"DO DORGH, DO SOUGH, DO EAST, DO WEST-OUR CHACLE COUNTRY."

THE PIONEER

A. H. JONES, Publisher.

TERMS.

THE ASHEVILLE PLONEER Will be published weekly at th One copy 12 months (fifty numbers,) Single copies.

RATES OF ADVERTISING, &c.

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RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The reconstruction measures of Congress consist of 1st, The proposed Constitutional amendment; 2d, Bill for Reconstruction; 3rd, Supplemental Reconof Reconstruction, and we publish them in connect an act ent the "An act to provide for the more effition for general information and reference. They cannot be too widely circulated nor too well understood.

all act on provide for the label States, approved March 2, \$37, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The following is a correct copy of the amendment proposed as Article XIV of the Constitution of the

The amendment has been ratified by the following States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, years old that I have not been disfranchised for Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin-

The amendment has been rejected by the Legislatures of Delewere, Maryland and Kentucky, and by all the unreconstructed "Statess" to-wit: [Ala-Imma, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Miss issippi. North Carolina, South Caraolina, Texas and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion virginia, 13 in all Virginia-13 in all

Be it rendered by the Senate and House of Represent tives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) at the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, manely; ARTICLE XIV.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make of enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property swithout due process of law, nor deny to any person. within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. Got when the right to vote at any election for the choice of circulars for President and Vice President of the United States Representatives in Congress, the executive and judiind officers of a State, or the members of the Legisadure thereof, is denied to any of the male inhalit tants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any wa abridged, except for participation in a bellon or oth er crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole mumber of male ertizens twenty-one years of ago in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Represcutstive in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of The United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may. by a vote of two-thirdsof each House, remove such

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the Uni ted States, authorized by law, including debts imcurred for the payment of pensions and bonaties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, bliligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void. Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this ar-

BILL FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is Senator Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill, with Wilson's and Shellabarger's amendments in the House, as it was finally passed. Wilson's amendment is the latter portion of section five, commencing at the word "provided." The sixth section is Shelleburger's amendment; A Itil to provide for the more efficient government

the rebel States. Whereas no legal governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States untilloyal and republican State governments can

be legally established. Therefore, Be & enacted, &c. 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 1st district; North Carolina and South Carolina the 2nd district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the 3rd district; Mississippi and Arkansas the 4th district, and Louislana and Texas the

SEC. 2. 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 as-

SEC. 3. 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 caus to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and orimimals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment 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 all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruelor unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by the act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provis-

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a conven-tion of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualifled as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and appyoval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when stid State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution

son excluded from the privilege of holding office by of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the ted and spirituous liquors. said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thous-United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for ernments then existing in the rebel States of Virgin-

d be it further enacted. That until the rebel States shall be by law admitted ation in the Congress of the United wil governments which may exist therecemed provisional only, and in all reet to the paramount authority of the es at any time, to abolish, modify, control, or su sacede the same; and in all elections to mler such provisional governments all be entitled to vote, and noneother, who vote under the provisions of the fifth sact; and no person shall be eligible to disqualified from holding office under of the third article of said constituthe provis 00 tional am n

subscription or advertising; job work to be paid for on delivery.

All persons ordering advertisements are held responsifor the same. MENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL. ng is a copy of the bill as it finally

> mentary to an act entitled "An act to the more efficient government of the rebel sed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate res-Be it en cal by the Senate and House of Represent Inited States of America in Congress as

before the 1st day of September, 1867. one years fage and upwards, residentin each confi ty or parisu in the State or States included in his listrict, watch registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by scribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, do solemrly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of that I have resided in said State for ---months n st preceding this day, and now reside in ____, or the parish of _____, insaid State, (as Le case may be) that I am twenty-one participates in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congres. of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or is an executive or judicial officer of any State, to upport the Constitution of the United States, and the enemi's thereof; that I will faithfully support the Consitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourageothers so o do, so help me God;" which oath or af-

SEC. 2. And be it fuelber enacted. That after the impletic i of the registration hereby provided for in any St te, at such time and places therein as the ommanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at east thirty days' public noticeshall be giv-en, an election shall be held of delegates to a conention for the purpose of establishing a constitu ion and civil government for such State loyal to the nion; said convention in each State, except Virinia, to consist of the same number of members a he most sumerous branch of the State Legislature of such Sate in 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each reprecontation in the ratio of yoters registered as aforeaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members represented the territory now constituting Virinia in the most numerous branch of the Legisla ture of sa 1 State in the year 1860, to be apportioned

tion the registered voters of each State shall vote a convention to form a constitution nder this act. Those voting in favor of tion shall have written or printed on which they vote for delegates as afore-"For a ('onvention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed o such ballots the words "Against a Con-The persons cappointed to superintend said electron and make return of the votes given ein provided, shall count and makereoles given for and against a convention anding general to whom the same shall furned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question hall be f ra convention, then such convention shall einafter provided; but if a majority of all be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act; Provided. That such a execution shall not be held unless a ma-orlty of the such registered voters shall have voted

n the question of holding such convention. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commending general of each district shall appoint such boards of registration as may be necessary, conisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a pluraliv of the votes cast at said election; and upon reeiving aid returns he shall open the same, ascertain the versons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a mafor a convention the commanding general, within another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such xty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegate to assemble in convention, at the time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said onventim, when organized, shall proceed to frame constitution and civil government according to the provision of this act and the act to which it is supplement and when the same shall have been so trirt commanders, shall be required to take and subramed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convent on for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election conhe officers or persons appointed or to be

shall be made to the commanding general of the dis-And be it further engeted. That if, according to s id returns, the constitution shall be ratified perfectly carried out. by a majority of the votes of the registered electors ualified as herein specified, cast at said election, (at alf of all the registered voters voting upon the que tion of such ratification,) the president of the concention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly is tified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then a session, then immediately upon its next assemi ing, and if it shall moreover appear to Congress t at the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportur y to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the iffmence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be sati led that such constitution meets the approv-al of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions ot to waich this is supplementary, and the

id convention; and the return thereof

other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congres, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be adm thed therefrom as therein provided. SEC. i. And be it further enacted, That all elecot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said election shall, ering upon the discharge of their duties,

ses incurred by the several commanding generals, or Dutch languages, is word for word as folby virtue of any orders issued or appointments made lows :by then, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid

out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC 8. And be it further enacted. This the confor each State shall prescribe the fees, sala ry, ar compensation to be paid to all delegates and other filters and agents herein authorized, or necessar) to carry into effect the purposes of this act not lat do otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the

property in such States as may be necessary to pay SEC. 9. And be it further enacted. That the wore article in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean section ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY RECON-

STRUCTION BILL

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act cent:

sippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments; and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military

commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and 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 er any such provisional governments 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 my municipal or ohter division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death,

resignation or otherwise.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army 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. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of

the officers of the army already done in removing in said district persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their steads are hereby confirmed: Provided, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district ommander to exercise the functions of any civil ofice, may be removed either by the military officer the army. And it shall be the duty of such comnander to remove from office as aforesaid all perons 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 it is supplementary.

SEC. 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 twenty-three, 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 By the President: to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such such poard shall also have power to examine and such board shall also have power to examine the such is the tendency, and it requires a top of humiliation to the dress or hurl the look and ministered by any member of 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 refusal by the board to register in applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or yet made by the President toward absolute memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from the list: Procided, That no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of egistration by reason of race or color. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the true ntent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no

person who has been a member of egislature of any State, or who has held any xecutive or judicial office in any State, whether he s taken an eath to support the Constitution of the United Staates or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or rection or rebellion against the United States, or givn aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled o 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 any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice. SEC. 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 command-er of any district, be extended to the first of October, eighteen hundred and stxty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall

public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of arch person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall, also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possesses 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. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted. That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to au-

be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to

any election under said act, and upon reasonable

therize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint SEC. 9. And be it further enacted. 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 municip al authority, or by detail or appointment of the dis-

cribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. SEC. 10. And be it further enacted. That no commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, fore provided, and to be held after the expiration of shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is end that all the intents thereof may be fully and SCHUYLER COLFAX. Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate pro tempore. OFFICIAL.

TREATIES.

A PROCLAMATIOM

WHEREAS a convention between the United provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States shall during the operation of said act. States of America and the Empire of Japan, for the reduction of import duties, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which Convention being in the English, Japanese, and

free of duty:

Sheet lead, solder, matting, ratan, oil for painting, indigo, gypsum, firing pans, and

March next, corresponding to the first day of made a worse President than the former. the second month of the fourth Japaness year Andrew Johnson has a will of the strongest of Bunkin Ne.

seals, at the city of Yedo, the twenty-eigth day by a wise judgment, becomes a positive curse sition as a nation. of January of the year of our Lord one thou- under existing circumstances. person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the amy, or by some competent officer or soldier of the appointment of some other person, to perform the appointment of some other person to perform the appointment of some other person to person the appear to p

> SEAL. And whereas the said Convention has been

duly ratified on both parts: Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be obserin command of the district, or by the General of ved and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

War.

This high-handed outrage naturally excites icle. a great deal of comment, as the boldest step power. Animated by a spirit of lawlessness, which is sharpened by his malignant hatred of the loyal statesmen of the Forth, he evidangerous character, whose habits and action should warn the America people never again to trust a drunkard with the exercise of high

drunk at a tavern near by, and he was drunk on alty is at a discount, or that it at best like vir- second disastrous defeat at the same place. the street as a representative man of the estue, "its own reward." All through the South, again before the battle of Murfresborn, and consequently narrow-minded. His lack of education was a misfortune over which he had cial ostracism, local oppression, governmental some grave disaster, and one can hardy conlearn how to read he appears to have directed might prove their devotion to the Union. agency or not, it is certainly one of the most his attenton entirely to the method of aggrandizing power. His last of power is insatiable, and his threats of a dictatership, when "swing- all the offices; in doing which, it will advance in heaven and earth than we have decame the outcroppings of a class of thoughts that the place of over powered but still conspirthat he had familiarized his mind with the generals as wish to carry out the Reconstruction measures in letter and in spirit, we quote "Grand Army of the Republic," and the

have long mastered him. In saying that he ing traitors. might have made himself dictator he showed For the benefit of such of our commanding suggests that such familiarity would only have the following paragraph from the fourth sec- "Union League of America," thus briely sums grown out of the wish to achieve it. A true tion of the act last passed over the President's up the work to be done by the people of the patriot would have discountenanced such a veto on the 20th ultimo: thought in a moment, as treasonable to the And it shall be the duty of such commander blessings of the Union: country and insulting to the nation, but An- to remove from office as aforesaid, all persons drew Johnson repeated it, so that the public who are disloyal to the Government of the mind might become familiarized with the United States, or who use their official influsupplementary shall be construed liberally, to the idea. His cringing and degraded Secretary of ence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, State reiterated the same idea, and asked the or obstruct the due and proper administra-

for President or king." The President is essentially a demagogue, who has learned the use of a few catch-penny phrases, so often repeated by him that a man with tolerable memory might at a moment's The pitiful attempt made upon the part of a notice recite a sample speech of his. These limited class of effete pro-slavery adherents to

pulous ambition; but the ambition is not that plausibility, will soon lose all their power of a patriot nor a statesman; it is merely an interest and the snadow of merit or which have been dethroned by the war for the plausibility, will soon lose all their power of preservation of liberty and the maintenance of insure, in nine cases out of ten, a corp of cloter might seem inconsistent with his unscru- sumptions, without the shadow of merit or inordinate love of power. He loves power as the insolent spirit of tyranny which has so long the Union the miser loves gold, for its own sake, and he been exercised over the freedom of thought of an irresponsible ruler by divine right. Ne- Thousands of good and well-disposed men the United States or subject to the jur sdiction to was not more devilish in his demoniacal or have heretofore regarded it almost as a matter thereof, shall be citizens, and that their Johnson is in meting out the full measure of miserable spirit of intolerance. The simple other authority.

outraged.

tempts to conciliate, but which will not for- ror for them, and hence they embrace Repub-ARTICLE III. The citizens of the United give him for being a mean white. This licanism with an earnestness that is gratifying

goods are intended for their own use or not, character. His whole strength has always ARTICLE IV. This Convention having been been in opposition, and he gratifies his hates agreed upon a year ago, and its signature de-layed through unavoidable sircumstances, it is show his power, his disregard of the people's hereby agreed that the same shall go into ef-fect at Kanagawa on the 8th of Febuary next, same time by crushing all he can. The spirit ern reconstruction. They earnestly d corresponding to the first day of the first month of the rebellion is more embodied in Andrew of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkin Ne; and Johnson to-day than in Jefferson Davis, and States at the earliest moment it is por at Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 9th day of it is impossible that the latter could have accomplish such an event consistent

f Bunkin Ne.

| kind, which keeps him consistent to a purpose on patriotic considerations. The solution in quadruplicate, each copy being without regard to consistency of action. He of love for the Union so deeply plante. written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch is mulish in his stubbornness, and has not Northern heart still predominates. T languages, all the versions having the same room enough in his head for any other man's lion having been put down, and the meaning, but the Dutch version shall be conthoughts to leave him open to conviction.—
Hence, when once started on the wrong track it is impossible to guide him, and that strength ment of such a spirit of free and unrespond to the stable of ipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and of will which is of great service when governed intercourse as will harmonize with our

independence of the United States the eighty-lessness, his ingranted, his reconcert, his want of self-eighth, corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the third year of Bunkin Ye of the Japanese era.

Ye of the Japanese era.

ROBLEH. PRUYN. lessness, his ingranted, his reconcert, his want of self-mercial grounds.

There is abundant evidence going that thousands of capitalists at the Normalist and the self-concert, his disregard of public opinion, and his mulishness of temper, you add brandy, which is the orthodox White House drink, patiently waiting for a favorable opposite. which only makes his thick skin paler, while it blossoms into Bardolphian noses on others, you have the compound that for more than order permanently restored so that security are not doing justice to them unless they

and threatened it, but yet it allows him to remain in the Executive chair to prostitute the States to get back to her position in the Inion, boy who is placed in a store or office usually

Lord one thousand eight hundred have produced a bloody revolution; but the [L. s.] and sixty-six, and of the Independ-people, expecting to be rid of him by impeachmonster from his seat- Washington Chron- Newbern Republican.

From the Washington Chronicle. Removal of Rebels from Office.

dently intends to undo all the work that has commanding generals in the rebellious States Lincoln, which on several occasions and ocbeen done by Congress toward Reconstruction to remove all disloyal persons from office in curred to him before great national ca during the past two years. He is not only the their respective districts, as well as those who This dream he had the night before in assas- ties. No person with a thimblefull of brains executive of the civil, but commander in-chief obstruct, hinder, delay, or prevent the due and sination, and the next day he mentioned the will say anything of the kind, and those silly of the military power of the country. Satis- proper administration of the law, we should fact to General Grant, among others, laying fied that a mind constituted as is that of An- like to see the work of regeneration down that he feared some great evil, and e pressdrew Johnson will recognize no authority but South commenced in good earnest. The meas- ing a stong desire to hear from Sherman, who his own, and no law intended to guard against ures adopted by Congress disavow the legality was then in North Corolina, and who the despotic exercise of the Presidential office, of the governments set up by the President, was the only one not in telegraphic communications. uch omce at the commencement of the rependent, of the country but in his imade held it before, and afterwards engaged in insur- we see no safety for the country but in his imade held it before, and afterwards engaged in insur- we see no safety for the country but in his image. peachment. Unfortunately for the country prevent an absolute hiatus until the personnel did not relate the dream itself; but Mr. Linthis just constitutional remedy has not been of the government can be changed by new ap- coln related it before his death, and like everyapplied, and we are subjected to the absolute pointments. The present officials of the pro- thing in any way connected with that sad domination of a madman. The Accidental visional State governments are almost univer- tragedy, it cannot fail to have a mos path-President who has reached his present place sally of the rebellious class, and should be su- etic interest. He seemed to be at sea in a through a bloody assassination is a curious and perceded. They are not appointees of the vessel, that was swept along by an irre istible

political functions. He is stoutly built, with the way of Reconstruction. Their very prestoward the vertex, until leeking down into strong animal passions, but is secretive in the ence in office gives them power, and influences the black abyss, amid the deafening oar of indulgence of them. One of his secretaries in the surrounding community. The masses of the waves, and with the sensation of inking Nashville, being inebriated on the street, and the people who knew these office-holders as down, down, down, down an unfathomable deoth, the nounced, as a good joke, that the government civil or military officers under the Confederate terrified dreamer awoke. The same errible of Tennessee was drunk; the Governor was government, finding them still the recipients of deam Mr. Lincoln had four times; first before drunk locked up in his room, the clerk was honors and profits, naturally conclude that loy- the first battle of Bull Run, again before the there are earnest loyalists who have suffered finally, as above mentioned, on the night before The President is fearfully ignorant, and inconceivable hardships out of devotion to his own assasination. Mr. Lincoln had at last no control, as it resulted from his extremely despotism, loss of business, and in many in-sider his so regarding it a mere superstition humble condition of life; but when be did stances have endured banishment that they Whether we attribute it to some supernatural ing around the circle" last summer, were but its own interests by securing devoted allies in of in our philosophy."- Wash. Chronide.

people "whether they would have Johnson tion of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Taunts and Sneering.

phrases protest his devotion to the Constitu- use the weapons of sneering and scoffing, in tion, notwithstanding he held all through the order to blot out of social standing or exis- Representatives. war that men who prated about the Constitutence any one of their former Southern friends tion were to be "spotted" as traitors. He who happens to have the manhood and inde-nious whole, and constitute the chart ly which Convention between the United States and professes devotion to the country, and reiter- pendence to openly avow himself in favor of the Empire of Japan; Concluded at Yedo ates other vague generalities which mean no- the Republican cause, is reacting with deci- the haven of perpetual Union, on the basis of January 28, 1864; Proclaimed April 9, thing, especially as interpreted by his acts. | ded effect. There is searcely a plank left equal justice to all. laws of the land nor public opinion. This later the such silly airs. Hollow and contemptible aster might seem inconsistent with his unscru-sumptions, without the shadow of merit or revels in its exercise with all the recklessness and opinion in many portions of the South.der to Seneca to put an end to himself than of stern necessity to yield and bend to this any other man who has endeared himself to ful sneers of old friends and associates, has rebellion having previously taken an oath to tant articles. A good way to preserve these is the people by devotion to the Union cause. caused a degree of moral cowardice truly la-support the Union, shall not participate in the the use of a scrap-book. He has no self-respect, although egregiously self-conceited. He thinks he knows more law itated and doubted, and at last abandoned the self-conceited. For the purpose of encouraging and facilita- and more about the character of the United pursuit of the most lofty and generous purpo- ability by the representatives of the peoted States in Japan; and after due deliberation, his excellency Robert H. Pruyn, minister resident of the United States in Japan, and this excellency Sibeta Sadatare. The states in Japan, and this excellency Sibeta Sadatare. The states in Japan, and the specific property of the states in Japan, and the specific property of the states in Japan, and the specific property of the second property of the second property of the states in Japan, and the specific property of the second property of the specific property of th

ers from their respective governments, have sibility, and by the most absolute abasement. when principles, measures, policies, and men His condition on inauguration day shocked will be judged and respected according to ARTICLE I. The following articles, used in the country, but he was incapable of appreciatheir intrinsic merit and personal worth .the preparation and packing of teas, shall be ting the sense of propriety he had so terribly Thousands of true and meritorious. Southern men are determined to be swayed no longer He is wholly regardless of truth-so much by these baseless assumptions of social superiso, in fact, that correspondents never feel more ority. As they comprehend the real situation sure of a prospective act than when they have they willingly and resolutely array themselves their laws. provide for the more emicient government of the reduced duty of five per species, and like all ingrates is never so well we confidently look for constant accessions to he is most indebted. Per contra, like a mean ling and influential classes of the South. The Congress, and known as article fourteen; and known as article and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: Proceided. That no parameters are in second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of this act shall sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the being the second of March, one thought a soul that is going to the second of the second

Sentiment of the North The great mass of the people of the Nort ern reconstruction. They earnestly defull restoration of the ten unrecon plan provided by Congress.

This desire, in the first place, is for

As a secondary consideration, but of greatest moments to us all, the Norther es want early restoration on financial

two years has led a great nation, triumphant over its foes, from the heights of glory down the hill of humiliation into the very gulf of degradation. He has abased it before its own whipped traitors, and made the conqueror bow his neck in shame before the conqueror bow his neck in s

Mr. Lincoln's Dream.

In the course of Judge Pierpont: argument yesterday afternoon he alluded with Inasmuch as it was made the duty of the most impressive effect, to a dream of Mr.

The Work to be Done.

South in order to restore themselvs to the

This is the great question of the time. Its successful accomplishment is the tri mph of civil liberty on this continent, and the rindication of popular government for man. Its defeat will re-affirm the history of Republics in the Old World, and renew to the monarchists of Europe their lease of power for a century.

On another page will be found the reconstruction measures complete, as die ated by a loyal, liberty-loving constituency, and framed and enacted by their faithful and pure

These measures combined form i harmo

These measures are the substitute, which

1. That all persons born or naturalized in

struction of their local governments, and in encouraged you many a time, when almost ready the selection of men to frame and administer, to dispair under the pressure of life's cares and

Learn a Trade.

Why is it that the proportion of young men-who turn out badly is so much larger than it used to be? Every moralist, and, in fact, every close observer, knows that the proportion of shiftless, good-for-nothing young men has largely increased within the last few years, particularly in the large towns and cities; but those who discuss the subject seem to be at a loss for the true explanation. In our judgment the question is one of very easy solution. We attribute it to a spirit of false pride which induces parents to put their boys in stores and offices rather than apprentice them to dup- good trades. Merchants, Bankers, Insurance men and others of this class are overrun with applications from parents who want situations for their boys; but manufacturers find it impossible to get apprentices. -It was not so in former times. Fifty years ago much later, blish- in fact-parents generally regarded a trade ricted as something essentail in the preparation of he po- their boys for the battle of life. Even men whose circumstances did not - require them to do manual labor made it a point to have their mass- boys learn trades, in order to give them praccom- tical ideas about business, to make them industrious, and also to furnish them something prove to fall back upon in case of adversity. How that thousands of capitalists at the Nor hare is it now? Mechanics and laboring men, patiently waiting for a favorable opportunity even, have too generally imbibed the idea

main in the Executive chair to prostitute the great powers conferred upon the Chief Officer for public good to the destruction of the country. In any other land he would long since the long of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

President:

WILLIAM H. Seward, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Milliam H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Milliam H. Seward, Secretary of State. ing, to resist the temptation.

The boy who is put to a trade, on the other hand, gives vanity but little chance to get hold of him. He acquires practical ideas about business; his habits are moulded by frugality and economy, and he lays the foundation of a good useful and industrious citizen. The idea that manuel labor is not "respectable," is one amities. of the absurdest things in this age of absurdicreatures whe do say so are generally the degenerate scions of hard-working mechanics .-Every boy, whether rich or poor, high or low, ought to learn a trade-not that he should always work at it, but that he may have as reserve capital, together with its influence in forming his character

PICKLING SEED WHEAT .- A correspondent f the Canada Farmer, writing on the subject of wheat growing, offers the following :- "An mportant operation in the process of wheat sowing is too often neglected-I allude to the pickling of the seed. First, it points out to us he bad grains, which may thus be removed, educing the percentage of lost seed; and seondly, it strikes at the root of smut and other ungi; for it is these very imperfectly formed rains that are chiefly attacked by such paraites. Now smut is found in the imperfect grains, and in such small quantities (as botanists tell us,) that it is absorbed in the root of the young plant, bursting out a short time after the earing, throws upon it fungi, in the dark rusty form with which we are but too familiar. If we simply steep our wheat in water, the light grains which, though too heavy to be blown out by the fanning mill, are imperfect, will rise to the surface and nay be removed. If to this water we add ime, we shall kill all traces of smut, &c., &c., which may have clung to the otherwise sound seed by contagion with the infected grain. But let us remember, above all, that the most certain prescription for the securing of good crops, is a change of seed ; get your seed from a different variety of soil."

CLOVER ON LIGHT SOILS .- A correspondent in the Hammonton Culturist communicates

the following on this subject : "There is a general impression that slight oils will not produce clover. Admitting that they are not as well adapted to this grass as heavier soils, it is far from being the fact that they will not produce it at all, or that good crops of clover cannot be grown upon them. Let me refer to the crops of And. K. Hay, Esq. at Winslow, whose lands are naturally light, but who, by a judicious system of manuring and cultivation, has succeeded in bringing them to a condition of fertility which not only yields him remunerative crops, but among them those which, heretofore, it has been considered impossible to grow profitable on light soils, such as wheat, rye, corn, and more particularly clover. Now, clover, of all others, is a crop which farmers on light soils should cultivate. It has a large tap root, derives a greater portion of its substance from the atmosphere, and as light soils are naturally deficient in vegetable matter, the large amount of tap root furnishes this most desirable materi-

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK. Every one who takes a newspaper which he in the least 2. That these who made and conducted the which contains some interesting and impor-

One who has never been accustomed thus to reserve short articles can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant familiar pages. Here a choice ter resident of the United States in Japan, charge of self-conceit. His want of self-resand his excellency Sibata Sadataro, governter resident of the United States in Japan, charge of self-conceit. His want of self-restions incurred in the assault upon the Union, it not been for your scrap-book. There is a
tions incurred in the assault upon the Union, or claims for the loss of slaves and that obligation or claims for the loss of slaves and that obligation or claims for the loss of slaves and that obligation or claims for the loss of slaves and the contract of the Union, it not been for your scrap-book. There is a
tions incurred in the assault upon the union, witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh 4. That all male citizens of the United Next is a valuable recipe you had almost for-States above twenty-one years of age, not dis- gotten, and which you found just in time to qualified by participation in efforts to destroy save much perplexity. There is a sweet little the nation, shall have equal voice in the recon- story, the memory of which has cheered and trials. Indeed, you can hardly take up a sin-This the whole case. And the foregoing gle paper without re-perusing. Just glance by the hostility of the rebel leaders, and the thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the end of the year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

PRINTERS know what this line is for,