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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

At Last, Our Native Land is Free.

Land where the exiled pilgrims came,
Across the stormy sea,
This day we sing thy lasting fame,
The anthem of the free!
This day our banner is unfurled,
Without one blot or stain,
And proudly floats across the world,
And rules the rolling main!

Again the stars that gem the deep
Shall flash with purer glow,
Than erst they lit the rocky steep
Of Plymouth long ago!
Once more the dark old woods that fling
Their arms within the blast,
And with the waves and tempest sing
Our triumph o'er the past.

Our land is free! free as the air
That sweeps her mountain height;
As as the gems that tremble there
Upon the brow of night!
And when the day-god's rosy blush
Floods rock and river o'er,
It bathes them in his farewell flush,
'Tis Freedom's evermore!

Hear over hill and dale and flood,
A mighty voice hath sped;
That this broad land, twice won in blood,
No vassal foot shall tread!
No fettered race shall toil for aye,
Crushed to the galling dust;
No proud imperious hand shall s way
The people's sacred trust!

Bright banner of the starry fold,
This day the field is won;
And shades of error backward roll'd
Like mists before the sun!
This day doth seal the fate of kings,
And shake the tyrant's throne;
And to the "sovereign people" brings
The right to rule alone!

Miscellaneous.

Letter from Gov. Cox to the Ohio Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1866.

The following important letter was read to-night by Gov. Cox of Ohio to the United representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Feb 26, 1866.

G. B. Wright, *Chairman Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:*

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had the *honor* of an interview with *the President*, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit with peculiar clearness the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that it he would consent to it, it might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I then waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, and to his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country, although I was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, as I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him. He most frankly gave his consent and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

The President said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow—that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been rejected, and, therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he felt obliged to adopt one of his own. He had, in some sense, inherited that Mr. Lincoln with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out.—Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views upon any measure embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no continuance of military government would be tolerated; that the country would properly demand the creation of a truly civil Government, and not to give it to the late Confederate States, would be an admission of the failure of the Administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove itself equal to the exigency, now the work of destruction was over and reconstruction had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the country. At the end of a long period of military government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which would restore civil government fully and as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One consideration had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the only system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to isolate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau *in toto*, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that, either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace—the technical end of the Rebellion—would probably be declared at some period not very remote; and, as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile he could say to the South, "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier date, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen, make it unnecessary. Thus," said he, "the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government." If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which on its face appears part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and, instead of encouraging the South to loyalty would tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he had hold martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same ideas, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local Governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for their continuance in power. He deposed them and established Provisional Governments; then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: The amendment of State Constitutions excluding slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment of the Constitution of the United States; the repudiation of the Rebel debt and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment, and, in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame. He engaged that, on their acceptance with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments, elect Legislatures, &c.; and, so far as executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success.—He had accordingly reorganized the Post-Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department; and in like manner in all the Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State; and he would admit none but such loyal men; so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this their representation would be full and the work would be done.

Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right; but he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States Courts, of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this aid, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan. He then referred briefly to the fact that men who have been rejoicing over his Veto Message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy, he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and Rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war; and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstruction policy of those extremists who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear Sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter; and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured you would believe with me, that although he may not receive personal assaults with the equanamity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly yours,

J. D. Cox

Stick to Your Business.

It is a good policy for every man who has a paying business, to stick to it closely. By so doing a handsome sum of money may be accumulated in nine cases out of ten; where industry and economy are used, in a very few years. Persons who are continually changing from one kind of business to another, rarely succeed; at least ten fail where one becomes wealthy. The same remark will apply to speculating in stocks. Persons who possess means may invest them in hazardous enterprises, but men should never borrow funds in order to do so, no matter how large the gains that are promised.—Many defalcations have occurred thro' a desire to enter into speculations of different kinds, and many handsome fortunes have also been lost. It is better to take six per cent. for money, secured by bond and mortgage on good property, than to make loans at fifteen and twenty per cent. to persons who are trusting to profits from stocks or speculation, in any article, for the means to enable them to make payment. In many cases both principal and interest have been lost, and yet men will not be satisfied with slow but sure gains. The one who sticks to his legitimate business is generally the best off in the end. Admitting that a handsome sum be realized in speculation, it may not bring happiness or peace of mind; as there is frequently more pleasure in the pursuit than in the possession of an article.—The gilded apple may turn to ashes on the lip. It is therefore well not to make haste to be rich. Beside there is pleasure in occupation, and men make a great mistake who retire from active business, while they are blessed with health and strength. The man who labors all day is generally happier than the millionaire, simply because he is contented, eats his food with relish, and rises from his bed in the morning refreshed with the sweetest sleep.

A LEADING Democrat, of very pronounced opinion, who superintends a Sabbath School in Detroit, a few Sundays since was discoursing to his classes of the Israelites, and the enemies they encountered in the nation of Moabites, when by way of illustration, he put the question:

"Have we any great public enemy in this country?" evidently intended to see how much his little auditors knew about the rebellion.

"Yes sir!" responded a bright little six year old.

"Who, my son?" queried the gratified superintendent.

"The copperheads," responded the boy.

The illustration was not any further pressed on that occasion

Still Another State.

When the last territorial election was held in New Mexico, and it was announced that the Republicans had carried everything, the Democratic journals of the Atlantic States disputed the announcement, and claimed that there was no Republican party in the territory. The best proof of the pudding is in the eating, and applying this test to New Mexico, there can no longer be any doubt as to the political result of the election, for the Legislature then chosen has done two things that no Democratic Legislature would have done. It has repealed the odious free negro law and abolished compulsory servitude. These acts are in such entire consonance with the principles and tendencies of the Republican party as to show conclusively where the territory has cast her lot.

This Legislature has also done another thing equally important, in ordering a convention to be elected on the first Monday in March next, to frame a State constitution, to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in April, so that the territorial organization may give place to a State government before the adjournment of the present Congress. New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska will thus be applying for admission as States at the same time, and as, in all probability, this applications will be granted, they will augument the number of States to thirty-nine. Of these three new States, New Mexico is by far the most populous, indeed almost as much so as the other two combined. In the year 1860 the census gave it 93,516 inhabitants, an increase of 51 94 per cent. in ten years. At this rate of progress New Mexico would have in 1870 a population of 141,357. Of the aggregate return for 1860 the census gives as the number of Indians only 18,507, all the rest being set down as whites except eighty-five colored persons. These whites are mostly of Spanish race, the American immigration having thus far made but little impression on the territory. As a consequence, the institutions, language, religion and customs are all Mexican, this being the only organization of that kind in the Union.

California, Florida and Texas, all of Spanish colonization originally, have been overwhelmed by the great influx of Americans, so that they have few traces of the old element.—Louisiana also had been a foreign colony before coming into our hands.—But New Mexico alone remains with the old Spanish language, customs and institutions predominant. It contains some of the oldest settlements in the United States, and is believed to be very rich in mineral resources, though as yet these treasures lie neglected. Railroad and navigation must infuse into the territory a new spirit, and start it forward in the career of improvement. But both are as yet distant.—*North American.*

A "Mean Yankee Trick."

The Fond du Lac *Press* is responsible for the following:

A gentleman of our acquaintance got it into his head the other day that his stove wood melted away a little faster than the warm weather warranted, and concluded to try an experiment, in the hope of catching a thief. Taking a fine looking stick, he charged it with a few ounces of powder, and replaced it on the side of the pile which seemed to diminish the fastest. That was on Tuesday; on Wednesday an explosion somewhat resembling the shock of a small eartquake, was heard in a house near by. A man passing by at the time says that simultaneous with the explosion he saw a kettle of salt pork and cabbage shoot up thro' the roof, near the chimney, very much like a rocket. At the same time a large Thomas cat was observed to make his exit through the window, evidently under the impression that he had been sent for. Thinking something might be wrong, the gentleman entered the house, where a scene of indescribable confusion met his gaze. The atmosphere was prevaded by a most diabolical smell of gunpowder and burnt cat fur. The lady of the house was crouching away in a closet, and she didn't feel well; the wood box looked very dilapidated, and a pan of apples that were stewing on the stove had been elevated to the ceiling above, giving it very much the appearance of Farmer's new Map of Wisconsin, which he promised to send us and didn't; a chair had lost three legs; the stove itself was slightly demoralized, and just enough water had been spilled to prevent a general conflagration. The Teutonic proprietor of the establishment was standing on his head in a distant part of the room, and it was some time before he could be prevailed upon to 'come down.' He now expresses himself that the explosion was a 'mean Yankee trick,' and threatens to sue the owner of the wood for the amount of damages sustained.

COURTESY.—A good story is told of a sheriff who came near being outdone by a person it was in the line of his duty to hang. "Sir," said the gentleman, as the sheriff was carefully adjusting the rope, "really, your attentions deserve my thanks. In fact, I do not know of one I should rather have hang me." "Really," said the sheriff, "you are pleased to be complimentary. I do not know of another individual it would give me so much pleasure to hang."

MOTTOES FOR THE HOUR.

From Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and all nations."

From a Speech by Andrew Johnson, in Washington, April 3, 1865.

"I am in favor of leniency; but in my opinion evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say that *death is too easy a punishment*. My notion is that *treason must be made odious*, and traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, and made to feel the penalty of their crime. Hence, I say this: "THE HALTER TO INTELLIGENT, INFLUENTIAL TRAITORS."

Third Resolution Adopted by the Pennsylvania Union State Convention, 1865.

"*Resolved*, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offerred by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

From a Speech by Abraham Lincoln, in reply to Judge Douglas, in 1858.

"Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great land marks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back—return to the fountian whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution."

"GO IN FINNEGANS!"—The following story is told by a Cincinnati paper concerning a well known general who was invited to a Fenian feast with the expectation that he would make a speech. The general was a little more than three sheets in the wind, and accepted the invitation somewhat against the advice of his friends. Arriving at the hall where the sunburst glowed and the shamrock bloomed, he was presented to the audience with the usual flattering observation; and drawing himself up to his full height, his countenance wearing a look of inexpressible solemnity, he roared at the top of his voice:

"Finnegans! I'm with you!"

The mercurial Irishmen, dashed a little by the apparent mistake of the general, in addressing them by a name they had not called themselves, but looking upon his broad declaration that he was with them as all right, interrupted him with a tremendous round of applause. Poising himself as if to meet a great emergency, he continued:

"But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is way across the ocean. But when you get your ships and have them loaded with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'll go out there at Sandy Hook, and take off my hat, and say with all my heart—Good-by, Finnegans! And when I think it is about time you had touched the sod over there, I'll give you my prayers and say—Go in, Finnegans!"

At this point there was another interruption, and one not altogether of excessive approbation. The general was tumultuously told they were not Finnegans, but Fenians; and after apologizing for his mistake by saying that he had been down South so long he had forgotton the name of things, the hero gracefully retired.

WHEN James T. Brady, the great criminal lawyer of New York opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," said he. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady.—"And what do ye sell" he asked, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Be gorre," said the Irishman, "ye must be doin' a mighty fine business—ye haint got but one left."

BORROWED thoughts, like borrowed money expose the poverty of the borrower.

The First Year of Freedom.

On the 11th day of January, 1865, the last State Convention of Missouri adopted an ordinance of immediate emancipation, making it operative from the hour of its passage. We have, therefore, had one year's experience of free institutions in Missouri, and can safely, from its indications, foretell what the continued operation of the policy is likely to be. Never has there been a more triumphant vindication than that with which the action of the Radical Freedom party of Missouri has been crowned. The very first step it took was to abolish slavery; making the act the index to the policy of its administration. We have, therefore, the testimony of one year to the efficiency and success of its workings. There are none who will now deny that the condition of Missouri has been made infinitely better by the change. Instead of war, we have peace; instead of universal apprehension, a feeling of absolute security; instead of doubt and gloom, an almost unlimited confidence in the future; and instead of families fleeing from their homes to escape the torch and bullet of the guerrilla, our highways are white with trains of enterprising immigrants, coming with high hopes, to identify themselves with the progress of "Free Missouri"

One of the most happy consequences of the radical emancipation policy of Missouri is apparent in its influence upon the freedmen of our State. The negroes, as soon as liberated, were, except in the single matter of franchise, at once placed upon a perfect legal equality with the whites.—The effect of this action becomes a most interesting study. The opponents of emancipation were not slow to predict the most disastrous consequences from the adoption of this course. The negroes, we were told if treated as other men, would not work, would leave their country homes and flock to the cities, and crime and idleness would be fearfully multiplied. The result of the experiment is best illustrated in the fact, that we have not heard a single complaint of the negroes in this State, from any quarter, since they were set free. They have proved to be industrious, economical and well behaved citizens, are rapidly acquiring property and education. Might not many of our sister communities in the South, which are experiencing difficulties with their colored people, and constantly exercising themselves with apprehensions of violence and rebellion at their hands, profitably act upon our example? The lesson which would appear to be satisfactorily determined in our case, is that the safest method to pursue toward the emancipated blacks is to treat them as men and brethern, giving them the full benefit of all the principles which are recommended by justice and humanity.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

LEARN TO LOVE MUSIC.—A writer in the *New York Musical World*, speaking of the importance of encouraging children to learn the art of music, also says in that connection, that "every woman who has an aptitude for music or singing should be grateful for the gift, and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is not perceived by many; pet sweet melody binds hearts together as it were, with a golden cord. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretending; it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling. It is a great mistake to suppose that to enjoy music requires great cultivation; the degree of enjoyment will, of course, vary with our power of appreciation, but like all other great influences, it is able to attract even the ignorant; and this is what the poets taught when they made Orpheus and his brethren the civilizers of the earth."

Catching Cold.

A valuable lesson may be learned from the fact that common colds were almost unknown in our army during the late war. Men were exposed to cold and wet long continued, so that during cold storms of winter, men often were wet as long as the storm continued, and until their clothing dried upon them, when the storm ceased.

If this proves anything, it proves the falsity of the common complaint that one has been out too much and has caught cold. The truth is he has been in too much.

You keep close by a warm fire with heavy clothing on nearly all the time, and the first time you meet a blast of cold air with all the pores of your whole system enervated by heat, you catch cold, and then comes Ipecac, Squills, Seneca and Dr. Cure-all's Cough Sprup, and Dr. Does-em's Expectorant, all because you have kept too near the fire, and then you say I can't go out without catching cold.

Take a dose of God's own cold air every day and you will find time, money and many a pain and ache saved; and if you will add good doses of cold water on the outside, you will find that Heaven's pure air and Earth's pure fountains are the best of cures and the most certain preventives of disease. ARMY SURGEON.

An Appropriate Illustration.

The following is an eloquent passage from the recent successful speech of General James A. Garfield, member of Congress from Ohio:

I remember an incident in the history of the eastern church, as rendered by Gibbon, vol. two, chap. twenty-eight, which illustrates the power which slavery has exercised among us. The Christians of that day, under the lead of Theophilus, undertook to destroy the heathen temples. Gibbon says:

"Theophilus proceeded to destroy the temple of Serapis without any other difficulties than those which he found in the weight and solidity of the materials, but these obstacles proved so insuperable that he was obliged to leave the foundations and contented himself with reducing the edifice itself to a heap of rubbish, a part of which was soon after cleared away to make room for a church, erected in honor of the Christian martyrs.

"The colossal statue of Serapis was involved in the ruin of his temple and religion. A great number of plates of different metals, artificially joined together, composed the majestic figure of the deity, who touched on either side the walls of the sanctuary. The aspect of Serapis, his sitting posture, and the scepter which he bore in his left hand, were extremely similar to the ordinary representations of Jupiter. He was distinguished from Jupiter by the basket, or bushel which was placed upon his head, and by the emblematic monster which he held in his right hand, the head and body of a sergent branching into three tails, which were again terminated by the triple heads of a dog a lion and a wolf. It was confidently affirmed that if any impious hand should dare to violate the majesty of the god, the heavens and earth would instantly return to their original chaos. An intrepid soldier, animated by zeal and armed with a battle-axe, ascended the ladder, and even the Christian multitude expected with some anxiety the result of the combat. He aimed a vigorous stroke against the cheek of Serapis; the cheek fell to the ground; the thunder was still silent, and both the heavens and earth continued to preserve their accustomed order and tranquility. The victorious soldier repeated his blows, the huge idol was overthrown and broken to pieces, and the limbs of Serapis were ignominiously dragged through the streets of Alexandria.—His mangled carcass was burnt in the amphitheatre amid the shouts of the populace, and many persons attributed their conversion to this discovery of the impotence of their tutelary deity."

So slavery sat in our National Capitol. Its huge bulk filled the temple of our liberty, touching it from side to side. Mr. Lincoln on the 1st of January, struck it on the cheek, and the faithless and unbelieving among us expected to see the fabric of our institutions dissolved into chaos because their idol had fallen. He struck it again; Congress and the States repeated the blow; its unsightly carcass lies rotting in our streets. The sun shines in the heavens brighter than before. Let us remove the carcass and leave not a vestige of the monster.

Child of Mercy.

As the Almighty was about to create man, He gathered his first angels around His throne to consult with them.

"Do not create him!" So spoke the angel of Justice. "He will be ungenerous to his brothers, and cold and cruel toward those that are weaker than he is."

"Create him not!" So spoke the angel of Peace. "He will dye the earth with the blood of man, and the first-born of his generation will murder his brother."

"He will desecrate Thy sanctuary with lies," so spoke the Angel of Truth, "even if you stamp your own likeness, the seal of Faith, upon his face."

They were yet speaking when Mercy, the Eternal Father's youngest, dearest child, stepped up to His throne and clung to his knees:

"Form him," said she, "after your own image, Father, a favorite of your kindness. When all your servants desert him, I will seek him, and turn even his faults into virtues. I will make the heart of the strong pitiful, so that he will show mercy to those who are weaker than he is. When he strays from the paths of peace and truth, when he insults righteousness and justice, the fruits of his errors shall make him reflect, show him his faults, and improve by love."

The Father of Man created man.—A weak, sinful creature, but, even in his errors a child of His kindness, a son of his mercy, a son of a love that never leaves him, that always leads him back to goodness.

Remember your origin, O man, when you are inclined to be unjust.—Of all God's divine attributes, it was Mercy that chose you to live, and, living, it was Mercy and Love alone that reached you the mother's breast.—*From the German.*

THE pebbles in our path weary us and make us foot-sore more than the rocks.

HAPPINESS can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.