When this old hat was new
The sons of that base crowd
Revived the cry of "Boyalty."
And believed its alone;
For them would he'ver to a
And they have turn has balwarks down .
Since this old hat was new.

There was no public debt, No greenbacks took the place of gold, No greenbacks took the piace of a No millionare had yet this pile for Seven-Thirties spent On which no tax was due On which no tax was tue But each man fairly paid his tax "What this old hat was gow:

When this old hat was new Bleetions then were free, Authorery man was thought to Have A right to liberty; rests were made by course of law, Arrests were made by ton,
Trials were speedy ton,
And Heward rangino little bell,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
This land was in its prime;
Miscogenation was untaught
In all this happy clime;
And white folks thed was thought as good
As ambo, Culf of Suc;
But things have saily changed about
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new When this old hat was now The poor white man was free, And every year a bran new boy Could daugle on his knoe: But now, for every child he has, He's taxed till all is blue, but things I tell you were not so When this old hat was now.

##When this old hat was now When this old but was now took dollars did abound,
And not a a stamp in all the land
Could anywhere be found;
But now you dutt flot kis? Jon!swife
Unless yoll slifting her foo;
But thing? I fell you were not so
When this old but was new.

ADDRES: Of the Democratic State Central Com-

mittee.

To the people of Pennsylvania :- In accor dance with its time honored annual custom the Demogratic party tenffitms its principles and presents its tandidates for your sutrages. Of those principles and can 'lidates it Is our purpose now to speak.

Thanks to Almighty God, the patriotism of the people and the prowess of our citi zen soldiery, thesterrible was that for form years has devastated our country and repentedly laid waste dur own fair valleys has ended. The Confederate Government, its armics and its animating ducijine, seces sion, lie prostrate at the feel of the people of the Union. The tramp of armed men and the crash of battle are no longer beard and the recuperative energies of the people will speedily fill the air with the sound of the busy arts of peace. The soldier yields his place to the citizen, the coldition der gives way to the statesman. The power of force is succeeded by the power of reason, jus tice and law. The soldier's duty of unques finning obedience to the orders of a supehor is supplanted by the more rational bu not less imperative obligation of obedience

to law. THE BUPREMACT OF THE LAW.

Whether we be citizen or soldier, officer or Statesman, ruler or ruled, this obligation tests with equal weight upod čach and all of us. The doctrine of implicit and unqualified obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country, is now, and in all time sworn citizens, should be restored, and the fast has been, a prominent tenet in the faith of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and they have invariably been found denotineing by voice and opposing by act those Irpitorous principles which seek to wenken the supremacy of the law and the 'inviolathe binding force of the Constitution, at | bility of the fundamental principles of free fempt to nullify the plainest provisions government, there is no subject more closeit by force of arms. The Federal Constitution had power enough, had its mandates liberties, that of the relations of the been observed in the spirit in which they States to the Federal Government. Both were framed, and the warnings of the Democratic party been heeded, to have preserved us from the war through which we granted or reserved to each, each is suhave just past, and to have saved the na- preme. fion from the stupendous sacrifices of the blood of her slaughtered sons, the waste of her national power and prestige, and the fearful load of debt and faxation that now encumbers her. When the nation was pre-cipitated into war, obedience to the plainest provisions of that Constitution would have protected the most precious privileges of a free people, and preserved to the patriotic the duty to the citizen thereto is substance of the national bill of rights; and wand, in their attempt to interfere with the now that "arms are silent and the laws need to the Federal Government sums their sway," a strict observance of its by the people, all ordinances of secession obligations in all the States, and fealty to the indices which point the way to harmoin the Union and, the penalities incurred
hious unity, permanent peace and a speedy ought not to be the rule of our government, and we hold "that the Constitution" estabunder all circumstances, and in every part of the country, upon all public offivers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as figiously, morally and legally, at all times,

The great central objects round which are grouped the materials, and fer which was | bellion against its authority, the only issue constructed the simple and harmonious mb-"the blessings of liberty for ourselves and hostile soldiery presses the soil of one of being paid like whites, and placed in the dur posterity." They who framed it crested no government to administer theories, or to protect imaginary rights from imaginary enemies, but as brave and practical men, deeply imbued with the spirit of liberty, and fresh from the bloody civil struggle of the Revolution, they knew from bitter experlence the value of those blessings, and a government of law, and not of arbitrary to arouse the sympathies and engage the negro suffrage, and placed their caudidates in the light of that experience they framed Power, a geverament to guard their civil purest devotion of the Christian and the squarely upon that platform:

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

Vol. 10.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

No. 36.

trial by jury, the subardination of the mili-tary to the civil authority, free speech and Union, the leaders of the Republican party Ray. Henry Ward Beecher, in the they so shamefully misuse, and to require uate it. at their hands reparation for the many man of Anglo-Saxon blood has lifted his law of the land. Dearer than dynasties, six black men to the Senate of the United dearer than forms of government, dearer states. than the inborn sentiment of loyalty to the the English heart, has always been the years it has been more than his crown was principles, inwrought with the vitals of our deserts. It is as follows !system, baptized by the blood of patriots during the past four years, again and again mately belong. and liberties," and "outlawed and banish-

tud no grand soldier tifted his hand against the government within all our borders At this hour, when military necessity can no longer be made the pretext of their continuance, when the authority of the Federal lovernment is admitted and recognized in all the land, these abuses still exist. The courts created by last are in abeyance, and tribunals unknown to the Constitution and and property. The great writ of freedom that assures every individual the protection of civil authority is fettered by the hand of arbitrary power, and the citizen is plenied the right of trial by a jury of his pears. The denoes upon which % found this charge. Democratic party of Pennsylvania believe that the hour has come in which; murder by military commissions should dease: the right of trial by twelve calm, impartial

legal judgement of their peers," and con-

privilege of the writ of habcas corpus be free as the air. THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES. Aside from these great cardinal doctrines ly allied with the preservation of our form of government and the protection of our

were created for the benefit of the peo-

ple, and within the spheres of power The obligation of the citizen to the Fed. eral Government within the scope of the nowers granted to it is binding and imperative, and no one can absolve him from his duty thereto. So, also, the power of the States over those matters not expressly granted to the Federal Government on reserved to the people, is equally clear, people of the country, both the form and imperative and binding. Upon the one their official on he by those in power, are suppressed, the States resume their place resumption of our career of prosperity and rebellion. So too, upon the other hand it progress. The arbitrary and uncontrolled is the right of each State to determine for mittee of Conference on the disagreement will of the temporary incumbent of place | itself the qualifications of its electors without interference by other States or by the Federal Government. Such is the doctrine lished by our (revolutionary) fathers is en- of the Democracy, and such appears to be fitled to our unqualified respect and obe. the policy of the President, and yet, secdience, the oath to support it is binding re- tional prejudice, the love of gain; increasing wrath and deeply masked political purupon private citizens." The Democracy of restore the harmonious unity of the nation Pennsylvenia are for the supremacy of the are loudest in denunciation and most realare loudest in denunciation and most real—
the Republican State Convention of the negro of Dahomey or of Congo. Call their own electron.

The Republican State Convention of the negro of Dahomey or of Congo. Call their own electron.

As better in declares in favor of negro subrege, as the prejudice, or what you may, it exists to declares in favor of negro subrege, as and the statesman who desires the peace, ton may force the States in minority to cus in pursuit of a conquered for. As bet. Maine, lately in session, in the 8th resolu-States in which the people have been in re-

during the war was how should be the res-

liberties, and not to overthrow them. The Staterman; but unconcerned at the condifundamental principles of free government | tion of the white people of the States, de- said: guarantied to us by the plain words of the sirous, only to perpetuate their political guarantied to us by the plain words of the sirous, only to perpetuate their political we need the voice of the collored people: it iterial system of taxation; a just regard Constitution, distinctly reserved, and to be power, regardless of the vital interests of in numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the for an already burthened people demands forever held as inviolable, habeas corpus, six millions of their own race, and of the ballot-box—it is the right intention, and not that a horde of Federal office holders, assess-

a free press, form the very essence of our as a condition precedent to their restoration institutions; and when they who administer and to the release of the reign of a military the government fail to protect usen the ex- authority over a conquered and submissive ercise of these rights; when they who have people, demand that the negro shall be carried on a gigantic war in the name of placed upon a political equality with the the Constitution, not only fail to maintain white man and they insist upon the use of its fundamental prificiples, but are habilu- the arm of the Federal Government to ally guilfy of their violation, is it not our effect it, and are moving for an amendduty to turn them from the seats of power ment of the Federal Constitution to perpet-

Such a practical interference would be wrongs unnecessarily inflicted? "From palpable infraction of the Constitution, a the day that Runnymede had its name link- gross and unauthorized increase of central ed with human freedom to this hour every power, and a wanton overthrow of the rights of the States. This doctrine gives head more proudly when he heard the great to the citizens of Massachusotts the right to text of manhood repeated. No freeman aid in prescribing the qualification and shall be taken or imprisoned or disposessed of color of the voter in North Carolina, and in his free tenements or leberties, or outlawed or practice will gife to the black man the con-hamshed, or in anywise hurt, or injured unless tool of the great States of Louisiana, Misby the leval judgment of his peers or by the sissippi and South Carolina, and will send

This is all its breadth and with a full understanding of its results, is the doctrine right of trial by jury. For two hundred of the Republican party of Pennslvania, fell the 4th resolution adopted by the Republiworth for an English King to deny this carl State Convention, held at Harrisburg, right to an English subject.22 Yet these on the 17th of August, 1865, distinctly so

Resolved, That, having conquered during six hundred and fifty years, and rebelious States, they should be held in of Ponnsylvania at its last session. On the wrenched from the hand of tyranny for our subjugation, and the treatment they are to 8th day of Feb., 1805, the bill to prevent benefit, we have basely yielded to the un-deficiency of those in power. And power of the nation, to which they legit-

'inve freemen, American freemen, freemen With this destrine we take distinct issue, of Pennsylvania, been "taken and impris- The States of the South are in the Union, ned, disposessed of their free tenements and the people thereof, except those on whom the penalties for rebellion fall are ened," and Thurt and injured," without "the littled to all their political privileges, and we affirm that these States are entitled to all trary to "the law of the land." And this the reserved rights of the States under the too within our own Commonwealth, at a Federal Constitution, and within the sphere ime when no hostile dramabent was board of these reserved rights, they, and they alcie have the power to make and unmake the lars that are to govern them.

REURO EQUALITY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Negro equality and negro suffrage are n longer a mythical issue, but are part of the vital, practical realities of the present hour They are demanded by the black man; they are advocated by white men high in powe. tribunals maknown to the Constitution and in the National Government, AND we laws usure their power over life, liberty current they are endorsed and same tioned by a large majority of the Republi can party of the North, including those wh govern and control that party in l'ennsy

> The State of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusette by constitutional provision, give to the black man the unrestricted right of suffrage. These States are all under Republican control, and their politicians lead the van in the crusade they hope is to result in the degradation of the white race to the level of the black

> Wilkinson moved to strike from the second line of the fifth section (which defined the qualification of voters) the word, "white male inhabitant," and insert the words "male citizen of the United States," &c., which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Pesseuden Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, How-ard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Welkinson, Wilson. 22.

NAYS: Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Powell, Biddle, Saulabury, Sher-man, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey. 17.

Those will thus voted to place the black man on an equality with the white in one of the richest territories of the Union, willreadily be recognized as the leaders of the

Republican party in the Senate.
This subject came up in the House of Representatives on the 15th . April, 1864, (Congressional Globe, p. 1662), the motion pending being the appointment of a Com between the Senate and House on striking out the word "white.", Mr. Webster moved "that said committee be instructed to agree to no report that authorises any other than free White male citizens to vote." On the question of the adoption of these instrutions the following named Republican Congress-Republican voted YEA.

The Republican State Convention o follows: "That the emancipation proclama. tion of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith toration of that authority. The tred of no of the colored race amid treason, and their them now. In no one of them is there most dargerous places, has pledged the naaught of objection now to the assessment tional honor that these people shall have in and collection of the Federal taxes, to the fact, as well as name, conferred on them all oreation of Federal outston houses, courts the political rights of freedom, and that the and post offices, or to the peaceful transit of people of the United States will redeem this

munitions of war and troops. The wohler-pledga."
ful exhibition of a devastated country, of The Republican Conventions of the States defeated armies, of a humiliated people and of Iowa and Vormont have emphatically enof emancipated slaves, ought to be sufficient dersed the doctrines of megro equality and

Roy. Henry Ward Beecher, in the Inde-

pendent of recent date, says: We are pleading earnestly with the State to abolish the distinction of caste by universal suffrage. We see that this will inevitably lead, not to the end the present Governor of Louisians declares—the surrender of that country to the black man,—but the equality of black with the whits; the elevation of the narto to the governorship, the sendorship. of the negro to the governorship, the senatorship, the judyship, by the side of his white kindred; the obliteration of all marks of distinction and

eparation between men and men. These are representative men of the Republican party, and they have wielded a powerful influence in its ranks.

In our own State a number of Republican county conventions have fully endorsed this doctrine. Crawford county, at her convention held at Meadville, June 27, 1865, resolved that:

Loyalty to the government should be the sustain the government by their treasure and blood.

The Republican County Conventions of Northampton, Union and Alleghany have also broadly endorsed these doctrines.

The question of the right of the negro to social equality was before the Legislature any passenger railway company from excluding colored people from their oars came up in the Senate, and finally passed that body. Seventeen Republicaus (all who roted) voted for the bill, and fourteen Democrats against it. It was sent to the House for concurrence: and on 23d March. 1865, it came up in the House on a motion to discharge the committee. Forty six Republicans voted och and twenty eight Democrats voted pay. (See Leg. Rec., pages

210 and 712.) Nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers of the State have also avoked themselves favorable to negro suffrage and negro equality, and yet, strange to say, the Republican State Convention faited to meet the issue, and seek to conceal their true Sentiments beneath the ambiguous wording of a resolution. Their third resolution declares that the Southern people "cannot which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional provisions, and securing to all men within their borders their inallienable right to life, liberty; and the pursuit of appiness."

Who so blind as not to see that this may er may not be a declaration in favor of negro suffrage? Can any man doubt what this means when he remembers that Thadthis two-faced resolution, if he re from that very convention in Crawford county which declared that "loyalty should be the only test to the right of suffrage ?"

Pennsylvanians, the serious importance of the issue involved, and a just regard for your intelligence, demanded a manly declaration of opinion upon this subject; but the leaders of the Republican party know your detestation of their degrading doctrines, and they seek to obtain by double dealing your support to sentiments they dare not avow.

The problem of the capacity of man, the white man, for self government is being solved in the history of the American Republic, and in the face of the recent exhibition of the physical and mental qualities of the Caucasian race, in view of the power of the nation as displayed in the heroism, endurance and indomitable energy of the white soldier of our armies, and in the stupendous sacrifice of the blood, and treasure of the people, the Democracy of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly announce their belief in its successful result. "We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our ewn race to govern itself, nor surrender the destiny of the country into the hands of ne- Negro Voting.—The people who lend groed not put ourselves ander their guar- Ususelves to the new Massachusetts dogdianship, nor give up to them the political ma, that the negroes of the South most where they will be paid and mustered out of serprivileges which we inherited from our have the right of voting as the only means privileges which we inherited from our of controlling the white people of the fathers." Whether the blood of the Anglo of controlling the white people of the Saxon, the Celt or the Teuton flows in our South, have either never thought, or they veins, there are but few among us who do have agreed to these results: not feel it tingle with a thrill of just shame | 1. That States are no longer to have the when is pronounced to be only the equal of right to make their own laws and regulate the happiness and the prosperity of both change their constitutions. races cannot ignore it. Give the black 8. If the negroes at the South m man equal political rights and you multiply the right to rote, they must of course be the points of contrast between the races, alighbe to office. and the weaker and inferior must yield . In three States they will have the m

If. Winter Davis of Maryland, at Chicago | the expenditure of the public money and a prompt revision of our cumbrous and inquissors and tax-collectors be dispensed with. and the machinery of the State Governments

used in their room. "The retention by the redoral Government of large numbers of officers of the army, whilst the private soldier is discharged and sent to his home, also mposes additional and unnecessary burdens apon the people. Can the people expect hese reforms to come whilst the men who created the abuses remain in power?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no eply to make to denunciation or invective. They refer with pride to their record during the past four years. Like the historic peoflo of the Scriptures, whilst engaged in the epair of the walls that protected their Holy City, they have with one hand engaged in earnest toil in protecting and preserving the Constitution and laws of their ountry, whilst the other grasped the sword that aided in destroying those who violently assailed them. Amid the blandishments of only test of the right of suffrage—those who have fought to preserve the Union on the power, the persecutions of official tyranny field of battle, whether white or black, are and the corrupt and reckless use of the pubcertainty worthy the life to project it through the ballot-ber—it is upworthy the age in this we live to deprive men of voting who swervingly maintained their principles and their integrity. During that, they have once cleated their ticket, twine carried the State on the home vote, and at the last election polled over 276,000 votes for the candidate of their choice.

Ruch a body of men, tried, determined and organized, a unit in support of their glorious principles, must ever be a power in he State, and will be feared by l's cuemies and respected by all.

OUR STÄRDÄRD BRABERS. For Auditor General, Colonel W. W. H Davis, of Bucks county, heads the ficket. Colonel Davis is a sound, practical man, well qualified for the position, and of that stern integrity of character so much needed in this day of official prostitution and degeneracy. As a soldier, his record stands equal to that of the best and purest. When the war broke out, he raised a company and served for a term of three months. At the expiration of that term of service he raised a regiment—the 104th Pennsylvania-and as colonel of that regiment went through the war. He was in many of the most severe battles; was wounded severely at the desperate affair at Sefen Oaks, before Richmond, and lost a hand in the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina. Maimed as safely be cutrusted with the political rights he was, Colonel Davis remained in the field until the three years for which his regiment was raised had expired, when, as the war was then virtually at an end, he returned to private life. Such is the record of the honest man and brave soldier who heads the State ticket of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

The nominee for Surveyor General is Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, of Cambria county. Like Col. Davis, this gentleman is an honest, intelligent, upright citizen, and a deous Stevens, the radical leader of the last brave soldier. He was chosen Major of the National House of Representatives, was a 54th regiment, P. V., in 1861, and Lieut. prominent member of that Convention? Can Col. of the same regiment, in February, The Senate of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1864 (see Congressional Ciche, 1864). President of that colorate the senate and bears upon his person numerous scars as p. 1361), had before it a bill for the conhad the honor of leading the 54th in the that Mr. Johnson received his credentials battles of Newmarket and Piedmont. And most bravely and gallantly he led his regiment on those disastrous fields. In both these battles he was severely wounded, but although for a time compelled to go home for treatment, he scarcely remained long enough from his post to fully recover-so redded was he to his regiment, his duty and the serious-work required of him. This gentleman is well worthy of the nomination he has received, and of the suffrages of citifens of his native State.

As our standard has inscribed upon it the true principles of the Democratic party, and its chosen bearers are brave, honest men. the Democracy of the State must and will rally to its support with a real and determination that will prove irresistable.

Men of Pennsylvania i the issues are beore you, fraught with the greatest consequences to yourselves, your country, and your race. Weigh well your action, and de-

ide as white freemen should. By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLERS Sentember 8, 4865. Chairman.

Negro Voting .- The people who lend

place to the stronger and superior. The place to the stronger and superior. The law must recognize his equality or his inferiority; there is no middle ground. We have the superiority of our race, and believe in the superiority of our race, and we are unwilling to degrade cursulvas situations of Congress—more than twenty we are unwilling to degrade cursulvas situations of Congress—and will have considered or politically.

EXTREMMEMENT.

LETTERMORMENT.**

4. In three States they will have the majority of blacks to their factors of blacks to the laws of marriage—and sit the section of person. They will also make all the Judges of their courts and months from e are inwilling to degrade ourselves attack the laws of marriage—and all the improvements in that city, tayes, solal or politically.

It is really pleasant to note that every day the Judges of their courts, and prophe from adds to the list, in this city, to those the are the Democratio party have ever been real other states will be subject to them. And getting employment of one tind or other. Buildous for the preservation of the national cred. Mr. Clease has said, the blacks will be the lings are going up repidly, and joundations are han been searched to a meter of the lines are being cleared for more.

MUSINGSTON FREEDOM.

BY THOMAS DOWN EXCLISIT.

The sparrow sits on the wild-rose bush, And the oriole sings in the plu-oak tree; The cat bird call, and I hear the thrush, - The cricket's chirp, and the humin of the bi The thistle-down lazily skitts the plain,

I was a freeman born and bred; But who is a freeman here to day? The rights we had are dyling or dead, A Our freedom is carried away.
What care I now for the birds ar bees,
Down of thistie, or ericket ar trees,
Or streams in frelie play? This was a confitry; but what is it now?
The mere domain of the men in power
Woo fall on him with an honest brow,

In this the republic's evil hour.
Faint and weak is the spirit of men;
The voice is stronger than wice or pen;
Law is weak, and judges cower. nes of our fathers are turned to mould,

The Union they gave us we could not defend.
The Union they gave us we could not defend.
The citizen's soul is bought and sold,
Truth has pe lover, and honor up friend;
Who bonds to the rabble may rise in gruce,
Who crings and fawqs may gain a place—
When will dishoner end? , for the spire that marked our sires,

of trusty same mass and the second of the se The Sparrow sits on the wild rose busk.

And the oriole sings in the pin oak tree The cat bl d calls, and I hear the thrush The cricket's chirp, and the hum of the The thistle down lazily skirts the plain; For they at least, are free. -Old Guard.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

-Judah P. Benjamin is in England. ---- There are 38 cigar factories in Connecti -A New Jersey editor committed suicide ---On Friday the Internal Revenue re-

—Pennsylvania gave the world \$24,000,000 of petrolemm last year. A lady in Oregon, Mu., has for beating her husband to death.

—Two women have been chosen to the Mu nicipal Council in Alns, France. --- The decadence of waterfalls will cause great falling off of hair .- Boston Past.

--- Proffessor Agassia is everywhere kindly received in his tour through Brazil. The Atlantic Tolegraph Company have rdered a new cab⁴5. ---- 0 Wednesday last ten prisoners escape

from the St. Louis prison. --- The White House at Washington is being thoroughly renovated.

-A national convention of carpenters is t be held at Detroit in September, 1866. --- Hospitals for deceased cattle are to

stablished in London --- There is a report that John II. Surrat

was arrested at Vicksburg on August 29th. --- General Mende was at Wilmington, N. C. on September 5th.

-Gen. Fremont intends to make his permanent residence in Missouri. --- Gen. Fitz Henry Warren has been ap-

pointed Minister to Gautimala. -Indiana has furnished 193,337 men to the war, and Wisconsin 96,000.

--- General Grierson is to have a subordinate command in Alabama. --- There are now over or

---There are no less than nine candidates for Mayor in Nashville, Tennessec. ---One hundred and fifty negroes in Wash-

ington are daily fed by the Government. -A planing mill and several dwellings were ourned at Worcester, Mass., on Friday; legs, \$10,000

-A boy fell from the sixth floor of a Cincinnati warehouse to the ground and only brol his leg. ---- Over 400 miles of the Russian American

elegraph have been constructed on the Pacific ---- A company of American capitalists has btained from Maximilian the right to construct

various telegraph lines in Mexico. The Democratic County Conventions throughout the State manifest an unusual degree

of harmony in their proceedings. ---- A man in Williamsburg, N. Y., rid himself of a scolding wife by placing for in an in-

sane asylum. ---On August 30 the steamer Reindeer exploded on the Mississippi, near New Orleans. Pour persons were killed and 30 wounded.

Ou Thursday last a train on the Brie railroad ran off the track mear Narrowsburg, New York, and killed one man. ---The 78th Pennsylvania regiment, now Nashville, will leave for Pittsburg next Friday,

mg 2,436 harids. --- The government allowed Mr. Feets to 'reurn to Nashville, on condition that he would keep still. Why not give Wise his estate on the

same terms, and so prevent a marcity in the pa-

or market, asks the New York Commercial Ad-

parliner. -As the negre suffrage question recorder the N. Y. Tribute fishes for supther sgitating topic, and declares in tones of omittous warning that Santers profer selling their cotton for gold rathrepresentatives from people who prafer gold to groundsooks?

- The Bishmond Why, referring to binek-inuiting the Comb !

If there over was a lime in the history of his country when the sleeplass vigilaire enlightened reason, and prompt action of he men who darn their bread by the sweet of the brow, should be sentral into requisition for the protection and preservation their dearest rights, that time is now. " a have a large and powerful sleep in this 3 country-speaking through their party cogans—who claim that, because they have loaned their money to the Covernment, it. its necessity, they should therefore be e-empted from hearing their just burdens of its expenses, and should forever remain n

REFLECT

privileged class.
Let 44 look over the water, where titles of nability and, "privileged classes" reign supreme. Late English newspapers bring. us the appalling intelligence that there no now in that country one million of confirmed paupers, and a half a million more, on the itmost verge of pasperism. Yes England claimes to be the richest country on the f re of the earth. The "privileged classes" there role in wealth and eplendor, while this enormous amount of paupersian exists. Like cases produce like effects, and to our shame be it said, we have a party in this country advocating and defending, with mil the power of the pon and press, the self same measures that have brought rule and lesolation on the once happy and conter d peasantry of England. We pall on the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men to arouse from their lethings, and remember that "the price of liberty is oternal vigilanće."

Patrick Henry, in one of his matchless pratious, referred to the " clanking of the chains" that were to had the limbs of the patriots of his day; and with the thyllling cloquence with which he was so rarely gifted, exclaimed, ') Givo me liberty or g've ne death!" Aiready, in the broad light ofthe niheteentil century, in the face of open . day, the chains are being forged---if not already forged-that are to bind the labor, the sweat, and the toil of mind and body, of this generation, and of generations yet to come. They are to do gen the same in hopeless poverty beneath the charint whoels of a "privileged class" in this coun . iry-a class exempted by the votes of American Sonators and Representatives from bearing their just burde s of the taxation necessary to surtain the credit of the Government.

You men of work and labor, look at these things-reflect upon them -and act accordingly. The formers, mechanics and land. ing men of the country have yet the power to avert impending evils, by leg it and legitimate means. But there is no time to be

lost. If the monied power of the country once gets its licels upon Jour nocks, entrenched as it is behind legislative enactments passed by unfaithful and recreant representatives of the people, then it will he too late. Now is the time to act-to act promptly and efficiently-if you would save , yourselves and your oblidren, and your children's children from the direful fate of the million and a half of the paupers of England.—Dayton Empire.

JUSTICE TO THE JEWS.

To the Editors of the Eccaing Post : - The close of the war, while it has practically hushed the clash of arms, Las by no means closed the bitter and vituperative attacks against a portion of the citizens of the United States. When circumstances in November last warranted me in portraying in feeble colors the glaring injustice heaped when us, I was in hopes that peace would bring a cossistion. Up to that period it was only occasionally that persons in high place countenanced what the plainest dictates of common sense rebuked ; but new, at a time when every true American should-aim to foster and perpetting line feelings, we find men in exalted spheres who delight to do us injustice.

To an intolligent journal like yours it cannot be a secret, that within the last month three widely-circulating Republican papers—the Baltimore American, the Philadelphia Press, and the Chicago Republican have sounded the keynote of vituperation and shameful attack against the Jews. But as if executive endorsement was wanting, Governor Brownlow mounts his Rosinante grows chivilrio, burnishes his (by no means 'usty) lance of abuse and slander and makes an essay in the field of bigothy; hoping, like Front De Boruf, to bring down Isanc of York and all his decembents by his foul unknightly blows. But thank God t while the Governor may know how to death with rebels, he has by no means unhorhed all the Ivanhoes who delight to tilt a lance.

Is abuse, like orime or railroad accidents epidemic? It is because from every State of the Union oque tidings of furrful assassinations, murder and rapine and that from Wall street have issued great swimilars, as a means of aentralizing the excitement and horror-old prejudices must be revarnished, and thrown upon the market As new Hes? Where is this to stop ! I do not deny that individual dews have been guilty of things that are disgraceful-nny, beinnous! What then!

I am willing to concede that a great many Jews are found in the ranks of democracy and opposed to the measures of the admin. stration, and while I differ from them, you who can dony them this inalignable Amerioun right? I frequently hope that the people, recognizing merit as the only vanare to have countenance, will look with diednia upon any afficupt which does not recognize every American free and equals before the law.

The justant that any one comes muder the protection of our free institutions hecases to be Turk, Iliadoo, Nggro or Jew. He is, by the genius of our have, an Amortican; he insoit no ligher title and up prouder heritage. What he may be in the second of the protection of the second of the seco

mosque or synagogue is a maller between atmosph and his Process.

Trilly Yours.

Whathington, D. C. Mintenberg, 1862. The collising the carrying the mails between Lynchburg and Windhester, Te