Twelve years ago, it seems not long since then Ye men who have espoused the negroo

cause, ... lield up the doctrine to the gaze of men That "native's minds should make the n tion's laws,"
Your eloquence no language there could find

That would express your hearts pretende

Or paint your sweetest motto to mankind 'None but Americans on guard to night." Your speaker's voice, with colloing continent fel To mingle with Pacific's awful rons It woke the shades where inland rivers swell. And pealed along Atlantic's genial shore; Your peas to guild the new-begotton fame.

Swift on their mission sped with fond delight And oft its import from the pulpit came"None but Americans on guard to-night" Oh, fleet winged Time ' what wonders yo per

Thy name is Miracle ' thy touch is death ' lightning flashing thro' the ruthless storm Can scarce keep pace with thy swift-flying breath

Men changed with things! But your unstable

Changed like the moon in its nocturnal flight Yet left these words to scorn you blaze be

"None but Americans on guard to-night."

Enchanter's songs, and wiszard's midnight May soothe the woes of superstitious breasts But can eaths bind the stubborn truth to dwel Enchained in Jarkness where blasphemy

Those "tlent Halls wherein you aftermes met To lay the schemes of dread sectarian fight, into insulted Heaven, are pointing yet, That stands a righteous sent mel to-night

Blessed words of Washington, would you con

To deadly hate, that spoke a patriot's heart, Or taint their meaning with the darkest hue
That could portray your minds insideous art Then, ere a decade float across the dial, Corrupt' the sentence with your new-born

And shout your motto, with a hideous smile, "Put none but Africans on guard to-night?" Could shame your wrongs unto your conscience

Or, on your blushing checks, depict the lie That doth infest your eath, hound secret now. You'd see yourselves as doth the patriot's ege A damning curse was borne upon its wing When erst you used it to assert your might. But now, three cursed we hear the mandate fin "Put none but Africans on guard to night."

What will they say, when o'er the rolling sea Columbia's shame our messengers convey,— When Europe's awains behold the noble "free," Chained hand to hand beneath the negroe

They'll mourn to see our Washington's comm So wisely given in the cause of "Right," Corrupted by a base, disunion band

To "none but Africans on guard to-night." Twelve'years ago, when ye this ensign rose

Upon the hill-tops, and along the deep, Our happy nation lay in sweet repose With an admiring world to watch her sleep Yut now, alas, o'er our forefather's graves,

Bedewed in blood of fratricidal fight-Insulted with this line our banner waves Put none but Africans on guard to-night The Tenton and the celt from foreign shores

Brought wealth to lavish for our courseal,— Assumed the sword, and bled, in all our wars With warm devotion and patriotic zeal . But looked at last, through promised rest to se Proclaim unto the noble, brave and fre

'None but Americans on guard to night." It is a moral that inconstant hearts,

Such as you, frail brained hypocrits, posses Should thus ou move with wild spasmod Your wrongs to show, or stamp the deep im

press Of treacherous zeal, which fires your souls-

There is a God, of Justice, Truth and Right, Who all our nations destinies controls, And stands a sentinel to your wrongs

But for our watchward lot the purest strains, For white men's rights, float upward to the аkу,

Which so displays their inconsistency ,out all years upon our banner shine The words which point the way of truth and

right, Nor anglik on earth e're tempt us to resign Our "nune but white men on the watch thight."

The ebon idol of fanatic eyes May lift its head upon our blood-drenche

night "

shore, But can the courage of the good and wise Be moved to bow, and the black god adore? Wo! we betide, and ghostly visions stay The hands that barter thus our sacred right, edeem their hearts, oh God—our motto may—

Give us our land ' we ask for nothing mo Pollute it not with a corrupted b Let negroes reign on Afric's congruous shore But we must rule where Washington the good Unsheathed his sword to render white men free,
And won his victories for the white man

"none but white men on the watch to

While this we ask our watchward still shall be "PLACE NONE BUT WHITE MEN ON THE WATCH

Glen Hope, Pa., Jan. 19, 1867.

SPEECH OF HON. FREDERICK KURTZ.
In The House of Representatives, Thursday
afternoon, January 31, 1668, on Senate bill
No 3, entitled Jount-seolution to ratify the
amendment to the Constitution of the United

MR KURTZ Mr. Speaker, in giving to the House my reasons for voting against the pending proposition to ratiff, on the part of Pennsylvania, the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by Con gress, and to be known as the fourteenth ticle, I do not expect to influence the te of a single member on the other side Indeed, were it possible for the to demon strate beyond the possibility of cavil, that the several sections of the proposed article should not be made a part of the Constitu tion, I fear it would not avail to geeure their rejection in the present temper of the dominant party. Thy only object, therefore, is not the case in the present instance. The in speaking upon this subject is to put upon' record my reasons for voting as I shall do, against the ratification of this amendment My objects are of two kinds : First, t the time when and the circumstances under | tion doubtless would not have obtained th which the amendment is proposed; and

proposed to be made in the Constitution I hold that nothing in human affairs adopted, and none more permanent in its Upon it rests the whole structure revolution of the government. By virtue of its provisions tib legislative, executive and judiitself. This is, or should be, designed to very, and that this section is intended to Exchange.

second, to the character of the changes thus

## The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

VOL. XII.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

c'al departments have their existence, and be pe exercise their jurisdiction. By the limitacontained in it, a republican government is distinguished from an absolutism, and the liberties of the people are Without such a permanent, fundamental law, a republic would be the worst possible form of government, for it would be no more or less than a mobocracy the power to execute the excited / turbu lent and uncontrolled will of the people without regard to right or justice great defect in all democratic forms of govrnment is, their liability to mutatious, in consequence of the aroused passions of the cople Such governments, being founded on the will of the people themselves, are in danger of being changed or overthrown by every succeeding wave of popular prejudice, passion or opinion. Experience demonstrates that veneration for an established government, however, excellent in itself, is but a slight barrier against the excited wishes of the people in times of revolution or civil commotion. At such times the ideas of the people are controlled by prejudice and passion, and not by reason. Schemes the most extravagant are then adopted, which would bring ridicule and disgrace upon their authors if propos ed at any other period I believe no constitution, adopted either in whole or in part, at such times, can either be beneficial or permanent ()ne of the reasons of the excellence of our present constitution, uned after the revolutionary struggle through about the work of framing that instrument to let the passions and prejudices aroused in that struggle subside, and calm reason again to resume her sway. When they finally came to the work, they came as patriot statesmen, to erect a structure of constitutional government, not for a day, nor o subserve the ends of a mere political par-

benefit of the whole people? They trans

mitted the result of their labors as a pre

cious heritage to their children, and by

these it has been transmitted to us True

it is a human work, and therefore necessari-ly imperiect. All amendments, however, should be made in the same spirit which actuated the framers of the original instruent The present is not, in my opinion, the propitious time for engrafting changes upon our Constitution. Party feelings are unning high, and sectional animosities exist to a fearful extent. The country has but just emerged from a gigantic civil strife The bitter feelings and partisan views nat urally engendered in such a contest, have not yet passed away, and all political movements are more or less colored thereby .-Neither the people nor their representative an, or will, examine propositions of this character with an eye single to the good of the whole country and of future generations Changes in the Constitution, in order to be beneficial or permanent, must be such as will meet the approval of whole generations far removed from the excitement and ran cor of the hour, and unbiased by the temporary causes which govern the actions of ninant party at the present time. I anticipating that any amendment which may now be proposed and ratified, will meet the approbation of the sober minded and patriotic men of the next generation, but much in the temper and conduct of the majority party to lead me to fear the opposite result. Unwise and hasty legislations by the ordinary law making power, although always to be deis not as injurious as hasty and unwise changes in the fundamental law, for the former is always subject to the provi sions of the Constitution and may be readi ly repealed by subsequent Legislatures while the later engraft pernicious principles upon the Constitution "itself, by the sover

eign power of the people, which are with

greater difficulty eradicated, and

while they remain, tend to destroy in the minds of the people, their confidence in and respect for the government under which they live. These views appear to me not only consonant with reason, but also to be porroborated and established by the universal experience of all ages

There is another serious objection to the adoption of any amendment to the Consti-tution at the present time The people of eleven States of the Union are denied rep resentation in Congress. I shall leave t lawyers and jurists the discussion of the question, whether an article proposed as this was and ratified by three fourths of the States represented in Congress, become a part of the Constitution or not, and shall base my objections upon other grounds than the invalidity of the sais of Congress as at present constituted. The people of all the States are expected and required to live respect and obey the Federal Constitution, because according to our theory f government it is their own work, ordain ed and established by themselves. The undamental idea of our system is, that the government originates with, and its powers emanate from the people-not the people o one State or section or belonging to one po litical party, but the whole people of all When this seemes to be true in the States fact, the real merit and substantial founds tion of our government will be gone-the life and soul of the political body will have

departed and even the form cannot be long preserved.
When amendments are duly proposed by Congress in ordinary times, and are ratified by three fourths of all the States, the people of the States refusing to ratify them eerfully acquiesce, for the changes are made in pursuance of the provisions of the original agreement, and the States have had full and fair opportunity of urging their objections in Congress when the propositions were pending before that body. That people of eleven Southern States were de-nied representation in the Congress which proposed this amendment. Had these States been fully represented, the proposirequisite two third votes in either House, and could therefore never thave been submitted to the States for ratification or re jection. This fact might make it invalid should be more carefully and deliberately even if ratified, and it certainly is a substantial reason why we should not ratify it. character, than the written constitution of If this were but the question of an hour, a a republican form of government. In its temporary act of a party, the evil incident very nature it is the fundamental law of the to it might pass away with the proited and

to grow through all coming time.

The radical programme was and is, to deny the Southern States any representation in Congress while this proposition wa pending before that body, and then to coeree its ratification by making its condition precedent to future representation. This is a revolutionary proceeding, and if successful our government will no longer b founded upon the free will and voluntary | fion of the proposed article is, that it is anconsent of the people. The descendants of the millions now inhabiting those Shuthern States, can never be ardent lovers and hor est supporters of any principle of govern ment so torced upon their ancestors leaders of the dominant party, in my opinion, are sowing seed which must produce : crop of bitter fruit to be gathered by our selves or our children It requires no pro phetic vision to forsee the consequences their policy. Alienation of the people from their Government, dissattsfaction, tent, commotions, insurrections, civil wars

and revolutions This is a fearful catalogue

but each and every item naturally follow

as the result of the policy now purs

the radical abolition party of the North In addition to these, in my opinion, valid and substantial objections to any and all changes in the Constitution at the presen time, I have several serious objections to the provisions of this proposed article. By vided that "all persons born or naturalize jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside" The purpose of this provion is universally conceded to be, to confer federal citizenship, but State citizenship also. By many able lawyers it is contendblack man full political equality with the white man, including the right to exercise the elective franchise. We know this is the ship and we infer that this was the design of the authors of this amendment from th following extract from the report of the

"Such a provision would be, in its nature gentle and persuasive, and would lead, it was hoped, at no distant day, to an equal articipation of all, without distinction all the rights and privileges of citizenship. thus affording a full and adequate protec tion to all classes of citizens, since all would have, through the ballot box, the power of self protection

Whether the wording of the clause alendy quoted will spac facto, confer the right of suffrage upon negroes or not, may be a question, but is quite certain that the whole of the first section taken together, will give to Congress the right, by a simple statue, to thus confer the elective franchise By a sphsequent clause in this section it is provided, that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of

In no part of the proposed article, nor it the Constitution as it now stands, is there given a catalogue of the "privileges and nunitles" of citizens, which by this clause the States are prohibited from abridging. In case, of dispute, where exists the authority to define these "privileges and immunities?" By the fifth section of this proposed article, it is provided that the

this article " This, it seems to me, unloubledly confers upon Congress the pow er to define what are the "privileges and immunities" of citizens, as well as to imosa nenalties unon all w ithority of any pretended State law, should deny or abridge these privileges and imunities Should this amendment he rati fied, and Congress, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the fifth section provide by "appropriate legislation" to en ree the provisions of the first section that is, by an act declare what shall constitut 'privileges and immunities' of citizen in that catalogue embracing the elective franchise; and providing further, that it any person or persons acting under the retended authority of any State Constitu lion or law, shall deny to any citizen, an or all of the "privileges and immunities foresaid, the person or persons so offend ris of the United States, undergo a cer

ing, shall, upon conviction in any of th tain imprisonment and pay a certain fine could any one pretend that such act of Congress would be unconstitutional, or that any lection officer in Pennsylvania, who should reject the ballot of a negro, would not be liable to the punishment by such an ac provided? Even if this is not the true con struction of these sections, I cannot doubt for a moment that it is the construction which would be placed upon them by every abolitionist in the land, as soon as this arti cle should become a part of the Constitu-tion. Believing as I do, that universal suffrage would weaken the foundations of ou government, by conferring political power ipon those who are unqualified by natur and education, to use it for the best interes of the country, I am opposed to the provis ions of the first section, which, I believe directly or indirectly, confer the elective franchise upon the negro, who will always be, to a great extent, dependant upon hi employer, by which means, dependence subservincy and corruption in politics will be increased to a fearful extent. Believing also, that all races of hybrids, the result of amalgamation, or the intermingling of different and opposing races ot men, becom

al, but certain, blending of the two int one mized race of people. The second section of the proposed , art cle is intended to impose a penalty upon all and Sugar from five to three per cent — States wherein the negro is denied the use and on printing paper from twenty to fifcason why we should not ratify it.

of the ballot It means this, and mean been per cont were voted down. The Bill truction. Such was their overflowing prosits representation in Congress by not allow the pass away with the vii incident to pass away with the vii incident the South will have too great a representation in Congress since the abolition of shalls is, or should be, designed to very, and that this section is intended to

of the ballot It means this, and mean temperated down. The Bill truction. Such was their overflowing prosity I adopted."

overflowing prosity I torois. Such was their overflowing prosity I torois.

well, then, doctor." well, then, doctor." will the couning at the cart's tail, under the last of the ballot of the ballot of the found those wretched miscroants were found those wret

debased, debauched, and degraded, I am op

posed to all possible schemes and protex

by which the legal barriers, heretofore ex ing between the white and black races in

America, are to be removed, and opportun

ies and inducements held out fur the asso

ciation of the two races, upon such terms o

equality as will paturally result in the grad-

be permanent, perpetual. The evil contained provide a remedy, is a piece of demagngism in its origin will not only exist, but continue got up by our opponents to deceive the peagot up by our opponents to deceipe the peo-ple This section reduces the representa

tion of the Southern States only on the con dition that negroes are denied the right to vote, but allows them all the representation they ever had, and some fourteen members of Congress additional if they will acknowledge that the black man is the equal of the My principal objection to the, third see

attempt to do what the great and good men who framed our system of government said should not be done, and what the sense of civilized world for centuries have said ought not to be done—the ensetment of an ex post feets law This section imposes ineligibility to office as a punishment for acts done before this amendment was proposed, when the law as it stood when the acts were done imposed no such penalty. Bub ide from this objection, I hold that it is contrary to office, or any other mark of palitical inferi ortty, upon large numbers of able, leading and influential men in the country, filler as a punishment for crime or for any other purpose, and that such a course, instead of promoting unity and harmony among the people, and securing their attainment to the Government, must produce opposite re

The fourth section of the amendment pro the repudiation of the confederate debt, and also for the repudiation of all claims for rity to the holders of our national debt The payment of that debt depands upor Congress providing from time to time a suf ficient revenue and making the necessary appropriations for that purpose. If any ongress neglects or refuses to do this. the and in the very nature of things none can be provided a bondholder cannot sue the Government and by law enforce the pay. He must depend upon the plighted faith of the people-if that fail him, acts of Congress, or constitutional provisions will not be worth to him the hand, the confederate debt never had any It was a myth unless the confederacy was know his right hand from his left recognized and become an actual govern ment. With the overthrow of the govern ment of Jeff Davis, the rebel debt ceased to exist. Besides that, it has already been repudiated by every State connected with the "confederacy." It is the grossest charlatanism to pretend that it is necessary to abused, and slandered for saying it. The provide by an amendment to the Federal organs of disunion and anarchy publicly Constitution that this debt shall not be paid The only provision of the section which has any significance or meaning whatever is the but because it confines their power by limone prohibiting the payment of any claim for the loss or emancipation of any shave By an act of Congress passed during the war, the ''loyal" master of each slave who hundred dollars from the public tressury. the slave so enlisted being, by the provisions of the act, emancipated from slavery Thousands, if not tens of thousands of ne-groes, were fulnished to the Government by the owners in the border States in con "Congress shall have power to enforce, by sequence of the passage of that act The appropriate legislation, the provisions of faith of the Government was, therefore,

> For these several reasons, and many more which might be given, I am opposed to the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and shall record my vote accordingly, knowing that by so oing, I am truly representing the grea body of my constituents

NEW WAY OF GETTING A DRINK -A COR icke is told on one of our clever saloon keepers, which is too full of genuine humor, "under passing circumstances," to be

A short time ago a representative of th Green Isle stepped into a saloon of the person above alluded to, and with a counter ance full of inquiry, said: "An' have you got any good rye whis.

"Yes, very good, the best in town," said the saloon man

"Au, have you got any half pint botles my good man' Yes." was the reply "An, will you please to fill one with your

est rve whisky for me?" "Of course," said the obliging dealer; and after reaching for the required flask and spending full half oour in cleaning it repaired to the cellar, drew half a pint of is Bourbon, and presented it to the gentle

man in waiting ', l'ai' took the bottle, raised it to his lips eontents و الني swallowed agout one half of "Will you plaise sit this to one side till I

callfor it? The saloon keeper, "smelling a large sized ret trap full of small mice, slowed away the said half filled bottle -The fellow hever called for it, but took thi

novel way of obtaining a drink .- Er. -The Tariff Bill was finally passed through the United States Senate during the

THE SUPREME COURT.

SPEECH OF HON. JERRYIAH S BLACK The following able speech was delivere on the evening of the Stn ult, at the National Hotel, Washington, at the banque given in honor of the fifty-record anniver sary of the battle of New Orleans The speech was made in response to a toast implimenting the United State Supreme

MR CHRIBNAN . In the history of this country it has never before been thought necessary either to tonst the Supreme Court or defend it. But times have changed -Very recently attacks full of bitter maligmeasures are deineragely maken by whom down its authority. Consulering by whom these assaults are made, and what the obtained by the purest integrity. But one among them these assaults are made, and what the obtained by the purest integrity is primus inter pures, not because he is betto encourage them, since it is certain that in the long run they can do no harm to any the spirit and genius of our Government to dear with, or a ness of the spirit and genius of our Government to keep them biting at a file than anything and implicit spirits to impose ineligibility to else they can lay their teeth to Still, it and his words. The irresistible logic to deal with, or a nest of vipers, it is better may not be inappropriate to look for a moment at the occasion of the present perse

Three private citizens of Indiana, per-fectly innocent of any offense—I say perfeetly annocent, because, up to this time, no human being has ever legally sworn even to a belief of their guilt—these citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men wholly without power to med vides for the validity of our national debt, dle with them-not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them-and there, after a proceeding which it would be loss or emancipation of slaves There is mockery to call a trial, they were ordered not a man of common sense in the State, that to be killed on a certain fixed day.' In this citizenship upon the four or five millions of does not know that the ratification of this condition of things the judidial authorities negroes residing in this country—not only section would not give any additional secu-

Johnson, the victims wore rescued Court the simple question was, whether a citizen could be lawfully deprived of his life without a fair, honest trial, before an impartial jury and regular court To this section in question furnishes no remedy, there could be but one answer, and that an perpetual preservation of their just author yielding their full and unreserved assent to They held, in effect, that the pretended trial was a conspiracy, and that the execu tion, if it had taken place, would have bee a mere lawless murder . What else could they do . To hang men without judge or jury is an act so clearly forbidden by the fundamental law that no one can make any mistake about it, if he has sense enough to The one of the len commandments; there is not a sentence in the Lord's Prayer more sim ple ; not a moral precept can be found in derstood. Yet the court is vilipended, and proclaim their determination to disregard its inconveniently narrow. They declar that they will do, in defiance of it, what ever gratules their own passions or pro-motes their own interests; and they impushould be enlisted in the service of the dently use this very expression . If the law stands in our way, so much the worse for the

driver of the present Congress, denounces this decision on the floor of the House To my certain knowledge he knows it to be continue to enjoy the delightful luxury of amendment under consideration is doubt-

less designed to hide the disgrace and in- shedding innocent blood ; famy of this first act of repudiating the obligations of the Government, proposed and carried out by the radical party of the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves o permit its violation by others when they can prevent it If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on ither side, the guilt does not lie at our if there be an American citizen anywhere just as it might have been scalped fr missions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor

ciety and the scourity of individual rights into a satchel, he rushed to a corner and must depend, is in its nature indestructible.
You may crush it to day, but it will reap to attend the inquest. The next train West pear and vindicate itself to morrow. On the other hand, nothing is so evanescent or where he is now hiving under rows of eter so fickle as the passions that spring from nal celibacy. swallowed agout one half of sits contents. The interests and prejudices of the hour.—
and then, after making the appropriate face
over it, said in a very confidential tone:
Oates, fiedloe, and Dangerfield enjoyed a far greater measure of popular confidence than ever was bestowed on Mr Holt, Mr. Conover, Mr. Campbell, alias Hoare, or upon all the officers, agents, spics, delators, upon all the officers, agents, spies, delators, and witnesses of the Military Bureau put together. They—I mean Oates and company—were loudly applauded in Parliament; they were the prime favorites of the British people, and they were the very dulment; they were the prime favorines of the course of all the clerical politicians. They "Did you perform the Course of all the clerical politicians. They "Did you perform the Course of all the clerical politicians." through the United States Senate during the past week It has increased the duties materially on iron, steel, coal and wool— hands If they but pointed a finger at any it was attended with very great in the state of Amendments to lesson the duties on Coffee and Sugar from five to three per cent — previous character, no proof of innocence, previous character, no proof of innocence, topsy!"

however clear, could save him from des topsy!"

"Certainly, that was the very last reme at 1 adonted." of the ballot It means this, and mean feen per cent were voted down. The Bill truction. Such was their overflowing pros-

false popularity beware of the rebound which is sure to come, sooner or later It is written down among the unchangealth lecrees of Almighty God that no lie shall live forever; and especially is this true of

a great, monstrous, bloody he, like that which the Supreme Court has put its broad foot upon I have spoken of the court as a collective

body All the judges concurred in the de cision of the question before them. On a merely epeculative point which lay outside of the record there was a dissent. The mi normy was wrong, of course, as all minor; ties are Euch judge, however, met his duty to the case itself, and all are therefore hity have been made on that tribunal, and measures are deliberately taken to break is due to the highest talent, coupled with ter or greater than the others, but because he is more fortunate. He was selected as the organ of the majority, and gave expression to their judgment. The thoughts that breathe and the words that which goes through and through all advers argument, and the felicity of illustration which makes the whole subject blaze with light, are his own That great 'productio will be a guide and a landmark for all future time, it identifies its author, foreve

> erty, and makes his "One of the few, the immortal names, That were not born to die."

with the great cause of constitutional lib

It gives him a position to which no earth ly station can add any dignity, for a mano nat ambition would always rather be Mr. Chairman, when you recollect that the court has saved us from nothing less than the total overthrow of our free govern ent, and when you observe the roaring and foaming of the calumny which assauls it, I think you will agree with me that it is the duty of every Christian man in Ameri ca to put up a morning and evening prayer

## FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Auburn Advertises has the following account of an affair which happened a fer days ago in that "loveliest village of the

It states that a gentleman from the Wes was recently married in that city, and re tired to rest up the bridal chamber of the blancque Hovel, in company with his bloom ing bride, whose rosy cheeks. surpassing the rich bloom of Pomona's choicest; brilliant eyes victing in sparkle with the diam lustre; teeth excelling the Grien pearl lips of cherry plumpness and color trim-built limbs, eclipsing the statuesque proportions of sculptured marble; flowing resses of more than Hyperion luxurience and gloossiness of texture, in short-whos every grace, combined with full-chested healthiness and facinating appearance gen erally, had won him rapidly at the previous ing's ball, to the subsequent calling i of a clergyman and the investment of a \$16 reenback in matrimony.

An alarm of fire aroused the sleeping

bridegroom in the small hours of the morn ing, and without disturbing his fair ner, he bounced out to the ball and found the alarm to be a false one Returning to his chamber he turned on the gas, horrible to relate, he discovered, as he sup perfectly right. The senseless twaddle posed, the mortifying fact that he had about hanging American citizens by the mistaken the room. Too much bowildered faith of the Government was, therefore, law of nations, on oriminal accusations of to collect his disturbed faculties, his eye pledged that they should be paid three their own government, could not for a sinbundred dollars for every negro so furnishgle instant impose on an understanding like
play of horrors promiscuously strewn about These obligations, as a his; but he slanders the judges for decid- the appartment, in chairs, on tables and general thing, have not been paid. To ing what he knows and what they know to the floor, and suspended to the bed posts deny payment now is an act of repudiation be true, for no conceivable reason except which caused him to suspect he had The clause of the fourth section of the his desire that his particular friends may entered the den of some practical antomist; for upon the bed, clearly defined by the light of the now blazing gas, lay the shape of an almost fleshless skeleton, with bare skull and only one browless, lashless eye; toothless, pale liped mouth brow and sunken cheek sunken limbs and onsumptive thorax

About the premises lay fragments of humanity, to all appearance—here an eye freed from its socket, but glassy and spark door. It is not the man who sustains and loves and believes in the laws of his country that can be justly called a traitor. But gums still adhering, a mass of human hair, who, with an oath upon his conscience to skull; two fragments of human, limbs, consupport the Constitution, would make war stituting what appeared to be the ficshy upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take part, or calf of the leg, also what seemed away the defenses it affords to life, liberty to be a female bust, or chest, still moving and properly, leaving them to the mercy of as in the act of respiration, while in it were mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military com- the inner portions (apparently artificial) of two human cheeks, a saucer of rouge, has dyes, seven bottles of cosmetics, pearl pow 'Aye, from the extrement upward of his head der, a stay lace in six fragments, fo the descent and dust beneath his feet, bearing the label, "patent false calves-These arrows which they cast against us, another labelled "plumpers for the cheeks, parded and poisoned with the accusation of still another "heavers," a set of "paten treason, rebound from our 'inpenetrable ar- evebrows and lashes' were grouped about mor, and fall harmless at our feet, for we and added to the light which was breaking are shielded and helmed, and weaponed over the mystified bridegroom, who upon with the truth; but if we choose to lake approaching the bed succeeded in tracing them up and send them back at our adversaries, we would leave them quivering in their very hearts. their very hearts. machinery) of his lately blooming dividing the whole lot of traps and bone. Crowding the whole lot of traps and bone.

> A Lawsur - A quido had instituted suit, for medical services against one of firm don't advertise. his neigebors, when the apposing counse subjected him to the following cross-exam

"Did you treat the patient according

success."
"Did you then subject his person to au

NO. 7.

THE LITTLE BOY'S GRAVE. It's only a little grave, they said, 'Only just a child that's dead"---"Only just a child that years
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made tha
Ah, they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave intong home had inade

I know the coffice was narrow and small: One yard would have served as an ampl And one man, in his arms could have away
The rosewood and its freight of clay.
But I know that darling hores are hid
Beneath that little coffin hd.

I know that some things were hid away, The crimson trock and wrappings gay, The little sock and the half-worflshie, The cap with its plume said tassels blue. And an empty crib, with covers spread. As white as that face of the guileless dead

Tis a lattle grave, but oh, have care,
The world-wild hopes are buried there.
And ye, perhaps in coming years
May seek like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much joy,
Is bassed ulawith my only boy

— Exphire

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. wife's farewell to her busband uti-Buy, buy When is a vessel smaller that

-- The speaker who took the floor, has sine seen arrested for stealing lumber

-- Don't argue with a man who has been the penitching. He is past conviction ——It is understood that Postmaster Hall, o Philadelphia, has resigned.

----Farmers say they cannot well do withou fine rain now and then, because it is so much

-- Can a horse be called mettle

through the alphabet of love? When they each the babe. -It has been discovered that Othello had a legal as well as a military office in Venice. He

was n-tawny, general -- As the quickest way to make a fort temporaty suggests marrying a fashionable oung lady and selling her clothes.

That every man should let alone those that he complains of in others, and examine his own. ---Forty-five pearls, forty Ciamonds, and ive thousand small brilliants form the crown of the Queen of Belgium

-The way to cure our prejudices is this

-A Jaung man just out of Auburn Prison says he has lost all love and admiration for

A young gentleman whose lady-love sud-lenly left him in the lurch, mournfully praye that she will come soon and take him out. ---- It's a bad rulf that don't work both

ways, as the boy said when he threw back the rule which his teacher flung at him? --- The ice on the Allegany and Ohio, brok ip on the 4th instant Very little damage.was

-- The reported Indian massacre on the Smoky Hill route, Colorado, is disbelieved Denver.

the ignominious collapse of the Radical Repub lican party. --- It took 500 laborers to clear the track of

the Western Railroad, from Albany, N. Y. o. ow drifts after the late storm -- One thousand men have been employed at a cost of \$50,000, in clearing the snow of the late storms from the streets of Boston.

-Roses on now blooming and strawberri-ripening in California. Out there-willer merely a conventional term.

--- The Radical State Committee of Connec ticut takes square ground in favor of negro suf---- The monstrous procession of Trades-peo

le in London constitute miles long, six abreast --- The first part of married life is the ship of the honeymoon; the rest, too often, commo

moon shide. -- A moral debating society out West, is en gaged in a discussion on the following qu If a husband deserts his wife, which is the mo

abandoned, the manhor woman? --- An American locturer of note said one evening. "Parents you may hav children, or if you have not, your daughter mny have "

A negro, named Bob Church, shot at oliceman, in Memphis, on the 4th because th latter had ordered some drunken negroes to clean the sidewalk's -The New York Woold estimates that 63, boo persons in that city pursue at ocations in that city at night, exclusive of innocent amuse

ment seekers. -Time and labor, devoted to the collection materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole

-- An advertisement in the Birmingham and scrubbing.

guards the rose with thorns, so does she en- by the policy of the Radicals - New York romen with pins. At'a negro ball, in lieu of not transfera-le on a tioket, a notice was posted over the

usself. - The radical majority of the Lower House

-- A clerk in a mercantile establishment of it now a-days, very little w rk to do--our

--- The wife of Dr. Swett, of Kennebur naisoned him last week with strychning which poisoned him last week with strychnine which did not not have the put into his whish; to cure him of drinking. She cured him She cured him. ---Punch's latest and most atrocious bantin

is this-If you saw the Khan of Tartary laugh

guilty of murder in the third degree. He'should have been hung. ----Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the summer aglow with promise; and the autumn, ric rith the golden sheaves where good words and

—An insane man got off a train at Horn-ellss ille, N Y. a few day dince, burned one hundred dollars in greenbacks in the station, and then went out and sat in a snow bank until his legs got frozen.

deeds have ripened on the field.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY. Again, as in 1860, we are drifting rapidly into a lamentable ofvit war. The great bulk of the people, now as then, will not believe it. Hence it is coming on: If the people would believe it, it would not hap-pen-for the rousing of public sentiment against such a result would prevent it.

We are now persuaded that the Radicals mean to impensh the President; and, by riolence, remove bim from office this they will go on from one mad act to mother till they set the country in flames It will be ugly work. Too late the bond holders will find that their interests are affected But, then if they make opposi-tion, they will be provunced daloyal, and this word, now in our political nomenclature, will be the warrant for any manner frevolutionary, acts-even to all bonds held by such disloyal dersons as this in tipe to feel and the coming revenue of the desired to the series of the coming revenue of the coming r

olution. They did see the signs that preeeded strange species of public and contagious *meanity* that we called "popular up-

But these happened, pevertheless, and in this city, and elsewhere, the complexion of "public sentiment" is changed in a

It is the duty of good citizens not to lose any time in organizing, and in promoting sound and sober ideas of public policy, by reading, and by public meetings and dis More than this is required .-They should get themselves ready to respond, should any Department of the Gen eral Government be threstened, and the Federal Executive-to whom the duty is committed of commanding the militia, as well as the figular army, when it is called nto active service-give them the order! If the Militia of the States are not called ut the Regular army is under the command of the President, and can protect him frem usurpation If the Militia are called out the President, ngain, is the command-er in chief of these. The Governors of States may manusurer to get the tools of their own in all the commanding positions out recent American precedents are to the effect that, with us, the command of the General Government, as superior, makes null any inconsistent, or opposing command of the State Government, as inferior. This a the way the rule has run during the war. sist on not changing the music till this "The President is the Government," was the music when Luncoln's "The President is the Government," will do for the purpose of directing the Militia, are well as the Regular arm; to the orders of their Commander-in-chief The imperchment humbug will make no

troubles his head with it now, directs that the President, &c , shall be removee from of tice on impenchment for, and conviction of, and exercises it. till conviction, as well as mpeachment? The enemy-the Radicals-mean to to spring a surprise on the country, and to act so quickly as to preclude effective opposition. Their would lead to terrible bloodshed, in the end. The real way to

reserve peace is to face the danger of an other civil war, and to prepare for it. If this spirit is shown all over the country, we may hope that the Radicals will take coun asl of their cowardice-in the absence of any other or better principle. The extracts we make from the doings in

Congress, and other things that no decent paper can report - show that the Radical Rump have thrown off all restraints, and have entered on a carnival of violence -N Y Freeman's Journal.

"NOTHING TO DO." The many thousand workingmen who by heir votes last fall endorsed the present Congress, now have, thanks to the policy of that body ample time to reflect on the win-dom of their course. It is certain that at least one third, if indeed not a larger pro portion of the class who so voted, are out of employment, and it is equally sure that the retention of those who have some-thing to the is extremely problematical — The explanation of the fact that employers are daily discharging those in their hire is found in two circumstances First-the Southern States are not admitted to the country it in a state of alarm owing to the revolutionary measures of the dominant party The Southern States, if they were represented in Congress, would be to day, what they always were, our best oustom ers, but it cannot be expected that capitalists will invest money in States whose fu ture may be such as will characterize that and unscrupulous rulers Then again .- it will be readily seen that no nation is likely to thrive where one branch of the government is constantly and unconstitutionally legislating to destroy the authority of the other two governmental departments. Men of sagacity and prudence fear that such a tempted revolutions in law will result in a & revolution by force, and consequently hesitate to expend their money. This is seen to day in our own land, where Congress is continually attempting legislation whereby to cripple the legal power of the Executive and the Supreme Court. People do not know where this will end, and, therefore, (England) Post reads A lady, unable to get The persons, therefore, who regard the dis-daily teaching, desires daily cooking, washing tress and inconvenience experienced by The persons, therefore, who regard the dis those who have been ejected from employ ment, will please to recollect that the presexpresses himself. Even as nature benevolent- | ent financial trouble has been caused solely

ble on a ticket, a notice was posted over the DREAN RETRIBUTION.—During the war door No gentleman admitted unless he comes a Democratic editor in Dayton, (O.) Bollmeyer, was murdered by an Abolitionist, without any provocation. An Abolition of the Legislature have passed an actto increase the salary of the Secretary of the Common The whole trial was a disgraceful farce, and wealth. all who participated in it were guilty of official perjury. Some three years have rrites to a friend at home I have a nice time elapsed, and the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and about one half the jury, are dead while the infamous Judge, who cutraged justice at the trial, is an idiot in a lunatic saylum to the office of U S. Senstor by a Puritanic Punch's latest and most atrocious banting is this—If you saw the Khan of Tartary laugh ung fit to kill himself, thy might you be sure he would evidently be A. Meny Khan. by most of mankind, that Mrs. Surratt was whipped his own child to death because it would not say its prayers, has been tried and found of death, after a trial which will be considered a blot on our country and age, Mr. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied admission to her daughter, who almost shricked and sobed her life away on the steps of the Executive mansion. A few months afterwards, Pres. ton King stilled a remorseful conscience in this world by self-murder.-Ex.

Express

---Everybody should Subscribe for the WATCHNAN.