

BY HORACE OTIS.

Beautiful word, and more beautiful thought; None but she have its origin sought; Whether it came from the East or West, Over and over I studied it in vain; Looked in the books, and the old explorers; Sought where the learning of ages was stored; Fumble old volumes, but found it not there; Thought I should have to give it up in despair; Talked with the Parson, but nothing knew he; Could not find out the meaning should be; Out of my wit, with all patience expended; Thus, for a season, my labor was ended; Beautiful word, so sublime and so pretty— Charming it was for a nice little ditty; Harmony flowing in every letter, No other word could for rhyming be better; Rounding the music's voluptuous strain; Thrilling my bosom and haunting my brain; Sweeter than song, I could not refrain Searching and finding its meaning again; Lest some one else should find it before me, Telling through books that I never before thought to examine, but having found it, Giving a meaning that suited my mind. Asked a Professor, and he didn't know; Satisfied learning he would not give; Went to the office, about to despair, Found an old "copy-book" waiting me there; Found and thoughtful he sat there and sighed; Born he looked up toward the beautiful skies, Tears of anguish, but he said not a word; "God of my fathers," he mournfully said; "Whither, Oh! where has sweet liberty fled? Whither our freedom and health to our nation, 'This is the meaning of misogination." Did not believe it, and went on my way; Thinking what Orestes' people would say; Called at his office there in the Arcade; Found him in purple and linen array; He said and witty he tried to give me a hint, Crisping over my innocent face; Spoke of his own intelligent vigor; Mentioned the word of presumption and rigor; Said it meant blending the white man and nig; Making a race for the color of the skin; Darker little than white people are; Stronger, and nobler, and better in form; Hearts more religious, and kinder in aim; Bosome of nobility that bears with a pride Nature had ever to white folks denied; Holmer or was Orestes had said to the word, Sending forth joy where his accents were heard; Blessing the world with a new revelation; Teaching the people of the world to be glad; All the benighted of earth and creation— Through the Divine word of misogination, Truth more sublime than the gospel of the Jews, Greater than stars from heaven descended; Man was first made white or black; Hence to first principles we must come back; White folks are not to be reckoned on; Therefore, the present is their introduction; God and me, the white and the black people are; Yes, there were clothed with perfection and grace Model divine of the white human race; Then, in accordance with the divine plan, Call out forever the race of white man; Duty to God and civilization; Call for a social reformation; Give us a race with a little more nigger, Dark in complexion, like Adam and Eve; Impress of heaven that all should be glad; This will refine and enlighten the nation— This is the meaning of misogination; Then in sweet words he said to me, No more fables need to live in air; Each has a nice shining darkey to share; Then in sweet words he said to me, Thought most delicious to lady refined; Negro for husband to wake up and find; No more fond mothers, and the noble officers who commanded them; Give up your darling to some negro beauty; Beautiful, loyal, for black men to share; Give up the maiden to some blooming fellow; Reared with precision and nurtured complete To a coarse darkey devoid of all grace; This will produce a superior nation; Linton to reason, the Higher Law plan; Mingle with negroes, divided white man; Take to by whom the dearer is boy nigger; Take to the lowest, the lowest and nigger; To cherish and honor the beautiful white; Merry and love her, the white of the nation; Fill with mulattos and mongrels the nation; This is the meaning of misogination.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JOHN W. GEARY.

Fellow citizens:—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher of all hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted Station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and to perform my official duties with fidelity." Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thankings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and counsel in the discharge of our duties, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death. In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinion on such questions as concern our common constituency, and to relate to our common responsibilities. Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions from the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolation" passed over our land, and the blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population, and general prosperity. This is the first time a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion, a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate. We have a consolidated knowledge that that contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the Union was the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human liberty." To have submitted to this, our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaird to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and stepped with enthusiasm into the arena of peril and danger, called, and as the sun of the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citi-

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was generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the Government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty six thousand three hundred and twenty six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle field has been marked with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the three hundred dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful. It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of this nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the claims of the nation are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them. The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been limited, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the settling of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom capital was issued, the Declaration of Independence, gave to her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow in Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a restless prestige in the old world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders. And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid element, and a censurable forbearance, which fall to punish the greatest crimes, "known to the laws of civilized nations," and may not the hope be reasonable, and that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated, the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason will be "rendered odious," and will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "this widow and his orphan child." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is "privilege as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and extolled the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. When I refer to these noble and vigilant, my official duties will constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, always so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphan of our martyred heroes. The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom, and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success as we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both in number and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen con-

templated it with ungodly alarm, and the moralist with shame. To day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body of police, and are rapidly preparing to assume the rights of citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer, the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!" A simple statement what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase would be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three million nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 29.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What would have been the result? Would the triumph of the Union army does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures!

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a condition, it is but a gloomy prospect which does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of a defeated ambition and vanquished reason. The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the national defence, there has also been displayed, in the military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and efficient employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to follow soon our warlike example may be required in the field.

THE HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.—Nothing have our trials during the late war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us, the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to less than fifty per cent. An average price of the cotton of the year was about one dollar to the Union, became imminent, and the necessity of a self reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile, marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defence and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely, impoverished and almost without resources, we are now, in a measure, self-sufficient. The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexorable. Every thing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and leading of the parent will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the Government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fact of the Republic, military upon the instant of preparing for war in time of peace embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally unprepared and

unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivances of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolidity, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years designedly in strutting their youth in the science of arms, and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the head of the Republic, white and black, and adopt the banner of the government, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth." The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and unproductive while the demand for it distended the form of labor power, should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which uplifts our soil should no longer remain there to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to light the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be so developed, that such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as provided to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable machinery of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold than could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories which the Union stands composed."

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Sorgo and Jeffries Completely undone.

A short time since we called attention to the infamous conduct of Underwood, a miserable itinerant Yankee scoundrel, who got himself appointed Judge of a District Court of the United States under Mr. Lincoln. The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald exposes his rascality as follows.

Facts hitherto unknown in relation to the confiscation of the property of Mr. W. N. McVeigh, in Alexandria by Judge Underwood, have lately come to light. It will very be remembered from the published statements, that after the confiscation this property, and the worthy Judge himself, but having some grave doubts as to the validity of the title thus acquired, judgments obtained by attachments against McVeigh during the war were purchased, the property sold again, and the above parties again becoming the purchasers at a mere fractional part of its value.

In this way, as Mr. Ames stated, a double title was gained; but this transaction having been brought before Judge Thomas at Alexandria, the sale was declared illegal, and the congressional order from Massachusetts, as well as the Judge, he again fell back upon the original fee simple confiscation title. McVeigh, an original Union man, was at the breaking out of hostilities absent from home, within the rebel lines, and notwithstanding repeated efforts to return, was unable to do so; he persistently refused every inducement offered to participate in the rebellion, and when at the close of the war he was enabled to return to Alexandria, it was only to find, as a reward for his constancy, his house occupied by Judge Underwood, and all his valuable property confiscated and sold. He immediately called upon the Judge and demanded copies of papers upon which this action was based, and was told to apply for them at Norfolk.

This he did, but Underwood, knowing that the tenure of the property upon these was very uncertain, proceeded at once to Norfolk, held the court, at which some forty officers of the late confederate government were indicted for treason, and this was a chance not to be lost, placed the name of McVeigh upon the list, and the only defence appearing thereon— "That he was a free man, and that he was not a rebel." McVeigh (now under the ban of treason) taking any civil action for the recovery of his lawful property, and until he can be tried for this offence the matter remains in statu quo. McVeigh is now sixty years of age, with a large family dependent upon him, and as the property now held by Ames, Alley, and Underwood, the accumulation of over forty years of industry, energy and close attention to business, it is to be hoped that this outrage on the part of the Judge and his colleagues from the States which will meet with the sanction it so eminently deserves from the public.

The Democracy Sustained.

Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered the opinion of the Court in the celebrated Milligan case, in reference to military commissions. In that opinion he says:

"The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in War and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and in all places. No doctrine involving more profound considerations of truth and of genius of our institutions. For announcing these immortal principles, Democracy have been vilified, proscribed and denounced, but the dispassionate investigation, given by the Supreme Court to this momentous subject, has yielded from the pen of Justice Davis, an appointee of Mr. Lincoln himself, his personal friend and his executor, this most ample vindication of the correctness of the tenets of our political faith— Patriot and Union."

A lady was told, the other day, by a traveling gentleman, that every lady who had a man for a husband was provided with a husband by the Government. "I'll be jiggered!" said the lady, making her mouth as little as she could. The gentleman added: "That if she had a large mouth she was provided with two husbands."

"My gracious!" exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to the full extent. The gentleman became alarmed, made his escape and has not been seen or heard of since.

"La me!" sighed Mrs. Parlington, "here I've been sufferin' the bigamies of death three moral weeks. Fast I was seized with a bleeding phlegmy in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was excised by a stroke of the left hemisphere of the heart. This gave me an infestation of the beard, this gave me the alopecia morbo. There's no bleasin' like that of health, particularly when you're sick."

Coleridge was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through the street, he was accosted by a would-be wit: "I say, do you know what happened to Bismarck?" "Come the answer quick and sharp." "The same as did to me—an ass spoke to him!"

Lucretia Mott says that a young man who can not persuade women to buy what he never wants, or their husbands to be able to pay for, should never expect to become an all-converted as a dry goods clerk. Lucretia is observing young women.

ONE BY ONE.

They are gathering homeward (Oh my land, Oh my one), As their weary feet touch the shining strand, One by one. Their brows are anointed in a golden crown, Their travel-stained garments are all laid down, And clothed in white raiment, they rest on the sand, While the lamb licks his children to lead, One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife, One by one; Through the waters of death they enter life, One by one. To some are the floods of the river still, To others the waves run fiercely wild; Yet all reach the home of the undied, One by one.

We, too, shall come to that river side, One by one; We are nearer its waters each evening, One by one. Now and again, through our life's deep dream, Sometimes the sun of its banks o'erflow, Sometimes to glimpse the small warfare, One by one.

Jesus, Redeemer, we look to Thee, One by one; We lift our voices tremblingly, One by one. The waves of the river are dark and cold, We know not the spot where our feet may hold; Thou who didst pass through a dark midnight, Strengthen us, send us Thy Staff and Thy Light, One by one.

Plant Thou Thy feet beside us as we tread, One by one; On Thee let each dark drooping head, One by one. Let Thy strong arm around us be twined, We shall cast all our cares and fears to the wind; Saving, Redeemer, as Thou in full view, Sentient, gloriously shall we pass through, One by one.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. Fancy—Our Devil. Sippy—The Belfonts pavement. If two toge hats make a pipe, how many will make a cigar?—Governor Leitch was elected Mayor of Lexington last Saturday. General Sterling Price and family arrived at St. Louis on Saturday from Mexico. C. L. Vallandigham is announced to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Democratic Association in Boston.

Why is it so easy to break into an old man's house? Because his gate is broken and his locks are few. An old bachelor, at our elbow, says that the proper name for marriageable young ladies is waiting maids. Mr. Josk Billings remarks, and he knows, it's a dreadful easy to be a fool. A man may be one and not know it!

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for medical purposes. For what medical purpose? In the cold agent. For raising a barn, was the reply. Never despise counsel from whatever quarter they reach you. Remember that the quiet is keenly sought for in spite of the coarse shell which envelops it. A gentleman having asked how many dog days there were in a year, received for an answer, that it was impossible to number them, as every dog had his day.

Five negroes were taken from Green Bay, North Carolina, by a body of armed men, and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller. Quip thinks it rather remarkable that while several thousand feet are required to make one rod, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil. There is great suffering among the poor in Raleigh, and the Young Men's Christian Association have been applying, for a month past, every family in that city with food and fuel. The sentence of McGrath, the Fenian who was convicted at Toronto, was postponed on Monday, the Judge stating that he had received instructions not to sentence any more at present.

A telegram from New Orleans states, that the elections ordered by Governor Wells to fill vacancies in the Legislature, have resulted in every family in that city with food and fuel. Please, Miss Jones, what is the meaning of suburbs? Governance (who is extremely trinomial)—The outskirts of a place: Popul (saying Miss J. by the dress)—Then, Miss Jones are these your suburbs? Dryden was so bound up in his books that his wife one day exclaimed: "I wish I were a book that I might always be in your society. I wish you were an almanac, so I could change you every year, replied he. It is related of two old Scotch ministers that the one asked the other if he were not sorry tempted at times to go fishing on the Sunday afternoons. Oh, no, no, replied his fellow laborer, I am never tempted long, I just gank.