, through her tears, her home on the old elm tree and the vine-covered door.

er childhood hours so happily flew,

her father sits in the pleasant shade oft as a child she has merrily played. vision has fled, she hears at the door nd a voice she has keard before, starts from her dream in agony wild, a clasps to her heart the slumb'ring

imay not see it, for only last night, With tarifule oaths, he had threatened to try Some method of stopping its sad little cry. Then, trembling and fearful, she creeps to th

She opens it softly-and there on the floor, Drunk, bloated, and boastly, unable to move, Lies the man she had promised to honer and lov

With tenderest care, as though worthy it all,

His tottering steps she guides through the hall, Lays his paralysal limbs on the humble bed, And places the pillows beneath his head. In agony mute, she then kneels by his side-

Have pity! Oh! Father in Heaven," she cried And help me to bear thy chastening rod. Thus night after night, and day after day

That's I sorrowing tread life's toilsome way. So weary of sorrow—so want of life—Have pity, oh, God! I'm agtrunkard's voje THE TARIFF --- IS IT JUST?

This is the first question to be settled in determining upon the merits of every act of man, whether it be the act of an individual or of a government Justice is the great high attribute of God, the loftiest virtue and the greatest security of man When nts cease to make it their rule of

enjoyment of any of their rights.

"Is it just?" then, is the all important question, by the answer to which the merits of every act of government must be tes-

We propose to apply this test to the tar iff, and to show that it is unjust in principle and unequal and oppressive in practice. This being established, it follows that the highest and best interests of the country require its immediate abandonment.

The tartff presents itself for our conside measure for raising revenue for the support of the government, in the other as a measure for what its advocates call "prothough why it should be called "protection" to these we have never been able to see, as nobody, has lever interfered with them, so far as we know; it strikes us that it would be more properly defined if it was called the system of aggression, not only the people generally.

For the present we shall direct our atten tion to its character as a measure for raising revenue. Then, what is justice in raising money for the support of the government? It is that every man shall pay in proportion to his means. We suppose nobody will deny this, for the severest justice cannot require that the poor man shall pay more in proportion to his means than the rich one; it would be a mockery of justice to permit the rich man to pay less in

of his poor neighbor. pay in proportion to his means and will prove that it is not in the power of man to devise a tariff under which this can be done; and that any tariff must be and on the other cheats and robs them to unequaled and unjust. We shall not undertuke to dedide whether a low tariff is less unjust than a high one, for whether, as some contend, a tariff which shaff tax lings of labor a portion of the money scarce the rich exclusively is less unjust than either All are unjust ; and what we seek is justice to all; the rich as well as the that he should pay, or to add to his own poor. When we agree to take any tariff, already useless store? Not one we yield the whole principle; we abandon ce as our guide : and whether we shall power; it is wicked to adopt, or continue volute of the whole property of the country should do with them. Out upon such hy-an honest system of taxation. And it beassumed at twenty pocriey thousand millions of dollars. The tariff collected for that year, ending 30th June, 1866, over one hundred and seventy nine enue three hundred and two million in curmillions of dollars in gold; for the convergency, and by the tariff a hundred and nience of calculation, we will call it one eighty millions in coin, which reduced to hundred and eighty millions. This was currency, would be two hundred and sevenninety cents upon every hundred dollars of the whole property of the country. Then millions the government collected in currenthe whole property of the country. Then millions the government collected in currenninety cents in gold, or its equivalent, is cy. The internal revenue legislation is only what every man ought to have paid onevery an internal tariff; and like the tariff proper, hundred dollars of his property, as his collects from the poor much more than their just share of that hundred and eighty millions Nobody can deny that. If every body did not pay that, somebody paid more this country, whose property is estimated very poorest man who barely gets enough at ten, twenty, thirty and even as high as fifty millions. Ninety cents on the hundred dollars is nine thousand on a million. Nine thousand dollars, therefore is the amount which the man with a million ought to have paid. Assuming the average of the duties at fifty per cent, he could not have by collecting of every man in proportion to paid his share until he had consumed eighteen thousand dollars worth of dutiable

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

VOL. XII.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

paid this, he must have consumed eighteen thundred dollars worth foreign goods at cost; duty and profits added make four thousand and flity dollars which he must have paid in gold for foreign goods for his with them instead of gold, while they would have yielded the producer more than they foreign goods free of duty, nor goods made to the producer more than they have goods free of duty, nor goods made. paid this, he must have consumed sighteen hundred dollars worth foreign goods at cost; duty and profits added make four thousand and fifty dollars which he must oreign goods free of duty, nor goods made

foreign goods free of duty, nor goods made in this country, nor any of his other expenses, so that he was a very extravagant man, if he paid his share.

The share of the man with thirty millions, was two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Before he could have paid it, he must have consumed four hundred and fore ty thousand dollars worth of foreign goods at cost. And fifty per cent duty, and you have eight hundred and fettern thousand; adfifty per cent, merchant's profile, and is gives lwelve hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which he must have paid in gold for foreign goods for his own consumption, to have paid his share.

Suppose he consumed foreign goods to the amount of forty five thousand dollars in gold, including duties and profits, then he paid only ten thousand dollars of his share, leaving two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of it to be paid by somebody else.

Who paid it?

The man with a million of dollars couldn't help him, for we have seen that he could

help him, for we have seen that he could ot pay his own share. The man with a bundred thousand dollars could help him ut very little, if any, unless he was a foolishly extravagant man. But somebody paid every dollar of it, for the government The question occurs, "who paid it ? This question we think we can answer satisfactorily to every sensible man.

share of the man with a hundred dollars was ninety cents. When he had consumed action, the people have no security for the foreign goods to the amount of one dollar and eighty cents, he had paid his share-Let us see what they cost him Add the fifty per cent duty and you have two dollars and seventy cents, add the fifty per cent gives four dollars and five cents in gold. When he had paid that amount it gold, or its equivalent for foreign goods, he had paid his share. When he had bought himself a pair of boots, he had overpaid it; for himself or his wife and children a pair of shoes, or a garment, or a pound of tea or sugar, or coffee, he went on overpaying it, intil if his family consumed a hundred dollars worth of foreign goods, he had paid twenty two dollars and twenty two cents. just twenty two dollars and thirty (wo cents nore than his share, and just that much to help make up what rich men did not pay of their share, and which this system would not permit them to pay if they would! The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer, the school master, the school mistress, the sewing woman, the washer woman, all who depend upon their labor for a living, not even excepting the poor negro, are heavily vertaxed to make up from their scanty earnings, what justice required that the ich should have paid from their supera-

Can anything be more dishenestly, more meanly unjust than such a system? A system under the operation of which the rich man can, by no possibility, pay his proportion to his means than is required just share to the support of the government nor the poor by any possibility escape the Then every man should be required to payment of more than his. A system which any in proportion to his means We assert on one hand compels the poor to pay ten, twenty and often a hundred times their who is willing to wring from the hard earnly sufficient to supply the bare necessities of life, either to pay what justice requires

bundance

And yet this system, the offsprings of cuidity, the instrument of tyranny, the emhave a high or a low tariff, which shall op- bodiment of meanness, deceit and fraud, the ernment would be purified by the expulsion press the poor, or wrong the rich, is a most cumning and effective device which the of the Harpies which now proy upon it mere question of power, and we shall have malice of the devil has inspired the ingeunity of man to invent and to use for the en class shall get the control of the govern- slow, but unremitting and unflinching torchent It is unwise to confine ourselves to ture of suffering humanity, a device which the choice of will, when the good is in our tests to its utmost the capacity of its victims to suffer and live, finds its warmest a system of injustice and wrong, when one advocates and its strengest supporters in of justice and right is open to us What! men who call themselves Christians, and the country needs and wisdom requires is a claim to be peculiarly the friends, the desystem shall be just to all, now and for fenders and protectors of the poor; men ever, This system the people have the who profess to recognize as the cardinal power to adopt at pleasure Now to the doctrine of their faith, and the governing proof that no trriff can be just as a revenue rule of their practice the obligation to measure From the report of the Secreta love their neighbor as themselves, and in the abandonments of this wicked-corrupt ry of the Treasury for the year 1865, the do with others what they would others

> Let us take another view of the subject. ten thousand times as much as he with a hundred, but he can neither eat, drink, nor walk ten thousand times as much as the to keep him alive through the year. Any lax upon consumption, must, therefore, necessarily be unequal and unjust.

Suppose there had been no tariff or internal revenue system, and that this five hun-dred and eighty millions had been raised, his means; what would have been the re-

purchased with them more than he did then

Such —We should now bear no complaints from any honest man magning the injustice of the government. These complaints are now going up from all partwof the country, and from every class of citizens, and no-body denies that there is abundant cause for them Though burthead by heavy faxation, we should be sustained by present prosperity, and encouraged by the bright prospects of the future. As it is, we are a discontented disastingted propile, noent prosperity, and encouraged by the bright prospects of the future. As it is, we are a discontented, dissatisfied people, no-body is satisfied with the condition of the present, and every one looks forward with dread to the future.

But there would have been no necessity for collecting five hundred and eighty milions; instead of collecting a hundred and eighty millions in gold, the government need have collected so much money only a would have bought the gold to pay the interest as it became due to meet the other expenses which would have been reduced many millions of dollars. There would who are employed on our borders To pre have been no use for a guard to be placed on every distallery in the country; there would have been no use for the thousand of government detectives prying into the private affairs of the people, under the pretence of hunting up frauds upon the there would have been no use for the cus tom houses and revenue cutters; they could have been sold for millions of dollars and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the public debt, or to defraying the public expenses There would have been no bill passed by Congress giving the members five thousand dollars for a few month's service, nor any of those corrupbargains and frauds by which the people are every year robbed of millions The Gov rument could have been carried on much setter than it was for a hundred millions less than it cost, and much more satisfactory to the people. Every man could have calculated to a dollar what each few expen iture would cost him, and what each trenthment would save him: It would be he interest of every man, and particularly the rich, who have the time and means to devote to it, to watch every expenditure bers. The tariff is a bribe to dishones

rich men, to encourage cofruption and frauds in government, because they pay less than their share of the money, and use the men who profit by the fat jobs and corrupt bargains, and corruption has so personated be free. This is a platform as broad as the honest wich look on with fear and trembling, and almost despair. Under an fath and splender. The address was another access in the condition, the people would be since as It will be repeated in other cities. the men who profit by the fat jobs and corarouse themselves, the expenses would be reduced to the lowest point, and the govments to get into Congress by bribery and fraud, because they would have no chance to steal, and Congress would again become

what it was in the better days of the Re-It is now too-late to escape entirely the We have sinned against light and knowledge, and we must pay the penalty. "Greviously have we sinned, and greviously must we answer it." But we warn the peos and tyrannical system and the adoption of hooves them to rise up everywhere and require it of their present representative; it may be too late elected wait for the action of

Congress to be if they two years hence

N. Y. Day Book. PARTIES -The New York Times, com menting on the fact that a recent joint-cau cus of the Republican members of Congress ad especial reference to the organization of a Republican party in the Southern States. remarks that the said party, in order to do anything at the South, will have to renounce its sectionalism. The fact that the Republican party has always been confined to the Northern States has, the Times confesses, unquestionably had great influence on the policies it has from time to time pursued." This is very evident,

But be desire to call particular attention to the wise suggestion of the Times in the words following: "Those who propose to undertake the formation of the Republican party in the Southern States must, above all things, avoid anything like setting on class of the people against the other, or one race against the other. There is no

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH."

The natal day of Ireland's patron Saint s an opeasion which Irishmen, the world over, love to commemorate. Clustering which excite emotions of as fervent patriot ism in the celtic heart, as were formerly evoked in our own land, by the annual return of an old fashioned Fourth of Julyed along with the Sth of January, by the radical Jacobias, who are burrying all that is left of a heroto past into the masssrom of national death. In common with their countrymen else-

where, the frishmen of Look Haven, and surrounding country, determined to commemorate in an appropriate manner, their national holiday, and coming on Sunday, as it this year did, the 25th of March, was ated by the St. Patrick Beneficial Sc the usual ceremonies would be observed -The St. Patrick Society, it is needless to observe, is composed of well known and Upon due reflection the gentlemen composing the organization, above alluded to, determined upon securing the services of some well known friend of the Irish people, and one closely identified with their interests for the purpose of delivering an appropri ate lecture on the occasion before mention ed For this purpose, Mr. William Larpatched to l'hiladelphia, if possible, to secure the attendance of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty. Owing to a severe indisposition, Dr. M, was obliged to decline the invitation.

editor of the Universe, a leading Catholic journal, as a proper person to aid Mr. L in scouring a lecturer. Agreeable to Dr. Morequest, Mr. Larkins called upon the editor of the Universe, who by some strange hallucination recommended Mr. Thomas Frizgerald as the man to edify our Irrsh fellow citizens Upon Mr. Spellisy's with the direct and positive understanding politics should be discussed Instead, however, of acting in good fath with the society which invited him, Mr. Fitzgerald deliberately made a bid, in the interest of the radicals, for the Irish vote, and used a vast amount of very ordinary "blarney" for this purpose. As proof positive that the lecturer was in the interest of the radical traitors the thousands of custom house officers; we reproduce a dispatch penned by himself and telegraphed to the associated press, six hours before the delivery of the lecture

here:
Lock Havy, Pa, Morch 25.—Colonel Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, delivered an address, on "Ireland and the Irish," to-night, before the Si l'atrick's society of this place. The inall was crodwed to overflowing. He spoke for more than two hours, and his remarks were received with enthusiasm—Every, Irish society in the State should bear this able, historical, political and hierary argument. Colonel Fitzgerald said the Irishman must make common cause within! who seek political redress Every shalls help is valuable, and it is folly to stop to inquire as to intionality (or complexion) We stand on the imperishable charter of American liberties, which declares that "all men were created equal," and from that declaration we must not budge Irishmen in America should vote only for the party that will pedge itself to nid the independence of Ireland If irishmen affiliate with their real friends, with the friends of fredom, they will receive legislative and material aid of innelculable value. The Irishman has learned that one of the helps to secure freedom for himself and his own dearly loved land is to grant unto thers what the would have others grant unto them when the interval is the embodiment of political fee? This is a platform as broad as the world—it is the embodiment of political to the formation of ophitical to the formation of political to the formation of the formati EVERTURIANTIC PENIAN MERTING

The above dispatch we copy, verbatim, the gentlemen who were instrumental in to regard it, that they do not conceive a bringing him here, Fitzgerald insisted on violent affection for Thaddeus Steyens, Ben fore, six hours previous to the delivery of shape the dispatch was telegraphed . Save undefled," to rejoice necessary that the dispatch should have which are fed by the literary adventurer been forwarded at all, as the sequence proves of Grub - National Intelligencer that the thing was all "fixed up" before-he even left Philadelphia, otherwise the erasures in the dispatch prepared by him here would not have appeared in the Press dis-

Not satisfied with the self-landatory dispatch telegraphed to the associated press, he concected a still more elaborate "pufft for himself, which the Universe was foolish enough to publish, purporting to some from Lock Haven, but which, as we can readily prove was written in Philadelphia by the windy individual himself As an example of bombast and unblushing perversion of truth we republish it from the sheet in which

LOCK HAYEN, March 26 Editor Universe: Colonel Fitzgerald, of jour offy, lectured here last night with the Editor Universe: Colono.

your Stry, lectured here last night with the most eminent success, before an immense crowd of our people I never heard a better orator, never saw a larger audience.—
The distinguished geatleman had, of course, Ireland for his subject. It can never again be said that the Irinhmen of Lock Haven cannot celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

BRUULS.

Without deeming it necessary to comment morceau above quoted, we can nevertheless hardly repress a smile at the modesty (?) as

ened until the close, without any outward EXTRAORDINAY REVELATION IN CONsign of either disapproval or approval, yet we assert as a fact which can be casily subappear in the role of lecturer, there are no one dozen Irishmen in Clinton county who

would be induced to hear him. Our sympathy is freely extended to th en comprising the St. Patrick's So cicty for the grievous imposition inflicted upon them by Frizgerald. It is due the officers of the society to state that this article has been inspected by them and meets exception that they consider it altogether too lenient, so far as concerns the individual who, under the guise of a literary lecture, attempted to make a political catepan out of a charitable association. - Clinion Dem

ciety of this place, as the day upon which ANECDOTE OF JAMES K. POLK AND

JIMMY JONES. e is a good anecdote told of President Polk, while canvassing the State of Tennes see with his elegant competitor, lenn James C. Jones, many years ago, which we have Jeff Davis in the alleged conspiracy to never seen in prinf, and which we give be-low. In the days of Whiggery and Democracy, there existed but a small difference of opinion on many minor questions of the day, and hence political animosities scarce man. The parties thereupon left the cell, be bridged with personal friendships It happened at the closing of the gubernational campaign between Polk and Jones, in one of his speedles, Mr. Polk took occasion to the gave her, and which she now holds refer pleasantly to the small difference of The trial of Davis would involve revelaopinion existing between himself and his competitor; that they had eaten, drank and test to its fullest whatever sense of justice slept together, and he thought he had male a good Democrat out of his Whig compe-

This, of course, somewhat puzzled lean Jimmy, as he was familiarly known, for a time; but on entering the stand in reply to Mr Polk, he referred to the former's felic-Mr Polk, he referred to the former a to protong their resistants to protong their resistants they so grossly dies and goutlemen: My worthy competitor has told you that we have been on the most shadled not the names of the trio who made Shduld not the names of the trio who made agreeable terms , that there is little differ ence in our views; that he and I have eaten, drank and slept together; and that he ocrat out of me. Now, to exhibit to you the exhibit his incompetency to accomplish the task, I will direct your attention to the fact that he has been eating, drinking and sleeping with his lady (Mrs Polk) for the last twouty years, and has not yet succeeded in making a Demograt out of her!"

It is needless to say that Mr. Polk was not so boy ant afterward, but blushed, and and contempt they so richly deserve

der, Bansville, Ind. late Marquis of Landsdowne remarked on a about 5 o' clock, our citizens were some-certain occasion to the celebrated Mr Res-what startled by the announcement that that answers that description '

Mr Clay, on being asked by Col. John Lee, of Maryland, who of all the public men Alice and a little daughter of Judge Barwith whom he had been associated, was, in his opinion, the greatest, replied that it was wood floating by, and whilst thus engaged very'difficult to decide among so many distimately connected; but said he, "I think the wisest man I ever knew was Mr. Lown-des, of South Carolina."

When we consider that the oldest citizens is it strange as some of the Radicals appear sending the dispatch, as we have stated be- Wade, Zachariah Chandler, Henry Wilson William D Kelley, J. W Nye, and other the lecture After expostulating with him, ho finally crased the souteness which are in well might we expect those who drank in their youth from the "pure well of English draughts from the pestilential fountains

OUR LOCAL OPPRESSION -If ever there was an outrage uncalled for and unprovoked, inflicted upon a decent community, it is the negro suffrage bill for this District. The bill requires all the voters to be registered, and it is really disgusting to go to the regless, shoeless, ignorant, dirty negroes, that are present by hundreds-no quantication whatever, exceptiventy-eight years of age, no proof of residence except their own sim ple declaration, and embracing among them the vagabonds, runaways and criminals from the adjoining States. It is to such spes, not fully grown apes, that the white population of this city and all their proper-ty are handed oger to be taked and the money spent at their discretion In every ward where the registry has been completed, and is definitely closed, the blacks, for outnumber the whites, and at the next election can undoubtedly elect a negro mayor and the two councils entirely of negroes It would Delaware to retrace the celebrated "Mason not have been so bad, had there been any and Dixon's line,"the report of which was qualification, even that of reading or writing, as in Massachusetts, or a small proper v qualification; as in New York. But the well as the verdancy of the individual who it is done by the votes of representatives In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Con-"never heard a better orator, never saw a from States that will not allow a negro to gress from Dalaware for the term ending in larger audience. We are almost led to better that the author was in a conditions im
who will not even allow a negro to gress from Dalaware for the term ending in 1869, serving on the committee on the Dislice that the author was in a conditions im
who will not even allow a negro to live with-

be as as a until he had consumed eightees thousand dollars work of dutiles, modified price in the party into dises of the people against the other, of the thousand dollars work of gold; he pays the duties, amodning to his enhers the consumer, will probably reach at least of the several merchants, through whom the goods pass to thousand dollars, with the man with a mit floured dollars, maker fly koffmand two hundred dollars, maker fly koffmand

NECTION WITH THE WIRZ TRAG-EDY---WIRZ OFFERED HIS LIFE IF HE WOULD IMPLICATE MR. DAVIS-

The autounding revelation made by Rut ler concerning the suppressed diary of Booth and the consequent official murder of an in-nocent woman, is followed by another little less astounding or disgraceful to the par ics embraced in it, concerning the lawless trial and execution of the unfortunate Wirz The disclosure is made in a letter from this city to the New York World, bearing date March 27th. It is as follows :

It is, perhaps, not generally known that during the incarceration of Wirz and Major Winder in the Capitol Prison, they oc cupied adjoining cells, and enjoyed facilities of communication, one to the other, by word of writing, through an aperture no observed, doubtless by the jailor. No on was permitted to see either, unless by special privilege from the Secretary of War. On the night previous to the execution of Wir three men entered his cell, of course by permission of Etanton, and proposed to him, that if he would agree to implicate starve the Northern prisoners confined a Andersonville his life would be spared and Wirr'tmmediately communicated al that transpired to Major Winder Major sometime after met Mrs. Davis in stated, backing it up by an affidavit, which tions which would shock humanity, and or feeling of national pride is still left at the North. It is not unreasonable to pre sume that popular indignation would be aroused to a pitch that would render it un-safe for the concodors of the vile plans devised to secure the sacrifice of Davis' life

this infamous proposition to Wirs be traced initiate some movement to that end, it is probable that some light might be obtained which would fix the identity of these vil-lains. The time is eminently auspicious for such an enquiry, now that the rogues are divulging each other's iniquities II may be that Major Winder has some information which woulk give a clue to the names of the parties If he has, he should be in duced to furnish it, and then the wretches should be held up to the universal score

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.

-On Saturday evening, Aprile 6th, at coe, that he "had just met the tallest, the Alice Foley, aged about 13 years, and best bred, and the best informed man he youngest daughter of Hon. Wm C. Foley, had ever known " "Then," said Mr. Bos- had fallen into the river. A large number coe, "you must have met Mr Lowndes, of of persons at once hastened to her rescue, but they were too late-she had sunk to rise no more. The facts in the case, as and when near the lower end of theraft it seems Alice became disay and staggered backwards, until she steppeed off into the water The other little girl at once gave the alarm, and Mr. Foley ran to therelief of his daughter, but by the time he the Nutmeg State furnishes a greater. of Washington pero faciliar in their youth reached the water's edge theswift current with such noblecharacters as Lownden, Madhad carried her a considerable distance reached the water's edge theswift current with such nonleguaracters as Lowndeh, Mading of the street is on. Chief Justice Marshall, Rufus King.

Bushrol, Washington, Clay, Webster, William Pinckney, Wirt, Story, Trimble, Watkins, Lorgh and John McPherson Berrien, water—and had approached almost within most abandoned, the man or the woman? loving and interesting child, and hence the grief of the family is deep and heartfelt or account of their sudden and unlooked for bereavement The entire community sincerely sympathize with the mourning family

The Indian Footing outsides a reported in the Indian Footing outsides are cerely sympathize with the mourning family

tend Riddle, of Delaware, whose death in Washington was announced last Friday, was born in Newcastle Delaware, in 1817. He was educated at Delaware College, where he studied engineering. He afterwards was for years employed in locating and convania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the last of which was the great work at Harper's Ferry. Afterwards be studied law was admitted to the bar in 1348, and was amployees in the Custom House were recently apployees in the Custom House were recently applointed by a public property and the custom House were recently applointed by a public property apployees in the Custom House were recently applointed by a public property apployees in the Custom House were recently applointed by a public property applointed by a public property applointed by a public property apployees in the Custom House were recently applointed by a public property applointed by a from Delaware to the Thirty third Congress
serving, on the Committee a Roads and

Kuntucky and Wisconsin have passed serving on the Committee Roads and Canals, and was chairman of the Committee on Engravings, and also of a special com-mittee on the Peruvian guano question. In 1840 he was appointed by the Governor of printed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland in 1850. He was also a delegate to the several democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1856

BY MISS JAME ANDREWS.

1 am glad I am going to die, mether, The angels are whispering "come,"

And away, 'way off in the bright, blue skyt I can see my beautiful home. musical sound is horne, mother,

We've very little to eat, mother, I am glad I shall gom betree We've so-many hungry mouths to fill, And too little for them and me.

Dry up those sorrowful tears, mother .When you know that all is so bright and go In that beautiful home where I go.

The angels are whispering "come And others, they tell me, have gone to pro For me a beautiful home.

I'm glad they'll have plenty to eat. O, look at that beautiful one, mother,

Good-bye, darling mother, good-bye THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

----- A young lady seven feet high, resides to

ease in Great Britain. -Brookhaven, L. I., has elected a De atic city ticket by a gain of 150

riking her with a candlestick. ----In Pulaski county, Ga., a freedman ploys his former master as overseer.

--- The sise of farms is growing small in Cal

----Strawberries, grown in the open air.we selling at San Francisco on the 14th ult., at 75 cents a quart.

Government detectives, were ledged in jail in Rochester, N. Y., last week.

4th of July. ---Seventy-five new buildings, twenty them saw mills, have been built in Pensacola Florida, since the war.

favor a prohibitory law. - Congressman # Myer Strouse

-Governor Geary has issued a warrant fo the hanging, in May next, of Robert Polger, o Washington county, for murder

-The Boston Post thinks the Dem-----At Evansville, Ind., a few nights sin-

---- A society out West is discussing the liam Pinckney, Wirt, Story, Trimble, Wat- she was still floating on the surface of the question: If a man deserts his wife, which is the

DEATH OF SENATOR RIDDLE -Hon George | canal. Ope of the horses was killed, and all the men were more or less injured.

he studied engineering. He afterwards was found to be literally cut to pieces the fieldangaged in the engineering profession, and ish punishment which caused her death having apparently been inflicted with a leather strap or heavy raw hide. A New York correspondent writes that the art of defrauding is being rapidly brought

to perfection in that city. Seven pay rolls o employees in the Custom House wer laws for the payment of the shipries of their

members of Legislature in gold. Arkansas has followed this example, though with a difference -the members are to be paid in greenbacks a the State a commissioner on the part of Delaware to retrace the ociebrated "Mason and Dixon's line," the report of which was

worth twenty-five cents each, because they have been almost wholly withdrawn from circulation and will be very valuable by-and-by in som pleting collections. The penny in question will be remembered as bearing on one face the repre sentation of a nondescript broken-backed bird supposed to represent the American eagle.

once destroy the animals or leave them in such condition that they never could recover.

seting question in Alabama. A justice of the peace has been arrested for ricksting idea late, in ordering a negro to be whipped for stealing, in-used of sending him to fail. The justice plands that he made the order because the negro pa-quested to be witipped instead of being insurer a coned. Whether the justice should be punished a coned. Whether the justice should be punished

rbema lawyers.

THEY'LL THEN HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT.

A little girl in New York said she was gla she was going to die, for her little brothers an sisters could then have enough to eat.

On the cold and cheerless blast; And the outstretched arms of angel forms I can see as it whistles past.

And now they can have enough, mother, Since one little plate is gone; And Behall be well supplied, In my beautiful, bright new home.

eet music is on the air, mother,

Naw gather the little ones close, mother, On earth we shall ne'er again meet. And I would kee them "good bye "little de

With the glorious, shining form,
'Tis He who has come to convey me home;
He is taking me in his arms,
I am growing so cold and faint, mother, But I am glad I am going to die; The little ones shall have plenty to e

The death penalty has been restored

--- Infanticide is again greatly on the is

-A Louisvillian killed his wife

----George W. Randelph, ex-'rebel' Seci of War, died in Richmond on Wednesday. ----The Ohio Senate has passed a Manhe Suffrage bill, ex-cluding ex-'rehels' and 'deser

ifornia. Formerly the average was 4,056; not it is 300.

----Thirty-eight counterfeiters, se

----The National Democratic Conven net in Louisville, has been postponed until the

The inmates of the Massachusetts State

been given a stolen ring belonging to Jefferson Davis, that he may restore it to its owner.

of New Hampshire had great cause for joy, bu

out of sight. Alice was a very amiable, tion candidate for Governor at the recent Connecticut election, is a native of North Caroling

made by our ottizens to recover the body of Alice, up to this time, they here been unsuccessful — Clearneld Journal unsuccessful — Clearneld Journal One of the horses was killed, and all der.

—Has anybody a nickel penny of 1856? The Washington Star says there's an active search for them, and that they are considered

A gentleman who has returned from the South where the flood recently prevailed, reports that cattle ways gethered together in huddles upon high places to have them from drivining. The loops have destroyed immense number of cattle. They would commence and first eat of their hoofs, and continuing the attack weight at more deserved the number of the property of the state of their hoofs, and continuing the attack weight at

-The Civil Rights bill has raised an inter

NO. 16.

the all of life—have passed, to be numbered with the many other half-dusen which have preceded them since the dawn of creation. And, reader, let us sit tegether to night and look back over the brief vista of "years that we have been awake to the crowding realities surrounding us and ask our hearts if we have grown elder by experience or better by .years—more pure by age and warmer at heart—if we have traveled nears r heaven, or drifted further fato the realman of Doubt. What have all these brief fleeting years done for you and us, or rather what have we done for them? Have we done more than live, eat and drink, eleep and wake, struggle and rest, weep and laugh! Have we made a single mark oraign on the Maker's Footstool which shall lead other erring feet from the rough and unnertain road which we have ever traveled, that will live after up to bless us? Not one. Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, perhaps sixty years are gone, never to be recalled ! They are swallowed up in the great sea of Time like tear drops in the ocean of eternitygone! Age is oreeping along over these, earthy houses in which we dwell; disease, like the house breaker, has often picked the worn looks and entered the rickety doors and robbed the body of health-they were but forerunners to tell of the mertality, the exambling nature of the house that is built upon sand and cannot prevail against the storms of time! We have been warned, and how often leave we the doors open to the intrusion of the plowler! Pallid, claiming, uffering disease not alone has entered by Before it came the syren of Temptation and Violation, and Excess. Do they still come welcome guests in the old tenements-these old frames, almost past occupation ! Alasiawe fear they are been companious, and come still by invitation! It was but yester-day, as it were, that you and us, reader, ant upon the mother's knee and dreamed the anocent dreams of unpolluted childhood

SATURDAY NIGHT,

Bin more days—alx sun rises and sun sector-six gloomy nights to the slicht tollers whe all by the slekering light which consumes

Eingdom come!" Do we still hallow the Father's name, and pray that the kingdom come to us ? Saturday night, when the toil and struggle of the six days of Temptation aregoing to sleep, is a good time to think of these things. The hearth, with its glowing coals and fancy broodings, and past red and present forgettings, is a good time to give a thoughtto these things. Here may we ask ourself the question, what are we living for ? It is merely to gain food, wealth and place in the world? To climb the earthly eminences and reach their pinacles a day only before death ! What are all these to you and us, reader, if we are to go to sleep

Look at us to day! It was yesterday as

it were that we prayed with baby lips from baby hearts "Hallowed be Thy name—Thy

and uncertain existence !- Sentenci on the Border, Evansville, Ind.

soon and be known no more in this shadowy

An Eye-Opener. . The proposition introduced in Congress n Thursday, and favorable received by the Radicals, to remodel the government of Maryland and force negro suffrage upon that State, is such a step in advance as will help open the eye of the country. This proposition was received with so much favor by the majority as to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and whether a bill is reported and passed previous to the adjournment or not, enough has been dene to dis-close the future intentions of the Radicals. Such a bill cannot be passed without being discussed; it will be that the Radicals will find most of the arguments available which they have used for forcing degro suffrage on the rebel States. Congress has just as much authority, and no more authority, to force negro suffrage upon Maryland or New York, as to force it oh Virginia and Louisiana. To do either is as clearly repugnant to the Constitution as it would be to ere theatre of operations to States that never seconded, the Radicals confess the hypocrisy they have so constantly practiced in making a broad distinction between the authority of Congress over the seteding and the nonseceding States. When confronted with the flagrant unconstitutionality of theirmeasures, they have always had the ready and of the conqueror to dictate terms to the con-quered; that the secession of the Southern States put them in the position of allest enemies and invested us with all beligerent. rights over them, until they submitto subh conditions as may be our pleasure to impose. By this dishonest dodge the Badicals have evaded the constitutional objec-

tion. But what will they say for themselvs now ? 🛫 When the radicals argue from what they, have done in the South to what consistency requires them to do in Maryland, we admit that the two measures are precisely of a piece, but we shall force them to abanden the distinction on which they have beretefore rested their whole defence. If their course is defensible in Maryland, It will follow that Congress might have interfered to abclish the State governments of the South if those States had not seconded and never made war on the government. Dare the Radicals take this ground ? They will have to take it, we shall force them upon it in the discussions growing out of this Maryland question. If they have a right to and to accomplish the same objects as in the other Southern States, the right is not ounded on secession, it does not grow out of the war, but must rest on grounds which would have been as valid in 1867 as they are it 1867. The Radicals thus sweep away their whole logsest defence, such as it is. They make it plain that the distinction on which they professed to procoed was not a reason, but only a pretext. The mask being thus threwn off, their dishonesty and hypotrisy are so clearly revealed, that many of their fellowers will be undeceived .- Day Book.

BLECTION BRIBERY CLASSIFIED. The Lancaster election commission in England finds that of 1,889 persons who voted at the last election, excluding about 20 since dead, 681, or more than two-thirds, were bribed in suma ranying from £2 to £24. The number bribed by each 'party was about equal. Of the total number, 400 were town friedholders. Subdividing them into class appears that out of all mirratests, menute-turers and profesional men upon the pay

inter, a recurrent proces; sun par constituent described an of no execution and sunder of independent seems, it recurred the part of the sunders of the sund