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Select Poetry.

THE WORLD IS BRIGHT.

BY FITE GREEN HALLOR.

The world is bright before thee, Its summer flowers are things; Its calm blue sky is o'er thee; Thy bosom virgin's face;...

WANTED.

Wanted a hand to hold my own, As down life's vale I glide; Wanted, an arm to lean upon, Forever by my side.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chalice— Severed the golden chain— Linking us with the beautiful days That never can come again!

Miscellaneous.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON SUFFRAGE.

Important speech in favor of Negro suffrage.

From a speech by Senator Sherman of Ohio, delivered at Circleville, Ohio, June 10, we extract the following:

And first, as to the former slaves of the South, we promised them their freedom by every mode by which one people may speak to another. We proclaimed it by the proclamation of a State. Congress twice in two annual elections have ratified it. These slaves have won their freedom by their devotion to our cause. They have from the beginning been true friends. They have borne our flag in battle. They have carried our arms. They have aided our sick and wounded. They have fed our soldiers when in prison. They have guided their escape. They have performed the humble offices of the camp and the hospital. They never fought against us. They have relied upon our promise, and have performed their part. Without them, and without their presence as a weakness to the enemy, we might not have succeeded. They are the friends of our country, and we should not forget them. They have earned their freedom; they know and confess that an inevitable result of their overthrow is the freedom of the slave. I therefore conclude that we must secure them their freedom beyond all doubt or peradventure, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adopted.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE BENNETT PLAN OF PAYING IT—IT IS FREE TRADE IN DISGUISE—A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

George Francis Train writes the following letter, under date of the 31st ult. to J. G. Bennett, in which he calls the latest "Miles O'Reilly Joke" viz: the plan to pay by subscription the whole of the national debt. He says, in his strange way:

You and Bonner are rich. Forty thousand is nothing to you. But what other journals could pay as much on call? You insult your less prosperous contemporaries by your audacious proposition! Vanderbilt is rich—with Pacific Mail, Harlem, and Hudson at present quotations! What is five hundred thousand to him? He has no need to pay a million, with gold at two hundred and fifty! Would you like to have a rich man receive you with open arms, offer to lend him half a million. Wealth is credit; credit is confidence. Take away that and down comes your paper. You live in the age of paper. Your fortune is paper (Bonds)—Paper houses, paper banks, paper constitutions. Men marry paper wives, and unto them are born paper children. The wealth of the rich is already in Government paper; pay it off and they are poor. Suppose you get five thousand names instead of five hundred? Only one hundred and forty-five thousand more will be required! As a bit of bunkum for European consumption, your idea is good. The advertisement is cheap: one margin is required and I expect to be a millionaire some day. Let me down for one hundred shares. Will you take it in Prairie Dog? Our national debt is credit—a national debt—thirty million of paper—capital, three thousand millions. Statesmanship begets confidence—confidence guarantees debt; then our debt is gold, capital, wealth. Destroy either, and all fall. At Washington Heights you told me that you believed in panics. Inflation built Chicago; its founders were ruined, but its palaces stand. Our debt guarantees American industry; pay it, and free trade is ruin. Look at Turkey, Portugal, India under English pestilential tutelage. Nothing but intense vitality and enormous resources saved America from Democratic policy. Toadskin on the brain began free trade. Bright and Cobden fired their double barrel, bringing down both birds. Abolitionism hit Whigs; free trade hit Democrats. America, however, will bag the game instead of England. Yet, over the grave of slavery, by paying the debt which is protection, you would resurrect serfdom, which is free trade.

Continental currency, French assignats, Confederate paper, were not backed up by commerce, hence disaster. Let the Greenback-Chase-McCulloch system stimulate commerce, manufactures, agriculture, instead of trying to control gold or stock market, and new industrial enterprises will create general prosperity. Despatches go by wire now, not by mail. A cross the ocean in ten days under steam, instead of sixty under canvas. England took duty off of corn because Ireland was starving and emigrants flowed America-ward. She called it free trade. We fools cheered. It was protection for her labor. England, having five hundred million dollars in three thousand cotton mills, took duty off of cotton because she needed her in her use. She called it free trade. We idiots cheered again. It was protection to capital; both these great political events were acts of protection, which we in our miraculous wisdom, interpreted as free trade.

Prohibit export of cotton, and make foreign fabrics contemptible, and American iron foundries; establish potteries, cultivate sorghum and sugar beet; plant mulberry trees for silk worms; increase woolen factories, cotton mills; manufacture hardware; open westward, the world's highway to China; Paris to Peking in thirty days, and speak the American language; in short, be American. Let the Union introduce the Credit Mobilier system, by using debt to start through National Banks, factories everywhere, and skilled artisans will pour in, taxes will be reduced, and the Grand Imperial Continental Republic is established for a thousand years. And then America, crushed to earth, will rise again.

The eternal years of God are hers; But England, woe-begon, writhes in pain. Will die amid her worshippers.

Sydney Smith assures me that Mrs. Partridge failed to mope back the sea. So will you, Mr. Bennett, in stopping the manifest destiny of our race, in trying to force paper-money on our people, by introducing free trade in disguise.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

TWO VOICES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Several gentlemen have come from North Carolina to Washington to confer with the Government upon the subject of the re-organization of that State. Among them is the Hon. W. W. Holden, who is understood to be a representative of the Union men at the South who are sincerely glad of the triumph of the Government. He was indeed a delegate to the State Convention in 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession because he says, escape was "physically and morally impossible." But for some time, as the editor of a paper at Raleigh, Mr. Holden has rebelled against the re-organization, and was the "Peace" or Union candidate for Governor in Raleigh. Mr. Holden made a speech which is worthy of attention, as the authoritative statement of the present views of the white Union men at the South upon the subject of re-organization.

The colored Union citizen of North Carolina has also expressed his views. Let us compare the two plans. Which is the more just, constitutional, simple and thorough? There can be no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Holden's exultation at the overthrow of the rebellion. He accepts emancipation. Regrets for slavery, he says, are now vain. "It remains for the people of this State, both in Convention and in the Legislature, to define the status and condition of this emancipated race." Mr. Holden says that he could educate the colored man, recognize his marriage relations; let him read his bible, and hold property; "but beyond that I leave him to the future action of the State themselves." The whole vast continent is destined to fall under the control of the Anglo-Saxon race—the governing and self-governing race. I look to the platform of the people's Convention to decide the relations of the two races.

Why white men are more the "people" of the State than colored men, Mr. Holden omits to say. And what American means by talking of a "governing race" is an interesting inquiry. Has Mr. Holden yet founded the platform of his party, or race, or color, but upon the consent of the governed? He proposes to educate the colored man. Does he forget that a large proportion of the "governing race" in his State are themselves unable to read? Did it occur to Mr. Holden that the colored citizen who stood behind the platform and listened to his speech was yesterday a slave, he the orator was yesterday a rebel, who signed the ordinance of secession, however unwillingly, upon that very same spot?

This is one North Carolina plan of re-organization—that the government of the United States should concede the political disability of the only part of the population which has been always loyal, and commit their future and the tranquility of the country to that part which has been in various degrees disloyal, and which regards the colored race as inferior and of unequal rights.

The other plan is presented in a petition from the colored citizens of North Carolina to the President. They confess that they are poor and greatly despised by the white men, but they say that they have tried to do better than those who upon the old plan through all the rebellion; and hundreds of Union escaped prisoners can say how effectively they did it. They declare that they cannot see the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have been fighting against it. "As you were once a citizen of North Carolina," says the petition to the President, "we need not remind you that up to the year 1836 free colored men voted in this State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interest. What the returning States, you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color."

Surely no plan could be more just, more simple, more constitutional and more effective. This will bring "the people of this State" into a convention as Mr. Holden wishes. And this is not an arbitrary enfranchisement, based upon complexion, or height, or age, or property, or weight, or size, how can Congress acknowledge the government that may result as it is constitutionally bound to secure to every State?—Harper's Weekly.

A BIT OF HISTORY—HOW AND WHY MASON WAS SNUBBED BY EARLY RUSSELL.

The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer makes a curious statement concerning the rebel agent Mason and Earl Russell, as follows: "It is said that after Mr. Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston or Russell we do not remember which, he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granted him in London. Two days in advance of the day named for his reception, Mr. Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British minister to the appointed conference. The day passed, however, and no usher appeared to introduce or to convey Mr. Mason to the British minister's presence. Another passed, and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. Annoyed at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends at London in an official card and on official business, whereupon the following in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment, by an official of the government:

"That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit London and have an interview with the minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, and on the day preceding, a deputation representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by that government, then or in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the vast accumulation of manufactured goods of every description, and stored away in every warehouse almost to the top of the dome, amounting to a supply more than sufficient for two years' demand, besides enough of the raw material on hand to last them for at least two years more.

"That if the war continued, England would be saved from general bankruptcy, and nothing else could save her. That even if the South were conquered, slavery abolished, and the labor to grow the staple withdrawn from it entirely, it would be better for England and for its manufacturing interests. The former could vigorously encourage the growth of the staple in her East India possessions, and the latter could have time to get off their accumulated stock of goods, to manufacture their raw material then on hand, and to prepare their machinery for the manufacture in future of the coarser East India staple. The facts and the argument prevailed. The British minister was sorry, very sorry, but Mr. Mason could not be received, and the Southern Confederacy must take care of itself.

"The Intelligencer asks why this intelligence was withheld from the people at the time it was communicated to the Confederate Senate, and adds: Had the delusion then been removed from the people's mind of cotton being king, or of foreign recognition, the war might have closed two years ago, with less advantage to Great Britain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day. But crimination and recrimination are now out of place. 'Cotton is not king,' was not, and never can be king. This, like some theories of our government to which the South has given credence, and long maintained—such as are embraced in the doctrines of state rights and state remedies—are unhomely to be and must be abandoned for the sake of the general welfare, and in favor of the general good of the world, but united against it whenever assailed. And so we go for a new, and we trust, a peaceful and prosperous future."

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH LEADING REBELS.

It is believed that the further intention of the Government on the amnesty question, as far as it has taken form, is to indict for treason all or most of the persons excepted from the proclamation, and when they are arrested to try them severally to be convicted to sentence them to be hanged by the neck until dead. It is also proposed to keep a vigilant eye on those embraced in the amnesty who shall make themselves exceptions to it by refusing to take the oath which it prescribes, and when seen, persons shall become obnoxious and mischievous by their pro-secessionary and disloyal acts, they will be tried for treason in a manner similar to the above-mentioned class, and like them, sentenced to death. It is believed that when such persistent rebels shall have been indicted, arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to die a felon's death for treason, they will be deprived of all power to make themselves dangerous, even if the President should see fit to pardon the most of them, or remit the penalties against them. A convicted traitor, who is at large by favor of Executive clemency, will be a very harmless creature, it is argued, whereas many of the returned rebels are more pompous and self-complacent than before the war, refusing to speak to old friends, who had been Unionists, and organizing into political factions to resume control of the Southern States in the name of State sovereignty and slavery. These heresies are not yet given up, but they form the nucleus of partisan leagues throughout the Border States, which are full of danger. They not only violate the policy of the Administration, but, as in Virginia, combine through three-quarters of the State to ignore the Government, and delay and violate the law. The trials and convictions spoken of as included in the perspective policy of the Administration, will take place in the Southern States as fast as they are organized. This will probably be their first work, and it will be prosecuted with no feeling of malice or revenge, but solely to vindicate law, and restore order in the land. Some of these trials will soon take place in Virginia, where they are much needed, and where the outrageous conduct of the clearest-headed and most of the clearest-headed men of the return to civil government has been premature.—Special Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

This estimable lady died on Saturday June 10, in Hartford, after a lingering illness. She was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1781, and was consequently in her seventy-fourth year. During the quarter of a century ended, perhaps, somewhere about 1830, her name was more widely known, in our country, than that of any other American authoress.

Later her poetry has given place, in most libraries, to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded. She was early addicted to verse-making, possessed a temperament which, while it never made her sound and solid health, was nevertheless susceptible to the varied beauties and subtle influence of nature.

She removed to this city in 1814 where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse."

In 1819 Mrs. Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic affairs of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes, for prose is named by vigor, beauty and good sense, and like her poetry, is full of good moral precepts.

At home she was best known and loved for her domestic virtues, and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her heart and purse were ever open to all good works of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends, and never an enemy. Many will miss her kindly, genial presence, her active sympathy, and her large-hearted charities.—Hartford Courant.

WHAT A GOOD NEWSPAPER MAY DO. Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. No one who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. They have ever brought to the unnumbered topics of discussion with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors. Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful, chatty, thus the means of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young as a great moral and social light.—Educator.

He who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand, and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, independent upright man in his composition; while the chicken-hearted, insincere character is capable of making neither friends nor foes.

"Art! Sam, so you've been in trouble have you?" "Yes, Jim, yes." "Well cheer up your man, adversity tries us, and it shows up our better qualities." "Art! but adversity didn't try me; I was an old villain of a judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

"Oh, mother! do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years. "Why for the doctor?" "Why, there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he'll die if Jane don't marry him—and Jane says she won't!"

It is said that since the coming in of the rebellion, the "reliable" general, and the "intelligent" contractor, have entered into partnership and gone into the oil business. "Jeff Davis' coachman" will act as the business manager of the new firm.

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