



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

VOL. 31, NO. 5.

### Select Poetry.

#### STARS AND FLOWERS.

When Eve had led her lord away,  
And Cain had killed his brother,  
The Stars and Flowers, the poets say,  
Agreed with one another.

To cheat the envious tempter's art,  
And teach the race its duty,  
By keeping on its wicked heart,  
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,  
And close a warning,  
And so the Flowers would watch by day,  
The Stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,  
Their dewy eyes appearing,  
The Flowers still watch from reddening dawn,  
Till western skies are burning.

Alas, each hour of daylight tells  
A tale of shame so crushing,  
That some turn white as sea-blenched shells,  
And some as always blushing.

But when the patient Stars look down  
On all their light discoverers—  
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,  
The lips of lying lovers,

They try to shut their saddened eyes,  
And in the vain endeavor,  
We see them twinkling in the skies,  
As if they wink for ever.

#### MY WIFE AND I.

As through the land at eve we went,  
And plucked the ripened ears,  
We fell out—my wife and I—  
We fell out! I know not why;  
And kissed again with tears.

For when we came where lies the child,  
We lost in other years,  
There, above the little grave—  
On, there, above the little grave,  
We kissed again with tears.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

##### GROWING IRISH POTATOES.

I promised, some time ago, to give the result of an experiment in growing Irish potatoes, and which I was at that time trying. By the side of a patch planted, manured and worked in the usual way, I planted several rows with slips as usual with sweet potatoes in this section. I had previously made a hot-bed, in which I put about half a bushel of potatoes to furnish the slips or sprouts. It so happened, however, that the hot bed was made much later than it should have been, and I did not have slips ready as soon as I ought to have had them by several weeks, and consequently the yield was far less than it would have been, on account of the dry weather which in mid-summer followed the copious rains of the earlier part of the season.—Those which were planted in the usual way—with whole tubers, or pieces with one or more eyes—had the start of them, and yielded better, because they had the advantage of the rain. Yet my experiment, in connection with those of some of my neighbors, has convinced me quite satisfactorily on the following points:

1. In this way one bushel of potatoes will go as far as three or four planted in the usual way. One bushel will furnish slips for a large piece of ground.

2. A crop can be raised from the slips fully as early, and I am confident earlier, than by planting the potatoes, because the hot-bed can be made in February and the sprouts be growing before it would be practicable to plant in the open ground. A little brush or straw will protect the hot-bed to hard weather.

3. I found that the slips on being transplanted lived with little or no care, hardly one in a hundred dying.

4. The potatoes grown from slips will usually be larger and of more uniform size than those raised in the ordinary way, but not so many in a hill—the yield in the aggregate fully as much.

I hope some of your readers will try this plan and report. Let the ground be rich or thoroughly manured, and, with a tolerable season, the trial will be satisfactory, I am sure.

#### AGRICOLA.

##### SEED CORN.—It is a matter of more importance of late years than formerly to give especial attention to the election and careful preservation of corn for seed. For from the peculiarity of the latter seasons, a vast amount of corn that has seemingly kept well in the crib for ordinary use, has been greatly injured in its vegetative quality; so much so as either to fail in sprouting altogether, or to send up such a stock as is best calculated to withstand the unfavorable spring weather of the last few years. To this cause may be referable in a great measure the wide-spread complaint of the last several seasons relative to the "stand" in the corn crops throughout the country. And complaints to a greater or less extent will be heard while farmers are, as the mass of them are, so unmindful of their interest as to have to go to the bulk of their corn in the spring to pick up in a hurry the corn for planting.

Written directions on the subject almost invariably recommend going through the field in the fall, at the proper time, and selecting the earliest ears, braiding their husks together and hanging them up for seed. Directions which, however, often recommended, are very seldom practiced; first because it is a very troublesome way of selecting seed, and is easily neglected during the short space of time intervening be-

tween the time the earliest ears are ripe enough for planting and the time when the uniform maturity of the crop would make it impracticable to make the selection. Next, every farmer wishes, or should wish, to give the naked ear as a whole, and the grain and cob as parts, a more careful examination than it is possible to do when the selection is made in the field, and the rule the more ripened appearance of the external covering. Nor is the advantage in securing the first ears that mature of anything of like equal importance to other considerations hereafter alluded to, save, perhaps, in high order latitudes, especially when it is remembered how much a little excess of manure a stock of corn may have had over its neighbors has to do with ripening its ears. So numerous are the shades of variety in every neighborhood, and so multiplied are the facilities for intermixing where the aptitude is so great as it is in Indian corn, that the only way to preserve the distinctive characteristic of any variety is to employ a watchful eye through a large portion of the crop while handling it, or immediately on cribbing it in the fall. An acquaintance with the features of the original variety, a slight practice, will enable any one to detect the one ear in twenty, perhaps fifty or a hundred, not marked with a palpable adulteration from the original.—16.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WM. F. PACKER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address: and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the People of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me and my intercessionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or of such a nature as to reflect on the interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed.—With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free state. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return, for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection

by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve he shall sign it, but, if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, no private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not avert its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is objectionable. For the provision that bills which are signed or returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is necessary for him to consider before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could readjustly act in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputation of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases.—Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for undue periods in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. There are evils which an Executive may obviate, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes; as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements, and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment of our banking system, the public interest in my opinion demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made, the suppression of the smaller denominations of notes heretofore allowed; through repts of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security; (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of the State or of the United States; for the stamp

of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement, with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law. When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the money transactions of the government both in its collections and disbursements, shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system; but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke one sister State to join with us, in the reformation of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1846, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that amendment is carried out both in its letter and its spirit.—I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property, made at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as an impurpose, and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan; are excessive in number, and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to the recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill; nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful, ranking among the first of the States, and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use,

Iron and Coal. Even in times of wide spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to throw upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In our territory, we possess an American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot-box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided. The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent, and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblies.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific foundation from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct, by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and react upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the Constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oath of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest.—And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation.—It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail, indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements or the fleeting impulses of the hour. The recognition of a Great Supreme power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success.

Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

#### From the Washington American.

##### GRAND DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

How ardently I have longed to meet you here, that in close conference we together might bewail the woes which, like a mighty flood, have all our hopes and prospects overwhelmed; discuss the causes of the sad event, and, gathering wisdom from our like mishaps, contrive by what means we may best avert our final doom; how save our sinking ship, which, like a foundered craft, now floats at large, broken and rotten on the swelling waves of schismatic anarchy.

Then Douglas bold his muse invoked, folded his arms and thus he spoke: "By consultation with our mutual friends, and in my journey hitherward, I called on Sunday last upon the reverend Sage. For four full hours upon that sacred day, we viewed this subject in its grave aspects. Talked and retailed it, scanned and combed it o'er, discussed its merits, bearings and designs, its means, its end, and all its bitter fruit—And from all that I could hear or see, or think, I could not tell to which side we inclined. But Buck is with me, in it; I know the man—For had he declared himself on either side, I heartily would have stabbed it to the heart. For silence and non-committalism prove him still a hunker true, in spirit, aim and will."

Mr. President, I must express surprise at a faction great as this now arises, our council to divide; that he should think to lead astray our party from the appointed way, to paths we know not of?"

What a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive!"

Mr. President, I tell thee here, Here, in thy pitch of pride, Even with these Freesoilers near, I tell thee, thou'rt defied. And if thou shouldst old Buck's not peer To our Squatter Sovereign here, Eastward or Westward, far or near, Bold Angus, thou hast told a story."

Behold how sinners disagree, The Publican and Pharisee; One doth his righteousness proclaim, The other owns his guilt and shame."

And is there then in Gilead found No balm to heal this smarting wound, Made by the warmed viper's breath?"

Hark! from the Tombs the mournful sound, Mine ears attend the cry; Ye Loosers come and view the ground, Where you must shortly lie."

Behold the precious balm is found To hilt the pain, to heal the wound. Here is a resolution, quietly drawn, Which, while it reels' freestill may still be turned, By skillful rhetoric, to its opposite. And thus may be made to justify what'er Ourelves in future may devise."

I'll have no resolution which shall bind The Loco party to that cursed creed, And make us bow our necks and take the yoke To drag the car of Abolition."

Forbear, forbear, for with prophetic ken, I see our party hopes revive again; Visions of glory crowd my laboring brain, And stores of plunder press, and endless train."

The past is gone, the present we enjoy, And let's this day our means employ; If union now our mutual Councils binds, 'Twill be the pledge of spoil and happiness."

Forgive me, Douglas, once again, No more I'll seek to give thee pain."

Let us join hands and altogether swear Our mutual wants and losses to repair, And pray to Heaven to grant us all our joy, And Aid Sanctified may we may employ."

The spirit of Kansas is then supposed to appear in the scene and express her surprise and admiration in the following chant.—

Sweet is the carol of the early lark, As, heavenward rising, he salutes the morn; Sweet is the music of the church-going bell, Which calls the early penitent to prayer. Sweet are the hymns which, like soft incense rise, To call down kindred blessings from the skies; And sweet's the voice of prayer.

But sweeter far, and dearer far to me, Are Loosers bound in unity; And sweeter far than these combined, Are the spoils of office to a pious mind."

Water, the brandy! Friends, let's take a hurr, To celebrate the day our hopes were born; Let here a deep libation down I pour, In memory of this consecrated hour."

A German prince, in a dream, seeing three rats—one fat, the other lean, and the third blind—sent for a celebrated Bohemian gypsy, and demanded an explanation. "The fat rat," said the soothsayer, "is your prime minister, the lean rat your people, and the blind rat your self."