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DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Poetry.

IMPERFECT.

Broken sunlight! shadows in its train!
Golden bow that cometh with the rain!
Beams of brightness, parted into flakes,
Where the cloud upon the beauty breaks!

Broken songs we never may complete!
Tender strains no voice can e'er repeat!
Tuneless harmonies our lips bring,
Silenced where a sudden "hush" breaks in!

Broken hopes, built up so fair, so high,
Sudden, in ruins, round us lie!
Dreams of beauty ever unfulfilled!
Longings never met, yet never stilled!

Broken love! oh, sweetest incomplete!
Souls that touch, but never wholly meet!
Precious treasure scattered round about,
Hungry hearts that never find it out!

Broken paths, where hands may clasp no more;
Footsteps lost upon the river's shore!
Half told stories, with an end so sweet,
Said nor heard,—forever incomplete!

Broken smiles, on which the tear drops fall!
Laughter, with an anguish through it all!
Faces lighted up, all glad and bright,
To meet the bitterness and blight!

Broken prayers! oh, Father, dost thou hear?
Stammering words that utter nothing clear!
Lips that breathe out "God!" with stammering sound,
While the thoughts of earth break in around!

Broken life! poor, vain, imperfect thing!
Echoes from the infinite that ring!
Fragments washed up by the waves that roll
From the great Beyond,—the perfect whole!

Wearily, he patient and be strong!
"Tis a little while,"—not long! not long!
We shall drop these broken toys to take
Treasures that can never, never break!

MY JEWELS.

A ringlet tiny, bright and fair,
A simple spray of golden hair;
A half-worn shoe with the form impress'd
Of the little foot that is now at rest;
A tiny mitten of white and red,
With here and there a broken thread;
A broken toy, a withered flower,
That passed like her in a single hour;
The darkened room and silent hall,
The hush unbroken by baby's call;
The mound beneath the yew tree shade,
Low and narrow and newly made;
Such are the jewels left to me
Of a little life that was swift to flee.

Miscellaneous.

REPUTATIONS—WHO ARE THEY.
The New York *Times* says fit to rebuke the reputation of the second and third States of our Union as follows:
"We think the Republics in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purposes of repudiation. In the first place, it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the name of repudiation throughout this country and Europe that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it they will very likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really be true, and they will unconsciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be the duty of the Democrats to make it their party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful a name."
We fully admit that any charge which is untrue should not be made, and, if made, should be retracted; but what are the facts in the case? Will the *Times* reproduce the relevant language of Mr. Vallandigham, recently cited in our columns, and maintain that what he proposes is not repudiation? And was not the language employed at a Democratic meeting expressly to win votes for the Democratic ticket? Are not the Republicans who hear such harangues as competent to interpret them as an editor who reads the papers and hears the speakers? Will it be urged that Mr. Vallandigham is an extremist? Then let us consider the more cautious and moderate imputations of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, last Democratic candidate for Vice President, and widely known as an amiable and scholarly gentleman, of excellent birth and breeding, and the inheritor of a liberal fortune. See his remarks on this subject, as published in full on Monday, but especially this portion of them:
"The five twenty bonds are all payable, at the option of the Government, after five years. Their very name shows it. They are payable by the law under which they were issued, and according to their face, in greenbacks. They are not payable in gold. The interest is, according to the provision of the law and the language of the coupon, to be paid in gold. Not so with the principal. The ten forty bonds authorized by the act of the March 3, 1863, are, by the terms of the law, made payable in gold. This is the only class of bonds of that character, and as I read the last official statement of Secretary McCulloch, very few, if any of them, have been issued. The Government may then, according to the terms of the law and of its contracts, pay the five twenties in greenbacks at any time after five years from their issue, and there is no repudiation in doing so. Of this class there were outstanding on the 1st of August, \$1,000,000, and they mature probably in nearly equal proportion in each of the next five years. This will not supersede the necessity for high taxes, for close economy, and for curbing the industry, which are inevitable. With them, and whatever other plans wisdom may suggest, the burden will press heavily on you and your children. I have heard that the redemption of the bonds will soon be gradual, the interest of the currency so slow that values will adjust themselves and business interest become regulated without that shock which usually attends great changes of financial policy. But, if it were

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A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COINAGE AND THE PROPER RATIO OF VALUES.

The idea of a universal language has been for centuries a dream, or rather a prophetic inspiration of some of the foremost thinkers of the race; for there is nothing impossible in the idea nor implorable in its fulfillment. But human progress is by steps—gradations—one thing at a time—and the system of international coinage is an approach to a common language expressive of ideas which compass all the subjects upon which the human mind exerts itself, we must be content if we can see an agreement in a common subject, that of money. If the love of money is the root of all evil, its proper use is the life of all progress, and whatever may facilitate that use is worthy of attention.
The system of international currency has been proposed, and a convention agreed upon by the leading nations of continental Europe has recommended such a change in the value of the different national coins all shall make them, their divisions, and multiples interchangeable without loss. It is not proposed to change the name or character of the present coins in use by the people of different nations, but only to equalize their values. The proposition of the German Reichstag, one hundred Spanish reals, five Brazilian milreis, and five dollars of the Central and South American States; so the difficulty of equalizing coins of the different nations is reduced to very small limits. The English sovereign, which is now in value only four cents, would be of the same worth as twenty-five francs, and the American dollar would have to be reduced to one-fifth of its present value to conform to the five francs of France.
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A NEW ENGLAND LOVER.

The best portion of the opening chapters of Henry Ward Beecher's new novel, is a New England love passage, the proposal of 'Blah Cathart to Rachel Liscomb.
They were walking silently and gravely home one Sunday afternoon, under the tall elms that line the street for half a mile. Neither had spoken. There had been some little parish quarrel, and on that afternoon the text was, "A new commandment I write unto you, that ye love one another." But, after the sermon was done, the text was the best part of it. Some one said that "Parson Marsh's sermons were like the meeting-house—the steeples was the only thing that folks could see after they got home."
They walked slowly, without a word. Once or twice 'Blah essayed to speak, but was still silent. He plucked a flower from between the cracks of the fence, and unconsciously pulled it to pieces, as with a troubled face, he glanced at Rachel, as fearing she would catch his eye, he looked at the trees, at the clouds, at the grass, at everything but Rachel. The most solemn hour of human experience is not that of death, but of life: when the heart is born again, and from a natural heart becomes a heart of love! What wonder that it was a silent hour and perplexed?
"Is the soul confused? Why not, when the divine spirit, rolling clear, across the aerial ocean, breaks upon the heart's shore with all the mystery of heaven? It is strange that the first time, when one so loves that love the head of him that truly loves lover clouds of saintly spirits? Why should not the tongue stammer and refuse the accustomed offices, when all the world—skies, chains, hills, atmosphere, and the solid earth—spring forth in new colors, with strange meanings, and seem to chant for the soul the glory of that mystic law with which God has bound to himself his infinite realm—the law of Love! Then, for the first time, when one so loves that love is sacrificed, death to self, resurrection and glory, is man brought into harmony with the whole universe; and, like him who beheld the seventh heaven, hears things unlawful to utter."
The great elm trees sighed as the fitful breeze swept their tops. The soft shadows flitted back and forth beneath the walker's feet, fell upon them in light and dark, ran sober Cathart thought that his heart was throwing its shifting network of hope and fear along the ground before him!
How strangely his voice sounded to him as, at length, all his emotions could only say "Rachel—how did you like the sermon?"
Quietly she answered—
"I like the text."
"A new commandment I write unto you, that ye love one another. Rachel, will you help me keep it?"
At first she looked down and lost a little color, then raising her face, she turned upon him her large eyes, with a look both sweet and tender. He had never felt such restraint had given way, and her eyes seemed into full beauty.
"Not another word was spoken. They walked home hand in hand. He neither smiled nor exulted. He saw neither the trees, nor the long level rays of sunlight that were slanting across the fields. His soul was overshadowed with a cloud as if God were drawing near. He had never felt so solemn. This woman's life had been entrusted to him!
Long years—this whole life of life—the eternal years beyond, seemed in an instant to rise up in his imagination. All that he could say as he left her at the door, was—
"Rachel, this is forever—forever."
She again said nothing, but turned to him with a clear and open face, in which joy and trust were written so clearly. It seemed to him as if a light fell upon him from her eyes. There was a look that descended and covered him as with an atmosphere; and all the way home he was as one walking in a luminous cloud. He had never felt such personal dignity as now. He that was such love is crowned, and may call himself king. He did not feel the earth under his feet. As he drew near his lodgings, the sun went down. The children began to stir forth, no longer restrained. Abiah turned to his evening chores. No animal that night but had reason to bless him. The children found him unusually good and tender. And Aunt Keziah said to her sister—
"Abiah's been going to meetin' very regular for some weeks, and I shouldn't wonder by the way he looks, if he had got a hope. I trust he ain't deceiving himself."
He had a hope, and he was not deceiving; for in a few months, at the close of the service one Sunday morning, the minister read from the pulpit: "Marriage is intended between Abiah Cathart and Rachel Liscomb, both of this town, and this is the first publishing of the banns."
HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.
1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.
2. Never marry a fop who struts about with a silver-headed cane and rings on his fingers. Beware! There is a trap.
3. Never marry a niggard, close fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who sees every penny, spends grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.
4. Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump into the fire with their eyes wide open.
5. Never marry a mope or drone, one who draws or drangles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.
6. Never marry a man who treats his mother and sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.
7. Never, on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.
8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.
9. Shun the rake as a snake, viper, demon.
10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.
A GOOD conscience is the best looking glass of heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it, reflected as so many shining stars.

PLAIN FACTS FOR TAXPAYERS.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation that the enormous burden of debt under which the country is staggering, was fixed upon it by a rebellion inaugurated, fostered and strengthened by the Democratic party.
It should be borne in mind that this debt was enormously increased by the aid and comfort given to the rebellion while in progress, by the Democratic party, whereby the rebels were encouraged to prolong the struggle against the Union armies, after all other reasonable hope of success had been extinguished.
It should be borne in mind that the debt of the nation was still further increased by the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and destroy the public credit, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, and that the national bonds were thereby forced to heavy discount in contracting loans with which to carry on the war, and that the national currency was thus largely reduced below its true value in gold, thereby adding enormously to the cost of all material purchased for the use of the Government.
It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation, that the Democratic party, by its selfish and unscrupulous opposition to the slaveholding rebels for every slave set free by the Emancipation Proclamation and Constitutional Amendment, thus adding an enormous and unjust burden to the onerous taxation under which the country groans.
It should be borne in mind that all the Democratic members in the House of the United States have voted in favor of the monstrous proposition that the National Government is liable, under the Reconstruction laws, for every dollar of the State debts of all the States in rebellion.
It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer that the Democratic party, through its orators and writers for the press, is committed to the unheard of proposition that the Confederate war debt, contracted in the national struggle to overthrow the National Government, is justly chargeable against the Government, and that this party only waits the success of its insidious attempt, to regain power, to fasten this debt upon the people of the United States.
It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party has made persistent and strenuous efforts to injure both public and private credit, and bring on a financial crisis, such as will make it impossible for the Government to meet its obligations promptly, thus carrying wide-spread ruin throughout the country, and reducing to beggary thousands of widows and orphans.
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