BYE-AND-BYE.

Was the parting vely bitter?
Was the hand-clasp very tight?
Is a storm of tear-drops falling
From a fact all sad and white? Think not of it, in this future, Gaimer, fairer days aronigh; Gaze not backward, but look on For a sunny "byo and bye."

Were some whispered words too cheris! ed?

Was the touch of lips too sweet?
Are two souls once linked together
Nover, never more to meet?
Nover here, earth's pour, vain passion,
Slowly monthlering out must die,
But its ashes shall return you
Something purer "bye and-bye."

Was the priceless love you lavished Sought for, played with, and then slain? Were its crushed and quiv'ring remnants Calmly thrown you back again? Calmly too the remnants gather.

Bring them home without a sigh, Swet returns they yet shall bring you In a coming "bye and-bye."

Is your frail boat tossed and battered,
With its sails all tern and wet,
Crossing o'er a waste of waters,
Over which your sun has set?
To the shere all calm and sanlit,
To the smooth cand warm and dry,
Fairm shall bear your shattered vessel
Safely, surely, "bye-and-bye."

Are the cyclids very weary,
Does the tired head long for rost,
Are the temples het and throbbing,
Are the hands togother pressed?
Hore shall lay you on her besom,
Cool the pale lips parched and dry,
And shall whisper, "lest is coming,
Rest forever, "bye-and bye."

And when calmed and cheered and fresher By her soul inspiring voice.
Then look up; the heavens are brightnin
Cease your wailing and rajoice;
Cry not for the days departed,
None will hear von. none water. None will hear you, none reply; at look on where light is breaking O'er a brighter "bye-and-bye."

Cover up with earnest strivings Ail the wayward, wasted Past; Raise a torn and blood-stained banner Raise a torn and blood-stained banner
O'er a victory won at last;
Fold your wet and weary pinions,
Ilush your useless sob and sigh;
Rest ye, rest ye, from your troubles,
Is the thought of "bye and bye."—Ex.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Demolition of the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill"--The Bill Gives The Executive Too Much Power--it is too Expensive On The People--it is Considered As Unnecessary--Finally, It Is Unconstitu-

To the Senate of the United States : I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refngees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion might call to mind, in advance of these, objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved of in the month of March last, has nat yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effeet further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen, the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor, but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over for those who were passing suddenly from a all parts of the United States containing | condition of bondage to a state of freedom, refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature apply with the most force to those parts of the United States in which 1865 as one of many great and extraordinthe freedmen most abound, and it expressly ary measures to suppress a formidable reexicads the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged nowers over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the purpose for which it was passed, although President of the United States, noting at that time, and for a considerable period through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life: the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number, of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting an apprehension that the powers and agenfreadm'n and refugees disoriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white erson who may be charged with de of hostilitles, will now, in a time of peace, priving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white peasons to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus secured to the freedmen

by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracis. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place exposed to the errors of judgment to which

The Democratic Atalchnan.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

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proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may to say millions of the white race who are ation, practically transfer the entire care, think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of er- subsistence. ror, to any of the courts in which the Con-A system for the support of indigent perstitution of the United States puts exclu. sively the judicial power of the country .-- plated by the authors of the Constitution. While the territory and the classes of notions and offenses that are made subject to

oountry. the Constitution, which declares that "no except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of war or public danger," and ter and their prosperity. that "in all criminal proceedings the acoused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall

have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from in almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly : third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision o control by the Federal courts.

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought pever to be intrustthat it would not be consistent with the ed to any one man. If it be asked whether public welfare to give my approval to the he creation of such a tribunal in a State measure, I return the bill to the Senate with | was warranted as a measure of war, the my objections to its becoming a law. I question immediately presents itself whethwe are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and to the world, that the United States are still in a condi-

> At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed as individuals should not work a forfeit ire of the rights of whole communities .-The community has returned, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, thereore, seems to be inconsistent with the no unl condition of the country, and is at varinnee with the Constitution of the United

If, passing from general considerations, re examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was rity to deprive them of it. 11, on the other the war not less than the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes, until, by due her constitutional relations to the Union by propriated to public purposes, until, by due her constitutional relations to the Union by On arriving at Memphis, Liquitonant Thomas men's Bureau, established by the not of administration, with its powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the tution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was ted throughout the whole country by an mendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence.

I am not therefore able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify cies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of the freedmen ed. and refugees during the actual continuance and after the abolition of slavery, prove in-

the bill. The third section of the bill authorizes a danger that the exceedingly great demand general and unlimited grant of support to for labor will not operate in favor of the isting constitutional or legal test. the destitute and enfloring refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Suo peeding sections make provision for the rent or purousse of landed estates for freedmen

hever heretofore thought itself empowered sustaining, capable of solociting their own of industry and business, and natural case origin under this bill are to take place will raise up at the Bouth means and manufacturar das—
origin under this bill are to take place will raise up at the Bouth means and manufacturar das—
origin under this bill are to take place will raise up at the Bouth means and origin under this bill are to take place will raise up at the Bouth means and origin under the Bouth means and an inverse of a proper ted to the Union as those of any or evidence. The part of the land. But if: they are all excludes and sallors, and of establishing and of the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of insisting for the means of all our official reports become a proper to the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of insisting for the means of all our official reports become a proper to the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of insisting for the same and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of insisting for the same and the limits of insisting for the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of insisting for the land. But if: they are all excludes and the limits of carbondale, Nackiban and the limits of carbond

honestly toiling from day to day for their support and control of our four millions of

sons in the United States never was contem-Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be would institibly tend to a concentration of tions and offenses that are made subject to as a permanent establishment, it should by would inevitibly tend to a concentration of these measures are so extensive, the bill it founded for one class or color of our people power in the Executive, which would enable judgment most of those State, so far, at I like such things. I like to set the control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the first many refugees and freeded many refugees and fre limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the port from the Government, but it was never intended that they should benceforth bo I cannot conceive a system of military ju- fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the jection to the bill. The Constitution imisdistion of this kind, within the words of United States. The idea on which the peratively declares, in connection with taxslaves were assisted to freedom was, that on person shall be held to answer for a capital becoming free they would be a self-sustain- one representative, and fixes the rule for or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a ing population, and any legislation that the number to which in future times each presentment and indictment of a grand jury, shall imply that they are not expected to State shall be entitled; it also provides attain a self-sustaining condition must liave a tendency alike injurious to their charac-

> The appointment of an agent for every patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by with a tendency steadily to increase. The clously engaged in the Rebellion. appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established for the year least, of the States are attending Congress 1866, amount to \$11,745,000, and it may be by loyal representatives soliciting the alsafely estimated that the cost to be incurred lowance of the Constitutional right of repunder the pending bill will require double resentation. At the time, however, of the that amount, more than the entire sum ex- consideration and the passing of this bill, pended in any one year under the adminis- there was no Senator or Representative in tration of the second Adams.

and county is to be considered as a war The very fact that reports were and are might be provoked, so that to give effect to country is an additional reason why they their jurisdiction, troops would have to be need and should have representation in and thus a large standing force be rendered to accusations, and assist by their local therefore, be required to sustain and enforce ately affecting themeselves, while the liber military jurisdiction in every county or pa- ty of deliberation would then be free, and rish from the Potomae to the Rio Grande, Congress would have full power to decide The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the press objection urged that the States most interent measures of public confidence, it is ested had not been permitted to be heard necessary that we practice not merely ous. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds tomary economy, but as far as possible, of the American people that there should severe retrenchment.

had, contrary to that provision of the Con-sentatives of all the people. I would not shall be deprived of life, liberty or property | Congress to judge and act for itself of the this section refers, may not be owned by construed as including the right to shut minors or persons of unsound mind, or by out, in time of penge, any State from the those who have been faithful to all their representation to which it is entitled by the obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such

rsons to whom it is designed to bring Government; had e and restlessness, while to those among they by their own act, had amended their not understand it to be alleged that the act whom he lives it will be a source of con-

stant and vague apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedman should be profrom capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also posesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one labor is more esteemed and hetter reward

correct in these views, there can be no ne- development of its resources. The laws er will be regulated thereby. There is no laborer; neither is sufficient consideration given to the avidity of the freedmen to pro-

tect and take care of themselves, has the It is more than justice to them to believe

chase of houses for the thousands, not bill will not, when put into complete operfreedmen and refugees. Such a system

attainment of his own political ends. I cannot but add another very grave ob ation, that each State shall have at least that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State without its consent, shall be deprived county and parish will create un immense of its equal suffrage in the Sonate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, the President, will be great in the beginning, because their people were then contume

Now the case is changed, and some at Congress from the eleven States which are If the presence of agents in every parish to be mainly affected by its provisions .opposition or even resistance made against the good disposition of the tationed within reach of every one of them | Congress, to explain their condition, reply occessory. Large appropriations would, knowledge in perfecting measures immediaccording to its judgment, there could be no be no faxation without representation .ake away land from its former owners they shall be borne without murmur when vithout any legal proceedings being first they are voted by a majority of the represtitution which declares that no person interfere with the unquestionable right of appear that a part of the lands to which own members, but that authority cannot be

Constitution at present. All the people of eleven States are exclupersons, it is not compentent for any autho- | ded; those who were most faithful during rity to deprive them of it. If, on the other the war not less than others. The State of propriated to public purposes, until, by due her constitutional relations to the union by process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, brought to a termination, with the General the Tarasson for Louisville, but were refused by the patriottem and energy of her injured and his sable bride were put ashore. They to do much mischief, for the busy with afterward attempted to procure passage on a fellow's body, and the other rings' away with the General the Tarasson for Louisville, but were refused in the constitutional relations to the union by the patriottem and energy of her injured and his sable bride were put ashore. They to do much mischief, for the busy with the General the Tarasson for Louisville, but were refused to the Tarasson for L rollef; it will tend to keep the mind of the erument of their own, and sathey were not freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation included in the emancipation proclamation Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Ten tected, but he should be protected by the nessee, for example, should not fully enthereafter, the Government of the United civil authorities, and especially by the ex. Joy all her gonetitutional relations to the thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in the ercise of all the constitutional powers of the United States. The President of the United States that President Johnson has not had the support of the United States and of the United States stands towards the country in a country in a country in a country in the United States and of the United States and of the United States and states whose inhabitants had country in a country in a country in a country in the United States and states are states and states and states and states are states and states and states and states and states are states and states and states are states and states States. His condition is not so exposed as somewhat different attitude from that of any may at first be imagined. He is in a por- member of Congress chosen from a single tion of the country where his labor cannot district or State, The President is chosen reco called into existence as an auxiliary, has well be spared. Competition for his ser- by the people of all the States. Eleven been already effectually and finally abrogations from planters, from those who are States are not at this time represented in constructing or repairing railroads, and either branch of Coogress pit would seem

to be his duty; on all proper occasions, to discorrement. But, judging from the above present their just claims to Congress. (2719) extracts, taken from two "loyal" journals, There always will be difference of only. We are led to believe that there is some There always will be difference of opinion in the community, and individuals may slight disagreement. For instance, Presibe guilty of transgressions of the law ; but dent Johnson wants Southern members adcommunity or State's mode of life suited to these do not constitute valid objections mitted, and Congress does not; the Presihis desires, or proper remuneration for his against the right of a Sinte to representation dent does not want the negroes to votes in labor, he can move to another, where that and would in po wise interfere with the District, whereas Congress does ; the discretion of Congress with regard to the President wants the Union restored, but qualifications of members, but I hold it my Copgress will not do it. These may appear is it not a good and proper name for the party In truth, however, each State, induced by duty to regoommend to you, in the interests slight differences to the Republicane, but its own wants and insterests, will do what of peace, and in the interest of the Union they are of vital importance to the people of its necessary and proper to retain within its the admission of every State to its share in the country; and the peopleway spon have files at Transion Mass, is the finding of a coroadequate to the same proper ends. If I am berders all the labor that is needed for the public legislation when however insubordinate, insuggent for rebellious its, people at the ballot-box. Ex. cessity for the enlargement of the powers of that regulate supply and demand will main. may have heen, it presents itself not only the bureau, for which provision is made in tain their force, and the wages of the labor. in an attitude of loyalty and barmony, but in the persons of representatives whose

of disquiet and complaine. It is unwise perfume crowded out of the market all those ted by this bill, must, by the very nature of of the whole people, try and thrift, and soon show the world that however much the latter may preponderate.

'man; be attended by acts of caprice, injust.'

The Congress of the United States has use condition of freedom they are self. The course of senigration, the development.

pend the public money for the rent or pur- itself, whether the system proposed by the ty of the whole people is necessary to sective a willing acquiescence in legislation.

ation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of our four millions of certain of the States as though they had omancipated slaves to agents, overseers or task masters, who appointed at Washington, task masters, who appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and partial are to be located in every county and partial they have not, let us at once soft together to label the United States. If they have not, let us at once soft together to line the United States are to be located in every county and partial they have not, let us at once soft together to line the United States. possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own to be desired as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assum that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interest of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistence to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and bere after, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions t the laws, in accordance with the Constitu-

I return the bill to the Senate in the I return the bill to the Senate in the carnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberated consultation by the people it upon my soul I made believe 'twas you! shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public jndgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

A WHITE LIEUTENANT AND HIS NEGRO WIFE .- A Steamboat Scene. -On the late trip of the steamer Luminary from New Orleans says the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, a mar giving his name as Thomas, and professing to be a lieutennat in a colored regiment, came on board at Vicksburg, accompanied by a negre woman whom he claimed to be his wife, and demanded a state room for the couple. The officers of the bont told of others without slander. In addition to the objections already sta. Great burdens have now to be borne by all that the agrees must go into the nursery. him he could give a room for himself, but ted, the fifth section of the hill proposes to the country, and we may best demand: that The lieutenant objected to this arrangement very strongly, but finding the officers inexorable, was compelled to submit. After the boat left Vicksburg, some of the passengers believing it impossible that the two were without due process of law. It does not elections, returns and qualifications of its asked to see her marriage certificate, which she readily produced, signed in due form. by an army chaplin, stationed in Vicksburg 3d of March, at the court house in Reading. who had performed the ceremony. The passengers then went to the lieutenant and asked to see his commission, when he replied that he did not have any. They then the Niger. asked to see his certificate of discharge, but neither could be produced. They the strip- find words for theif thoughts, when the real

> The affair greatly disgusted the passengers on the Luminary, as was natural,-Whether Thomas was really a lieutenant may be regarded as problematical, but that

It is unfortunate that Congress has not and shirk.

We have been told by the loyal journals that the feeling between the President and Congress is harmonious, and there is no an opportunity to express their opinions ner's jury, drawn up some thirty years ago by

Bill Arp says: It ere a source of gret that some of our households of the Af-rikan scent have fell back into the arms, of loyalty cannot be questioned under any oxlikan scent have fell back into the atms, of
loyalty cannot be questioned under any oxlikan scent have fell back into the atms, of
liting constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent
the kalled missin generators, and are by
the kalled missin generators, and are by
anolysion of any part of the country from
graclusion of any part of the country from
Afrique in Northern society, which popular
returned at ten o'clock, said as husband to his bead. The displayable of and tried for highborgery in third peranolysion of any part of the country from
Afrique in Northern society, which popular
returned at ten o'clock precisely.

Afrique in Northern society, which popular
returned at ten o'clock precisely.

The New York Tribune says that the ... One million five hundred thousand the collider with the result in the resul

A TALE OF HORROR."

Millian Laker Fores Jane Anna Pilkinborn was the only darter of poor but honist Patients. They had no other child but her. She was their all, and besides the dog, Towser (who was a faller dog and warmt perticklerry ovurburdened with brance), she was the conty human being hey had to luv. That, howsumdever, was Heir misfortin and not their faill, Her ize shone like a new brass kiffle, and her cheeks was an red as a temitidfance teal. terers nose, . Her . hare was the color of ex saffron ten, and her form was as graceful as

Jethro Snodgrass was an adopted son of ho Rev. Mordeoni Mumblechops, the village parson. He was a "fair and kuraly youth," as the post, and stood six foot in his stockins. (That is in winter. fir summer he didn't west stockins.) His compleckation was as clear as the compleckshun of a taller gandle, and his hair curled uniteral as the tale of a pelpin cur, when gittin a bastin from/bis master. But Jethre had one falein. Althe adopted; lie was in an I every respekt a minister's son! He driv a fast boss, and was perlicklery fond of femail society. He smoked segars and drinked beer, and was very much inklined for sock ety of wimmin. He played keerds and pitched quates for a shillin a game, and was constantly runnin after the gala. He liked to dance all nite to the feerful raspin of the country fiddle; but his topmost par shun was a hankerin arter the opposite sect. Otherways he wouldn't have been a ministers son! And there's were the laff comes in l'Eso much for Jethto Shodgrass-

PART THIND I beleeve that I have previously intimated the that Jethird Snodgrass was fond of women . of the female sect. But of the wimmen let awn Tane Ann Pilkinborn was his fust choice and his best holt. He lived her's very muchly, and the doted him full as muchly, if not muchlier. Their two lurs blendid together like bordin-house bisket. (which can't be pulled apart without the use of a pair of pinchers and a claw-bants, ffler). And con it he possible that two fond hearts like thatra must be foreibly rit ped asunder? Yes, gentle reeder, it is possible and a good deal possibler!

It was a cold nite in the month of Jenewary. Jerusalem ! how cold it was! It. was cold enuff to freeze the nose on a graven immidge. It was ennymost as cold as a relations greetin. Jane Ann, Pilkinhorn and Jethro Snodgrass were "a trippen the light fantastic hoof," (as Spurgeon sez.) in the dancin hall of Bill Baxters's tavern "The taller candles shone o'er fair wimmin and brave men, and all went jolly as a dinnerbell." But linrk! what sound is that ? That fearful sound knwses the dancers todry up on their danoin, andleven the addler ... cease his onearthly stranged! Jane And Pilkinhorn has fainted and tumbled kerchunk cotto the bare floor. He is a new repos pa "Water! water !! yshouts i Jethro .- Snod- -- 74

gense, frantically, value at a Remarkin. as bow that was, the first time ... in ten years that he'd heard young Snodgrass call for water, and that he didn't keep the stuff in his house, Bill Baxter (the tayern keeper) run to the bor and fetched up a decanter of airthquake gir which he throwed and Democracy of Borks county is called for the into Jane Ann's face. Jane Ann immediatly follows the face of the exclaimin

"Not by a derned sile !" sex Bill Baxter. "" who was standing by, and who had a snoak en noshun arter Jane Ann himself (bein artil bachelor and onmarried); and was therefore jelus Wnot by a darned site ! You never'd come to if I hadn tisling thirty seven cents worth of ild in your fast, and now Snode "Beware I" sex Snodgrass; "baware how :...

you provoke my wrath, or I'll mash your Bil Baxter not beile a filein man immejutly

refrected, vowin sonjunce onto Jethro: And so be had it speedly ! ... Ten minutes arterward, Jethra Snodgrass

entered the bar room, and throwin three dente onth the bar, exclaimed in a tone of thunder and lighting.

Bill Baxter, with a lere in his sore,eye An exaministion litto the facts of the second on a field internate dood immiliate, whole case would, we have no doubt, entirely set he the bottle. Jethro poured out a mattry the President in his action. It is time tamber full and drinked it down at one gulp: In less than jen seckonds he clapped oth hands on his stumuck, and bollerin and dismissed by the Prosident, twas Statton's floor in fearful aggerity? (2007) and the

Nideaguit. The Old Guard suggests in a whoelberes in a state of opposiones that the party in power should be called a ness, aravin and tearin her have like a dis-Nigrarchy. The word it says is compased of appointed John Bull Englishman after innd asks, vestin all his property, in the Konfederate iqep. She is now thirty years of i, and aint iquel on her marry. To the last ship that popped the question at her she replied with teers in her ize that "she didn't sea it," and "that it he hadn't no more feeling than to come gailtvantin round a young gal that was mournin the less of her lover, the best thing he seed do was to go and bag his . o ed and tried for highboogery in third per-t

turer of the jin that Bill sold bein appointed of all men ave liable. The exercise of frower; and the erection for their benefit, of suitar that as they have received their resedue of the problemant of the I . Tábur dish at bedesme saw háifaffa sairp a pile idriver, and wen obleged to go south r is honor of the vote have been fired in various. for the health wifiel is Use not a supplier of places throughout the counter and was a failed in North Books drink afrikadia. Harris of

on any mind rules of law or evidence. The part of law or evidence and sallors, and of entablishing and of the land. But if they are all controlled soldiers and sallors, remuneration, and of entablishing and of the land. But if they are all controlled soldiers and sallors, remuneration, and of entablishing and of the land. But if they are all controlled soldiers and sallors, remuneration, and of entablishing and of the land. But if they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all other they are all othe Union as those of any other part they are all other through the Wart Department; shall bre y Unlow, has has left the gave of their education of the much more competent and efficiency and some competent and efficiency and some competent and efficiency and property. It is cortain feeling; and property. It is cortain feeling; and property in the great state of the policy of the flesh of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and efficiency and state of the much more competent and efficiency and efficiency and efficiency and efficiency and the content of the much more competent and efficiency and efficie

saw a sort of maiden Northern Lights

In the same and No. 9.

APOLOGY.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

o be desired as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and characteristic and round a queen you are with which you donned your Thibet operations and round the country.

I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and

I like wild things, as I have said but then.
I would not like to amy them. Who would
Proprietor of carthquakes, or loose burriegn
Or comets plunging in calculat soast. Give him a touch of one or all of the o'?

Not I. Don't let a female thunderstorm
Brood in my oyes, with every now and then
A flash of angry lightning. You have had
Your March and April, now be June again,
And let your fine out eyeprown; silken span
Be byws of promise to your favorite man f

I've had my laugh and you your pout, and now (You'll spoil that rosebud if you twist it so.) Give me both hands that I may say, 'Good Bess, The good Queen Bess,' and kiss you ere I go. The good Queen Bess, whose heart, and mind and leach me to love all women—as a raco!

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. The cattle plague continues to increase

an alarming extent. ---- Who was the first jockey? Adam, for

he was the father of the race. ----Two crazy people in the Colney Hatch Asylum, England, got married, and got well. ---- Some five hundred post-offices have bee ppened in the Southern States within the last wo weeks.

---Two Hard Things .-- First, to talk of ourself without being vain; second, to talk

--- The Minnesota Legisture has indefinitepostponed a State constitutional amendment in favor of negro suffrage. Ich. ---- A hunter in Colorado killed six fawns in one day and sold them for a handsome sum .-

There was "the thrift that follows fawning." --- The fellow who borrows your watch for a day and never returns it has no need of a watch; he is a good time keeper himself. --- Democratic Mosting --- A grand rally of

the Democracy of Borks county is called for the about the negro race. There is as much mystory as to the source of the Nigger as that of exchaining

. --- Many persons complain that they camp trouble is that they cannot find thoughts for

The A. and G. W. R. R. Company line purchased the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, and intend to build a broadgauge route to Chicago. . .

--- 'Have you seen my black-faced ; antehe was a white man and was married to the lope? inquired Mr. Lewcape, who has a collect negress there can be no question. He tion of animals, of his friend, "No I haven't, claimed to be from Ohio. A country exchange says; In the place on our fourth page antitled. We must not lag behind, instead of the line That mounds lis dirty shirt, please read 'That would his duty

> An examination litto the facts of the justify the President in his action. It! is time this thing of expending millions of the public ioney on the ingrous was stopped. / (111)

parasite and at the head of the delective br spy ou From that shock he never rakivered, but department. A. greater, villian has probably, arter a lingerln ilness; of these days he exnever served power. He had his spies allever, pyred Jane Ann Pilkishern was keried hum ;

iger, black, and arche, government, a

in power. Oaths Un-intended, Among the bourt ame to his death by the visitation of the afore-

said God.": 520 no cincil tenen infrait "If I am not home from the party to-

bound purpos So much for Jane Ann Pilkinlista Lorifica Color