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THE GLEANER.

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In basement. Two of the best Tables in the City, for the use of guests, free of charge. Dec. 12th, 1876.

Poetry.

UNCLE BENJAMIN'S REVIVAL

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Oh! what a thrill we've had the great day comes.

Wid de blowin' uv de rumpus an' de bang in uv de drums!

How many po' sinners 'll be cootched out late.

An' fine no latch to de goldin' gate!

No use fer ter wait 'twell to morrow— De sun musn't set on yo' sinner.

Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier— Oh, Lord! fetch de mo'ners up higher!

II

We'd de nashuns uv de earf is a stannin' all around.

Who's a wine ter be chosen fer ter war de glory crown?

Who's a wine fer ter stan' stiff-kneed an' bol?

An' answer to dere name at de callin' uv de roll!

You better come now ef you comin'— Old Satan is loose an' a hummin'.

De whole uv de nation is a hummin'— Oh, come along, sinner, ef you comin'.

III

De song uv salvation is a mighty sweet song.

An' de Praisin' win's blow fur an' blow strong.

An' Aberham's buzzum is saff an' it's wide.

An' dar's de place whar de sinners oughter hidel!

No use fer ter stoppin' an' lookin'— Ef you fool wid Satan you'll git took'!

You'll hang on de edge an' git shook' in Ef you keep on a stoppin' an' a lookin'.

IV

De time is right now an' dis here's de place.

Let de salvashun sub shine squar' in yo' face.

Eight de battles uv de Lord, fight soon an' tight fast.

An' you'll allers hae a latch on de goldin' gate.

No use fer ter wait 'twell to morrow— De sun musn't set on yo' sinner.

Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier— Ax de Lord fer ter fetch us up higher.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock, p. m. on the first Thursday in February, A. D., 1877; and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereon, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the

House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officers shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Sec. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, (unless they shall be duplicates of the same return,) all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely:

During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who, with the five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section.

On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D., 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the associate justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission; and the person longest in commission of said five justices shall be the president of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws; so help me God," which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members; but if any such Senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath heretofore prescribed, and become a member of said commission; and, in like manner, if any of said justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission; and, in such appointments, regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath heretofore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section 1 of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such State shall be opened, (excepting duplicates of the same return) they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections; if any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereon, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one

member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State and, may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration; which decision shall be made in writing, stating, briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission, agreeing therein; when the two Houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the Journal of each House, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise; in which case such concurrence shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

Sec. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either house on a motion to withdraw; and he shall have power to preserve order.

Sec. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

Sec. 5. That at each joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officers; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk, and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act; in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinafter provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission, either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such right exists.

Sec. 7. The said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

[From the Troy Times.]

Laugier has often dissipated his ease and prosered life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at a satirical remark that he broke a tumor and recovered his health. Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of turpentine, countermanded it, and the medicine was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting his tongue to it perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. This emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion that, after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he ground his teeth in agony and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health.

Another case recorded is that two individuals were lying in one room very sick, one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of mumps. They were so low that the watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever would recover. A person was engaged to watch one night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to take the medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak loud, or to move any portion of his body except his arms; but seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher who sprang from his seat, falling on the floor and awakening both the nurse and the fever patient. The incident struck both the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed most heartily at it for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came next morning he found his patients vastly improved; said he had never known so sudden a turn for the better; and they both got well.

ADVICE FROM HOMER GIBNEY.— "For my own part, I would rather be a convict in the State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is, never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a dollar."

Burlington Hays' Eye.— "They tell of a Burlington elder, a very explicit and conscientious man, always given to explain very clearly, who began his prayer last Thursday night: 'Paradoxical as it may appear to Thee, O, Lord!'

The Brooklyn Young Men's athletic Club are discussing the question: "What can one poor, weak woman with a club do against a tyrannical husband who crawls under the bed and refuses to come out?"—Brooklyn Argus.

There is a growing conviction that two pictures of the same fellow in a young lady's album mean something more than friendship for the old man.—Fulton Times.

A great many have tried to be great men and failed, but nobody ever sincerely tried to be a good man and failed utterly.—Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

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