

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865

The Sanctity of the Sabbath.

Quite an animated discussion took place recently, in the Senate of this State, upon the subject of the Sancttiy of the Sabbath. There being a certain resolution under consideration, Mr. Clymer of Berks county, moved an amendment to it, the substance of which was, that Passenger Railway Companies in the City of Philadelphia shall be compelled to run their cars, tupon the first day of the week usually called Sunday, between the hours of 6 A.M., and 8 P.M." The noble stand taken by Senator Hall against this measure or amendment, is greatly to his credit. The proposition is repugnant to all our ideas of the inviolability of God's holy day.

After the mover had supported his amendment in a speech of some length, Mr. Hall replied as follows:

Mr. HALL. I am surprised at the remarks of my friend, the Senator from Berks. If his idea is to catch a popular vote at the expense of religion and the sacred character of that holyday cain by it. I am opposed to everything of the called Sunday, the Senator is entitled to all he may nay, further, I would vote for a bill to prevent any railroad company from running their cars on Sunday unless necessary to carry the mails. Let me remind the Senator that it would not le even in a pecuniary point of view. Th whole history of the past shows that the railroad companies make no money by such a course. I is, moreover, a clear violation of the plain statute and which has been in force as far back as sevent years. It is contrary to the better principle men as that principle has existed in all time gone by. It is contrary to law and to right. It may be that rich people ride in carriages and violate the Sabbath day; but because such is the fact we would not be justified in permitting or compelling these companies to run their cars on Sun-I can never vote for a proposition of that day, I can never vote for a proposition or that kind, and if every man in the Senate would rise here to-day and call upon me so to vote as a philanthropist, I would say, no, sir; all questions of this kind must give way before the greater questions of my daty to observe the holy Sabbath day.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say here, in regard to the propositions of my very worthy friend, the Senator from Erie, (Mr. Lowsy,) that whilst I agree with him to a certain extent, I will not vote believe that under the law of the land as it no exits, colored people cannot be expelled from the railroad cars. I do not agree to put statute upon statues and law upon law for the purpose of ruling and declaring merely the same thing. I will not vote against his proposition, because that vot might be misrepresented. On the main question therefore, I shall not vote at all. I have taken occasion to say thus much in order that I may no be considered as on the "dodging list," for I never dodge any question. On the proposition submit-ted by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. CLYMER,) I shall vote "no," because I believe it to bean at temp to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath day.

To these remarks Messrs. Clymer. Donovon and others replied in favor of the amendment. Mr. Hall then apoke against it in the following spirited manner:

Mr. Hall. I feel deeply interested in this subject, because I regard it as one of the greatest importance to the Christian world, and of more importance, in the judgement of the people of Penn-sylvania, than any subject that has or will be brought before the Senate. The Senator appeals to me weak, mortal man, a man who knows that his short comings are great, a man that does not do, his whole duty toward God and man—the Senator appeals to me, and asks me whether I I shower him yes. Is he stainless in this respect? aise I have and because he has is that a reason why this deliberate body is to place on its journals, so far as we can make it, a law that continue others to do wrong? I cannot so agree, ir. More than seventy years ago the Legislatur of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a law, which has remained upon our statute book from that day to this, and which is in direct conflict with the principles asserted by the Senator from Berks to be

"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, shall use or practice any unfawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress, or in case he or she shall refuse or hegiect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattle cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days of im-prisonment in the house of correction of the proper

That act was passed on the 22d of April 1794 and in accordance with the principle there enunciated, on the 11th of April, 1845, the Legislature menimously passed shother law, which reads as

No part of an act of Assembly heretofore pass ed, shall be construed to require any canal or rail-road company to attend their works on the Sabbath day, for the purpose of expediting or aiding the passage of any boat, craft or vehicle along the same? any clause or clauses in their respective charters imposing a penalty for not aiding boats, crafts or vehicles to pass within a certain time, to the contrary nowithstanding." Seventy ream ago it was thought best to protect

the sanctity of the Sabbath, by throwing around it the shield of State law, which, if it did not compel its observance, at least prevented its open desecra-tion by people seeking to accumulate gain.

Notwithstanding these Laws, the Senator from Berks comes here and proposes to repeal them and compet passenger railway corporations to run their care on the Sabbath—for what? Why, sir, that the lager beer halls and places of public amusement in the outskirts of our large cities may be benefitted and money put into the pockets of the proprietors of those places of resort. Startling proouition in the year 1865! The Senator says that opis in cities use private carriages on Sunday for the purpose of attending church. I grant that it is so in city and country both, but they do not do it to make money. They do not either ride or tucky Legislature to ratify the new constitutional walk to church to enrich themselves and pursue amendment, saying that the next legislature will,

array themselves against Christianity, as lately they arrayed themselves against freedom, let them do it, and the people of the world will be called on to judge of their acts. This has nothing to do with the main proposition of the Senator from Eric. I do not intend to vote for that, for the reason I save already given, that I think it is the law now. But whether passenger railway companies have or not the right to exclude colored people from their ears, when you come to tell me that they shall carry people of any color on the first day of the week, I tell you, sir, and I tell the Senator from Berks, never by my vote. If the Senator can gain any honors or notoriety by this wholesale attempt to overturn the Sabbath day, let him wear the one

or enjoy the other. I point him to the statute of 1794, to the series of statutes from that day to this; and I tell him. sir, that the judgment of the very people for whom he appeals as wanting the "sunshine"—that their udgment, when they come to reflect that there is a God, and that that God has declared that one day of the week belongs to him, and that that day shall not be violated—I say to the Senator from Berks, that even these unthinking people will agree that he is wrong. This is not the age the diffusion of happiness or to get the blessings of "pure air and sunshine." This is darkness, gloom, mpenetrable gloom-a gloom that will settle forever and ever on any one who undertakes to vio-

late holy time
I trust, sir, the proposition will be withdrawn. Remember we live in the nineteenth century. The Senator from Berks says that he has as great a desire to see this day observed properly as any one in the Senate. I trust so, sir. Let him now show Sinful creature as I am. I never can agree to make it the law of the land in Pennsylvania, that he Sabbath day shall be obliterated, and that men shall receive a premium for violating it. A decent regard alone for the opinions of others should prevent this. Society and the ordinary ties of social ntercourse among rational people forbid it. The law of men is set against it, and the law of God commands you to "remember the Sabhath day and

The amendment was lost by the following significant vote:

On the amendment of Mr. CLYMER, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. LOWRY and Mr. CLYMER, and were as folow. viz:

YEAS-Messrs. Clymer, Donovan, James, Lat , M Sherry, Randall and Stark-7. NAYS Messrs. Bigham, Bucher, Champneys Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Haines, Hall, Hoge Hopkins, Householder, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Royer, St. Clair, Wallace, Walls, Wilson, Worthington and Turrell, Speaker

So the amendment was not agreed to.

We are pleased to find that a number of Democrats voted against the amendment, showing that they are sound on this question, and we hope, the day may never come when a proposition to ignore the Sabbath, shall receive the sanction of our Legislature.

War News.

From the tone of some of the Rebel papers one would be led to suppose that their cause was hopeful, that all was going right for them, but a glance at their news items puts a different face on the story. They admit that Gen. Sherman has entirely outgeneraled the Rebel generals in South Carolina, and that his victorious army is gradually approaching the Rebel capitol. His movement out of Savannah entirely deceived them. They strike Charleston, on his right, Augusta on his left, or Branchville directly in his front. They were compelled to guard all these points, for should they concentrate at one he would be sure to strike another. The consequence has been that they at tempted to guard all with small forces. Branchville has been struck and captured. Augusta is threatend and probably captured ere this time, while a portion of his forces, under Gilmore have taken a position within two miles of Charleston, which is reported evacuated. Meantime the forces which captured Branchville are marching on toward Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and will have that

olace ere another week. While Sherman has been thus glorious y moving forward, the Army of the Potomac has kept the Richmond army busy, thus holding it at that point and preventing the reinforcement of the Rebel army in front of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Terry, at Wilmington, fully occupies the attention of all Rebel troops centered at that point. To hold those at Richmond and Wilmington where they are, seems to be the desire of Gen. Grant, thus allowing Gen. Sherman to move Northward without heavy opposition, until he can make a unction with Gen. Terry and then with the Potomac army. It is a grand movement, in which failure is not anticipated. and the end of which will end the rebellion. The Rebels know this, and in order to recruit their army for the final struggle, Gen. Lee has issued an order offering amnesty to all deserters, who shall re-

enter the army within twenty days. A heavy land force, to co-operate with the fleet, is about to proceed against Mobile. The place is reported evacuated, but this is not believed. Whether evacuated or not, it must soon come into possession of Uncle Samuel.

The New York Commercial's Washington specials says Admiral Goldsboro is in this city erfecting the organization of the fleet for European water. It is expected its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the county. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockeding duty, and possibly an iron clad, one of the largest class, may be added

The Louisville Journal urges the Ken-

RELATIVE TO THE

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dis-pose of the only popular Loan new offered for sale by the Government, viz: the SEVEN-THIRTY. In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this '7-30' Loan" is, what are its peculiar merits, how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c. 1st Question .- Why is this Loan called the

even-Thirty" Loan Answer .- It bears Interest, in currency, at rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year on every hundred dollars making the inte

One cent per day on each \$50 note. Two cents " " " Ten " " 500 " Twenty " 5,000 2d Question.-When and how can they be

Answer .- They are for sale, at par, and ac erned interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers. 3d Question.—When is the interest payable and ow can it be collected?

Answer .- The Coupons or Interest Tickets are ine 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker. 4th Question .- When must the Government

Answer .- They are due in two years and-ahalf from the 15th of February, 1865; vis: on the 5th of August, 1867. 5th Question .- Must I receive back my money

o soon as 1867?

Answer .-- No! not unless you prefer to do sothe Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount, at par, of the famous a lar 5-20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan. 6th Question .- How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5-20 Loan, to be

Answer .-- 5-20s bearing Gold Interest from of November, are, to day, worth 9 per cent. pre-nium. If they are worth no more at the end of he two years and-a-half, when you have a right o them, than they now are, this premium added o the interest you receive, will give you at least. 0 per cent. per annum for your money-but the pinion is that they will be worth more than 9 er cent. premium at that time.

7th Question.—What other advantage n investing in the 7-30 Loan? Answer.—They cannot be taxed by States. ounties, or Cities, and this saves you two to five er cent. on your income, as all railroad and other bonds, and stocks, mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question.—How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and Answer .- The Government collects, by taxes, nternal revenue, and duties on imports, fully

hree hundred millions each year. This is nearly hree times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and se soon as the war is ended, he amount not needed to pay the interest will be ised in paying off the debt. Our Governmen has twice paid off all her debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, nd the debt itself is the very safest investment the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good arm, and pays a better interest. Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks.

nortgages &c. hing can be safer, for we are all bound for it. and all that we have is held and firmly bound for the payment of principle and interest. ish those people are, who keep idle, and locked up, hair gold and greenbacks, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer an

9th Question .- How many Seven-Thirties are here, and how much remains unsold? Answer .- There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question .- How long will it take you to sell the balance? Answer .- There are about 800 National Bank all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand of private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in dis

posing of them to the people.

11th Question.—How long will it take to sell the whole? Answer .- In less than three months, they will be all sold, and will no doubt, then sell at a pre-mium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thir-

ties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums, (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and 5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtainting a portion of THIS MOST DESIRABLE IN-

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR

VESTMENT.

BANKERS. First National Bank of Altoona, Pa. Designated Depository and Financial Agency for the United States, has been appointed Sub-Agent for the 17th Congressional District of Penu'a, and has constantly on hand for sale and receives subscriptions for the above popular Loan.

D. T. CALDWELL, Cashier. W. M. LLOYD,

A DIRGRACE WORSE THAN DEATH .- By orde of Major General Ord, Second Lieutenant St. John Davis, 199th Penusylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is dismiss the service, with forfeiture of all pay and emol-uments, subject to the approval of the President, on the following statement of facts, certified to be correct by the commanding officer of his regiment, brigade and division. Lieutenant Davis enlisted for one year in 199th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, receiving large bounties from the general Government and local anthorities, and although well knowing that he was unfit for duty as an officer by incompetency, fet sought for position assuch, expecting that as soon as brought into the field his utter worthlessness would insure permission for him to resign, and return to his home with the bounty he had thus swindled the Government out of, and at liberty to again practice the same rascality. Lieut. Dayis has never done a day's duty with his regiment. He has, therefore, no claim to pay, having never earned it. A copy of the order of dismissal will be endorsed on his discharge, that he and his heirs may not apply for a pension hereafter, on account of the Lieutenant's arduous service in the cause,

The original sheet on which were recorded in Congress the yeas and nays on the passage of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. their worldly employment. But it is not necessary if this one does not; that slavery has only a nomfor there people who wish to enjoy "sunshine" that inal existence in the State, and that Kentucky to the Northwestern Fair for the ratief of negro freedmen.

strons, the very double distilled quintescence of INTERESTING QUESTIONS & ANSWERS A Thrilling Scene on the Mississippi.

On the evening of the 28th of December a party of four persons started from Winons to Tremphisms. Missessots. The party consisted of Mr. Sheldon C. Carey, one of the publishers of the Winons Republican, and Miss Mary Farrington, if one sleigh, and Mr. W. Williams and Miss -30 U.S. Loan. M. F. White, in another sleigh. They were out for a pleasure ride on the river. When near Trumpelean they made a mistake, which has often bee made by persons not familiar with the road, and instead of turning to the left a short distance above the village, and taking the channel of th river leading to that place, they passed to the right of the island opposite the place, and discovered their mistake only when, having passed the island the lights of the village appeared in the distance to the left and behind t

The party then turned and directed their cours across and up the river, guided by the lights of the village. Mr. Carey was ahead, and driving at a brisk trot, his spirited hourse holding his head high, and depending wholy upon the bit for gui-dance. He remarked to Miss Farrington that, as they had strayed away from the beaten road they had been fortunate in escaping air holes in the ice. Hardly had he finished the words, when the fatal plunge was made, and the dark and icecold water closed over their heads. Mr. Williams was only about two rods behind. He instantly rained his horse, sprang from his sleigh, and ran to the edge of the ice. He saw his friend struggling with his horse in the rapid current, and called to him: "Where's Mary?" "Oh, God! I don't

know!" was the reply.

Williams now saw the young lady on the sur face below him, floating, rapidly down. He ran below and endeavored to approach the edge of the ice, but twice he found himself sinking on portions of the ice broken off by his own weight, and from which he leaped back on the solid ice. She was now so far under the dark current that he could see but little more than her cap, and this but dim ly. He succeeded in getting below her, discovered a projecting portion of ice, under which should with us in this conflict, and consign anew to she pass, all hope would be gone. It was the work slavery the unfortunate blacks who have been so of an instant to prostrate himself on the ice, and push out so far as to reach beyond this edge. was now ready, and, as the sinking girl floated men pretending to speak for us should be perpet-toward him, he could hear her repeating a prayer fally haunting Richmond as supposed envoys from

"I cant save you now, Mary," was the word of encouragement, and as she came within his lef hand was all that he could get. The long reach which he was compelled to make, the sinking o her body as the weight of his hand rested upon her hand, and the force of the current came near drawing him entirely off the ice. But, carefull balancing himself, he succeeded in getting her head out of the water, and by taking hold of he upon the ice, the glove of which instantly froze fast, he was enabled to get her in such a position that he held her until help, attracted by their cries arrived, which was about half an hour. The village was about half a mile off, but by the assistance of Miss White, some one was made to her

How long must have been those fearful moments before help arived! While holding on in th way, the horse swam by them, probably with the sleigh hanging below in deep water. There was great danger of this coming directly against them and sweeping the lady away from the firm grasp by which she was now held, but the animal passed them, and went under the ice below. Mr. Will iams now called toMrs. Carey, but received no re-He had also disappeared below the surfac

or under the ice. Help at length came. The people on hearing the cry supposed it to proceed from an opening a little further down the river, and proceeded to this place first. This mistake lengthened the distance and the time. A rope was first thrown, but Mr. Williams was una ole to adjust it. A pole was next extended to them, and in some way, by the aid of this, they succeeded in drawing the young lady now uncon sious, upon the cold ice, and of rescuing her pres server from his perilous position. It was not until moved to a comfortable room in the village, that she so far recovered as to be conscious.

THE REBELS TO DRIVE THE FRENCH OUT Muxico.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of a conversation which Mr. Blair had with one of Jeff Davis' cabinet officers, says: Having thus paved the way by this cabinet official made direct proposition to deciding to treat for terms and give up the contest, will the United States government forego emanci pation, confiscation, &c., and permit us [rebel] to dispose of our cotton, then leave the country Mexico, with the expressionnderstanding that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of the private soldiers in the southern army, at least all who may desire, to follow the leaders into that country? If that will be consented to they will bind themselves to drive the French under Maximilian out of Mexio. secure the full control of the Government there. and, if necessary, pledge its ultimate annexation

In making this statement, the cabinet official did not say that they would agree or were then ready to treat upon any such terms. He simply desired o know whether the Administration at Washington would entertain any such proposition. It showed, however, that the leaders in the southern rebellion have made up their minds that they cannot hold out much longer, and are looking around for some place to go to. It is undonbtedly the sequel to the hubbub now raised by the rebel papers over

the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

In response to the inquiry of the tebel cabinet official, it is said that Mr. Blair stated that the north would not, upon any contingency, abandon the idea of emancipation. Further, it is believed there that no permanent peace can be secured unless it is accompanied with universal freedom; but that, as far as confiscation is concerned, the United States government were willing to be merciful: and that he had no doubt but that the south would find the authorities at Washington lenient if they

Another Amendment Proposed.

The Constitution of the United States is like a iece of machinery. It was all deliberately framed for a particular end, and when one part of it is altered, it is found necessary to adapt other parts to it, so that all shall work, as purposed, in harmony. The emancipation of the slaves in the South, it is discovered, adds largely to its basis of Constitution, as it exists, three-fifths of the slaves only are a basis of representation in Congress. But the freeing of those slaves, makes a large free black population having no vote, but counting man for man with the whites, and consequently in the Congressional, apportionment adding two-

fifths to the representation fifths to the representation.

Professor Lieber therefore proposes another amendment to the Constitution, which is to apporthe representative number of citizens having the qualifications requisite for electing members of the Legislatures. A special census is also recom-mended to take place before the next appointment. It is argued that in every State those citizens who have a right to vote for the numerous branch of the State Legislature have also the right to vote for members of Congress, and in every State of the Union it is the State itself which determines by its own Constitution who State Legislature. Mr. Lieber's amendment would deprive the slave States of three-fifths of their present political power, under the Constituor compel them to admit the negro to suffrage, in order to maintain it.

Maximilian has been having a grand ball in his Mexican palace. The Empress wore white silk embroidered in gold, a necklace of diamonds, and a sprig of green leaves in her bair.

The Peace Bubble.

It will scarcely be matter of news to our readers that the much talked of peace negotiations have and the honors which the American people have that the much talked of peace negotiations have and the honors which the American people have proved abortive, for most reflecting men expected and to his memory, recall a melancholy incident such a result. That the shrewd judges of the minority of the Everett samily, which transpir-financial and commercial circles regarded the circle few years since. At the time rewhole affair at futile was rendered manifest by the reading a young man named Thomas H. Everett, the readings of prices, an unfailing barometer of the peace of the regotial reporter and public opinion. Nothing tadeed, served to least the time response to the negotiations except the character in the control of the regotiations are supported by the peace of the negotiations except the character in the honors which the American people have and to have a metallic samily, which transpired with the Everett samily which transpired with the Everett samily which transpired with the Everett samily. The provident is the provident of the people of the people have and to have a metallic samily which transpired with the Everett samily with the Everett mperiance to the negotiations except the character of the negotiators.

So many versions of Mr. Blair's alleged conrersations have been published, that it is difficult did report either at Washington or Richmond .-But we think, from the general tone of the statenents and the course of events, it is clear that he has been so far misled by his own wishes as to induce both Jefferson Davis and President Lincoln to believe that there was a mutual disposition to make terms likely to be satisfactory to both parties. Unless he did this, it is hard to conceive that the meeting in Mampton Roads could ever might have seen how egregriously he was mistaken. have happened. Had he taken time to ref This is a conflict involving the destiny of millions of the human race and millions of square miles of the most desirable territory on the face of the earth. It involves the very existence of the republic and the perpetuation of its liberties. Yet Mr. Blair persisted in looking on it as a matter for compromise and the management of a few

The peace we seek is not to be made with the men who have fomented and controlled the rebellion. Their sway at the south must end, or we shall have no domestic quiet, however we may cease open war. We can and will make peace with the southern people, who were dragged into this war against their will, by means of the secret machinery of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Those who seek peace through a compromise with the rebel-leaders would abandon to their merciless claws every loyal man in the south who has sided with us in this conflict, and consign anew to long looking forward to our triumph for their deliverance. It is a disgrace to the republic that fally haunting Richmond as supposed envoys from the President, apparently bent on begging a peace, while our gallant soldiers are victoriously

one on the battle-field. The day of hollow truces and delusive compromises termina ed in 1860. It can never return and those who seek to bring it back labor in vain Popular sentiment is now resolutely determined that the Union one and indivisible shall be Union without sectional conflicts, without a separate sectional nationality, nursed by its protect tion and fostered by its revenues : a Union with ont slavery : a Union without treason domesticated as a sectional institution, preached from pulpits taught in colleges, and ranted in the public forum a Union in fact as in form. No other Union is now possible. No conside able portion of the peo-ple of either north or south would tolerate any other. Those, therefore, who strive for a Union on the basis of slavery, do so in vain, and their ankering after the flesh-pots of Democracy are not destined to be gratified. The mourners may weep if they choose, but it would be much wise for them to be comforted.—North American.

Privilege and the People.

Bishop Simpson told a capital story on Wednes lay evening, in illustration of the aversion of aris tocracy to give up its privileges. He was in Nor way when the question was before its parliament of abolishing the nobility. The champion of the exclusive class described the culture, the refine ment, the scientific and literary attainments and lofty pride of the nobility, and dectared that if their rights were wrested from them and they were reduced to the level of the common pe le, that they would leave the land that had sought o humble them, and with them would go much o what Norway could ill afford to spare. He con cluded with "Farvel, you noble streams, you familiar ricks, you green hills and lofty mountains, farvel! farvel!" and took his seat, conscious having made a profound impression. Nothing disconcerted, a man of the people arose and said. "And the rocks and the hills and the mountains catch up the cry and return it in responsive echoes, Yvel, vel.' and it was well." Scandinavia has no been injured by its abolition of titular distinction On the countrary, men are placed more on their own merit. A great drag has been removed from

ry, this cabinet official made direct proposition to own merit. A great drag has been removed from Mr. Blair, by way of inquiry, in substance as foltones:—"In the event of our [rebel] government given to free thought, and a more intense activity. o every department of effort. What took place there will happen her. With the abolition of slavery and the overthrow of a more exclusive aristo cracy than is found anywhere in Europe, a new era will dawn upon the South-on the whol country, in fact. Men will no more stifle their moral convictions because appealed to in behalf of slaves; they will no longer explain away the grand doctrine of human brotherhood because it is sought to be applied to the black man. They will not degrade labor by the curse of man-owning. They will not chill the aspirations of free thought of one half laborers of the South by the benumbing limrations of serfdom, and limit the ambition of another to the ownership of a negro. The genius of emancination will recreate the South will insuire its poor whites, will kindle into the dull brain and slumbering energies of the colored man, will line its streams with factories and busy cities, will do its hill-sides with schools and churches, will dig out its rich mineral treasures, and make its count less fertile aeres blossom as a garden, and men from the South will join their brethren from the East and the West in high debate of a common public utility, not in angry contentions over a conflicting social organization; will concert schemes or making this land more and more the asylum of the oppressed, the inspiration and the example of the down-trodden and neglected masses of every ime. We are to become the heralds of popular liberty, the grand exemplars of the divine doctrine of human brotherhood, at once the terror of arisocracy, and the hope of men everywhere aspiring be free. - Washington Cronicle.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN A NEW LIGHT .-Washington dispatch says: We learn that Mr. Stepens was the most liberal of the rebel deputaion, and the most auxious for peace. To an army officer, while at Gen. Grant's headquarters, he remarked that "We are but one people and should have but one common interest. leaders who have brought on this contest cannot now say to their people. "We have drawn you apportionment, and consequently will increase its number of Representatives in Congress. By the your blood and treasure until want and woe sit by every fireside of the South, you must abandon it. That tens of thousands of graves would be ishonored, if the maimed and emaciated soldiers who have followed the flag of revolution, impelled in every campaign by their wives and sisters, with he moto of independence upon their flag, should now turn back without having accomplished anything. As yet we have gained nothing but deso lation and distress. You should not ask, you cantion the representatives in Congress according to not think we must abandon all and turn back to our old allegiance. You say slavery is gone I admit it holds its tenure upon a very aler lost numerous branch of the respective State then there is the more reason why you should con-

cede us something."

His theory was, if we would but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as would practically unite both the North and South. He did not seem to think that they could get through another campaign without earful losses, but he thought we would be as great. and thought we would trimph in the end, it would shall have the right to vote for members of the be far better for both to cease this war and treat

It was evident that the men who plunged the South into this abyss of ruin feel compelled to persist until they are all engulphed in one common grave, or force us to treat with them in such a manner as will justify them for having incited the

An exchange says: Jones was the first nan on record who struck oil.

THE UNMARKED GRAVE OF AN EVERETT IN THE HARRISHUM CHARRISHUM The announcement of the doubt of the Hon. Edward Everett,

readers will remember this personage. He was a modest, massuming, and highly educated and acreresations have been published, that it is difficult complished young gentleman who was accompando arrive at an authentic account of what he really lied by a beautiful young wife. The health of Thomas Everett was very poor, though even that was not as poor as was the scholar pecunia He struggled here, manfully, to support himself and wife with his pen, but he failed in this, simply because he was too unobtrusive, too mod est to compete with those by whom he was surrounded. Let us be brief in the relation of our incident. Before even kind strangers could inter-pose to aid the poor scholar and his young wife his disease gained such force that he died-died slone, in a strange land, with only the pitying wes of his anguish-stricken wife to watch his pas age hence to a better world. A few strangers ollowed poor Everett to his last resting place, where he now sleeps the sleep which shall know no waking until the archangel's trumpet shall sound the end of time, in an unmarked grave. This ncident is recalled, as we have already said, by the honors paid to the great and good Edward Everett. We do not allude to it reproachfully.— It is but one of those lessons of life which the world hears in pity for a moment, and then forever forgets .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

> PROVOST MARSHAL DODGE .- The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has, by a decided ote, passed a resolution requesting the President f the United States to remove Major Richard I Dodge, Assistant Provost/Marshal of Pennsylvania, who is stationed at Harrisburg. This officer i harged with disregard of duty, and actual cruelty to the volunteers who have assembled, in obedience to the commands of the President, at Camp Curin. The interest of the country requires that these men should be welcomed by the agents of the Federal Government; that they should be kindly cared for, and that they should by usage, be encouraged to bear cheerfully the privations which they have patriotically assumed to bear. But Major Dodge seems to have acted upon the policy of condemning these raw recruits to more severe sage than they will have to endure upon the narch in an enemy's country after they have be ome hardened to the service. The conduct of Major Dodge is creating dissatisfaction among the oldiers, who are treated worse than dogs, and in dignation among citizens who witness the severe consequences. The life of a soldier is hard enough best, but if the country wants men they hould receive such treatment at their entrance into the service as will cuable them to go to the fron n good health, so that they may be useful. Conduct like that imputed to Major Dodge not only disgusts the men who have freshly volunteer and induces desertion, but it discourages others from volunteering, and is a direct detriment to the interests of the country.

When men are dead their coulgists often discover virtues in them which had never been recognized before. Now that the Smithsonian Institute is burned, the Washington Chronicle has iscovered that "its architecture was the admiration of every visitor to Washington," and that viewed from any direction it formed a picture and model of beauty rarely witnessed." It has generally been compared to a table caster filled with peoper boxes and mustard pots

CHARACTERISTIC .- A staff officer of the 9th corps writes, that as the rebel Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of our lines, one of tem turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General. am anxious to have peace, and I would be wil ling to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee. "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this summer.

The Louisville Press, of the 10th, says has long been supposed to be dead, is now operating in that State. It says he doubtless intends to make Kentucky, in future, the theatre of his murderous, thieving operations. He and men of his gang have been recognized at different points in

STILL IN THE FIELD. EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD IN-FORM the public that he has taken charge of this es-ablishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he are now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS. His stock has been selected with great care and embra-ces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor. A full stock of Ladies and Misses Furs of all stylesalways on hand.
All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Jan. 14, 1865-tf.

D. W. ALE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

YOUNG'S. GREAT PHYSIOLOGIC-VOUNG'S. GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL AL WORK, or, Every one bleown Doctor—Being a Private Instructor for mairied persons or those about to marry, both male and female. In every thing concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plant language for the general reader, and is illustrated with unwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address Br. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St. above Yourth, Philadelphia.

TUBS, BUCKETS, BASKETS, brooms, brushes, &c., &c., for sale at the [554] BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, CHEAP FOR CASH at the Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. NATIONAL GROCERY.

BEANS AND HOMINY for sale at the National Grocery, Altrona.
Jan. 21, 165-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

TPIP TOP SEGARS, CRANKTON'S Superior Virginia, and other choice Smeking To-bacco's at the [fab4] NATIONAL GROCKRY.

TRUNKS AND CARPET-SACKS G. C. SMITH.

BOOTS AND SHOES PLAIN AND O. C. SMITH.

MINCE-MEAT-MOST CAPITAL, DRIME HAMBURG CHEESE, AT NATIONAL GROCERY.

DURE BRAZILIAN COFFEE—good and chesp-at the NATIONAL GROCERY SPICES—all kinds—at the

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!! MILLIMERY STORE. Virginio St. Alisens. Altonna Tr

LOCAL ITI

ATTHEFF WE HOSE HAME. On)
an attempt was made heith the first
of this place. The wasteries of
George McDoneagh, having the
day or two before, the villiams no d
the time propitions and probably h
not be disturbed in their labors by not be disturbed in their materialy anyone in the building. They make it is not number, and secretated in of the Bank building through a manerates it from the adjoining hos menced operations as nearly as calletween eleven and twolve o'clock. ing a hole through the wall about the ground into the back re half an bour or an hour they had and commenced enlarging it to suff Mr. K. Bakirige, clerk, who was Bank, heard them and gave the a beat a precipitate retreat leaving a consisting of brace and hits, drill bags and a cover lid. The robbes ed, and the seoundrels might have curing some plunder had their calc ed in the one point, as to the warmencing at that early hour they if full night to the job. Had they ting into the back room, they wou to dig through another brick wall through a liming vault then drill through a lining iron securely rivited, and then be deposits and money of the bank, to get into a strong iron safe, into this last, however they mis some valuables in the vault place

one for safe keeping. The above we copy from the week, and add that the key left is opened into the alley in the rear marked "11," and evidently bel None of that number being found lidaysburg. Mr. George W. Run hunt of the burglars, came to this inquiry respecting the key. Ool Union Hotel, identified the key room 11 of his house. To find the room (or was to occupy it) on turned to the hotel register, and of J Gilmer and three companie sons were known to be still in Ely was summoned to assist While Mr. Russ went to the Squ warrants for the parties, Consts. men to Mrs. Shank's drinking keps them treed for a time, but turning quickly with the warrant the house and started, two and directions. When the warrants and Ely went in search of them hauled two of them, J. Gilmer at the Mankion House. They Esquire Hume's office, where was adduced to warrant the squi a commitment, on which they the hill and lodged in jail to a term of Court

SMALL POX .-- We noticed. la were two eases of small pox in cases were, immediately upon the disease, removed from town, bu of the removal until after our sued. One of the persons in Harrisburg and the other was House. As both cases left Mr house immediately on the disease to the attending physician, of cases of small pox in the tow unable to learn the locality. the names of hotels, boarding houses, where we know there ease. We shall do so from pro vent those who may be ignoral existence, from going where th No one should feel agriced their houses as containing case we feel sure they would thank which would deter them from of another where there were co

Міввіонан Мантио.—Т the Anniversary of the Mission Methodist Episcopal Sunday S will be held in the Methodist P. M. Rev. W. W. Hicks, India, will be present. He church, at 101 . clock A. M., lecture in the afternoon. He and exhibit a number of the the idolators of India, which i that county. His lecture will India and its inhabitants as I them, and will no doubt be The sabbath school has been ber of chorusees with w the proceedings of the a dial invitation is extended meetings of the day.

ColDage Night.-Sunda Monday morning last, was the expension in this region. the thermometer registered a degree or two below the Sleighing could not be bett be at least two foot of snow mountains, while in the drifted, it is so deep that measuring it.

Musical.-We invite tenders to the card of B. M. sale of pianos, melodeons another column. Mr. G. i capable of judging of the qu and having been for a numb the business, he can give contemplating the purchas either of the above kinds, a or address him by letter.

ALTOOMA SAFE AGAIN. the draft avoided. This wil of our citisens. They can ly and sleep more soundlyrouse the National Grocer tlewait, on Virginia street. doubtedly, the place to fin the best goods, and the fair

Dont fail to read the ting Questions and Answer U. S. Loan," which will be umn. If you do not have nevertheless do you good the county, and what ere our great diff.