The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. V. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1866. NO. 8.

THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

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Of TEN LINES or less will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, Three Dollars: Six months, Six Dollars: One Year, Ten Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SUITABLE FOR
STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

COUGH no MORE. DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

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BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
OYSTERS,
Grain, Fruit, Produce, &c.,
152 Pratt Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
T. H. Burgess, C. H. Bramble, V. B. Hines.

NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS.

FROM past experience, the facilities now in our possession and our extensive acquaintance with the principal PACKERS and DEALERS in Fruit—we can at all times command the HIGHEST PRICES for all

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

consigned to us for sale, and respectfully solicit consignments.

☞ Prompt returns made, and PARTICULAR attention given to the return of Boxes.

BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
No. 152 PRATT STREET.
Baltimore, March 17, 1865—tf.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 124 Light St. Wharf,
Opposite the Wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.

☞ All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to,
February 10, 1866—t021.

Coal & Wood.

THE SUBSCRIBER has made arrangements to supply the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity with COAL for the ensuing Winter.

He will be able to furnish it in quantities to suit purchasers, by the 15th of August next. Parties desiring to be supplied should leave their orders at an early day either with the subscriber or at the office of Henry W. Earnest, in Chestertown, as it can be supplied from the boats at a less price than from the Yard.

HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD, always on hand, at fair prices.

July 15, 1865—tf. W. H. HAMILTON.

NEW GOODS!
At Edesville!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

HAVE JUST RETURNED from the City with a LARGE STOCK of

GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

DRY GOODS!

A very Large Stock, which have just been purchased at the LOWEST prices, which we are selling VERY CHEAP!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Calicoes
From 10, 12½, to 20 Cents;

DELAINS, *very cheap,* 20 cts. and up;
LAWNS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
Brown Muslins, Bl'd Muslins, Ginghams,
Brown Linen Drills and Ducks, Pld.
Domestics, Cottonades, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar 12½ cts., Coffee 28 and 30 cts. Molasses and Syrups, for sale by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

COLLARS and BRIDLES, TRACES and Plough Lines, for sale cheap, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

A LARGE assortment of HARDWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, &c., for sale cheap, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

COAL OIL and LAMPS, for sale by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

FLOUR BY THE BARREL, for sale at Edesville, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

April 28, 1866.

1866. SPRING & SUMMER 1866.
CLOTHING.

Gold down to 125!
PRICES DOWN ACCORDINGLY!!

The undersigned will offer this Spring and Summer, his choice Stock of Goods at decidedly lower figures, to keep pace with the marked decline in Gold and the general downward tendency in every branch of business. All in want of Clothing are cordially invited and most sincerely advised to make their purchases early as, according to the opinion of all, prices have reached the bottom, and there is more likelihood of their going up again somewhat, than coming further down.

An early call is solicited.

Chestertown, April 14. *I. FRANK.*

Mill Notice.

I AM prepared to accommodate the community with Sawing either their own timber, or I will furnish timber to fill bills, at the Mill. My terms for sawing are $10 per thousand, except Hickory and Walnut. All bills made at this Mill, if not paid when the work is done, ten per cent. will be charged from date until paid. I will not be responsible for Lumber left on the yard.

I have A DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOPS for rent.

All persons that have not settled their bills for work, or other bills, will please call and settle them.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Urieville Mills, Kent County.
March 24, 1866—tf.

THOMPSON
HAS JUST RETURNED
From Philadelphia!
With the largest and best assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in the County, as follows:
French Calf Boots and Gaiters,
" " *Balmorals,*
Glove Kid English Walking Shoes,
Buff Walking "
Continental Buckle Shoes,
Boys and Youths Buckle Gaiters,
Men's and Boys coarse work of all kinds,
Ladies Glove Kid Balmorals,
" *Morocco and Kid Balmorals,*
" *Button* " *Gaiters,*
" *Eastern* "
And a general assortment of MISSES and CHILDRENS SHOES.
Chestertown, May 12, 1866—3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF MEDDERS, SUTTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the First day of February, inst., Jacob Pearson withdrawing from the firm. Philip Medders and Orlando F. Sutton are alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm, to whom, persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON,
JACOB PEARSON.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully notify their friends, that they are conducting the

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at their old stand in GALENA, where they will be pleased to see those wanting anything in their line.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON.
Galena, Feb. 10, 1866—6m.

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber will Survey Lands upon short notice. Land laid out and divided, and all the branches of a practical Surveyor promptly executed.

June 24, 1865—tf. E. F. PERKINS.

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him upon note or etherwise, that after the First day of September next, he shall proceed to collect the same according to law without delay.

WILLIAM THOMAS BAKER.
June 30, 1866—3t*

The Poet.

The Christian Race.

He stood beside a dying bed,
The lamp burned pale and low;
And dimly seen, an old gray head
Was battling its last foe.
It was my father that lay there—
That gazer was his son;
I whispered, "there is help in prayer"—
He said, "God's will be done."

He stood among a glittering crowd
Within the chancel wide,
And gracefully the ring bestowed
Upon a blooming bride.
"Rejoice for love is round thee spread,
And life is in its prime"—
His smile was solemn, as he said
"It is a holy time!"

He stood beside a healing spring,
Whence drops of mercy fell;
And lovely was the new-born thing
Bathed in that holy well.
It was his eldest born;
"Rejoice, my friend, rejoice!"
"I do!" he cried with stooping head,
And with a trembling voice.

He stood beside an open grave—
The funeral rite was done:
He had returned to him who gave,
His loved, his only son.
"Do not despair, my friend," I cried,
As all around were weeping;
He smiled upon me, and replied—
"He is not dead, but sleeping."

I stood beside a dying bed—
'Twas he himself lay there:
A smile of holy light o'erspread
His countenance of prayer.
He said, "In sorrow, faith was mine:
In joy, a holy fear;
Now both are lost in hope divine—
Still, Saviour, thou art near!"

Such was his life! in joy and woe
His heart was fixed above;
Faith was his only strength below,
His only food was love.
Teach me, O, Lord, his life to live;
Teach me his death to die;
May I to thee time's moments give—
Thou me eternity!

—*British Magazine.*

A Curious California Story.

A late issue of the Napa county (California) Register, has a singular story: "A family residing in the Napa Valley has, within a few years past, lost five of its members by death. By some curious coincidence a friend residing in San Francisco has at each decease been on a visit to the family, and the fact has been so remarkable as to attract notice and in the minds of some create a superstitious dread of him. The year following the third death the gentlemen paid a visit to the family, and the lady of the house said in a jocular manner on first accosting him, "What misfortune do you now bring?" Apparently in good health at the time, in an hour after she was a corpse. Recently he paid his accustomed annual visit, and a daughter-in-law, who had been lingering with the consumption for some time, died soon after his arrival. No blame is attached to him as an instrument in causing these deaths, yet that singular fatality to the family has been attendant upon his periodical visits is most remarkable. In Italy the superstitious people would believe him to possess the fatal gift of the 'evil eye.'"

A Beautiful Reflection.

Bulwer eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temper of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to open their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculities, for ever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

Nursing Troubles.

Some people are as careful of their troubles as mothers are of their babes; they cuddle them, and rock them, and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to fret with them, and to help them believe that they have been worse treated than anybody else. If they could, they would have a picture of their grief in a gold frame hung over the mantle shelf for everybody too look at. And their grief makes them ordinarily selfish—they think more of their dear little grief in the basket and in the cradle than they do all the world beside; and they say you are hard-hearted if you say "dont fret." "Ah! you don't understand me—you don't know me—you can't enter into my trials!"—*Blind Amos.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Revolution and Reconstruction --A Lesson to Politicians from an Eminent Jurist of New England.

We have before us a phamphlet containing two lectures upon the subjects at the head of this article, delivered before the Law School of Harvard University by Joel Parker, LL. D., royal professor in that University, in his course upon "Constitutional Law." Anything emanating from so distinguished a jurist, filling so exalted a place, at this fearful juncture, upon questions embraced in his special province of thought and research, challenges the gravest consideration. If sound and statesmanlike views upon constitutional law are not to be drawn from such a fountain, wise and thoughtful patriots may justly tremble for the stability of our constitutional system.

The first of these lectures—that upon "Revolution"—was delivered in January, 1865, at a time when Radical party leaders in and out of Congress were urging, in the most fanatical temper, the doctrine that the President and Congress, under the definable phraseology of "war powers," had the most unlimited and despotic authority over not only the lives and property of the citizens, but over the fundamental law under which the national life exists. Professor Parker boldly met the question, and denounced the assumption of these violent leaders as striking at the very heart of our liberties. "We are in the midst of a double revolution" is his language at the very opening of argument and then he goes on to specify:

One attempt is the rebellion of the people of the Southern States, by which they have hoped to dissolve their connection with the United States, and to establish a separate independent confederacy.

The other is the attempt, of persons who appear to control the majority of the Northern States, to make this war one which shall change the laws and institutions of the seceding States, so called, by the abolition and prohibition of slavery, and to do this in those parts of the country still held by the rebels, against the will of the people there, by the exercise of some power for that purpose, operating beyond the mere power of force by and through which the war is waged; or, in other words, in some mode beyond the liberation which is effected by the armies in the field.

Both parties claim a right to execute their purposes consistently with the provisions of the Constitution.

The argument then proceeds to show that both these attempts are alike based upon false assumptions of constitutional law, and alike subversive in their nature of Americans institutions, and in the course of the observations on this point the lecturer exclaims:

God forbid that I should be supposed to entertain any sympathy with slavery. I desire to record my utter detestation of it, in all its forms, whether it be the black slavery of the Southern States, the coolie servitude of the kidnapped Chinaman, or the more odious, because more mischievous, white slavery which results from the voluntary surrender of the conscience, and all the faculities of the mind, to the uses and purposes of a political party; so that the slave to party neither sees, nor hears, nor thinks, except as the leaders of the party direct, and to all human appearance has no soul to be saved, except a party soul, not worthy of salvation.—Whether this form of slavery results from an inordinate desire for the supposed honors, and the actual spoils, of office; the hope, or the enjoyment of profitable contracts; or from passion, prejudice, and ignorance, it is the most mischievous form of slavery which can exist in a republican government, be the other what it may.—The horrors of this slavery outmatch those of African bondage.

In pursuing his purpose to show that the projects of the party leaders at that time, if successful, would "subvert, in effect, the guaranties of the Constitution, and give the death-blow to constitutional liberty," the author again, in earnest and elevated language, exclaims:

I shrink also from revolution, masked under the cover of an assumed constitutional authority, derived from false constructions of the Constitution. I start back from the abyss which yawns before us, when, with a country of such extensive limits and sectional prejudices, of such varied, and to some extent conflicting interests, of such diverse modes of thinking and feeling, we lay a sacrilegious hand upon the fundamental law, which made us, for certain great national purposes, an entire people—upon the ark of salvation which received our fathers into its safekeeping, when the deluge of anarchy was rising around them, and seemed about to overwhelm the prosperity of the country, and in and through which we have heretofore rested safely as a nation, on what appeared to be the Ararat of constitutional liberty.

And more especially do I look with dread to the future, when we have entered upon such a revolution, not with the honest confession that it is revolution we are seeking, that we are exercising powers aside from and beyond the Constitution, and endeavoring to change the powers of the Government by a resort to measures which the Constitution does not authorize; but instead thereof are attempting to give the cloak of constitutional authority to the adoption of such measures, by most unwarrantable constructions of the fundamental law—constructions which pervert its meaning, and render it no longer a safeguard against despotic power.

In discussing the despotic "theory of arrests," at the period popular among fanatical party men, Professor Parker quotes from a speech of General Banks in Faneuil Hall, in which the orator declares of this theory that "it is [illegible]" and says: "The speak[illegible] he said that this theory of arrest is not even English, for in Great Britain no such constitutional right to make arbitary arrests without responsibility is admitted even for a moment."

In the line of his argument the eminent jurist, coming upon Mr. Solicitor Whiting and his "War Powers of Congress and the President," grapples his "pamphlet" without gloves. With what is said on this matter we conclude this article, reserving the remainder of the argument—the second lecture, delivered January 24, 1866, bearing specially upon reconstruction—for the subject of another special article. Professor Parker says:

One of the earliest of the attempts to sustain this theory of despotic power was that contained in a phamphlet entitled "The War Powers of Congress and the President," which was so satisfactory to the "powers that be," that the author was immediately translated to the War Office.

In this phamphlet he attempted to maintain that the powers granted by Congress, in the 18th clause of article 1st, section 8th of the Constitution, [powers to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to be exercised to carry into effect the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government and officers of the United States,] were, in one sense, unlimited and discretionary; that they were more than imperial; that it was intended by the framers of the Constitution, or by the people who adopted it, that "the powers to provide for the general welfare and common defence should be unlimited;" "that the law of nations is above the Constitution;" and that the amendments to the Constitution, which declare that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law; that unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be made; freedom of speech and of the press shall not be abridged; and that the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed, are not applicable to a state of war.

He must have no very sound appreciation of the nature of our Constitution, or no very high opinion of the intelligence of his readers, who attempts to maintain that the law of nations is above the Constitution in its application to the internal affairs of the United States, whether those affairs relate to a time of civil war, or one of profound peace.

And he must have something more than a reasonable degree of modest assurance, who, with the history before him to which I have already referred, asserts that the provisions contained in the amendments to the Constitution for the security of personal liberty were not made for time of war.

With the addition of the allegation, substantially, that the President may do any thing which the military necessity requires, and that he is the sole judge when the military necessity arises, and what it requires, the most strenuous advocate of despotic power would desire nothing further in time of war; nor, if the power to provide for the general welfare and common defence is unlimited and discretionary, and more than imperial, as alleged in this pamphlet, could despotism need any power beyond it, in time of peace.

If the liberties of the people are not utterly destroyed upon such doctrines, it will be because the ambition of the incumbent of the Presidential chair does not lead him to desire to subvert those liberties; and I give him credit that he does not desire it. But the ultra politicians of this despotic school cast their liberties, and and those of the rest of the people, at his feet, if he will but choose to trample on them.

Having examined these positions somewhat at large upon another occasion, I propose now merely to refer you to the brief history of the Government, as I have sketched it, for their complete and emphatic refutation.

This remarkable pamphlet has, however, been lauded by great and little periodicals, received the commendation of reverend doctors of divinity as an exhaustive treatise on the constitutional powers of the President and Congress, been multiplied in its editions, circulated by societies, and has arrived at last to the dignity of stereotype plates and paste board covers.

Even the fine arts have been invoked, not merely to sustain the proclamation of emancipation, but to give immortality to this sophistical argument in favor of despotism, under the guise of constitutional law—a subject which its author did not understand.

Very recently I have seen on exhibition a picture, entitled "President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." It is intended to represent the President and Cabinet in consultation upon the subject, and the proclamation lies upon the table. Prostrate upon the floor is the Constitution of the United States, and near by, leaning against the leg of a chair, as if somewhat exhausted by the conflict in which it had achieved a victory over its prostrate victim, is Whiting's "War Powers of the President," swelled in its proportions to a thick octave volume, either in sheep or in calf, which does not distinctly appear, but the presumption is in favor of the latter.

It has been our boast that our liberties are defined and secured by written constitutions, unchangeable but by the will of the people, expressed in some mode prescribed by them in those constitutions, and that they are therefore not held at the pleasure of the Executive or even of the legislative department. But if this sophistical text-book of ultraism is to be sustained by factitious efforts to give it currency and character, and Generals expounding the Constitution are, with "tremendous applause," to assert that it contains the element of despotic power, "all the qualities that exist in other governments"—Russia and Turkey of course included—God save the people from the despotism [illegible]sh is impending over us.

☞ We take the following account of the Tournament on the Fourth of July, near Centreville, from the *Citizen* of Saturday last:

The Tournament.

The Tournament, which took place on the 4th, in the vicinity of Centreville, in consequence of its novelty with our citizens, attracted quite a large crowd of spectators. The tourney commenced at 11 o'clock, the following knights having entered as contestants for the prize and honors of the day:

Knight of Fishingham—Wm. D. Keating.
Knight of Corsica—Wm. T. P. Turpin.
Knight of Long Marsh—Wm. Dudley.
Knight of the Plains—J. L. Goldsborough.
Knight of the Lost Cause—James Smith.
Knight of the Black Plume—T. C. Wright.
Knight of Queen Anne—J. N. Goldsborough.
Knight of Hungry Hill—Jas. H. Jump.
Knight of Bleak House—S. L. Wright.
Knight of Misfortune—Wm. E. Thompson.
Knight of Darling Manor—W. J. McFeely.
Knight of the Red Cross—Peter Reiche.
Knight of Ashley—Julian Spencer.
Knight of Melfield—Wm. Earle.
Knight of Malta—J. H. Thompson.
Knight of Wye—Charles Spencer.

The contest was quite spirited, and at the conclusion of the tilt the following was announced by the judges as the figures made by the several Knights:

Fishingham,	15
Black Plume,	15
Red Cross,	15
Queen Anne,	10
Ashley,	10
Melfield,	7

All others made 5 each, with the exception of the Knights of Malta, Misfortune, and Wye.

From the above statement it will be perceived that there was a tie between the Knights of Fishingham, the Black Plume, and the Red Cross, for the first honor, and between the Knights of Ashley and Queen Anne for the fourth honor. The sixth honor was awarded to the Knight of Melfield.

At this stage of the proceedings a recess was taken for an hour and a half, for dinner and refreshments. At three o'clock the contest between the tied knights was renewed, and after three rounds each the Judges rendered the following decision:

First Honor—Knight of the Black Plume.
Second " —Knight of the Red Cross.
Third " —Knight of Fishingham.
Fourth " —Knight of Queen Anne.
Fifth " —Knight of Ashley.
Sixth " —Knight of Melfield.

At the conclusion of the tourney, at about four o'clock, a rain storm arose, and the oration and coronation—which were intended to have taken place in the afternoon—were postponed until eight o'clock in the evening. At this hour a large number assembled in the Court House Green; but, unfortunately, a few minutes after the orator of the occasion, Benjamin N. Wright, Esq., had commenced an eloquent and appropriate oration, the rain began falling, and the audience were compelled to disperse and seek their homes.

The following ladies were crowned by the successful Knights:

Queen of Love and Beauty—Miss Lizzie B. Davis, of Smyrna, Del.

First Maid of Honor—Miss Mary Earle of Queen Anne's county.

Second Maid of Honor—Miss Annie E. Davis, of Smyrna, Del.

Third Maid of Honor—Miss Blanche Roberts, of Baltimore city.

Fourth Maid of Honor—Miss Anna P. Wright, of Queen Anne's county.

Fifth Maid of Honor—Miss Mema Sollers, of Calvert county.

The occasion was enlivened by excellent music from the Chestertown Brass Band, and it was regretted, indeed, that the unpropitious state of the weather in the afternoon and evening prevented the full programme of the day being carried out.

Proverbs.

Marry young, and if circumstances require it often. If you cant get good clothes and education, too, get the clothes. Say, "How ar you?" to everybody.—Cultivate modesty, but keep a good stock of imprudence on hand,—Be charitable—three penny cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borrow than it does to buy. Keep both eyes open, but don't see more than half you notice. If you itch for fame go into a graveyard and scratch yourself against a tombstone.—Two armies generally got along quietly until engaged. Who till now ever saw waterfalls caught in nets? A fish could not be an emblem of justice. He has unequal scales. Scarlet and yellow are both very good colors for cresses, but bad ones for fevers. It is said that "a fool and his money soon parted." Men of genius seldom part with that commodity—and for the best of reasons. A man may be said to know thoroughly only what he can correctly communicate to others. The editor keeps the world's day-book; the historian keeps the ledger.

☞ "By Jupiter! Jawge—ah—did you notice how intensely Clara was observing me? She is a great judge of style—ah—y-a-a-s," whispered Adolphus to his chum, as the aforesaid Clara swept past them. "I beg your pardon," retorted the crinolinity, sharply, and after pausing an instant, "it was that other puppy at which I was gazing." "Jupi—aw—come Jawge—ha! ha! y-a-a-s; good joke;—ha!"

☞ It was the custom of an old lady, who formerly entertained travelers, before her guests commenced a meal, to ask a blessing, which she generally concluded in this wise:

"Make us truly thankful for the food before us—Becky, hand round the pone; and then the biscuits afterwards.—Amen."

What is Loyalty.

The following eloquent extract is from the speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, in the United States Senate, June 6th, 1866, on the mis-called Reconstruction propositions which have since passed Congress:

Suppose you pass this amendment to the Constitution, and suppose the Southern States, either for the purpose of getting themselves into line with you or for the purpose of increasing their political power under it, should admit the negro to the franchise, will your children and your homes and your government be the more secure for that? What is the difficulty under which you labor to-day? Is it that you have not voters enough? Is it that the food upon which the demagogue fattens has grown scarce and he has grown thin? Or is it the reverse? Is it not because demagogism is rife everywhere; and is not demagogism rife just in proportion as you furnish it the material upon which to work? Degrade your franchise, put it down into the hands of men who have no intelligence, no virtue, and, what is worst of all, no independence—put it into the hands of men who have nothing to hope from it except in so far as they can use it for corrupt purposes, and shall we be safer then, I ask? Do you suppose that the people of the States in which there are negroes will send you more intelligent, more learned, more virtuous, and more independent Senators and Representatives here if you make this change than they would without?

Mr. WILSON. They will send more loyal men.

Mr. COWAN. "Loyal." What is "loyal?" I ask Massachusetts what is "loyal?" What is the meaning of the word? A fellow that votes with you! That is like the chap defining "orthodox"—"orthodox is the way I believe: heterodox is the way the other man believes." "Loyal" means an abolitionist, I suppose. At least I find that everybody who does not happen to be an abolitionist, or tarred with that stick, is said to be disloyal. Loyalty, Mr. President, is a very simple word. Loyalty means obedience to the laws. It means legality. *Legalis* means law as well as *lex* meant it. When a man alleges his loyalty to me, let me see his reverence for the Constitution and the laws. Show me a man who disregards either; show me a man who does not believe in the Constitution which brought this country to such a pitch of prosperity for seventy-five years and made us so happy a people; show me a man that lays sacrilegious hands upon that instrument, especially when I know that half the time he does not understand it and that he never read a commentary upon it in his life; show me that man, and I show you one who is not loyal. Show me a man who for temporary advantage, either for himself or his party, would set a foot upon one of the country's laws, and he is not loyal.

It is time we were beginning to understand the meaning of words in this country. It is time, now that the war is over, when passion has subsided and when reason ought to come back and resume her throne, that we ourselves should be reasonable. Let us look at this in the light of the past; let us look at it calmly and coolly as we survey it in bygone thousands of years, not as it looks to the eye blood-shot with passion, and red with rage that is hardly dying out. Let the lower stock indulge in passion if it is to be indulged in; but here in this the highest forum of the nation: here where, if anywhere, there should be justice and fairness, and the broad view over the whole country which takes it all in and which considers all the people as the people, virtuous, intelligent, independent enough to govern the country; let us here be reasonable, and especially let us know the meaning of our words.

A Principle Settled.

A young New York lawyer was ejected from Wallack's Theater for improper behaviour, and appealed to the courts, which settled this principle—an important one for young men to consider. The Court decided:

"That an individual, on entering an assemblage, surrendered a good deal of his personal liberty; that it was part of his contract to keep perfectly quiet; that the right of an audience at perfect silence was as distinct as of an individual to personal liberty, and that any unnecessary infringement of it could as properly be taken cognizance of in the one case as in the other."

HOOPS AND GARTERS.—Garters with diamond buckles are worn with the new hoops of Paris.—*Exchange.*

The new hoops are quite prevalent in this city, but we observe no buckles.—Most of the garters are of red tape, and tied above the knee.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

"Now my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop."

For a minute all was still and a little boy shrieked, "let her drop!"

☞ "Do you enjoy going to church, now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs Partington. "Nothing does me more good than to get up every Sunday morning, and go to church and hear a populous minister dispense with the gospel."

☞ "Mamma," said a young lady to her mother the other day, "what is emigrating?"

"Emigrating, dear, is a young lady going to Australia."

"What is colonizing, mamma?"

"Colonizing, dear, is marrying there and having a family."

"Mamma, I should like to go to Australia."

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