

Wednesday, June 22, 1864. TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum...

BEAVER ARGUS

Vol. 40 No. 25. Wednesday, June 22, 1864. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per line...

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!! Third Arrival of Spring Goods. No matter for every body free of charge.

Just Opened at Fortune's New Store IN ROCHESTER, PA. 2 cases best make fast color calico at 18c. 1 case 7 fine bleached muslin at 15c.

LAWNS. CHALLIS. VELOURS. SHEPARD'S PLAIDS. DELAINES. And a full line of Plain Black and Second Mourning Dress Goods. CHEAPER than ever. SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

Remember the Place. FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE. In The Diamond OF ROCHESTER, PA. LIST OF LETTERS

FALLSTON WOOLLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned expects to commence this week Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and dyeing also to manufacture Blankets, Shawls, Casimere, Satinets and more durable fabric in Fallston. For accommodations of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wash, etc., can be had at my house in Fallston (at Fallston) or John Hodgson's house in New Brighton.

Time Table. BEAVER STATION GOING EAST. Arrives at Beaver Station on Monday, May 16, 1864. Leaves Beaver Station on Monday, May 16, 1864. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:30 A.M. 10:20 A.M. 11:10 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 1:50 P.M. 2:40 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:20 P.M. 5:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 6:50 P.M. 7:40 P.M. 8:30 P.M. 9:20 P.M. 10:10 P.M. 11:00 P.M. 11:50 P.M. 12:40 A.M.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County. New Beaver, May 4th, 1864. Assets and Liabilities. Assets: Notes and bills discounted, active \$63,276.45. Loans on mortgage, 100.00. Due from other banks, 150.00. U.S. 7-10 per cent. treasury notes, 4,850.00. U.S. 5 per cent. legal tender, 298.00. Furniture and office fixtures, 1,768.55. Due from other banks, 26,917.57. Notes and checks of other banks, 1,000.00. U.S. Treasury notes, 25,371.87. Coin in vault, 1,164.87. Profits account, 1.41. Total, \$242,774.03.

DR. GEO. CLEIS. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES. His Office is in Phillipsburg for the present, where he can be consulted at any time, Wednesdays excepted, which days he can be seen at his office in Pittsburgh, where he has practiced for more than twenty years.

DR. D. McKINNEY. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND VICINITY. The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Dr. P. B. Young, Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in Freedom, Beaver County, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Phillips' building. Dr. P. M. KERR. Offers his professional services to the people of BEAVER AND VICINITY. The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER, SURGEON DENTIST. In his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester, Pa., where he will attend to all the various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in extracting teeth. Office in Phillips' building. ICE CREAM SALOON. THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONERY, AN ICE CREAM SALOON, in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited. FREDK. WALTERS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH DEWEY, dec'd., late of Frankfort Springs, Beaver Co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES MORRISON, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Economy Tp., Beaver County, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. EDMUND BROWN, Executor.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Andrew Johnson of Tenn.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29th, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was so vain to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life.

Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instructions on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the sheep board.

Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to LaGrange Court House, Ga., where he was engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of the objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1824, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support.

Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or cipher, but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead hour of night. The first office which he ever held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years.

In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority.

In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large, on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for re-organizing the line imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans in 1846,

How Men Act in Battle.

A letter from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is that after a terrible conflict, of perhaps hours' duration, there should be so small a proportion of killed and wounded: If you were never in battle you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that they are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not wound even a single man. Such firing, besides the wasting of ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand it makes them feel that there is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides, if men are allowed to make those discharges it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would offend more a man at ten paces than they would at ten. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it and tell them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their lolly, would of their own accord fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Dr. Breckinridge. The presence (says the N. Y. Tribune) of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in the Republican Convention was of itself an important and suggestive fact; but the speech which he made, excellently cogent in its style, was still more remarkable, coming as it did from a Southern clergyman, like the final loss with which Breckinridge looked at the national absurdity of looking through rebellion, under a Constitution affording every facility for a righteous change. But we like better to hear from such a source the declaration that "the whole power of the Government 56th of peace and war" should be used "to extinguish Slavery." "I unite myself," said Dr. Breckinridge, "with those who believe that Slavery is contrary to the highest interest of all men and of all government, contrary to spirit of all Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man." Those words, earnest and explicit as they are, have a double value, precisely as they do from a leading clergyman of Slavery, the evils and the wickedness of Slavery. Here is a preacher who knows quite as much of the Bible argument for Slavery as any Northern Doctor of Divinity. Here is a man who could talk with a certain degree of authority about the cursed condition of Canaan. Here is a man who has some temptation to bludge into a slough of dialectics. Instead of doing so, he says plainly—Slavery is wicked—in contrary to the spirit of Christianity—incompatible with the natural rights of man. Contrast this with the stammering of some Northern Divinity Doctor, who never owned a slave, whose relatives never owned slaves; who, is yet so in love with the system of Human bondage, that he preaches long sermons in its defense, puts out thick books and thin books with the same purpose, ribs up his Hebrew, if he ever had enough to beat rabbing up, and makes wild guesses at the meaning of Greek words in the same desperate enterprise. Of course, the time is coming, and will soon be here, when he will be thoroughly ashamed of himself!

The Case Stated. The following dialogue, says the Louisville Union Press, really took place in that city on Friday last, between an unconditional Union man and a McClellan Copperhead. The two had just read the noon dispatches giving an account of the successes of the army under Grant: Union Man—Well, what do you think of the news? Copperhead—I don't believe it; there is nothing official; I must wait for authentic information. Union Man—Suppose the news to come as you wish—that Lee had repulsed Grant and driven him back to the intrenchments of Washington; that Johnston had whipped Sherman and driven him back beyond Chattanooga—what change do you think Lincoln would have in the pending Presidential election race? Copperhead—None whatever. McClellan would then carry almost every State. Union Man—But suppose the opposite—that Grant whips Lee and captures Richmond; that Sherman whips Johnston and occupies Marietta and Atlanta, and that those two armies are marching forward victoriously, what then will be the result of the Presidential contest? Copperhead—In that event Lincoln would be easily elected. Union Man—Then you confess you belong to a party whose candidate has no chance of an election except in the defeat and overthrow of the armies of the nation. That you so desire, I have every reason to believe; but that the unsophisticated millions who claim to be true patriots will unite themselves with a party that can only succeed in the event the country is humiliated by defeat, and disgraced by conquest, passes my comprehension. And thus the dialogue closed; not another word did the copperhead utter.

Old Abe's Choice. A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who had the didn't want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

Gone to Their Last Home. A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes on affecting letter from Frederickburg, from which we take the following extract: "There was a sound of the pick and spade in the church-yard, and heaving up of new earth—a digging of trenches not for defence against the enemy—but the preparation of the last resting place of departed heroes; there they lie—a dozen of them—each wrapped in his blanket—the last bivouac. For them there is no more war—no charges into the thick, leaden rain-drops—no more hurrahs—no more cheering of the dear old flag, bearing it on to victory. They have fallen, but the victory is theirs—theirs the roll of eternal honor. One by one—side by side—men from Massachusetts, and from Pennsylvania, and from Wisconsin—from all the States resting in one common grave. Peace to them—blessings on those whom they have left behind!"

Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention. The following are the resolutions adopted by the late National Union Convention, at Baltimore. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it. Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with the Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion in the full reliance in the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. Resolved, That slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of jurisdiction of the United States. Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have bravely fought in the defence of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provisions for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has discharged, under circumstance of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect. Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions and which should characterize the administration of the Government. Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war—and that any violation of these laws or the usage of civilization in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific. Resolved, That the National faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National currency. Resolved, That we approve the proposition taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western continent—and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for Monarchical Governments sustained by foreign military forces, in near proximity to the United States. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention, after some further unimportant business, adjourned with nine hearty cheers for Lincoln and Johnson. The Broken Hearted. George D. Proutie is, perhaps, best known as a wit, punster, and political writer. But from his facile pen flow also the sentimental and the beautiful. Some years have passed since we laid aside his description of his "broken hearted," but it has lost neither its freshness nor beauty. "About two years ago I took up my residence for a few weeks in a country village in the eastern part of New England. Soon after my arrival I became acquainted with a young lady, apparently about seventeen years of age. She had lost the idol of her heart's purest love; and the shadows of deep and holy memories were resting like the wing of death upon her brow. I first met her in the presence of the mournful. She was, indeed, a creature to be admired; her brow was garlanded by the young-year's sweetest flowers, and her sunny tresses were lying beautifully and full upon her bosom, and she moved through the crowd with such floating, unworldly grace, that the bewildered gaze looked almost to see her fade away into the air, like the creation of a pleasant dream. She seemed cheerful and even gay; yet I saw her gayety was but the mockery of her feelings. She smiled, but there was something in her smile which told that it was sorrowful; beauty was but the bright reflection of a tear, and her eyes, at times pressed heavily down, as if struggling to repress the tide of agony that was bursting up from her heart's secret urn. She looked as if she could have left the secret of her heart's pain to be written down upon the fresh green earth, and poured out her stricken soul; gush after gush, till it mingled with the eternal fountain of purity and life. I have lately heard that the young lady of whom I have spoken is dead. The close of her life was calm as the falling of a quiet stream, gentle as the sinking of the breeze that lingers for a time round a bed of withered roses, and then dies for very sweetness. It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its surface, and then sink into nothingness and darkness forever. Else why is it that the high aspirations which leap like angels from our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass on and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, and forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to the view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of the affections, to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread out before us, like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that have passed before us like visions will stay in our presence forever. The Radical Germans of Chicago have published a protest against the late Cleveland Convention—or rather against the delegates thereto from Chicago, who were not elected by a majority of the Association. They declare themselves for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, and will discontinue every effort to divide the Union party. The New York News, a leading Democratic paper, thus completely justifies the slaveholder's rebellion: "No sensible man can deny that the cause of the Confederate States, in present contest, is much stronger, and their rights less questionable, than were those of the thirteen colonies in their contest with their mother country." An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cowcatchers." He expects to use them in "taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lance."

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Dr. Breckinridge. The presence (says the N. Y. Tribune) of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in the Republican Convention was of itself an important and suggestive fact; but the speech which he made, excellently cogent in its style, was still more remarkable, coming as it did from a Southern clergyman, like the final loss with which Breckinridge looked at the national absurdity of looking through rebellion, under a Constitution affording every facility for a righteous change. But we like better to hear from such a source the declaration that "the whole power of the Government 56th of peace and war" should be used "to extinguish Slavery." "I unite myself," said Dr. Breckinridge, "with those who believe that Slavery is contrary to the highest interest of all men and of all government, contrary to spirit of all Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man." Those words, earnest and explicit as they are, have a double value, precisely as they do from a leading clergyman of Slavery, the evils and the wickedness of Slavery. Here is a preacher who knows quite as much of the Bible argument for Slavery as any Northern Doctor of Divinity. Here is a man who could talk with a certain degree of authority about the cursed condition of Canaan. Here is a man who has some temptation to bludge into a slough of dialectics. Instead of doing so, he says plainly—Slavery is wicked—in contrary to the spirit of Christianity—incompatible with the natural rights of man. Contrast this with the stammering of some Northern Divinity Doctor, who never owned a slave, whose relatives never owned slaves; who, is yet so in love with the system of Human bondage, that he preaches long sermons in its defense, puts out thick books and thin books with the same purpose, ribs up his Hebrew, if he ever had enough to beat rabbing up, and makes wild guesses at the meaning of Greek words in the same desperate enterprise. Of course, the time is coming, and will soon be here, when he will be thoroughly ashamed of himself!

The Case Stated. The following dialogue, says the Louisville Union Press, really took place in that city on Friday last, between an unconditional Union man and a McClellan Copperhead. The two had just read the noon dispatches giving an account of the successes of the army under Grant: Union Man—Well, what do you think of the news? Copperhead—I don't believe it; there is nothing official; I must wait for authentic information. Union Man—Suppose the news to come as you wish—that Lee had repulsed Grant and driven him back to the intrenchments of Washington; that Johnston had whipped Sherman and driven him back beyond Chattanooga—what change do you think Lincoln would have in the pending Presidential election race? Copperhead—None whatever. McClellan would then carry almost every State. Union Man—But suppose the opposite—that Grant whips Lee and captures Richmond; that Sherman whips Johnston and occupies Marietta and Atlanta, and that those two armies are marching forward victoriously, what then will be the result of the Presidential contest? Copperhead—In that event Lincoln would be easily elected. Union Man—Then you confess you belong to a party whose candidate has no chance of an election except in the defeat and overthrow of the armies of the nation. That you so desire, I have every reason to believe; but that the unsophisticated millions who claim to be true patriots will unite themselves with a party that can only succeed in the event the country is humiliated by defeat, and disgraced by conquest, passes my comprehension. And thus the dialogue closed; not another word did the copperhead utter.

Old Abe's Choice. A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who had the didn't want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

Gone to Their Last Home. A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes on affecting letter from Frederickburg, from which we take the following extract: "There was a sound of the pick and spade in the church-yard, and heaving up of new earth—a digging of trenches not for defence against the enemy—but the preparation of the last resting place of departed heroes; there they lie—a dozen of them—each wrapped in his blanket—the last bivouac. For them there is no more war—no charges into the thick, leaden rain-drops—no more hurrahs—no more cheering of the dear old flag, bearing it on to victory. They have fallen, but the victory is theirs—theirs the roll of eternal honor. One by one—side by side—men from Massachusetts, and from Pennsylvania, and from Wisconsin—from all the States resting in one common grave. Peace to them—blessings on those whom they have left behind!"

Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention. The following are the resolutions adopted by the late National Union Convention, at Baltimore. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it. Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with the Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion in the full reliance in the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. Resolved, That slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of jurisdiction of the United States. Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have bravely fought in the defence of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provisions for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has discharged, under circumstance of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect. Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions and which should characterize the administration of the Government. Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war—and that any violation of these laws or the usage of civilization in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific. Resolved, That the National faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National currency. Resolved, That we approve the proposition taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western continent—and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for Monarchical Governments sustained by foreign military forces, in near proximity to the United States. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention, after some further unimportant business, adjourned with nine hearty cheers for Lincoln and Johnson. The Broken Hearted. George D. Proutie is, perhaps, best known as a wit, punster, and political writer. But from his facile pen flow also the sentimental and the beautiful. Some years have passed since we laid aside his description of his "broken hearted," but it has lost neither its freshness nor beauty. "About two years ago I took up my residence for a few weeks in a country village in the eastern part of New England. Soon after my arrival I became acquainted with a young lady, apparently about seventeen years of age. She had lost the idol of her heart's purest love; and the shadows of deep and holy memories were resting like the wing of death upon her brow. I first met her in the presence of the mournful. She was, indeed, a creature to be admired; her brow was garlanded by the young-year's sweetest flowers, and her sunny tresses were lying beautifully and full upon her bosom, and she moved through the crowd with such floating, unworldly grace, that the bewildered gaze looked almost to see her fade away into the air, like the creation of a pleasant dream. She seemed cheerful and even gay; yet I saw her gayety was but the mockery of her feelings. She smiled, but there was something in her smile which told that it was sorrowful; beauty was but the bright reflection of a tear, and her eyes, at times pressed heavily down, as if struggling to repress the tide of agony that was bursting up from her heart's secret urn. She looked as if she could have left the secret of her heart's pain to be written down upon the fresh green earth, and poured out her stricken soul; gush after gush, till it mingled with the eternal fountain of purity and life. I have lately heard that the young lady of whom I have spoken is dead. The close of her life was calm as the falling of a quiet stream, gentle as the sinking of the breeze that lingers for a time round a bed of withered roses, and then dies for very sweetness. It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its surface, and then sink into nothingness and darkness forever. Else why is it that the high aspirations which leap like angels from our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass on and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, and forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to the view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of the affections, to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread out before us, like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that have passed before us like visions will stay in our presence forever. The Radical Germans of Chicago have published a protest against the late Cleveland Convention—or rather against the delegates thereto from Chicago, who were not elected by a majority of the Association. They declare themselves for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, and will discontinue every effort to divide the Union party. The New York News, a leading Democratic paper, thus completely justifies the slaveholder's rebellion: "No sensible man can deny that the cause of the Confederate States, in present contest, is much stronger, and their rights less questionable, than were those of the thirteen colonies in their contest with their mother country." An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cowcatchers." He expects to use them in "taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lance."