The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

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GOING HOME.

Where are your years so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley of roses, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of kindred, and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man,
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's tired and rough;
But you see a dear home with gentle eyes,
Has shared in your toil and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man,
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the livid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow—the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man—
In the graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man—
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God! your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man—
At last at the foot of the hill!
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the Heavenly City lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate old man—
The beautiful pearly gate.

—*Exchange.*

SPEECH OF HON. FREDERICK KURTZ.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, March, 1866.

Mr. Kurtz: Mr. Speaker, I have not trespassed upon the patience of the House, during this session, with speeches; to the delay of legislation; having been content to attend to such local legislation as the county which I have the honor to represent demanded, and to preserve, in a measure, a "masterly" silence; and, sir, I would not at this time attempt to inflict a speech upon the House, if this evening were not set apart for discussion, and it cannot, therefore, interfere with the regular order of legislation, which is greatly impeded by too much talk.

The question before us for consideration is upon the reconstruction resolutions, and I shall occupy a short time in this discussion.

I shall oppose these resolutions, because I believe them to be factious, and founded on revolutionary principles, and only calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union. They violate the plighted faith of the Government, and, as I shall show, are inconsistent with the former position of the Republican party, and President Lincoln so far as regards the question of the status of the lately rebellious States.

After the first Bull Run fight, when our army came flying, confused and demoralized, into the capital, preceded by Lovejoy and other radical leaders in Congress, who had gone down to witness the battle, but not to have a hand in it—had gone down, as they said, to "witness the races" of flying rebels—I say when those radical mischief makers came, pale as death with fright, into the city of Washington, to seek a hiding place for their cowardly bodies, without the least concern for the brave Union soldiers who lay upon that bloody field or straggled along the road-side, these men, when the danger was somewhat over, crept forth again and unanimously resolved upon the following platform as to the objects of the war.

"*Resolved*, That the war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

The Democratic members in Congress also voted for the resolution. Upon the principles herein enunciated, the Republican party, through its representatives in Congress, stood pledged before the world to conduct the war, and upon this just platform the Democracy agreed to strike hands with the opposite party in conducting the war for the preservation of the Union. The resolutions now *before us for consideration*—and which, I have no doubt, will receive the entire support of the Republican party in this chamber—will go to prove that they are untrue to their pledges, whilst the Democracy, in opposing these resolutions, act strictly in accordance with their professions. They, with President Johnson, who introduced this resolution in the United States Senate, still adhere to its letter and spirit.

I have not the least doubt, Mr. Speaker, that could the Bull Run battle be fought over again, and with the same result, these men would again be found hastening to their hiding places, to creep forth again and vote for the same resolution and afterwards, as now, prove untrue to the pledge.

This cowardice is characteristic of the radical leaders of that party in Congress. None of them ever shouldered a musket in the cause for which they spent so much lip patriotism. The masses of the people of all parties did the fighting, while these men and their hangers-on stood aloof to do the contracting, the jobbing, the plundering and the blockade running with the sanction of the Republican custom house officers. This cowardice, I repeat, is a characteristic of the radical leaders; and a peculiar characteristic of long standing, of him who now drives his party as the master does his slave—I mean Thad. Stevens, the hero of the Buckshot war, when he gave an exhibition of gymnastics through one of the back windows of this capitol—[laughter]—this hero of the Buckshot war, and Gettysburg tape-worm railroad notoriety.

What did that party stand pledged to? Why, not to interfere with the war for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; pledged not to interfere with the rights or institutions of those States; pledged to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof; pledged to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Now, this, Mr. Speaker, four years after these solemn pledges were given, and nearly one year after the war has ceased, we find this party, by endorsing the resolutions, now before this House for its consideration, pledging itself to the very opposite of the spirit and letter of the Crittenden resolution, and placing itself upon the following heretical and revolutionary platform. I will read the resolution:

"That our Senators be instructed and our Congressmen be requested to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all States lately in rebellion, until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the Government, to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion, to define the paramount authority of the National Government, to secure all persons in their rights of life, liberty and property under the law, to prevent the possibility of establishing slavery, and to establish on a firm basis of representation and support, secure to the nation the just fruits of the war incontrovertibly by treason."

This resolution, when compared with the *former professions of that party*, as laid down in the Crittenden resolution, proves them guilty of the most glaring inconsistency and hypocrisy, and is intended for no further purpose than to thwart Andrew Johnson in his endeavors to restore the Union; to keep the country divided, now that the war is over, and quiet restored—in short, to keep out the Southern States for mere party purposes. And why shall these lately rebellious States be kept out of the Union? Why, say the radicals, because they seceded. This, then, is an admission, on their part, that a State can secede—a doctrine to which the Democracy of the North never held. If, then, the passage of an act of secession takes a State out of the Union—disqualifies a State from being represented in Congress—then tell me, what right has Massachusetts to be represented in Congress? For she, too, some years ago, passed an ordinance of secession, which *stands unrepealed upon her statue books to* this day, and by it declares "that if Texas is in the Union she is out." There is no such thing as a State being out of the Union; and the Abolitionists, by asserting they are out, are the only class in the North who can, of right, be called secessionists. The Democracy claim for our glorious flag thirty-six stars and for the Union thirty-six States—no more and no less—all ordinances of secession to the contrary notwithstanding.

But, says another of these radical disunionists, *the Southern States have rebelled* and made war upon the Government. Well, if that takes them out of the Union and disqualifies from a representation in Congress, then Massachusetts is out too, and should also be denied a representation in Congress, for she too rebelled, time and again, and made war upon the Government, shot down its sworn agents and resisted the United States officers in the discharge of their duties. Massachusetts and some of the New England States stand as much in need of reconstruction to day as any of the Southern States. To go back—What else was the Hartford Convention, but a congregation of radical traitors to sever the Union and form a Northern Confederacy? Their intentions were just as damnable as those of the firesaters South; only these New Englanders lacked then the courage and pluck—a virtue their descendants are deficient in to this day, otherwise they would not have been the first to run at Bull Run, and afterwards gone South for negroes to act as substitutes for them in a war of their own bringing on, and to stand side by side with the white soldiers from the Keystone State. So far as regards genuine patriotism and love for the Union, these radicals cannot be reconstructed, as they never possessed either patriotism or love for the Union of our fathers.

Secession and disunion were the offspring of New England. These doctrines were bred and taught there. The only petitions for a dissolution of the Union that we ever *knew of, were gotten up in New England*, were signed by New England men, and presented in Congress by New England representatives. She, sir, is the mother of these twin bantlings.

Now, the language of this resolution is, that their "admission shall be resisted." Yet these very men prolonged the sanguinary struggle four years to "resist" their going out, as was their continued declaration; and now, a solemn resolve, after the war has closed, and peace and quiet has been restored, a solemn resolve to resist their coming in! Why, the idea is so monstrous and shocking that one would think the spirits of the half million of fallen braves, whose bones now lie bleached upon the plains of a thousand fields, would return in anger to haunt a radical crew which thus foully seeks to prevent a work, for the accomplishment of which they marched forth and offered their lives as a willing sacrifice, and for which the nation spent four thousand millions of treasure. And how long does this resolution contemplate they shall be kept out of the Union? "Until the organic law is amended." Or, in other words, until the disunionists in Congress get through with their sixty or seventy different propositions to amend the Constitution. Until they have so tinkered, patched and shingled it over and loaded it down with detestable negro amendments that you cannot tell whether it is a Constitution intended for the negroes in Africa or for the *white men in America. This may take five*, ten, fifteen years, or longer, just depending upon how long the dominant party remained in power, to tinker at the organic law; or so long as they thought the admission of these States might bring their party into a minority, and take from them the good opportunities they are now enjoying of plundering the people.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot illustrate the position of the Republican party better, than by lending the description of a caricature, which I find in a newspaper, and which is described thus: "We have seen in private circulation a caricature which we think is worthy a wider fame. It represents Mr. Johnson standing on the threshold of the Constitution, his attitude and expression denoting extreme anxiety and perplexity. In the foreground are two figures—a big boy and a little one—representing respectively the North and South. The larger urchin is *vigorously pounding the smaller one*, who is stretching his hands imploringly towards Mr. Johnson and shut Constitution, and struggling violently to get to them. Mr. Johnson looks out upon the struggle, and exclaims: 'Did anybody ever see the like? I sent that boy out to bring his little brother in out of the cold, and now see—the child wants to come back and the rascal won't let him.' [Laughter.] He is actually holding him out there and pelloping him in the mud and snow."—[Laughter.]

This is a true picture of the Republican party. The war was carried on four years to bring the Southern States and now they are pounding away at them to keep them out.

These disunionists in the Rump Congress desire to keep the Southern States out, in order to force them to allow the negro to vote. Henry Winter Davis said at Chicago, speaking in favor of negro suffrage, "It is numbers and not intelligence that the Republican party fears." Greeley in his tri-[illegible]

[illegible] to bolster up their party with negroes, because they know and feel there will not be enough of decent white men in the country to do it for them.

I am opposed to this negro equality, because I believe the African to be inferior to the Caucasian, and that God so intended. Black is the emblem of disfavor among all mankind, and this mark of disfavor has been set upon the African by his Maker, and what He has done cannot be undone by *His creatures, and I shall not quarrel with* Him about it.

I say here clearly and distinctly, I cannot agree to place the negro upon social and political equality here. But I would encourage him to go to his own country, among his own race, and, if he has capacity, to institute governments there, introduce the arts and sciences, and make the soil to yield abundantly, and to do all for his race there that the white man has done for his race here. I would bid him God speed in that work, and offer him every assistance. *But here it will never do to mix.* The black man for Africa, and the white man for America, I take to be one of the decrees of the Almighty.

Then again, this resolution is opposed to the Southern States paying the debt contracted during the rebellion. What miserable clap-trap! Why, none but an idiot is capable of harboring such an idea. Who intends doing such a thing? These States have all, or nearly all, repudiated this debt. Now, if we were asked by the General Government to pay this debt, then I could find *something worth opposing* and against which we should guard ourselves. This is only intended as a sort of Abolition bugaboo to frighten weak-minded men.

This resolution has another silly phrase—"to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves." Who is verdant enough to believe such miserable stuff? These miserable quibbles are only inserted her to keep the people excited, and to keep their passions aroused so that the real designs of these disunionists may be overlooked and escape observation. It may be well here to remark that it is a notorious fact that the Republican party south of New England has no politics original with itself. This entire resolution from beginning to end is composed of ideas and phrases borrowed from the disunion fanatics of New England. When they adopt an idea the party here follows; when they abandon an idea, and run counter to former professions, these do the same.

When the people of New England did away with slavery, they did it for pay.—They sold their negroes to the South, stuck the money in their pockets, and then turned around and shed crocodile tears over the "traffic in human flesh." They stole the slaves from their masters in the South, to whom they had sold them, and ran them off to Canada on the underground railroad.—This is the manner in which New England practiced emancipation.

And farther on, this resolution asks for "*the establishment of an equal basis of* representation." This is a pretty demand, originated by a section, which, enjoys, to the utmost degree, all the advantages of an unequal representation. With a population pretty near the same as New York or Pennsylvania, they have twelve Senators in Congress, and we only two, and through this inequality they are now enabled to tyrannize over the country, and keep the Union divided. All the mischief that was bred in the Union, had its origin and received its stimulous through the glaring inequality, by means of which the Northern factionists wield the power and lash over the whole Republican party and the country. When the time does come for a change in representation. Let us say to her that she, with her handful of wooden nutmeg manufacturers, shall not have twelve Senators in Congress, while we, with our industrious millions, have but two.—Let us tell her that there *is* an inequality that needs adjustment, in her latitude as well as in other quarters.

Now come the closing words, "and thus to secure to the nation the just fruits of the war;" and the "just fruits of the war," in the sense which is intended by this resolution, is nothing else but pure and undisguised negro equality. When that party shall have obtained for the negro the social and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white man; when that party shall have obtained for the negro the right to *vote, to sit upon the jury, the right to a* seat upon this floor, and the right for the children of the black man to sit side by side with your children and my children in the common school, then this negro equality party will be ready to swing its hat high in the air, and shout "the just fruits of the war have been accomplished." Here is a case in point. A writer at Chicago puts the case thus:

"In the Jones school, on South Clark street, where a large number of negroes of both sexes are in attendance, the white children are compelled to sit with them, however repugnant *to their feelings*, and are educated by their teachers to the belief that they are their equals and as good as they are.

"Recently a little white girl was sent out of the school room for punishment, because she objected to sit next to a negro."

They teach this at the Oberlin College, in Ohio, where blacks and whites mingle, sit together, walk arm in arm, and the doctrine is taught and practiced that the negro is as good as the white man—an institution kept up by the abolitionists. They never aimed to produce any other fruit, and for that purpose have, for the last thirty years, kept up the anti-slavery agitation, villifying and cursing the South, until those States were driven to an unjust and suicidal course, and sought peace through secession.

The closing clause of the last resolution, which commences with these words:

"Thirdly, the safest and surest method of reconstructing effected by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of the people, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty," and so on. Now, all the evidence of a reliable nature that we have, and nothing the conduct of the Southern people gives to show, but this resolution accepts as a truth, yea it was a fact, known to the whole world, that this unfortunate people feel deeply the error they have committed in seceding, and have they not assented to all that has since been demanded of them? Have you not demanded of them the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery [illegible] abolishing slavery in the United States, and did they not ratify the amendment? Did you not demand of them a repudiation of the rebel debt, and have they not repudiated that debt? Did you not demand of them they should take the oath to become true and loyal citizens, and did they not take that oath? Was it possible for men, who gave the ample evidence of courage and bravery in fighting for what they believed to be a righteous cause, to humiliate themselves deeper? Have they not bowed themselves into the very mire of humiliation, as an evidence of their repentance, and yet the foul demon of abolition is not appeased, and seeks to force them down to a level with the degraded African? Does not General Grant, who purposely made a tour of inspection and observation to the South, report that these people have a sincere disposition to become true and loyal citizens; and is not President Johnson satisfied of the same fact, who is himself a Southern man, and certainly understands the character of these people better than we in the North?

General Lee, the other day, before the Congressional committee, under oath, testifies to the fact. Here is the language of some of their representative men. General Longstreet, in a letter recently made public, says:

"I see that some of the public men of the North are still inclined to doubt our loyalty at the South, and to hold us in our present condition for further guarantees. What can we do to satisfy them? We are willing and anxious to do anything that is wanted of us, provided we are allowed to get on some constitutional platform. I do not suppose there are a thousand men in the South who think differently from myself on this subject; and I have some doubts whether there are as many as that who would leave the Union to-day if they were offered the choice to go out or return on terms of equality."

Here is what Ex Gov. Wise says to the Richmond Blues, of which organization he was the commander:

"He, their general, had surrendered, and it was a *bona fide* surrender. If his hearers, those who had fought in the ranks of the Blues, would allow their old general to issue his last orders, he would say surrender, and be it a *bona fide* surrender: not a crouching, servile surrender, but a surrender upon the point of honor. If oaths are required of you in order that you may return to your occupations take them if you possibly can, and go to work. Lay aside your old gray regimentals; they have served you well, and you have never disgraced them. But go to work. If you can't get a dollar a day, take *the half of it; if you can't get a quarter*, take a cent; if you can't get meat and bread, get bread alone; and if you can't get a whole loaf, take a half loaf. But go to work! work! work!"

The following is an extract from a series of resolutions adopted by the Virginia Legislature, and which were recently presented, by a delegation from that State, to President Johnson:

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the people of this Commonwealth, and their representatives here assembled, cordially approve the policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the reorganization of the Union. We accept the result of the late contest, and do not desire to renew what has been so conclusively determined; nor do we mean to permit any one subject to our control *to attempt its renewal or to violate any* of our obligations to the United States Government. We mean to co-operate in the wise, firm and just policy adopted by the President, with all the energy and power we can devote to that object.

"2. That the above declaration expresses the sentiments and purposes of all our people, and we denounce the efforts of those who represent our views and intentions to be different, as cruel and criminal assaults on *our character and our interests.*"

Then why these resolutions to prevent reconstruction? It is clearly evident that they are opposed to reconstruction for mere *party purposes.* Why were representatives from Tennessee permitted to take their seats in Congress whilst the war was raging, and now, when peace is restored, why are the doors of Congress slammed right in the face of that State, and her representatives denied admission?

Mr. Maynard, who occupied a seat in Congress in the midst of the rebellion, was *re-elected by the same people, went back*, and is now denied a seat; and yet he was a loyal man all along and was elected by a loyal district. Is not this strange?

If Tennessee at any time at all was out of the Union, it must have been while the war was going on, and yet she was then allowed to have representatives in Congress. If Tennessee was out of the Union at all, it must have been whilst the Republican convention was in session for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, and yet that party nominated a Tennesseean, Andrew Johnson, for the Vice Presidency, and he became presiding officer of the United States Senate, of which body no person from a Territory can become a member. And if Tennessee is out of the Union, how do they reconcile that fact with the fact that Andrew Johnson, a citizen of none of the States according to their logic, is President of United States? How do *they reconcile that fact* with the clause of the Constitution which declares that the President shall be a resident of one of the States? The position of the Republican party to-day is not only villainously inconsistent, but revolutionary in the highest degree, and all for the wicked purpose of keeping in power an organization which is a stench in the nostrils of the American people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have still further evidence that these States are not out of the Union, and that they are entitled to a representation in Congress. To prove this, I briefly call attention to laws passed by this disunion party itself. The Constitution says:

"Representatives and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union."

By virtue of this authority, vested in Congress by the Constitution, that Republican body apportioned both direct taxes and representatives among all the States North and South. By an act of 1861, a Republican Congress directed a tax of twenty million dollars to be apportioned among all the States, North and South. Now, does all this action of that party clearly show that at the time they did not consider those States out of the Union? And if they were not out then, in the very midst of the rebellion, how is it now? If they were not out then, they be out now? If peace is restored, and these people have complied with all you demanded of them, as evidence of their loyalty, by ratifying the laws of the land, abolishing slavery in the States, and [illegible] of Massachusetts, New York or Pennsylvania. Who can deny it? How are you going to get over it? The position of the radicals is clearly revolutionary, and the doings of the present Rump Congress are as illegal and unconstitutional as any legislation can be; because States whose representatives have a right upon that floor, are denied admission.

But we have still later evidence that these States were considered as being in the Union by that party. In March, 1862, in accordance with the same provision of the Constitution which I have just cited, this party passed a law for the apportionment of representatives, and gave the Southern States, then in rebellion, their share, the same as to the loyal States. Now by virtue of what statute do the present members of Congress hold their seats?—Why, by virtue of the law passed March 5th, 1862; and as that act has never been repealed, what prevents the Southern States from being represented in Congress, *as these Republicans themselves made this* to apply to the South as well as to the North? If the rebellious States were not in the Union, tell me why a Republican Congress apportioned representatives and taxes among them? Representatives and taxes are not apportioned among territories; and thus we have an admission, on their part, through their own legislation, that there is no such thing as a State being out of the Union; and in the face of all these incontrovertible facts, they now have the impudence to say these States are no longer States, but territories, conquered provinces.

But, say these radicals, are you going to admit men to seats in Congress—unrepentant rebels—whose hands are red with the blood of our own citizens? I say, no, sir; and if such are sent, let them be sent back until the right kind of representatives are elected, but do not deny to these States *their right to representation. The Constitution* distinctly says that no State shall be denied its representation without its own consent. Article fifth makes this provision. May I not ask, sir, whether a repentant rebel in Congress might not prove a better Union man than an unrepentant abolition traitor of New England, who for years and years has been aiming at a dissolution of the Union, and counseling resistance to the laws of the country, and has never yet given the least sign of repentance?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have shown clearly the unwieldy, inconsistent and cowardly attitude of this great humbug of the nineteenth century, the Abolition-shoddy party. I have told you of the humiliation of the South. But, sir, it is nothing compared with the cowardly humiliation of the shoddy party of this State, in which it has placed itself by the action of its Senators at the other end of the rotunda. Did *you ever see men skulk, back down and* stultify themselves as they did on their negro suffrage resolutions? Why, sir, it is a position such as a dog on your streets would feel ashamed to occupy. With great flurry of trumpets did they usher in their resolution endorsing the action of their Congressmen in favor of negro suffrage.—How disgracefully did they retreat and seek refuge by burying their own resolution in committee! They talk about being the persons upon whom the salvation of the country depends, and yet driven to their holes by the argument of a few Democrats, which rendered them perfectly helpless, as proven by their disgraceful retreat—the Senator from Erie remaining as the only one who had nerve enough to face the question. And the Senator from Bradford, the eloquent Landon himself, acknowledges his rout, horse, foot and dragoons, by voting to recommit his own resolution. What *else can you make out of it? Ah, they feel* it; their own countenances betray that they feel it, and the world will set them down as a pack of moral cowards, afraid to meet issue so definitely raised by themselves. Look at the exhibition—the shoddy party, with the Government, State and National, in its hands, in power in every State in the Union; yet, like whipped dogs they have retreated to their kennels. Let Democrats cheer up and gain fresh courage; the first victory, the grand victory of truth over error, has been achieved in this Legislature. The disciples of Stevens and Sumner in this State stand upon the record to-day as beating a disgraceful retreat.—But let not the Democracy rest here. Let the flying enemy be pursued. Keep hurling their own issues at them, cram them down their throats until these men who for years have been suffering with negro on the brain, become sick with negro on the *stomach*, and are made to disgorge the detestable heresy. [Laughter.] Truth, just loe, argument are on our side, and with these the Democracy cannot fail to be triumphant, and our glorious country, founded by the immortal sires of the revolution as a white man's government, be perpetuated as such, and as a democratic heritage to generations yet unborn.

——A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the pile. Not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, he was blown into a million pieces. The coroner reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in, "*Died for want of common sense!*"

——The important question of the hour is, "Will Mr. Johnson remain with the party which made him Vice President or go over to the party which made him President?—*Mark Rye.*

It has been said by radicals that "God made Mr. Johnson President," and of course, he will go over to God and save his country as against the Radicals and the devil.

——An Irish emigrant, hearing the sunset gun at Portsmouth, asked a sailor:

"What's that?"

"Why, that's sunset," was the reply.

"Sunset!" exclaimed Pat, "and does the sun always go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

——Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again—the eternal years of God are her's; but error, wounded to the death, lingers in pain, and dies amid her worshippers.

Wouldn't eat with a Nigger.—The Quincy (Illinois) *Herald*, relates an incident occurring in that city, illustrative of the indecency of a prominent radical, and the merited rebuke he received from his own daughter. Fred. Douglass, the oratorical nigger and "dear personal friend" of Anna Dickinson, lectured in that city last week. One of his white admirers, desirous of doing the darkey honor, invited him home to dine *with him. The illustrious "smoke" not* being too proud, as yet, to associate with "poor white trash," condescended to accept the invitation. The nigger was made much of in the parlors of his host, and in due time dinner was announced. But the daughter of the mean-souled white man, a young lady possessing self respect and some spirit, absented herself from the festal board.

Search was made for her by her negro-loving father, and she was found in the kitchen, from which no solicitation or entreaties could induce her to move. As the *Herald states*, "she persisted that those who wanted to eat with niggers might do so, but she would not, and she carried her point in spite of paternal expostulations.—'My place,' said she, 'is in the kitchen when negroes take possession of the parlor.'" That girl deserves a better father, and ought to have, without delay, a "white" husband.—Unmarried Quincy Democrats, search her out, and, when found, let the best looking one of you conjugate the verb "love" with her. If the lady says "yes" to your grammatical discourse, take her and be happy. You both have our blessing, and that alone is enough to set up housekeeping.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

God Will Not be Mocked.—We have numerous instances on record of the judgments of the Almighty suddenly overtaking the wicked, giving practical illustrations of the truth of His Word, which declares that "The wicked shall not live out half his days." An instance of this kind occurred near our neighboring town of Catasauqua last week. A man named Miller, about three weeks ago made an agreement with some of his companions in vice to meet him at a certain place every Sunday, when he would administer to them the holy ordinance of Communion, giving them whisky and crackers. This mock ceremony was performed every Sunday, but the hands which administered the mock emblems in derision, were so mangled by the premature discharge of a blast last week, as to require amputation. He was also severely burned about the head. After two days of extreme suffering he went to meet his insulted Creator.—*Allentown Register.*

A Great Change of Mind.—On the 12th of December, 1859, Mr. Lyman Trumbull, then, as now, a Senator of the United States, said:

"In my judgment, there is a distinction between the white and the black race, made by Omnipotence itself. I do not believe these two races can ever live happily and pleasantly together."

Not five months later Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, said:

"The senator from Illinois concedes the whole ground, and all this clamor and clap-trap about liberty and the man being created equal, falls to the ground."

Mr. Trumbull, it will be recollected, framed both the Freedman's bureau bill and *the so-called Civil Rights bill, which* seeks to override the "*distinction between the white and the black races made*"—*as he once admitted*—"*by Omnipotence itself.*"

——There are no less than seventy propositions before Congress to amend the Constitution, all having for their aim the elevation of the African. The following, says an exchange, would cover the whole ground sought to be gained by the proposed amendments:

1. Every freedman shall have a bureau for himself, with a looking-glass on the top, if he wants it.

2. Every freedman shall have a secretary.

3. Every freed child shall have whatever it cries for.

4. Every freed boy or girl shall have a wardrobe.

5. White people, whether *free* or not, must behave themselves.

6. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years or under, and of sound mind or otherwise, may vote if he will take the oath that he would be a negro if he could.

Massachusetts and Slavery.—A work has just been given to the public by the librarian of the New York Historical Society, proving from existing documents that Massachusetts was the originator and most strenuous defender of American slavery. That Massachusetts was the originator and defender of American slavery as a divine institution was well known. But it has never before been so plain as now that having established slavery by statute law before any other American colony, she upheld it even after her constitution of 1780, and the strange truth is proven indisputably by Mr. Moore, that slavery was never abolished by law in that State, but only ceased by the dying off, one by one, of the old slaves, the failure of the people to supply their places, (probably for economic reasons,) and the consequent extinction of the institution.

——A New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Watchman* says of that city: "No city in Europe or America has puzzled me like this. Four hours for the mastering of the topography of a capital has been my rule heretofore. But five days leave me just where I was the first night. Sunrise, and sunset, and the run of the river strength in heaps to me." To which the *Picayune* replies: "You haven't learned the points yet, doctor. Up the river South, that's South. Down the South, that's North. So far the course of the sun. It regulates all around us, in our heavens, our hearts and homes, and hours."

National Blessing.—We have heard Radicals declare that a "National debt is a National blessing," but how many place the "cussed" make to get rid of the blessing. They do not tax the Government bonds because they hold them, and we shall not be surprised if they pass a law to exempt all radicals from taxation. They work the hardest of any people we know to get rid of a blessing, and the hardest of any people we know to get the benefit of it.

CAN THERE BE HARM IN KISSING.

The waters kiss the pebbly shore,
The winds all kiss the hills;
The sunbeams kiss the tulip bud,
For the odor it distills.

The dew drops kiss the rose at morn,
The cerous dew steeps,
The fern and flower, in circling clasp,
Their mystic beauties weave.

The moonbeams kiss the clouds at night,
The star gems kiss the sea;
While shadows dreamy, soft and light,
Are kissing on the lea.

The zephyrs kiss the budding pink
That blooms on beauty's lip;
And roller blasts, though cold and chill,
Will ruby nectar sip.

The winds, the waves, the budding flowers,
The laughing, merry rills,
Are kissing all from morn to eve,
And clouds still kiss the hills.

Even heaven and earth do meet to kiss
Through tears of sparkling dew;
In kissing then, can there be harm?
I don't think so—do you?

—*Exchange.*

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

——He that loses his hair this year will grow bald.

——There is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.

——Censure is the tax a man pays to his public for being eminent.

——The lady whose peace of mind was broken intends to have it repaired.

——If a lady yawns five times in succession young man, you may get your hat.

——There is some talk in Vermont of hanging liquor dealers. That's Yankee.

——Miss Prim says it takes her half-an hour every morning to make her water fall.

——The Government Clerks at Washington City have formed a large Johnson Club.

——President Johnson will be fifty-eight years of age the 29th of December next.

——It is believed that both Houses of Congress will adjourn about the middle of July.

——The latest arrival from Europe indicates the probabilities of a war between Austria and *Prussia.*

——Lies may multiply and succeed for a season, but the cabbage plant groweth not all the year round.

——The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to the Hague.

——We dote upon this world as if it were to have no end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

——Why should a man always wear a watch when he travels in a waterless desert? Because every watch has a spring in it.

——The property of ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, has been restored to him on the recommendation of Gen. Sickles.

——An order has been issued for the release, on parole, of the Hon. W. M. Gwin, heretofore confined in one of the Forts below New-Orleans.

——Twenty-six soldiers of the regular army, in Mississippi, have been committed to the Penitentiary for desertion and insubordination.

——The ring tail monkey swingeth as easily by his tail as by his arms: and the hypocrite doeth the saint as easily as he doth the sinner.

——When you see a radical who will scarcely speak to his poor neighbor, it is evidence that he has a *very great degree of feeling for the negro.*

——Thursday last was Queen Victoria's birthday, she having attained her forty-seventh year. *She is now in the twenty-ninth year of* her reign.

——A bankrupt law, passed the lower house of Congress last week, and from appearances will pass the Senate too. This will be a "god send" to the Culvers.

——It is said the President has ordered the arrest of all the plundering Freedmen's Bureau agents. This may be called taking the drawers *out of the Bureau.*

——Charles Lamb, when a little boy walked with his sister in a church yard, and reading the epitaphs, said to her: "Where are all the naughty people buried?"

——All the cases of cholera have disappeared from the hospital-ship Falcon at New York, no deaths have taken place recently, and the patients are all convalescent.

——*Luther used to say*: "*If it were not for* tribulation I should not understand the Scripture," and every sorrowing saint responds to this, as having felt its truth.

——The new five cent piece is to be of the same size as the three-dollar gold coin. Three of these coins will weigh a half ounce, and be convenient for a postage weight.

——Negro suffrage is now the accepted platform of the Radicals. *Geary* is in favor of it. Every vote cast for him will be a vote in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality.

——The President has issued an order directing the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau interested, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of farms in the Southern States

——One of the largest fires which ever took place in the oil regions, occurred in Oil City on Saturday. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars, on which there was only $100,000 insurance.

——A negro Sunday school had a pic-nic at Hagerstown, Maryland, last week, and paraded the streets with banners bearing the following inscription: "We are John Brown's pet lambs." It must have been a ugly spectacle.

——The Easton *Gangemert*, the German organ of the Republicans of Northampton county has hauled down the Geary flag for Governor. The editor can no longer support the negro suffrage doctrine of Thad. Stevens & Co.

——George Ward, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, died recently at Preston, England. He was born in 1790, and joined the order of Odd Fellows in 1815. He was one of those who signed the first "dispensation" which came to America.

——A young man at Niagara Falls having been crossed in love, walked to the precipice, deliberately took off his clothes, and gave one lingering look at the gulf below him and then—went home. His body was found next morning in bed.

——A exchange says: "It is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to marry a person you cannot love." [illegible] a long sermon, which human experience will confirm to people [illegible] of married life.

——Gen. [illegible] notice a letter to republication of the Rebel and Union Bureau. He admits that the officers are working partners, but [illegible] all right. [illegible] officers if they can [illegible] money in the Bureau.

——The education of a little girl [illegible] Chicago [illegible] and [illegible] Ohio [illegible] and [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Illinois [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Illinois [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Illinois