THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

"TOO PROUD TO WORK."

Our cause is lost, but shall we hold
That all is lost, and meekly fold
Our hands in apathy, and seem
Like those, who, wakened from a dream,
Lie gaping—turn them to the wall,
And into deeper slumber fall?

Our cause is lost, but we remain
Lords of ourselves, and may obtain
Thrice glorious conquests, nobler far
Than blood-stained laurels won in war.
Nought can enslave the man who frees
Himself from sluggish sloth and ease,

And lifeless to shame allied,
And luxury and petty pride—
That pride which counts it stain and soil,
To earn the bread of honest toil,
Yet feels no scruple over nice
For debts, dependence, want or vice!

Too proud to work! when even God
Through six long days of labor trod!
And when in later time His name—
Endured in flesh, still God the same—
The hands which guided Nature's reign
Worked with the hammer and the plane!

Shame, shame—oh! bitter, burning shame!
Let Southern valor, Southern fame,
And Southern honor, for the South
Cry out aloud with trumpet mouth:
"Shame on the men who basely stand
Too proud to labor for the Land!"

Rebuke them, then who led them well
Unto the end, and when it fell,
Laid deed-weights on your load of pain,
And went to daily toil again,
Made labor glorious, and threw
A halo round the South and you!

Cry shame unto the uttermost,
You glorious dead, and living host,
Who held it honor to sustain
Your country's burdens, and though vain
Your lives and labors, stand sublime
The foremost [illegible] of the time!

Let Southern women's scorn [illegible]
And barbed shafts of satire hurl
At men, who should, [illegible] shame
To womanhood, bear woman's name!
We love not cowards, let it be
Danger or duty which they flee!

Shame on the sluggards! let them find
The wise, and good, and pure combined
Against their weakness; let them feel
This taunt more *keen* than foeman's steel:
"These are the men who duty shirk,
The Southern men too proud to work!"

Northern will fill the last line of this poem just as well as Southern, and should be substituted for it when it is read by the people of the Northern States. The Southern section is not the only one in which there are

——"Men who basely stand
Too proud to labor for the Land."

"God bless Old Burns for writing Bonnie Doon!" exclaimed a talented medical friend of mine, once upon a time, after he had been pouring over the ploughman's works for an hour or more in the gravest of grave silence. Prompted by a feeling evidently similar, I now say, I believe all good people North and South will respond Amen, God bless Fanny Downing for writing "Too Proud to Work"—*Waverly Magazine (Boston.)*

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Aug 4-309-tf

RECONSTRUCTION.—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, shall have power to fill temporarily the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. THAT all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That the duties of the officer to be assigned as aforesaid shall be performed from time to time as occasion may arise and as soon as practicable after the assignment of such officer, and he shall be relieved from all other military duty; that he shall have his headquarters in the district to which he is assigned, and shall be ready to hear and decide upon the rights of persons and property when they are presented for his decision; he shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses by subpoena, to administer oaths and to take testimony touching matters within his jurisdiction; he shall have power to punish for contempt and disobedience to his orders or process, in the same manner and to the same extent as the judges of the courts of the United States; but no person shall be tried without an indictment by a grand jury, except persons in the military or naval service, or persons under sentence of a court-martial or military commission, and no person held to answer for any offence against the laws of any State shall be subjected to any punishment for the same offence which may be inflicted under the laws of any State; he shall have power to pardon, but only with the assent of the President, and he may, when he deems it necessary, suspend the writ of habeas corpus; he shall have power to suspend or remove any civil officer or person exercising civil authority, and to fill the place of such officer or person so suspended or removed with a person who will faithfully execute the laws and promote the peace and good order of the community; he shall have power to suspend or remove any officer of the army who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to execute his orders or those of the officers or tribunals acting under his authority, or who shall in his judgement be disloyal or disposed to hinder or obstruct the execution of the laws or the peace and good order of the community, and to fill the place of such officer so suspended or removed as aforesaid; he shall have power to remove any civil officer or person who shall hinder or obstruct the execution of any sentence or process of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, or who shall be guilty of any violation of the laws of the United States, or who shall be guilty of any act or thing which, in the judgement of such officer, shall be a public nuisance or a violation of the laws of the United States, or of the laws of any State, or of any municipality or township therein, or of any act or thing which, in the judgement of such officer, shall be a violation of the rights of any person or property, or shall be a public nuisance, or a violation