### THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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### BY B. F. MEYERS, the tollowing terms, to wit:

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as a criminal offence.

Of The courts have decided that persons are ac countable for the subscription price of newspa-pers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them. or not.

#### Select Poetry.

SCHOOLS OF THE OLDEN TIME. The schools—the schools of other days!
Those were the schools for me, I learned my A, B, C.

When, with my dinner in my hat, I trudged away to school, Nor dared I stop, as boys do now, Fer school ma'am had a RULE.

And if a traveler we met. We threw no sticks nor stones, To fright the horses as they passed, Or break good people's bones.

We bent our heads full low, For ne'er the school ma'am failed to ask, "Boys, did you make a bow?"

And all the little girls with us Would courtesy full low, And hide their ankles 'neath their gown-Girls don't have ankles now

We stole no fruit, nor tangled grass, We played no noisy games, And when we spoke to older folks, Put HANDLES ON THEIR NAMES

And when the hour of school had come, Of bell we had no need, The school ma'am's rap upon the glass, Each one would quickly heed.

That school ma'am! Heaven bless her name When shall we meet her like! She always wore a green calash,

She never sported pantaletts— No silks on her did rustle— Her dress hung graceful all around-She never wore a BUSTLE

With modest mien and loving heart Her daily task was done, As true as needle to the pole, The next one was begu

The days were all alike to her. The evenings just the same, And neither brought a change to us, Till Saturday forenoon came

And then we had a "spelling match," And learned the sound of A, The months and weeks that made the year,

The hours that made the day. And on that day we saw her smile, No other time smiled she; 'Twas then she told us learnedly

When next "leap year" would be. Alas! kind soul! though leap year came

And went full many a time, In "single blessedness" she toiled, Till far beyond her prime. But now, indeed, her toils are o'er.

Her lessons are all said, Her rules weil learned—her words all spelled,

# The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

Teachers and friends of education are respect fully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

# RECITATION.

Having now finished our brief description of general methods, it may be proper to introduce, here, some remarks bearing equally on all kinds of recitation, and hence, general in their character.

It will be seen that our descriptions of methods suppose a uniformity of books, and a classified school. We are aware there will not be found in very many districts in this section of the state, and can only say that where they are not found method of any kind is impossible. The remedy is simple and effectual if Directors could only be induced to carry out the provisions of the school law, and insist at once on a uniformity of books. This done classification is possible—and the teacher alone is to blame if he does not introduce order and system. The teacher's first step, therefore, in such schools, should be to secure, as far as possible, the desired uniformity. We are of opinion this may usually be done if the teacher be earnest and discreet. The chances are at least worth a trial, and no teacher does his duty who does not make the attempt. Most directors and parents will be convinced of the policy and economy of a uniform series of books if the subject be fairly presented. But whether the teacher carries his point or not, he will have the conscious-



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which no other suitable opportunity occurs. THE ABOLITION SCHEMES OF NEGRO We will, however, call attention briefly to a

First: Cultivate accurate articulation. It is astonishing how very few people talk plain. Hardly one in fifty does. This may seem a strong assertion, but we speak from pretty careful observation, in the school-room and out of it; and if any are skeptical we simply ask them to observe for themselves All the world say gover ment for government, stan for stand, an or un for and, and we could name hundreds of words the beauty and force of which are thus generally marred to a greater or less extent by this one fault of vicious articulation: words so habitually mis-sounded that few people notice the error. It is no unusual thing, either, especially in towns and villages, for pupils to get the common but very ridicuous notion that a mineing, half-talk, halfwhine style of utterance is elegant and refined. They call butter butteh, never neveh, and practice a thousand other barbarisms equally absurd, originating for the most par with brainless habitues of "first circles," and finding a few brainless imitators among the masses. No mercy should be shown such outrages upon the purity of our language and upon common sense. Such pupils should at once be referred to the standard dictionaries, and made to understand

ty-the dialect of the would-be refined, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recitation is the most suitable chance the teacher has to break up these and other vicious habits of spaceh; and the work should begin with the child's very first lesson. De-lay only doubles the difficulty. Indeed, it seems next to an impossibility to correct faulty articulation when once the habit has become chronic. Some have defective organs of speech, some articulate badly from mere force of habit and association, and some, and a very large number, never gave the subject a thought, and really do not know the difference between bad articulation and good. The capabilities of the human voice men. There are pupils in nearly every school who do not, as it is termed, "speak loud enough." This is, really, seldom true. A very weak tone, if distinctly articulated, can be clearly understood in every part of a very large room—even a whisper can, as any good reader may satisfy himself by trying the experiment. The fault is not, therefore, so much in the quantity as in the quality of the voice; it is often the case that the layeret tone in the room make it.

that these are the only recognized authori-

fault to be effectual, must, of course, strike at the true cause. SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF MAY 30. Find the ages of A, B, and C, by knowing that C's age at A's birth was 5½ times B's; and now is equal to the sum of A's and B's; also, that if A were now 3 years younger, or B 4 years older, A's age would be equal to ¾ of B's.

years older, A's age would be equal to \(^3\) of B's.

\[^3\) of B's age now + 4 years equals A's age, which equals \(^3\) of B's age plus 3 years; then \(^4\), or B's age now, minus \(^3\) of B's age + 3 years equal \(^4\) of B's age minus 3 years, which equals the difference of their ages, which has always been the same; then \(^4\) of B's age now minus 3 years equals his age at A's birth, then \(^5\)\(^4\) times B's age equaled C's, which equals 5\(^1\)\(^1\) times \(^4\) of B's age now minus 3 years or \(^1\) of B's age minus 3 years or \(^1\) of B's age minus 3 years. age in order to get C's age now. \( \frac{1}{8} \) of \( \begin{align\*}{l} \) B's age minus \( \frac{3}{2} \) years (which equal C's age at \( \A's \) birth) plus \( \frac{3}{4} \) of B's age plus 3 years (which equals A's age) equal \( \frac{1}{8} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{3}{4} \) years, which is C's age now. But C's age equals A's and B's; since \( \frac{3}{4} \) of B's age plus 3 years equal A's we have \( \frac{3}{4} \) of B's age plus 3 years, plus \( \frac{4}{4} \), or B's age, which equal \( \frac{7}{4} \) of B's age plus 3 years, equal to C's age. We have already seen that \( \frac{1}{8} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{4} \) years equal C's, then \( \frac{1}{8} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{4} \) years equal C's, then \( \frac{1}{8} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{4} \) years equal \( \frac{1}{4} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{3} \) years equal \( \frac{1}{4} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{3} \) years equal \( \frac{1}{4} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{3} \) years equal \( \frac{1}{4} \) of B's age minus \( \frac{2}{3} \) years, or \( \frac{3}{4} \) of B's age equal C's, then  $\frac{17}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{37}{27}$  years equal  $\frac{7}{4}$  of B's age plus 3 years, or  $\frac{3}{8}$  of B's age plus 3 years, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  equals  $\frac{1}{2}$  years, and  $\frac{3}{8}$ , or his age, equals 44 years. A's age equals  $\frac{3}{4}$  of B's age plus 4 years, which could  $\frac{3}{4}$ or his age, equals 44 years. As age equals 3 of B's age plus 4 years, which equals 3 of 48 years, or 36 years, and C's age equals 44 years plus 36 years, or 80 years.

A grocer purchased 25 pounds of butter of

two women, 1 of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other; how many ds did each sell?

solution.

8 of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other, which, being increased again by the difference between the amounts, equals what he took of the first: that is, 1 of the number of pounds he took of one increased by twice the difference between the amounts ehis point or not, he will have the consciousness of having done his duty.

In recitation the teacher makes his most lasting impressions on the minds of his pupils. He there instills thoughts, and inculcates habits, that are to shape the future destiny of those under his charge. It should habits just forming, eradicate those already formed, and to cultivate those which adorn and ennoble the human character. It would be impossible to point out in detail all that the teacher should do in recitation; and for

EQUALITY EXPOSED.

What the Tax-payers are Paying for their Experiments.

\$100,000 per day expended on runaway and vagabond negroes.

Speech of Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Ill. in the House of Representatives, May 19, '62.

Mr Richardson-Mr Chairman, I desire this morning to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the House and the country. It is not my purpose to discuss questions pertaining to the army already in the field, which, judiciously officered and managed, is able to crush out the rebellion. I shall direct my attention, therefore, to the consideration of some of the many new questions which are continuof the many new questions which are continually arising during the progress of this terrible as I can. I shall make no statement that I

NEGRO EQUALITY DETERMINED UPON.

Mr Chairman, there is a manifest anxiety, an overweening desire, a persistent purpose, upon the part of prominent members of the dominant party in this Government, to place upon terms of equality and make participants with us in the rights of American citizenship an inferior race. The negro race, which is incapable of cither comprehending or maintaining any form of government—by whom liberty is interpreted as licentiousness—is sought to be exalted, even at the cost of the degradation of our own flesh

We all remember with what intense satisfaction a recent order of the chief clerks of the President, was received in certain quarters, because it declared that no fugitive slave should be retained in custody longer than thirty days, unless by special order of competent civil au-

thority.'
That I may do no injustice to the head of the
State Department and his unwarranted assumption of power, I quote the official paper itself;
"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1862. \
"Sir: The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this district with-

out waiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:

"As Marshal of the District of Columbia you will not receive into custody any persons." claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of compe-

tent civil authority.
"You will forthwith cause publication to be lowest tone in the room makes itself most distinctly understood. The remedy of the

bor, and now in your custody.
"This order has no relation to any arrests

made by military authority.
"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

While Mr. Seward was issuing this order for a general jail delivery of the negroes, he was also sending, under a usurpation of power, and in violation of the laws and the Constitution, hundreds of white men and women to fill the prisons in the District and throughout the loyal States. Against many of these white women thus incarcerated by this despotic Section of State, no charge has ever been made; where the party and the Administration that thus seeks the elevation of the negro, even at the cost of ruin to their own race? B's age now minus 3 years; or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{2}$  years, which equal C's age at A's birth. C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{2}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{2}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of B's age minus  $\frac{3}{8}$  years (which equal C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now. personal liberty-either in this District or anypersonal liberty—either in this District or any-where else—and there are dozens of Republi-cans members upon this floor striving to obtain the attention of the House while they may of-fer resolutions inquiring by what law, by whom, when and where these objects of their undivi-ded affections may have been arrested. But never yet has any of these philanthropic gen-tlemen made inquiry for the law or authority under which white American citizens have been kidnapped by the State Department, dragged from their homes, and left to pine, and die perchance, in some of the many bastiles which this Administration has established.

this Administration has established.

It is well known, sir, that if any white citizen, perhaps a father or a brother, desires to visit a relative or acquaintance in the military service of this Government, that he is obliged to secure a "pass" from some competent authority, and to obtain this he is required upon thority, and to obtain this he is required upon his honor to declare his loyalty and fidelity to the Government. But the agro goes and comes within the line of our army, whether his destination be toward or from the enemy, the color of black men is his passport, and is received as equivalent to the pledge of honor and loyalty upon the part of a white person.

RUNAWAY NEGROES RNCEIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE

In this District you have abolished slavery

are thus supporting in indolence hundreds upon hundreds of black men. How many and at what cost I am unable to state, because when a resolution, asking for this information, was introduced by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox.) it was immediately tabled by Ohno, (Mr. Cox.) it was immediately tabled by the Republican majority upon the other side of this House. Those gentlemen dare not let this information go to the country; they shrink from the exposure which a truthful reply to such in-quiry would make. The resolution of Mr. Cox also asked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the army, and at what wages; but this was equally objectionable for it would but this was equally objectionable, for it would have illustrated the fact that negroes by the hundred are receiving better pay as drivers than our own white sons and brothers are for periling their lives as soldiers in the defence of the

Union and the Constitution.

Having been thus deprived of obtaining official information upon this question, I am ohave not received from respectable and respon-sible parties, and none which I do not conceive rather under than over the true estimate

The Government is to-day issuing rations to about two thousand negroes in this District alone, that cost over twenty cents per ration—\$400 perday, in violation of the law, is being paid for this purpose. The Government is hiring in the District several hundred negroes, some as teamsters and some for other purposes to the exclusion of white laborers, thousands of hom, together with their wives and children. in our large cities, are suffering for the want of employment. I speak advisedly when I say that the Republican party are already paying, of tax gathered money, in this District alone, over three hundred thousand dollars per annum to buy, clothe, feed and exalt the African race. for the negro you expend more in a single year in the District of Columbia than you appropriate for the Government and protection appropriate for the Government and protection of all the people in all the organized Territories of the United States. The negro is made superior, in our legislation, to the pioneer white men that settle the great West, and, amid hard-ships and dangers, lay the foundations of new commonwealths—the hardiest and noblest men of our common country.

So the people are taxed yearly more for the benefit of the black race in this District alone than it costs to maintain the burdens of State government in either Iowa, Michigan, Minnemont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY EX PENDED ON LAZY NEGROES.

But it is not in this District alone that you require the people to pay tribute to the idol of your affections. Wherever you find our army, with one or two honorable exceptions, you will find that hundreds of rations are being issued daily to unemployed negroes who rendezvous made of this order, and at the expiration of ten in and about the camps; wherever the army i days therefrom you will apply the same to all they are being employed in various capacitic persons so claimed to be held to service or la- at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of wherever the army is at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of of white labor, that now languishes in irksome or white tabor, that now tanguishes in irksome idleness throughout our country. I state, therefore, and I think truthfully, that the Government is already paying \$100,000 per day for the support and employment of negroes—paying it, too, out of money raised through the toil, deprivations and taxation of our kith and

ing made him your equal as a civilian, you now seek to place him on the same level with American sailors and soldiers. First came the order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, as follows:

"Sir:—The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast of the United States renders it imperative that every precau-tion should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condi tion of their crews. The large number of persons known as 'contrabards' flocking to the protection of the United States flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of ship, especially for boats crews, acclimated bor. The flag officers are required to obtain labor. the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at eight, nine or ten dollars per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of persons employed on each vessel under your command. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES."

Under the plea of the approach of the sick-y season, Mr. Welles issued this order; under the same plea the negro may be called into any service in the South, through the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our

sion to power of the Republican party, the ne gro is made, as far as possible, the equal of the white man as a ci vilian, a sailor and a soldier. Nay, more than this, the Constitution is violated that white men may be bereft of guaranteed rights. White men are stripped of the armor of American citizenship in order that the negro may be clothed therein. All this has been done against the earnest protest of all conservative men. And appropriations and a-mendments to bills appropriating money for the suppression of the rebellion, which provided that no moneys should be diverted either to the freeing, the support or the enlistment of nehave been invariably voted down by the

groes, have been invariably voted down by the Republican party in the House.

Worse than this even, Gen. Hunter, in his zeal for the negro, withdraws the protection of his army from the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, in order to protect his great negro boarding house and African military academy at the mouth of the Savannah river. This is undoubtedly in harmony with this brilliant discovery that African slavery and martial law are inery that African slavery and martial law are in compatible. Common minds have heretofore considered martial law and slavery, either for whites or blacks, among the most concordant institutions upon earth. This proclamatory commander, who vies in profundity with the immortal Gen. Phelps, undoubtedly considers martial law the very casket jewel of American

berty. My mind, Mr. Chairman, revolts at the ide of degrading the citizen soldiery of my country to the level of the negro. Sir the American volunteer has always been our reliance in peace and our vindication in war. I am opposed, and you will find the volunteer army of the Union opposed, to the equalization in the ranks of citas and slaves.

WE MUST RECEIVE NEGRO DIPLOMATISTS. WE MUST RECEIVE NEORS DIPLOMATISTS.

Having made such efforts for the negroes of the United States, it would seem that your zeal in their behalf would lag and languish. But, no; you now go wandering among the islands of the sea, and over the continents of the globe, in pursuit of negro principalities and republics which you may recognize among the powers of the earth. Hayti and Liberia furnish further matter for your infatuation to fatten upon, and you at once proceed to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and these be-nighted and half-made parodies upon human

At an annual expense of thousands of dolfrom them, and send United States Ministers to them; indeed are you the champions of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety

This Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and all that I have reviewed you have done, and more you would do if you could, for done, and more you would do if you count the negro. What have you accomplished for the white man? Have you provided for the payment of pensions to the soldiers who have been disabled white fighting the battles of your count try? Have you appropriated money to relieve the wants and necessities of the widows and orphans of white men who have perished upon the battle-fields defending the Constitution and the flag of our country? Ah, no! your time has been too much engrossed with the negro to think of these things. You have not appropriated one dollar for these purposes—purposes which should enlist the ability and the sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect; if this Republi-

a single effort in behalf of the maimed soldiers, a single effort in behalf of the maimed soldiers, a single appropriation for the support of the orphans and widows of slain soldiers, I hope some gentleman on the other side of the House will correct me. There is no response, and I am reassured in the correctness of my assertion by your silence. The alleviation of sufferings of white men or the protection of their rights is not in your line of philanthrophy. Like your illustrious prototypes, Mrs. Jellaby, of the Bori-bo-la-ga mission, or the Rev "Aminidab Sleek," in the play of The Serious Family to the political branch of which you Abolitionists will soon belong your sympathies are never active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

Reference The alleviation of sufferings of the United States \$\$50,00, the final installment of Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of July last, the whole amount paid being nearly two millions. This promptness saves the 15 per cent, authorized to be deducted.

The Enemies of the Government.—The Louisville Journal says "whoever, at this juncture, contributes either to indentify apparently the Union men of the South with the abolitionists reassured in the correctness of my assertion by REASONS AGAINST EQUALIZING THE RACES.

Mr Chairman, I am opposed to all these sickschemes for equalizing the races. God made the white man superior to the black, and no legislation will undo or change the decrees of Heaven. They are unalterable as the laws of nature, eternal as Divinity itself, and to legislate against them leads us to infidelity and ruin .-Since creation dawned the white race has improved and advanced in the scale of being, but as the negro was then, so he is now. "But," say the Abolitionists, "the African has been blest with Acoutionisis, "the African has been blest with f no opportunity for improvement." Who gave the white man an opportunity for improvement? God in his infinite justice, placed the two races upon the earth at the beginning of time to work out their respective destinies. History has faith-fully recorded their achievements. To that impartial tribunal Leonidadthy, and for the impartial tribunal I confidently appeal for the verification of the white man's superiority. As God made them so have they remained, and, unlike the Abolition equalizationists, I find no fault and utter no complaint against the wisdon and justice of our Creator.

But the evils of the attempted equalization o But the evils of the attempted equalization of the races is illustrated by the history of Mexico. That country was settled by the intelligent Span-iard, a race not inferior to our own ancesters. They developed the resources of the country by building roads, highways and canals. All along their line of march the church and the schoolservice in the South, through the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our army and navy, was not thought of by any Republican official until recently.

Having made this progressive step in our navy (as my colleague from the Bureau District [Mr. Lovejoy] would call it,) it remains to be emulated in our army—Not long does it await an imitator, Gen. D. M. Hunter, commanding in the military department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, issues an order to enrol companies, regiments and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

Thus, in less than two years after the accessiblack or the Indian. This system of equalization of the properties of the united states.

Rates of Advertising One Square, three weeks or less. . . . . . One Square, each additional insertion less Three squares 4 00 7 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 15 00 12 00 15 00 12 00 15 00 12 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

tion has failed to elevate the inferior, but has always degraded the superior race. On the oth-hand, where ever the purity of the white race

hand, where ever the purity of the white race has been preserved, its superiority has continued and its developement, both mental and physical, progressed. Neither soil nor climate, upon this continent or elsewhere, has ever lowered the standard of the governing race.

For three-quarters of a century the United States have led the van in all that is great or useful in inventions. We have made an errand boy of the lightning; we have applied steam as a propelling power. In a single year we have demonstrated the frailty of "England's wooden walls," by the construction of our iron clad ships of war, and, at the same time, by the same thought, dissippated all previously entertained opinions of sea coast and harbor fortifications. Sir I am satisfied with the history of the races as they are, as they were created, and as our as they are, as they were created, and as our forefathers legislated for them. I claim no orforefathers legislated for tnem. I claim no or-iginality for the thoughts; they have been en-tertained by some of the ablest statesmen, not only of our country, but of England; among them Mr. Canning, who, when the British Par-liment was considering schemes kindred to those now occupying the attention of the Republican

party in this country, said:

"In dealing with the negro, sir, we must re member that we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, but in the infancy of his uninstructed reason, would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance, the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the corporal capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but, being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only crea-ted a more than moral power of doing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

One of their great statesmen of to-day, Lord John Russell, whenever he alludes to the black in America, and to a change of its status, talks only of a very gradual emancipation, because he knows that sudden and unconditional emancipation would be destruction to both the negro and the white man. British statesmen opposed immediate emancipation upon the ground of expediency alone. American statesmen should oppose it, not only upon that ground, but also upon the ground that the Constitution gives no power to interfere with the domestic institutions neace or war. ce or war.

Peace or war.

But to reach the goal of their hopes, the Abolitionists of this country are willing to override expediency, the law and the Constitution—to destroy the Government itself, in order to emancipate at once all the slaves of the South.

Bullets for Rebels—Bullots for Abolitionists.

Sir, I will not digress; but return to the constitution of the selemn responsibilities that are

Sir, I will not digress; but return to the consideration of the solemn responsibilities that are resting upon us. Our country is menaced by Secessionists, nullifiers of the laws and the Constitution, upon the other. Sir, I propose bullets for the former, ballots for the latter.—These two classes disposed of, and there will be a return to prosperity, the peace and happiness of the earlier days of the Republic. Sir, these armies were raised to execute the laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution in all the States. They are, sir, to suppress and maintain the authority of the constitution, if they are, sir, to suppress armed violators of that instrument. And, sir, it remains for the people at the ballot box to suppress these Northern violators of the Constitution, if they would preserve the rights and iberties of Ameri can citizens.

Pennsylvania's Quota of the Direct Tax. PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The State Treasurer paid this morning to the assistant treasurer of the United States \$350,00, the final install-

Louisville Journal says "whoever, at this functure, contributes either to indentify apparently the Union men of the South with the abolitionists of the North, or in any other mode to encour-age the latter in their treasonable schemes, is in effect if not otherwise a mortal enemy of the government. In the one case, he pelps to disable the Southern friends of the government; and, in the other, he helps to strengthen the Northern enemies of the government."

An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare in nine cases out of ter by owing a bill for a newspaper. e cases out of ten is produc

"Bippy," said a lady, 'I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this m In a few minutes Biddy returned, with the in-formation that Mrs. Jones was just seventy two years, seven months and two days old.

PHONETIC.-A young man, on being asked by his sweetheart what phonography was, took out his pencil and wrote the following, telling her that was phonography: "URABUT, LN!" (you are a beauty, Ellen!)

There is no moral philosophy that will teach us anything better than Christ taught. There is no conception of purity, that is more transcendent and beautiful than that which was involved in the life of the Savior. There is no idea of disinterested benevolence to be compar-ed with that which is portrayed by the New

Testament.

The Worst Twist of All.—Sam, what is de worst twist you ever heard of?

Well, I can't say.

Well, I'll tell you; de worst twist I ever heard of was a twister of twists once untwisted a twist; and the twist that he twisted was a thrice twisted twist; now, in twisting this twist, if one twist should untwist, the twist that was twisted would untwist the twist, and the twist that was untwisted would be an untwisted twist.