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times he can be found in his office at Woodbury,
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BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

# Poetry.

THE AMERICAN PLAG. When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there. And set the stars of glory there. She mingled with its gorgeous dyes. The milky haldrick of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white with streakings of the morning light. Then from his mansion in the sun. She called her eagle bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand. The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven;
When stride the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven't
Child of the san it to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free!
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war— And bid its blendings shine atar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war—
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high;
When speuks the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimn'd the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly tarn
To where the sky-born glories barn;
And as his springing steps advance
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's hall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That loyely messenger of death!

That lovely messenger of death ! Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave: Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, carcering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And freighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling back
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to Heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye!
Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel-hands to valor given,
T'ry stars have lift the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!
DRAKE

Miscellaneous.

### LETTING ALONE.

A familiar cry is heard from the unorganized States. It comes from orators and papers which have been heard before. "Just let us alone. That is all we want. As for the negroes, we know them better than anybody else, and we must be permitted to manage them."

Except for the seriousness of the situation Except for the seriousness of the situation there would be something exquisitely humorous in the same thing exquisitely humorous in the same than the spirit and policy of slavery were endangering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagacious citizens who did not mean to connive, under any pretense whatever, at the national ruin. Then came the answering shout from the

day for the money he borrows. It secured peace as he does who puts his nose into the fingers of a bully and obsequiously succumbs to his kicks. And when the peace was broken, who broke it? When war began, who began it? Who hoped and worked for their success? Those who now tell us that while they had the power they kept the peace. Those who, we know, when they lost the power broke the peace. They gave the country peace as a highwayman gives his victim life, on condition of obedience. 'Just give us power again, fellow-citizens,' they cry, "and you will see how we will keep the peace.' Their fellow-citizens have already seen. Enough is as good as a feast.

"I've the forgive you. If yoo kin take the old atticode, well and good—ef not—'
"Hold," sez I, 'don't threat. A ginoo-ine northern dimekrat wants but little here below, but wants that little long. Give him a small post orfis, a nigger driver to look up to and a nigger to look down to, and he is supremely happy. Ef a angle in glory wuz two offer to trade places with him, harp, golden crown and all, he would ask odds. "Uv course them positions you kin hevery," and you will see how we will keep the peafforms, and hev sich offisis ez hawty, high-toned men kin afford 2 take and you uns kin hev the rest.

The left of the form of the content of the

ery, and you will see how we will keep the peace. 'Their fellow-citizens have already seen. Enough is as good as a feast.

The late rebels say that they know the negroes a great deal better than anybody else. How have they proved it? By enslaving them with unparalleled barbarity. By out raging every human right and feeling. By so treating them that when the war came, every one of the people they "knew so well". every one of the people they "knew so well" instinctively turned against them and hailed the enemies of their masters as, for that rea-son, their own and best friends. A society which is so ignorant of human nature, of history, of divine justice, and of the laws of

substantial part of the population. In a as the, forever and ever." PETROLEUM V. NASHBY, Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

substantial part of the population. In a word, the public peril avoided by the simplest and most obvious equity. But, instead of this, farmers are offering five dollars a month to freemen, who, as slaves, could hire themselves and make fifteen dollars a month. White people are gravely enacting that colored people shall not testify; shall not control their own children; shall not bear arms; shall not vote; and are surrounding them with disabilities for which there would seem to be no legal redress. And all the while, the class at the South which has made educating slaves a crime, protests against the fearful ignorance of the colored people; and those who have disgraced labor and degraded the laborer, and have themselves never lifted a linger to work, now complain that the negro is a dreadfully laxy fellow, and will work only on compulsion:

In truth, the class which wanted to be "let alone" in its assault upon the Union and Government unphanced and unsubthed In truth, the class which wanted to be "let alone" in its assault upon the Union and Government, unchanged and unsubdued now wishes to be "let alone" to reorganize itself upon its obsolete, inhuman and dangerous prejudices and passions. It hates the Union; it hates free labor and free society; it believes in its interpretation of the Constitution and State sovereignty as much as ever. The spirit of this class is the cancer of the country. If the country wishes peace, it will not let it alone.—Harper's Weekly, July 20.

### Weekly, July 20. PETROLEUM V. NASBY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SAINTS REST, (which is the Stait we

Noo Gersey,) July 12, 1865. I hey bin to Washington, and while thur I hev bin to Washington, and while thur I was interdoost to Gineral Marion Fitzhoo Gusher, of Mississippy. I waz ankshus 2 with a reprysentativ dimekrat uv the South, 2 xchange vews, 2 hev soothin confidence, 2 unbuzzum, becos for the parst 4 yeres the dimekratic party's bin truly seeksnal, and the seckshun it has okkerpied is not the identical seekshun onto which the orfises is lokatid, and only by a perfeck union with our wunst luved brethren uv the South kin we ever git onto trouly Nashunal ground.

Gineral Gusher is a troo gentleman uv the raal Southern skool. He puts C. S. A. arter his name, onto the hotel register, and his buzzum pins, rings, and the head of his kane is made of the bones of miserable Yanky sogers who fell at Bull Run—he ses

Yanky sogers who fell at Bull Run-he ses by his own hand, and it must be so, for who ever knode a Southerner to boast vainglori-ously? We met and embrast, weeping per-

foosly.
"Alars!;' sobbed the Gineral, wut a nitemare has obscured our respectiv visions for the parst 4 yeers! I was allus a Union man allus, Allus, Allus, Allus!! The old flag I

allus, Allus, Allus!! The old flag I luved with more nor parental affekshun—2 me it was more nor life!"

"Why, then, my ajacks, sobbed I, did you raise your parryside hand agin it?"

"Why? my beloved. Becos my stait sesecesht, and I waz karid along bi a torrunt of public opinyun which I kood not stem, and I went with her. But it is all over. Wa hay awake, and I m here in the capitel of my beloved country, under the snadder ov that glorious flag, which is the pride of Americans and the terror of all week nashuns which has territoris contirous, reddy shuns which has territoris contigous, reddy to take an oath, and resoom the citizenship

gering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagacious citizens who did not mean to connive, under any pretense whatever, at the national ruin. Then came the answering shout from the party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is out affair. We know the negroes and understand how to manage them. Let us alone." And many honest minds were deceived by the appeal.

Then came secession. The men who had cried so lustily, "Let us alone," while they were plotting, cried still more solemnly, "Let us alone," when they were ready to consummate the crime. Their armed effort has been abortive but bloody. It is necessary for them to recur again to arts and integers, and so we hear the same old cry, "Let us alone."

And who echo this cry? Those who, in 1860, said that the Government had no right to maintain itself by arms. Those who, in 1860, said that the war was really occasioned by the loyal States, and that the Government ought to compromise with treason and conciliate rebellion. Those who, in 1861, said that our erring sisters should be allowed to depart in peace. Those who, in 1863, stimulated a counter revolution. Those who, in 1864, went to Chicaro and declared the government, but there must be a humiliashen. A proud, which has territoris contigoom to take an oath, and resoom the citizenship I dade orf, and agin run the guvernment for its honor and glory. "Hevy you a pardin?" ses I. "Methinks wunst a paper recht my humble villiage, which is unanymously dimekratic—(it kum around a pakage of goods from Noo York) and in that paper I saw your name ez won of the ossifers who killed the niggers at Fort Piller. Am I rite?"

"You air. I'm a gushin child of nachur—I'm enthoosiastik. Labrin under the delushun that secesht us, I beleved at that time that I waz doin a good thing killing the bear and sone."

"I, and I speek for thousands uv the shivelenus sons uv the South, who would like a good square meal wun to more, am willing to econsinated. The oppertunity is now of fered the government to conciliate said that our erring sisters should be allowed to depart in peace. Those who, in 1863, stimulated a counter revolution. Those who, in 1864, went to Chicago and declared the war a failure. Those who, at the end of 1864, were politically annihilated by the American people at the polls.

What is the object of the cry? The overthrow of the Administration and the policy which directed the war, and the return to power of that alliance of Southern leaders and Northern followers which brought on the war. That alliance, we are told, secured peace to the country. Yes, it secured peace at the price of national honor, and by delaying a struggle which delay embittered a thousand fold. It secures peace as a man secures solvency by paying fifty per cent. a day for the money he borrows. It secured peaces as he does who puts his nose into the

more solider than muskits. Harts is trumps
—let the platform be harts and all is well."
"But Gineral," sez I, "in all this wat do
yoo perposse for us northern dimocrats?"
"Towards them our bowels melt with luv.
We forgive you. If yoo kin take the old
attitoode, well and good—ef not—"
"Hold," sez I, "don't threat. A ginooine northern dimekrat wants but little here
below, but wants that little long. Give him
a small post orfis, a nigger driver to look up

uns kin hev the rest.

But wun thing must be understood. The scenes of the Charleston convension must. Dugliss's. Under the new dispensashen you dance when we fiddle, askin no questions. The Suthern hart must never again be fired

it would consume itself,
Ez soon ez I hey took the oath, I shel in By soon extended the cath, I shet immijitly go hum and run for congris—see to it that ye hev enuff dimecrats there, that we jintly kin control things. Uv course, in a Union, by luv, there must be equality. Linkin's war debt must never be pade, onless ourn is—his hirelins must never be penshuned unless our patriots is, Wat a delightful spetacle! Men who yesterday was a gougin each other into the field of battle, to-dey a drawin penshuns amikably from the same

MOND ELECTION.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MANUFAC-TURES.

TURES.

The Chicago Republican, in making a sort of running contrast between the prosperity of several cities, offers some suggestions, which are instructive. That paper observes: This is at present rather a commercial than manufacturing emporium. Yet it is admirably adapted to meanufactures, being the natural centre of a vast region abounding in coal, iron, lead, salt, timber, stone and agricultural productions of all descriptions. As a commercial emporium, art is continually adding to its natural facilities, by the construction of railroads, the improvement of cauds, and the investor in the lakes. But, after all, manufactures are the true basis of municipal prosperity. They true basis of municipal prosperity. They create commerce by making markets for agricultural productions. Changes in the great routes of travel and traffic may annihilate the commercial prosperity of a great city, but cannot deprive it of the advantages which manufactures conformers it.

manufactures confer upon it. They are permanently its own.

The city of Philadelphia is a noteworthy example of this truth. It was once the commercial emporium of the country; the center of the great monetary transactions of the United States. New York at one time had but according had but a secondary monetary and commer-cial position compared with it. But the great cial position compared with it. But the great inland routes of travel began to change. The Erie canal opened up the great west to the commerce of the world, and New York leaped at once into the commercial emporium of the United States. Had not Philadelphia then turned her atttention to manufactures, she would have dwindled into an old-fashioned, would have dwindled into an old-fashioned, second or third rate town, situated some distance up an unfrequented river, called the Delaware—which, in that event, would have been more noted for its antiquarian associations, than its present remarkable commercial and manufacturing greatness. But Philadelphia possessed the spirit of PENN, of FRANKLIN and of ROBERT MORRIS, and laid the basis of its prosperity down deep in the foundations of true municipal and national greatness. The natural characteristics of the people of Pennsylvania also tended to mould the destiny of the city. Patient, hard-working, temperate, saving and tient, hard-working, temperate, saving and frugal, its population, in which the German element largely predominates, has industri-ously and indefatigably carried out the ideas of the founders of the Quaker colony, while o-day we find those ideas bearing fruit in a harvest of permanent manufacturing and

Demmercial prosperity.

Let Chicago imitate Philadelphia in this

Let Chicago imitate Philadelphia in this respect. She is now the great commercial emporium of the northwest. Let her preserve the position which nature has given her, for all time, by founding it thoroughly on manufacturing industry.

By the late internal revenue returns we observe that the taxes assessed for manufactures in the five districts of Philadelphia mous sum of \$5,000.001. This is only the tax on manufactures of the city for one year. It is estimated that four per cent. It is estimated that four per cent. So that the above tax represents a gross value of manufactures of \$169,149,
This is offener a blessing tweak minded girl, yet it is oftener a blessing than otherwise, and mothers ought to strive by all proper means to make their daughters beautiful and ergaging as well as virtuous and truthful—and beauty can be so greatly promoted, nay, it may be almost created, by watchful care and knowledge.

Any child that has tolerable features may be added and the stolerable features may be almost created, by watchful care and knowledge.

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Beautiful and ergaging as well as virtuous and truthful—and beauty can be so greatly promoted, nay, it may be almost created, by watchful care and knowledge.

Any child that has tolerable features to be controlled and improved by culture to be controlled and improved by culture to be controlled some are specific, that is so much per cent. So that the above tax represents a gross value of manufactures of \$169,149,-112. And Philadelphia thus manufactures an amount of goods of the value of nearly one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, which it is estimated, including income tax, yields a revenue to the government of twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars nearly! Can anything more strikingly illustrate the value of the manufacturing in-lustrate the value of the lustrate dependent in the indicator that the innocence a

## SPEECH BY HORACE MAYNARD

This distinguished son of Tennessee ha been elected to Congress, and did set forth his views in speeches here and there to the people. The following remarks recently made by him are not without inter-

est;—
, 'A great clamer is made against negro suffrage. I do not think that a majority of the American people have determined to establish this measure unconditionally, but if you desire to prevent it, hostility to the government will not keep it off, but will rather hasten its establishment. If the nation finds that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to the negro population, who have through all this war proved its fair and faithful friends. This measure, in this event, will be adopted as an indespensible means of establishing loyal civil government in the South, when the seditious white population refuse to submit to the laws and discharge their duties as prudent citizens.

"Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are

were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major Gen-

only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major General Logan said in a speech the other day:

"Let them rebel again, that is just what we want!" Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who cry out 'Blue bellied Yankee,' 'Abolitionists,' and 'Nigger equality,' to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you before the war, how you would like to see your daughter marry a 'big buck nigger.'

"Much has been said about the radicalism of Chief Justice Chase's views on the subject of negro suffrage. Mr. Chase believes that as the white Unionists of the South are in the minority, very largely, so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebels from regaining the government of their respective States at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort to negro suffrage for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to that measure by destinate Adellian.

# THE TRUE STORY OF THE RICH- LETUSHAVE FREE SPEECH AND

We learn from a frustworthy source that the action of General Tarner, in annulling the recent election at Richmond, was based chiefly, if not entirely, upon the fact that the judges of the election, while they admitted the votes of Virginians who had served in the rebel armies, rejected those of Virginians who had served in the Union armies

ginians who had served in the Union armies.

One of the votes thus reported was that of a citizen, a resident and merchant of Richmond for at least five years before the war, a strong Unionist, the secretary of the last open Union meeting held in the city before the war began. This gentleman, when troops were called for, left his home in Richmond—where they were not enlisting men for the Union armies at that time—and entered the three months service. When his term there expired, ne re-enlisted and served during the war. He fought in the first battle of Bull Rur, at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill. Glendale, Savage Station, Malvern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Madison Court House, Jack's Shop, Raccoon Ford, at the siege of Wagner Olustee, Drury's Bluff, and was at last wounded at Cold Harbor.

That is to say, he was in twenty-one battles, and when he returned to Richmond his vote was rejected as a "non-resident." Now this is a little too strong. The men who have served in the Southern armies are permitted to vote—but they must not expect to keep their loyal neighbors from the polls.

To overcome the adverse influences of climate, she assists us by the immense natural resources of the Southern States. The iron, the coal, the lead, the copper, the cotton, the rice, the sngar of the South, all hold out industments to Northern capital and labor.

The rivers, the natural avenues of intercommunication, all run North and South; the mountain ranges lie in the same direction; in spite of climate, the continent has been laid out by nature for the home of one great nation. But if we have made plain what is written above, it must be evident to the thoughtful reader that, to reap the advantages which nature presents, to resist, even with their help, the influence of climate, this nation must be free from Maine to Texas—free and law-respecting. Without free thought, free speech, a free press, and so much general intelligence as gives toleration and respect for law, we cannot hope either to cure the evils which already have gained a footing, or to form and perpetuate a real nation within the present limits of the republic. mitted to vote—but they must not expect to keep their loyal neighbors from the polls. There is a limit to human patience, amd a southern loyalist who returns to the home from which he was expelled by the enemies of his country, and returns after serving in the army during the war, is not to be de-nied his vote on any quibble of non-resi-

We hear that this case was presented to We hear that this case was presented to the President, with the proper affidavits and testimony to prove all its parts, and that he immediately ordered that an election con-ducted on such principles should be annull-ed. He did right; and his action in this case should be a warning to others in the South who may be inclined in a like man-ner to set a penalty upon loyalty. A Southern Union man is at least as good as a rebel: in dare not rest until speech is as free, the law as readily obeyed, intelligence as general, and justice as equally administered in South Carolina as in Massaceusetts, in Georgia as in New York, in Aakansas as in Ohio, in Texas as in Iowa.—N. Y. Evening Post. Union man is at least as good as a rebel; in the general opinion of the country he is a good peal better, if he has served in the rmy. - Evening Post.

### From the Phrenological Journal. SOME ARTS OF BEAUTY.

"Beauty is ever that divine thing the ancients painted it; and though it may sometimes prove a fatal legacy to an ill-trained, weak-minded girl, yet it is oftener a blessing

the work of the invisible carver is deepened, until the face is made ugly by unkind and unholy thoughts and passions.

In the same way kind, pure thoughts, gentleness of word and deed, leave their impress, making bad complexions and common features almost radiant with the beauty of goodness.

mon features almost radiant with the beauty of goodness.

Edneation, both intellectual and moral, increase heauty; a countenance beaming with intelligence, united to a gentle winning manner, will always be thought lovely by sensible people, if it has no other charm, and this beauty will endure through life. Any one may prove the power of education upon the features by noticing the ignorant, vicious children who are sent to a school of reform, where they are properly fed and instructed. Day by day, as they receive new ideas of right and wrong and think new thoughts, their eyes brighten, their cheeks assume a leeper color, and the whole expression of the face changes.

oung man.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

whole expression of the face changes.

How noble are the faces of most men known for their culture and geniusl so noble, that in any crowd they would be noticed and remarked upon, though unknown. It is not that they are, in the common acceptation of the term handsome men but he is not that they are, in the common accep-tation of the term, handsome men, but be-cause education and intelligence has wrought upon their features till they are grand as the sculptured faces of heroes and demi-gods. If every mother and teacher would but take the requisite care in the physical and moral culture of the young, in two gen-certions the anyerome of the same than erations the appearance of the race might be vastly improved.

be vastly improved.

Let every guardian of youth then, impress upon the young how they disfigure their faces by ill temper, idleness and deceit, and beautify them by kindness, truth and diligence in cultivation of their minds.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expanditure, the brain withers; this leads to insanity.

withers; this leads to insanity.

Thus it is that in early history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is that those who starved to death, first become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. Crazy persons are poor sleepers, good sleepers seldom become crazy.

The practical inferences are these.

There are lovers of disputation, who will change sides in an argument the moment any one agrees with them.

The Government of Canada will remove from Quebec to Ottawa this month, when Parliament closes.

The Rebel iron clad Merrimac, blown up at the time of the cyacuation of Norfolk by the Rebel troops, is being raised.

A negro woman died in Richmond last A negro woman died in Richmond last week, aged 108 years. She was present at Yorktown, Va, when Cornwallis surrendered Such a rush of tourists to the lower St. Lawrence was never known. Nearly all are

A daughter of the old Duke of Welling-ton, and her husband, on whose account she was disinherited, are visiting the several American watering places.

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Portunately, nature favors our enterprise

inducements to Northern capital and labor. The rivers, the natural avenues of intercom-

Therefore, for our own preservation,

THE NEGRO.

An English correspondent in the South supported himself during the war by giving lessons in drawing, for each of which he received a piece of bacon and a pint of beans. A letter from Martinique expresses regret at the death of Mr. Lincoln, classing him among the foremost martyrs to constitu-

LETUSHAVE FREE SPEECH AND FREE INTERCOURSE ATTHE SOUTH.

Unintentionally, without our knowledge, there grew up, in our republic, two populations so diverse in character, in habits and ideas, as to form two nations. It is this mischief which we have now to repair.—The war has done something to cure the evil. It has brought these two people into close, though only momentary contact. It has removed many misconceptions on both sides. It has made many friendships and has cured some enmities. It has changed the conditions of the task before us—to make a homogeneous population over our whole territory. It has removed one great obstacle to free locomotion and intercommunication—the slave system. But there remains still much for us to do; and that much will require time and the energy of our whole people, and meages. CORTINAS with his force of Republicans, still hovers around Matamoras, but has made no further attack on the town, his numbers being too small. THE principal hotels of Boston have had all their stocks of cigars seized by National officers for alleged infractions of the Internal

Revenue laws. THERE is no greater obstacle to success than trusting in something to turn up, instead of going to work to turn up some-

From all accounts it appears that if a fair expression of public opinion can be obtained at the coming elections in the South, there will be little difficulty in the work of re-or-

ganization. The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who wrote on his shop door: "Gone to bury my wife; return in

half an hour. The receipts from Customs for July amount: ed to \$10,000,009, and those for August, it is said, will be much more. Five-eighths of the revenue is collected at the port of New York.

A duel recently occurred in New-Orleans, about an actress. After twelve shots, one man was mortally wounded. The last shot was fired by one of the duellists on his knees, being unable to stand on account of the loss of blood.

TWENTY-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven acres of public lands were entered at Winnebago City, Wisconsin, during last month, for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and the cash sales foot up COMMISSIONER Halloway, of the Patent Office, has signified his intention of imme-diately leaving the Interior Department, whether his successor be appointed or not.

JUSTICE TO THE NORTH-JUSTICE TO THERE are 219 establishments for the THERE are 219 establishments for the manufacturing of men's furnishing goods in the United States, which represent a capital of \$2,256,500. The material costs \$3,920,607, and employs 258 male and 1,568 female operatives. The combined product of these manufactures is \$7,218,790. Professor Theophilus Parsons, in his excellent address to the President, signed by leading citizens of Boston, says:

"For example, let us compare some of the Southern States with those of the Northern

Southern States with those of the Northern States which come somewhat near them in population on the basis of the last census. If we take the whole population of each State as the number which measures the right of representation, and suppose that the white men alone of the Southern States east the votes of the States, a brief calculation will show that every hundred of the THE last census report the manufacture of boots and shoes in New-England is represented in the following proportion: Number of establishments, 2,438; capital invested, \$10,997,113; cost of material used, \$27, 189,916; male hands employed, 52,007, and females, 22,282; cost of labor, \$17,499,136; annual products, \$54,815,948.

tion will show that every hundred of the white inhabitants of South Carolina will GREATNESS.—There is a greatness before which every other sinks into nothing; one which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, have as much power through their represen-tatives as two hundred and forty of the peo-ple of Iowa; one hundred white men in Mis-sissippi will equal two hundred and twenty-times men in wiscousin, one nunured white which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, produces the most thrilling emotions of the viating rectitude of action, which leads men to seek the best interests of others, that integrity of soul which binds man under every circumstance to truth and duty, and rears for him a monument encircled by that eternal radience which issues from the throne of God. sissippi will equal two hundred and twenty-cimes mean in Wisconsin, one hundred winte men in Louisiana will equal one hundred and ninety-eight in Maine; one hundred white men in Alabama will equal one hun-dred and eighty-three in Connecticut; and one hundred white men in Alabama and Louisiana together will equal one hundred and eighty-nine in Indiana. It is therefore apparent that if, as the Constitution re-quires, the colored men of the South are all counted in to measure the right of represen-

AGRICULTURAL REPORT .- The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for August, says: The returns of correspondents show a slight falling off in the wheat crops in New England and Middle States of somein New England and Middle States of something over a million bushels, a loss of about one and three-quarter millions of bushels in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and a deficiency of twenty million bushels in the Northern and Northwestern States. The corn crop exhibits greater promise. It is everywhere good. The potato crop is almost as promising as the corn crop. The other crops harvested will be ample for all domestic purposes, and that of oats will be very large. The prospect, therefore, is that injury to the wheat crop will be more than compensated by the excellence of the other crops. Tobacco is the only crop which exhibits a general falling off in the amount planted. The heavy revenue taxes which manufactured produces, and the apprehension of a tax on leaf tobacco, are assigned by some of the correspondents as the reason for the reduction. The amount of wool and increase of sheep are shown to be on a like proportional advance to that they have exhibited since 1861 The report says the rebellion gave to the great interest a prosperity which protective laws under a high tariff failed to accomplish. er a million bushels, a loss of about ored race of the South are all wholly disfranchised because wholly unfit for the right of suffrage, is it also true that the white voters of South Carolina are about two and a half times better fitted to exercise this right wisely and patriotically than the people of Iowa? WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC. A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night," replied the "Do you work for a living?" enquired the astonished girl.
"My brother doesn't work hard, and I dislike a mechanic," and she turned up her

Practical Joking.—"A few days since," writes an attorney, "as I was sitting with Brother C— in his office in Court Square, a client came in and said:

dislike a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

This was the last time the mechanic visited the young lady. Now he is a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for a wife. The young lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grogshops—and she, poor miserable girl, is obliged to support herself and her children.

Ye who dislike the name of mechanic whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress, beware how you distrust men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings and brazen-facedness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, industrious, intelligent mechanic. Thousands have bitterly repented the folly, who have turned their backs to honest industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a serious lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who would not work mentally or physically and who can the in her with "Squire, D— W—, the stabler, shaved me dreadfully, yesterday, and I want to come up with him." come up with him."

"State your case," says C—.
Client—"I asked him how much he'd charge me for a horse to go to Delham. He said one dollar and a half. I paid him one dollar and a half, and he said he wanted another dollar and a half for coming back, and made me pay it."

— gave him some legal advice, which the client immediately acted upon as follows:

lows:

He went to the stabler and said:

"How much will you charge me for a horse and wagon to go to Salem?"

Stabler replied—"five dollars."

"Harness him up."

Client went to Salem, came back by rail-road, went to the stable, saying—

"Here is your money," paying him five dollars. serious lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who would not work mentally or physically, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to hard-working It is alleged by Col. Forney, in a letter to the Philadelphia Press, that a conspiracy is being hatched by the rebels North and South to foist disloyal members from the South into the Congress of the United States for the purpose of discrediting the national securities, and utterly repudiating the national debt.

dollars. "Where is my horse and wagon?" says "Where is my No..."
"He is at Salem," says Client, "I only hired him to go to Salem."

thick is so ignorant of human nature, of infly kin control things. Uv course, in a half of its members a brute, without his so ignorant of human nature, of infly kin control things. Uv course, in a half of its members as brute, without day assumption has ended in its own blood and assumption has ended in its own blood and with the characters of the South. Now, the mation was not easy to the general welfare, when its footing the same than the second of the second in the second in the world which know so filted on the world which was some the world w