attorney General of the lamp-post." They were toll of fine theories which they illustrated in "bloody instructions." They lacked the courage of Marat, Danton, and Mirabeau and the purity of the Grondist chiefs. Sumner, Fessenden and Wade furnish types of the dominant Radical, while Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Washburne, Wilson, Dawes, Colfax and Wentworth, furnish samples of the unconsciouable, "verpetuate our power! It will never do to have North and South unite again; for theu our days are numbered! As we grew into life by sindering the sections, so we will die if their union be perfected!" Not so, argued Andrew Johnson [Applause] He had received other teaching. Have we not his own resolution in the Senate, copied from the Crittenden resolution, which declared that when the Federal authority was vindicated in the States recusant the war furnish samples of the unconscionable, vindicated in the States recusant the war vindictive, incongruous, pietistic parlia- should stop? He wished the States to be mentarians, who without heeding the "one" again in their old Federal bond of warnings of history, the sanctions of law, or the interests of Union, pursued their rights, dignity and equality unimpaired. course, for party success, regardless of their | He held that no State or number of States could in any manner sever their connection But the ruling spirit, of these Jacobins, with the Federal Union. This Congress was Thaddeus Stevens. He is a man of denied. It held the connection to be suniron will, strong convictions, untailing dered, and the States in secession as outside sarcasm, and vindictive feeling. His familiar of the Constitution. He held that, war speeches consist in references to the abodes | having in vain attacked this connection, of the damned, as if tamiliar with their it was wisdom to restore civil order and

ruler. He has been likened to that prince. give harmony to the land where carnage But he resembles not the Satan of Milton. had prevailed. In his proclamations as to whose sublime courage we respect and whose intellect we admire. Nor the Message, in his vetoes, in his speeches, the President has held aloft the banner of the Nation. [Cheers.] The smoke raised around him by his foes can not obscure the starry like Margaret, to ruin. Rather he resembles the Devil of Dante, who is represented manship of him who bears that ensign! [Cheers.] Mark the difference between the conduct

of the Executive and Congress. The President, by open pardon, by public proclamation, by unmistakable kindness, reiterated his published declarations on accepting the position for Vice President. In his udgment, secession in every form, whether by policy and force from within or without the Federal Government, should be suppressed that the Union might be main taiged. When the Congress met it was under secret and cancus control, and with hypocritical pretenses. On the 4th of December last the Senate was called to order. Its chaplain, Rev. Mr. Gray, gave glory to God that the Republic survived; that the desolation of war had ceased, and the ground no long-er shook beneath the tread of armies; that the statue of freedom—a colored female, by the bye [laughter]-looked down from the Capitel upon an entire nation of free men, and that this was the acceptable year of our

This prayer had scarce been uttered be fore Senator Wade offered a bill to allow the negroes to vote; Mr. Wilson, one to malu-tain the freedom of the blacks; and Mr. Sumner, seven bills and resolutions to make this a republican form of government.— How? By prescribing oaths and guarantees, penalties and constitutional amend-ments! (Globe, p. 2.) A beautiful com-ment on this acceptable year of our God! The House met. It dispensed with the

he said, "From whence come wars and mockery of such a prayer. It proceeded fightings among you? Come they not to call the members of only twenty-four hence even of your lusts that war in your members?" [Laughter.] Referring particularly to Mr. Stevens, he warns them: dark-haired member from Tennessee, Mr. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Maynard, loomed upon his vision, holding Cleanse your hands, ye sinners, and purify aloft his credentials from the Governor of your hearts, ye double minded!" Refer- Tennessee! The Clerk, under caucus oraloft his credentials from the Governor of ring to their conduct toward the South: ders, closed his eyes to the intruder. He was called upon to recognize the member State: "No!" He was asked to give rea-sons for thus discrewing a State. He said, is even a vapor that appeareth for a little sons for thus discrewing a State. He said, time and then vanisheth away!" This body in reply to Mr. Brooks: "Let my record began its wicked career in hidden caucus stand." And there it stands, Mr. McPher-of oligarchs to foil the President's good son; and for that act of yours, there is no work and circumvent his plans. Determined to keep out the eleven States, it recked not of the commerce, industry, and own, will only place you behind the caucus own, will only place you behind the caucus happiness of the people. By its fruits let | which you served, blowing the bellows, while Thuddeus Stevens touches the keys of the great party organ! [Laughter and cheers.] That mentor and tormentor of the House, coming to the Clerk's rescue, said : the brigand's hands! Let me pluck some "It is not necessary to give reasons; we of the fruit of this Congress; whether it know all." Mr. Brooks still pressed the matter, challenged debate, and charged that a private caucus had arranged this partial and atrocious legislation; but at list, being choked down, on the same arbitrary principle upon which he was after-ward crowded out, the House proceeded to elect Schuyler Colfax as speaker. Amid the negro exclusively, forty-nine. That the hurrals of fattening parisites in the these were not all passed is no credit of the galleries, he organized this tumultuous and while even yet the mutterings of the elev-en distranchised and enslaved States were echoing in the Hall, and before Mr. May thousand pages of the Globe are taken up | nard had folded his credentials with their with discussions about the negro question seal and ribbon—that the war had melted of suffrage and representation alone. So all fetters, and that the stars on our banner which had paled in rebellion, now galleries were thronged with ignorant At- with a more brilliant Justre!" Eight ricans, hoping for the most impossible months roll away, and the pallor of these brightening stars—all exceptione; has gone

As if to make this absurdity more palpable, the Speaker caused at once a telegraph ers of hate can find its parallel only in the to be read, that the State, the State of Alabama had just voted for the constitutiona amendment abolishing slavery ! The huzzahs again rang torth, and sleek ration-fed decessor. Mr. Lincoln had, on the 8 h of negroes from the galleries joined in the in-December, 1863, recognized and orged the decorous acclaim! (Laughter!) "We know rebel States to restoration, beginning the work in Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisi-ana. Andrew Johnson was ready to adapt sooner had Alabama been cheered as a State to peace the policy of peace which Mr. Lincoln had promised in war. At once the
Radicals began to sap his efforts. To do
this they placed every impediment in his
way. They have not been content to take

Congress and keep back the States from
representation in either House. Two-133 voted for it-not one Republican, not

cast these mutilated trunks in his path. House and Senate, having under the Con-These impediments were from many stitution the right to judge each for itself of the qualifications of its members. The rec-ord shows how this Junta, which was afterwards confirmed by the Senate, kept their rights till the last hours of the session ment; by chimerical schemes as to equal when Tennessee was suddenly jerked in rights; by war test oaths and penalties; by with a rope round her neck, in degradation intrioging on the rights of States and com-munities; by elaborate and irritative sys-tems of force and fraud for the blacks; by had spilt their blood for the flag; it was enough that they were sent from States laws to enforce impossible conditions; by enough that they were sent from Sfates engendering a wolfish just in the land, to against which the bate of Radicalism had become inveterate.

The House having been without the unc-tion of prayer on its first day, and feeling its necessity—[laughter]—proceeded on its second day to elect a Chaplain. Ten fightscarred and maimed, and for which (\$3,000,000,000) three thousand millions of deht
and five hundred millions of taxes per annum are levied! [Applause.] To crown | uan affairs, and lectures to the House
this capital iniquity of earth and time, the
written Constitution, made under the eye
of the great Washington, is passed bronger because they had worn the man over the cassock, had smelt guipowder, and were Madison, Pinckney, Sherman, Mason, and men of that giant mould, are tinkered by Stevens, Julian, Bingham, Bromall, Sunner, Stewart and Wilson. The consummate glory of our accessors, the conscious will of the duty of prayer to the Prince of Peace! Surely new the House is buplified in the spirit of fraternay! Accordingly on the day following, the Chaplain elect with crudities by the "multiple prayer against a spirit of fraternay!" Accordingly on the day following, the Chaplain elect ner, Stewart and Wilson. The consummate glory of our ancestors, the conscious will of thirty millions. Is thus thatched over with crudities by the "quadrimanus activity" of the gralots, whose philosophy is destruction, and whose religion is ravenge. [Cheers.]

The power which these zeafors obtained by sectional collisions, they had used to embroil the States. The cutrages committed.

only comilled by the and active if thereis Democratic policy, although he voted for North, in their persons, preperty and Por it was but a few days after this, that a Senator from Medican white in debate (p. 21) declared that there that a were conquered communities communities in which the right of self-government does not exist." not exist." (Globa 24.) He demanded that there should be a declaration by the Executive that hostlities had ceased, before he would recognize them as Shates. But when that proclamation was made on the 2d of April last, he still held that these States were in provincial bondage. The war, it seems, was not meked all fetters, and the

stars were not all on the flag.

When this unprecedented legislation. came before the Souts on the 12th of December, 1865/ Senators Cowan and Doolittle protested against this veto, by one branch of Congress, through this committee of fifteen, upon the action of the other in reference to the admission of members. But their protests were unheeded. That communities locked the doors of Congress in the face of approaching States not once or twice, but continually through the fargest part of the year past. This the record of produce will show. When Mississippi appeared with the credentials of Senators Al-corn and Sharkey they, were laid on the ta-ble, preparatory to being swallowed like all the rest by the Directory. (Globe, 7.)—When again, on the 12th of December, Mr. Raymond presented the credentials of the Tennessee members, Mr. Stevens waved nim to the committee which he had too fatally belped to erect. Said Mr. Stevens: "The State of Tennessee is not known this House nor to Congress," By a vote of 132 Republicans to 35. Tennesses was committed to the Morgue for some eight months before her friends recognized her as the old familiar State of Jackson and

Johnson, On the 13th of December, 1865, Mr. Guth rie made an attempt to bring in the Louis-iana Senators; but it was foiled by Mr. Grimes. On the 14th, Mr. Wilson, in the House, offered a resolution, sending all the IT papers he could into the grave dug by the cancus for the States. A Republican member, Mr. Davis, with great simplicity inquired whether it was in order to pass a resolution like that from the committee of Fifteen, in conflict with the Constitution. Laughter. This naivete produced an outurst of Radical laughter; and it seemed by the vote that followed, that it was considered in order to abolish the Constitution. The Directory were sustained-107 to 56. Again, on the 18th, Clay Smith presented a loyal soldier, with his creden-tials from Arkansus, for admission. He found himself quickly, with his friend, in "the cold obstruction of the grave," and earth piled upon him until his utterance was choked, by the previous question. (Globs, 68.)

After three days, to wit, on the 21st of December, the hand of resurrection seemed to be at work, scraping away the inhospitable earth. [Laughier.] Clay Smith reaches from the sepulchre, with skinny fingers, shakes the "great seal of the State of Arkausas" (page 116) in the face of the House, qu and "begs the poor boon for his friend, Colonel Johnson, member elect, of being recognized as a gentleman-[laughter]and a clasmant by sitting on the floor!" Even this grace was denied him, and Clay become again with his friend of the earth, earthy. This recognition of gentility un der such plau-thie introduction was with-held! Nothing discomfitted, the member speaketh evil of the law." Predicting who had, even since the war, sat for his from Kentucky aftempts to withdraw Tennessee from the directory and send her to the more sprightly committee on Elections, (page 116); but a shovel full of gravel from the inflexible sexton, Thaddens Stevens, settled this spasmodic effort. He subsided until the 13th of February, 1866, (page 812), when he again makes a postmortem attempt; but seventy eight Radicals, with an energy which would have 79 made an impression upon a corn-field, or a carell, united their shovels, and raised a mound over his perturbed spirit. [Laugh-

Singular spectacle l. Dead and not

dead; alive and yet not alive; entombed, yet ever restless! What absurdities! Con-

sider! On the 13th of May, 1862, West Vir-701

ginia was admitted, in pursuance of a clause of the Constitution, which required that the Legislature of the State of gina should give its consent; yet when as a State! Andrew Johnson, proclaimed Vice President, from the State of Teimessee, by Vice President Hamlin, on the 18th of February, 1865, when President, lol is from no State in the Union! By the law of 1862, all thuse dead States are taxed as states by a direct tax! By the decision of the United States Courts, first, in the case of the Circassian, from Florida; and secondly, in Harvey vs. Tyler, from Virginia, by Justice Miller, these States were held to be all vital in every part. By the speeches and proclamations of President Lincoln, by proclamations of President Lincoln, by his appointment to federal offices in these States, the fallacy of their death by suicide w is scouted. Surely these jackals wish to consider their prey dead, that they may fatten on them, to whet and gorge their appetite for power and plunder. [Cheers,] Dead for representation, but alive for taxes! [Cheers.] Dead for a President, but alive for a Vice! Alive for dividing old Virginia, but dead when Virginia is a link in ab the cordon of the Union! Alive to walk outside the Capitol, but dead when they ask to be admitted to its equal honors! So it goes on to the end of the session. But at M. last Radicalism grew anxious about an exposition of these incongruities. The peo-ple are not satisfied. Even some Republi-cans grew auxious. I find Mr. Davis, of New York, introducing a bill, making it a penal offense to create Jacobin clubs to control Congress, (471.) On the 18th of December, 1865, Mr. Stevens propounded in a speech his proposition for the govern-ment of the conquered provinces, as he styled them. (74.) Congress, he held, was sovereign, and it was time she "should assert semething of the dignity of a Roman-Senate." [Laughter.] Denying that this was a white man's Government, as polition cal blasphemy, he preferred that the slaves. It should have been left in bondage, rather than be free without suffrage. "A white man's Government," he exclaimed, "is as atrocious as the infamous sentiments that damped of the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame if not to everlasting fire," This exposi-tion seemed a poor excuse for excluding States redeemed from secession by blood. THE JONCEUSION TO-MORROW: ] Just 100

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