The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

Vol. 9. BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. No. 29.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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BAILEY & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
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Will visit Bellefonte professionally when specially retained in connection with resident counsel.

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Will practice in the several courts of Centre and Clinton counties. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

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May be consulted in English or German.
March 1864.—tf.

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Office in the room on High street, formerly occupied by Judge Burnside.
June 10, '54.—1y.

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Will attend to all sales intrusted to him with fidelity and care. Residence near Curtin's Iron Works.
June 10, '64.

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Will attend to professional calls as heretofore. He respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office at his residence on Allegheny street.

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Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton Counties. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office—On the North-west corner of the Diamond.

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Respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office on Mill street, opposite the National Hotel.
Refers to Drs. J. M. McCoy, S. Thompson, T. C. Thomas.

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—OF—
WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted.—Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Interest paid on special deposits. Exchange in the Eastern cities constantly on hand for sale. Deposits received.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAWLEY'S
SOLIDIFIED
DENTAL CREAM!
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH!

This article is prepared with the greatest care upon scientific principles, and *warranted* not to contain anything in the slightest degree injurious to the teeth or gums. Some of our most eminent Dental Surgeons have given their sanction to, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior qualities, for Cleansing, Whitening and Preserving the Teeth. It cleans them readily, rendering them beautifully white and pearly, without the slightest injury to the Enamel. It is healing to the gums where they are ulcerated and sore. It is also an excellent disinfector for old decayed teeth, which are often exceedingly offensive. It gives a rich and creamy taste to the mouth, cleansing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to breath.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. HAWLEY & CO.,
W. Corner 10th and Lombard Sts., Philad'a.
AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following opinion of Dr. White, as to the high esteem in which he holds the Dental Cream, must be sufficient evidence of its value; to quote other testimonials in detail is needless, contenting ourselves by simply giving the names and addresses of persons who speak of its excellency for the teeth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1864.

Having carefully examined A. Hawley's "Solidified Dental Cream," I hereby cheerfully recommend it to the public generally. It is an excellent preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and can be used by all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy action to the gums, and imparts a pleasant taste to the breath.
DR. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.

E. Vandersloe, Surgeon Dentist, 425 Arch St.
T. Ingram, M D, Dentist, 491 N Fourth St.
J Birkey, 254 S Sixth St.
C A Kingsbury, Dentist, 1119, Walnut St.
S Dillingham, D D S, 734 Arch St.
F M Dixon, 827 Arch St.
Edw'd Townsend, Dentist, 526 N Fourth St.
L H Doughley, Dentist, 807 N Tenth St.
M L Long, Dentist, 459 N Sixth St.
jel7-'64-1y.

CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.—The report of the committee with all the testimony in that above case as reported to the House of Representatives will be published in pamphlet form ready for distribution August 1st, '64.

Single copies 25ct. the trade supplied at a low rate. Address,
GEORGE GARMAN,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.
May 13, '64.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS just received at HOFFER'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALT! LISTEN! STOP AND READ!
TO THAT WOULD
PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH,
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND LIVE HAPPY AND CONTENTED,
SHOULD PURCHASE YOUR LIQUORS
AT THE WHOLESALE
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,
ON BISHOP STREET
directly opposite the old Temperance Hotel.

ABRAHAM BAUM & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous taxes imposed upon all articles in his line of business, he still continues to sell the purest articles at the very lowest figures. Every discription of,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists in part of

OLD RYE,
MONONGAHELA,
IRISH,
WHEAT,
CORN, NECTAR,

and others whiskies, at from 37½ cents to $2,00 per gallon. Also,
ALL KINDS OF BRANDIES,
from 75 cts., to $3,00 per gallon. Holland Gins *pure*, from 75 cts., to $2,50 per gallon.
PORT, MADERIE, CHERRY, BLACKBERRY and other wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city.
CHAMPAGNE, BLACKBERRY, GINGER, AND CARAWAY BRANDIES, PURE JAMAICA AND NEW ENGLAND RUM CORDIALS OF ALL KINDS,
all o which will be warranted to be as represented, and sold at prices exceedingly low.

All the liquors offered for sale at this establishment have been purchased at the United States Custom House, and consequently must be pure and good.

☞ Physicians and others are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ☜ He has the only article of
PURE PORT WINE JUICE IN TOWN.
May, 28, 1862. tf.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
EVERY BODY ASTONISHED
AT THE PURENESS AND CHEAPNESS
OF THE ARTICLES SOLD AT
MEIST & BETTLE'S
WHOLESALE
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.,

The proprietors of this establishment take pleasure in informing the public that they have constantly on hand a supply of choice foreign and domestic liquors, such as

Old Nectar,
Old Rye,
Monongahela,
And Irish Whiskey;
Cognac,
Blackberry,
Cherry,
Ginger,
And common Brandies;
Port,
Maderia,
Cherry,
And Lisbon Wines,
Scotch,
And Holland Gin;
New England Rum,
Jamaica Rum.

CORDIALS Peppermint, Anniseed and Rose.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to our stock of
PURE LIQUORS,
suitable for mepical purposes. Bottles jugs and Demijons constantly on had.
We have
ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKEY
in Town.

All liquors were bought when liquors were low, and we sell them accordingly.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction.

Confident that we can please customers we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage

Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel or tierce. we have a large lot of
BOTTLED LIQUORS
of the finest grades on hand.
April 1st, 1863.

FASHIONS' EMPORIUM.
MAIN STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
W. W. MONTGOMERY, *Prop.,*
Has received a large invoice of
CLOTHS
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
etc., etc.,—
Which will be manufactured in the
LATEST STYLES,
and in a manner that cannot fail to prove satisfactory.
A large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
Collars, Neck Ties,
Suspenders, Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs, etc.,
Exactly suited to this locality and intended for the
SUMMER TRADE,
His shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in Central Pennsylvania.
Call and see that,
Montgomery is the man that can make
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that has ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.
2mo Ju 5th '63—1y

NEW BAKERY!
MATTHIAS SCHMUCK,

Would respectfully inform the people of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has opened a new and
COMPLETE BAKERY,
in the old Temperance Hotel, on BISHOP street where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of
BREAD, RUSKS,
POUND-CAKES,
SUGAR AND GINGER CAKES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES
&C., &C., &C.,
which he will sell at a reasonable and satisfactory price.

Families will find it to their advantage to give their baking done at this establishment, as they can always get pure, wholesome bread and cakes just when they need them. Sept. 12, 1862—1y

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798--99.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government, but that by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution of the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self Government, and that whensoever the general Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritive, void and of no force, that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; and its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measures of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact, among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measures of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations, and no other crimes whatsoever, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," therefore the act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July 1798, and entitled, "An act in addition to the act entitled "An act for punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as also, the act passed by them on the 27th of June, 1798, entitled, "An act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States," (and all of their other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those so enumerated in the Constitution,) are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains only and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

3. *Resolved*, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States of the people; that thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed, and thus also they guarded against all abridgement, by the United States, of the freedom of religious opinions and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same as this State by a law passed on the General demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference, and that in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch that whatever violated either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehood and defamation, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of federal tribunals. That therefore the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled Anact for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

4. *Resolved*, That allien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual State distinct from their power over citizens, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people" the act of Congress of the United States, passed the 22 July, 1798 assumes power over aliens not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution, from abundant caution, has declared, "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall see proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808," that this Commonwealth does admit, the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated is equivalent to the prohibition of their migration, and is, therefore, contrary to the said provision of the Constitution and is void.

6. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this commonwealth on this failure to obey the simple order of the President to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled "An act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment to which has provided that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and that another having provided "that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence," the same act undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without accusation, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, and is therefore, not a law, but utterly void, and of no force. That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the Courts to the President of the United States as is undertaken by the same act concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution which provides that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Courts, the judges of which shall hold their office during good behavior," and the said act is void for that reason also, and it is further to be noted that this transfer of judicial power" is to that magistrate of the General Government who already possesses all the executive, and negative on all the legislative power.

7. *Resolved*, That the Construction applied by the charter that defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which have been copied from the very limited grant of power in the former articles of confederation, were the less liable to be misconstructed;) so as to destroy the General Government (as is evidenced by sundry of their proceedings) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States, which delegate to Congress a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution—that words meant by the instrument to be subsidary only to the executive of limited powers—nor a part to be so taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceeding of the General Government under color of those articles will be a fit and necessary subject for revisal and correction at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

8. *Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the commonwealth, who are enjoined to present the same to their respective houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure at the next session of Congress a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

9. *Resolved lastly*, That the Government of this commonwealth be, and is authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the legislatures of the several States to assure them that this commonwealth considers union for specified national purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late federal compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States—that, are faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations, solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness or prosperity of these States. And that therefore, this commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, to submit to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers in no man, or body of men, on earth; that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them, that the general government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution cognizable by them, that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, council, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction, that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States, being by this precedent reduced as outlaws to the absolute dominion of one man, and the barriers of the Constitution thus swept from us all, no rampart now remains against the passions and the power of a majority of Congress to protect from a like exportation or other grievous punishment the minority of the same body, the legislators, judges, governors and counsellors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants, who may venture to reclaim the constitutional rights and liberties of the State and people or who for other causes good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or to be thought dangerous to his or their elections or other interest, public or personal; that the friendless alien has been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment, but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed; for, already has a sedition act marked him as its prey. That these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested at the threshold may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against republican government, and new pretexts for those who wish to be believed that men cannot be governed but by a rod of iron; that it would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights; that confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism; free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power, that our constitution has fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence may go, and let the honest advocates of confidence read the alien and sedition acts, and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the Government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits? Let him say what the Government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on the President, and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly strangers, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws have pledged hospitality and protection; that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and requisitions of law and justice. In questions of power then let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.—That this commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of its sentiments on the acts concerning aliens, and for the punishment of certain crimes, hereinbefore specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorized by the federal compact. And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, whether general or particular, and that the rights and liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked on a common bottom with their own. But they will concur with this commonwealth in considering the said acts as so palpable against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that that compact is not meant to be the measure of the power of the General Government but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States of all powers whatsoever. That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with the power assumed to bind the States (not merely in cases made federal) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made; not with their consent, but by others against their consent; that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and living under one deriving its power from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States recurring to their natural rights in cases not made federal, will concur in declaring these void and of no force, and will each unite with this commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS,

BY JAMES MADISON.

1. *Resolved*, That the general Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all the measures warranted by the former.

2. The general Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its power; and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them alone can secure its existance and the public happiness.

3. That this assembly does explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the power of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound to interpose, for arresting the progress of the civil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

4. That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has in sundry instances been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by a forced construction of the constitutional meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States, by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute or at best, a mixed monarchy.

5. That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infraction of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts" passed at the late session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power nowhere delegated to the Federal Government: and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of the executive, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the other of which acts, exercised, in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power, more than any other, that ought to produce universal alarm; because it is leveled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

6. That this State having by its convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be canceled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States, and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States, recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was in due time annexed to the Constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference, were shown to the most palpable violation of one of the rights thus declared and secured, and to the establishment of a precedent, which may be fatal to the other.

7. That the good people of this Commonwealth, have ever felt and continueing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethern of the other States, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual happiness, the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in other States in confidence that they will concour with this commonwealth in declaring as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this State in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights and liberties, reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

8. That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the executive authority of the other States; with a request that the same be communicated to the legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the United States.

A private letter received by a gentleman of Boston from London gives a fact which we have not before seen published. "At the great commemoration day at Oxford last week, a Confederate officer appeared on the platform in his uniform, and was cheered to the echo by the students. Mr. Gladstone, now Chancellor of the University, spoke with the utmost praise of the Confederate officer, and said he was glad to see the representative of a brave people who had made a nobler fight for their rights than any people had made since the days of Greece and Rome. The young men of Oxford, who are the sons of the nobility and gentry of England, are all for the South, and their sympathies are with the South in this struggle for the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution."

A SONG FOR DOGS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

I.

Our fathers were men in the days that are past—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
They left us a heritage glorious and vast,
A charter of rights which they fancied would last—
Perhaps it is good that our fathers are dead!

II.

Our fathers they brooked not the clank of a chain—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
A tyrant might strive to enslave them in vain;
They'd have driven him back in confusion again—
Perhaps it is better our fathers are dead!

III.

Had he fettered the press, had he padlocked the tongue—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
How the clangor of war o'er the country had rung—
How the flag of revolt to the breeze had been flung!
Perhaps it is best that our fathers are dead!

IV.

Had he dragged from his hearthstone a citizen then—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
And forbade him to come to his country again,
They'd have roused—but no matter! our fathers were men—
I think it is right that our fathers are dead!

V.

Had the bayonet been brought to check votes at the polls—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
How the insolent act would have fired up their souls!
Now a deep sea of cowardice over us rolls—
'Tis a matter of joy that our fathers are dead!

VI.

Degenerate sons of the men who were brave—
What a pity it is that our fathers are dead!
The freedom is lost that your ancestors gave!
Your manhood, your honor, lie low in the grave—
Thank God, brother Dogs, that our fathers are dead!

—*Old Guard.*

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

——Small silver coin is at four per cent. discount in Canada.

——The hay crops in some parts of Connecticut is a total failure—and is not worth cutting.

——Widows of black receive the same pension as widows of white soldiers.

——Tom Corwin is reported to be against the administration.

——Old Abe has decided not to visit Boston. Perhaps he agrees with Mrs. Lincoln that it is a "one horse town."

——George Francis train is chosen a delgate to the Chicago Convention from Nebraska.

——Gen. Fremont and wife arrived in Boston July 3. It is understood that they will pass the Summer at Nahant.

——Governor Seymour is a man of queer notions. He has ordered a lot of onions for the soldiers and a pickle for General Dix.

——Partial returns of the election in Nebraska indicate that the people are opposed to the adoption of a State government at the present time.

——It is said that Mr. Furnan, President of the Charlestown Bank, has been appointed Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, vice Memminger resigned.

——The fountain in the little park in Stockbridge, Mass., represents a dog worrying a cat while the latter bristles up and spits the jets of water at him.

——A private letter says that out of 1,800 negro troops in Sturgis's force, only 150 were left, and the loss of whites was almost in the same ratio.

——It is roughly calculated that Congress, during its late session, appropriated over $1,000,000,000, including the bounties to new troops, to be paid from the special income tax.

——A Chicago paper says: "The cost of furnishing the dogs of this city with fresh meat and "broken victuals" would clothe and feed every soldier's family in the metropolis."

——*La France*, of Paris, states that the Confederate Government has appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, their Embassador near the Court of Rome.

——Papers tell of a wonderful child in West Troy that talked distinct and audible at its birth. There are numbers who have seen the child, and insist upon the truthfulness of the report.

——The long, low, light, lead-colored steamer Fox ran into Charleston on the night of the 17th inst., with a cargo of assorted goods, and ran out again on the night of the 11th inst., with a cargo of cotton, thus twice eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet.

——The New York *Herald* says Lincoln's view of the Monroe doctrine is like that of Yankee candidate for Gov. of Maine. He favored the temperance law, but was opposed to its enforcement.

——A lock of Washington's hair was sold at the Philadelphia fair for $20. It is said that Garibaldi exhausted two matrasses, in sending locks of his hair to fair applicants, while he was in England recently.

——The man who is anxious that "the last dollar and the last man" shall be used in order to crush the Rebellion and slavery was in town yesterday. He came to bid farewell to his son, who was just about leaving for Canada, for the benefit of his health!

——Gov. Seymour has been officially informed by Provost Marshal General Fry that the State of New York is entitled to a credit of 4,788 men over all calls. It appears that this State has sent more than three hundred thousand men to the war.

——Capt. J. Madison Cutts, of one of the new regular regiments, is reported among the killed before Petersburg, on last Friday. Capt. Cutts was the brother of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, and was the Judge Advocate of the court martial before which Vallandigham was tried.

——Mrs. Government has already engaged apartments at Union Hall, Saratoga, during the season, and will probably display her diamonds, jewels, Henry Tail, etc., to the admiring multitude, who, according to all present indications, will be there with shoulder straps glitter. It is announced that the Government is to hold court there.

WHO'S TO BLAME.

As every man is the architect of his own fortunes, so is it with nations, especially so is it with republics where the people are the sovereigns.

Whatever of happiness and prosperity, or misfortune and sorrow has come to us as a nation, is attributable to the intelligent devotion to principle or the bigoted fanaticism of the people.

Presidents and Cabinets and Congress may combine to strike down the rights of the citizen, but their measures are harmless without the support of the people. If we lose our liberties it will be by suicide rather than assassination. We place the sword to our own throats, and bidding the administration to draw it, close our eyes and sing peans in its praise with our last breath.

When we contemplate the ruin and misery that is drawing nearer with every day, and that will sweep down all classes, we cannot but feel that it is a just retribution; folly has had its riot and now comes the penalty, and when it is too late the people will for the first time, realize the stupendous frauds of which they have been the dupes. The masses have allowed their passions and sympathies to be aroused without just cause, and when so aroused, reason has been lead captive into all sorts of excesses. So long as fanaticism can visit with torture and ruin the objects of its hatred, without feeling the pains it prescribes for others, it is relentless and cruel, revelling amidst the desolation that it spreads on every hand; sullen and deaf to the cries of humanity, it lifts its bloody hands in prayer and with robes all gory with the blood of brothers, it circles round the altar of Jehovan chanting the songs of death.

So long as abolitionism can send suffering to southern homes it rejoices, and is lead in professions of patriotism, but when the evils it prepares for the South return to plague the inventors, murmuring, then clamors, and then quarrels with its agents, follow.

Some good may, and is hoped will grow out of this falling out of thieves. The eyes of the people may be opened in time to avert some part of the calamities that abolitionism would entail on the country. But for such as already have fallen upon us and as are in the future, the people can blame no one but themselves.

The majority have refused to acquaint itself with the principles of the government, turning from the teachers of the past to feed upon the rank fanaticism of disorganizers and revolutionists. The appeals of statesmen and patriots have fallen upon deaf ears. Reason has been strangled and the policy of the Republic was written in characters of blood at the national capitol. Yet the people applauded. The press was stifled and the air was rent with the cheers of the populace. The right of trial by jury was stricken down and the people sung hosannahs in honor of the deed. The *habeas corpus* was suspended and military power sent hundreds of citizens to gloomy dungeons, and the people became drunk with applauding, and declared the tyrant Lincoln more noble than Washington and the peer of Christ.

Can it be wondered that we have a tyrant. The people wanted one and have got him. If his yoke now begins to bear down if the flesh is getting sore, and the iron has pierced their own hearts, let them not murmur; he is the God of their choice. They have offered up other victims by thousands—let their own bodies now grace the altar as voluntary sacrifices for the good of their country and the benefit of mankind.—*Lansing (Michigan) Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.—The *Mountain Democrat* gives the following sensible advice concerning the importance of circulating Democratic newspapers to which we earnestly invite the attention of the Democrats of this county:

Among the many imperative duties devolving upon Democrats, we regard a united and cordial support of county newspapers as the most important. A consistent and aply conducted Democratic newspaper always exercises a great influnce in its county and State. All other influences combined are not to be compared with it. How much more this influence is increased when each Democrat makes its cause his own. Democrats, your duty is not discharged when you simply take a copy; you should labor to increase its usefulness. In this way you can assist and strengthen the Democratic party more than five times the amount of labor and money spent in any other manner. We have entered upon an important and exciting campaign, in which are involved questions of greater magnitude than ever before agitated the public mind. The opposition are circulating documents extensively filled with the basest misrepresentations and foulest libel against Democratic measures and men. To counteract their wicked influence, to correct their misrepresentation, to warn the people against the mischievous tendency of their doctrines, Democratic newspapers must be circulated, the antidote must accompany the bane to preserve a healthy atmosphere. We therefore earnestly appeal to the Democracy everywhere to subscribe for and circulate Democratic newspapers.

REPUBLICAN COPPERHEAD.—We find the following in the *Ansiger*, a republican paper of Missouri. Had it appeared in a democratic sheet it would have been ranked "Copperhead"; found in that paper it is —*truth!*

"There years more of war, so the President has said at Philadelphia, and the prospect seems to make him little care or sorrow, for he immediately after making this remark continued in his usual jocular style and told his auditors that he waited for the opportunity to send them to the army!

"How many of the eighthundred thousand men who are now in the field will be left if Abe. Lincoln be allowed to carry on war three years longer? How many thousand millions of debt will the country have to bear? What will be left of the prosperity and happiness of the people, of their moral worth and free institutions, if things go on this way three years longer? We do not believe that there are many in the country—except the President and those who grow rich on the misery of the people—inclined to prolong it in the face of the prospect!"

——For the past year the agents of the rebel Navy Department have been busily at work at Columbus, Georgia, in the construction of a large iron clad vessel, which they intend shall play an important part in clearing the Florida waters of our fleet. The name of this vessel is the Muspenge. It is intended that this vessel shall come out of the Apalachicola River, to join Buchanan in an attack upon Farragut's fleet at Mobile. So says a Washington correspondent.

——The Stark county *Democrat* published at Canton Ohio, says:

"A preacher in this city, last Sabbath, took for his text the 5th verse of the 13th chapter of Hebrews. It reads as follows:

"Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

The reverend gentleman read this text from the verse as follows:

"Follow Abraham Lincoln, without which no man shall see the Lord."

The words in Italics were not acceptable, and hence were omitted.

So it is with the Abolitionists generally, they are not willing to abide by the word of God, but add to, and take from the Constitution.