

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1869.

Constitutional Amendments.

During the first week of the present session of Congress we attempted to keep a correct list of the amendments that were offered to the Constitution, the names of the members by whom they were proposed, as well as their subject matter. After the fifth day we abandoned the task in utter despair. All most every Radical member seemed to have his pockets stuffed full of amendments. It not only rained amendments, but it literally poured them down in one copious, uninterrupted stream. They fell as thick and fast as leaves in Vallambrosa. Connecticut had her amendment; Massachusetts, through her immortal trio of statesmen and patriots, Sumner, Wilson and Butler, contributed liberally to the common stock; Pennsylvania, through those twin brothers in fanaticism, Kelly and Broome, laid her offering on the altar of an imperiled country. We believe Hon. Daniel J. Morrill did not mix in the fray, for the reason, no doubt, that he is after Reverly Johnson with too sharp a stick to permit himself to be turned from his object by such trifling and common place amusement as offering amendments to the Constitution. Then, there were amendments from Ohio—from Indiana—from Illinois—from Missouri; and the last one we remember to have read came from far distant Oregon—Menard, the colored "man and brother" who claims a seat as a representative from Louisiana, is said to have been prepared with an amendment absolutely prohibiting any white man in that State from voting or holding office.

It may be said, in general terms, that all these amendments have two objects in view. The one is, to make it impossible for a negro in a Northern State not to vote, and the other, to make it almost impossible for a foreigner to procure a certificate of citizenship. The Chicago platform claimed that Congress had the right to regulate the question of suffrage in the South, but that it could not interfere with it in the Northern States. Under our theory of government, all the States being equal, we would like to know where Congress derives the authority to regulate suffrage in one State and not in another. Merely to state the proposition is to show the absurdity of the power claimed by Congress over the subject. Nor did any party or any statesman of any party, from the days of Washington's administration down to the present time, ever claim that Congress could deprive the several States of their right to settle this question, each for itself. Within the last fifteen months several Northern States have repudiated negro suffrage on a test vote. In Pennsylvania it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Suppose that Congress should pass this negro amendment, and submit it to the Legislatures of the different States for adoption or rejection, would the present Radical Legislature of this State be competent to represent the people of Pennsylvania on that issue? Most unquestionably it would not, for the simple reason that when its members were elected that question was not before the people. If it had been, a very different result would have taken place. Even the Radicals in Missouri, at the November election, voted down negro suffrage by a majority of twenty thousand. But even if Congress should pass the amendment it will be utterly impossible to get three-fourths of the State Legislatures to adopt it.

Grant and Sunday Traveling.

On a certain Saturday night, about the middle of last month, General Grant left Washington to attend a meeting, or as it was called, a reunion of certain army officers of the late war, to be held at Chicago. He took breakfast the next morning (Sunday) at Altoona, and arrived at Pittsburgh the same day (Sunday) about one o'clock, where he took dinner at the Union Depot Hotel. Whereupon, the United Presbyterian, a truly loyal paper published in the Smoky City, and edited by an intensely loyal man, after reciting the facts to which we have referred, goes for the offending Grant in the following sharp and incisive manner: "The humiliating fact is, as above stated, the dainties recorded it without comment. It is a national disgrace, and should be so declared. If General Grant has no respect for the law of that God who so signally crowned his military career with success and raised him from obscurity to a distinguished and influential position, we had hoped that he would show some respect to the religious sentiment of the great body of Christian people who were chiefly instrumental in raising him to the first office in the gift of the nation. We have admired Gen. Grant and admired well for our country from his future career, but must express regret that he should thus disgrace his high position and outrage the feelings of his best friends and supporters."

The Freeman says it wouldn't make a pun in his presence, for we couldn't "see" it. Possibly, and very probably, we couldn't "see" it in the light in which it would be viewed by its author. Yet would we be obliged to "see" it in some light or other; for punches in the ribs and the energetic performance of the exercise of "wiping the hands with invisible soap" is impermissible wares."

Full of error, as usual. Ever poor Tom Hood incoherently quoted. Never "punched" the author of the above in the "tribune"—don't think animals of his kind have any ribs, except in a figurative sense. Nor could it be "staccatoed" upon the "senses" of one who has none. If rubbing the hands is offensive to our friend we are sorry, but we opine that it is the ribs we give him, and not ourselves, that annoys him. But it shouldn't—it is no more than Christian to love (or rub) our neighbor as oneself. But we are glad the Algehanian (whatever the reason may be) is getting tractable. It is much pleasanter than to deal in vulgar abuse.

ERRATA.—On our first page is a short article headed "Good Sale," which should have ended with the same words. As it is, it is simply nonsense. The last three words should be "mighty good sale."

JOHN MILTON.

We propose giving the readers of the Freeman a weekly column of interesting literary matter—the result of our own studies—which, we doubt not, they will duly appreciate.

John Milton, with whose writings we shall compare, stands second only to Shakespeare among the British classics. He was born in London, Dec. 9th, 1608. His father was a scrivener, and though he had been disinherited on account of his religious faith, had sufficient fortune to give his son a good education and to retire himself in independent ease at his country seat. After writing some of his minor poems, he undertook a continental tour, making considerable stay at Paris, Florence, and particularly at Rome. He had already acquired such literary reputation as secured him a fitting reception at the different European capitals.

The domestic troubles in England, however, induced him to return before the time allotted for his visit had expired, and he landed in his own country after an absence of fifteen months. He now became engaged in political and polemical controversies, which occupied many years of his life. He was a rigid Puritan, and wrote with ability and force against Episcopacy. He was a Republican in principle and inveighed against the monarchy and defended the Long Parliament.

Milton was not fortunate in his matrimonial alliances, though he tried the experiment three times. His first wife, Mary Powell, was a Royalist while he was a Parliamentarian. Their union only lasted about a month, and his greatest fault to her (one that has never been heard of before or since) was "that she would not talk." After many years of separation they were reunited, and she bore him three children—all girls—and died in 1633.

He married a second time, but his wife only lived a little over a year. Afterwards, owing, as was said, to the unkindness of his daughters, and when he had become totally blind, a third marriage was negotiated for him; but, like his first, it was unhappy. He was informed that his consort was handsome, but, being blind, he "could not see it." When told he had married a rose, he remarked that it might be so as he "felt the thorns daily."

The misfortunes of his marital relations gave him a general dislike to the female sex, and he very freely speaks of their mental inferiority. Upon the doctrine of divorce he contended that mere "incompatibility of temper" was sufficient ground for separation. On this question he was far in advance of his time and country—his opinions suiting better the present day and the State of Indiana.

The writings of Milton are voluminous, but that which has embosomed his memory for all coming time is his grand epic of "Paradise Lost." This peerless production, whether we consider the boldness of the design or the power of its fulfillment, entirely surpasses anything of either ancient or modern times.

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Hon. William A. Wallace.

It is a matter of the profoundest regret that the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate, made by the Democratic members of the Legislature which convenes this week, can only be a matter of compliment. Yet, even this compliment should be worthily bestowed. And the Democrats have the advantage over their opponents, that whether in success or defeat they always confer their honors upon their ablest standard-bearers.

Among the Democrats who have manfully battled for the right, and whose talents and integrity place them in the front rank, none, it seems to us, demands so much a recognition of his services, talent and integrity as the gentleman whose name heads this article, WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE stands at the very head of the Young Democracy of Pennsylvania, to whose chivalric efforts we owe so much in the past few years, and to whom the fate of the organization must be confided in coming years. And we do but compliment them in making him our choice. But, besides, Mr. WALLACE fills the Jeffersonian test of fitness: "Is he honest?—is he capable? No honest man breathes in this broad Commonwealth, and all who are familiar with his professional and political career admit his capacity. He has done more hard labor for his party than any man within the limits of the State, and has borne the Democratic banner aloft in the most trying times. We trust, therefore, our Democratic legislators will honor themselves in honoring their able and standard-bearer, Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

Amnesty Proclamation.

President Johnson has issued another amnesty proclamation, pardoning unconditionally, and without reservation, all participants in the late rebellion, including Jefferson Davis, Toombs, Beckwith, Mason and Sibley, and others, who are at present in foreign countries. The following is the proclamation:

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations which offered amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 5th day of December, 1863; on the 25th day of March, 1864; on the 25th day of May, 1865; on the 17th day of September, 1867; and on the 10th day of January, in the present year; and Whereas, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that the presidential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of the said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a unitary amnesty and pardon for the offenses in the said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to restore and fully realize confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the benefit of the whole people; and Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offenses in the said rebellion against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER NUMBER THREE.

Dear Freeman—The holiday vacation is upon us, and instead of public business the festivities of the season are the order of the day. There is an unusual amount of grayness and good feeling manifested here—more than for several years past. The President has had a reception—so has Sewall, Coffey, and others. These parties are not confined to any political party, but are frequented by all.

You have seen that Senator Edmunds has a bill in the Senate for reconstructing Georgia. He will "speak a piece" on it as soon as the Senate is in session again. I shall speak of the bill and speak more at length when the latter is delivered.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson created no unusual excitement, as it was expected for some time before hand. Very many of the Radicals approve it, and still more do so if it had been issued by any other man than President Johnson. It disposes summarily of the rebel case. Jeff. Davis, and delivers Horace Greely and his other bondman. Leonard, the negro Congressman from Louisiana, is said, turns out to be a revolutionary from St. Domingo; and is only a carpenter, as well as a negro, in Louisiana. He will not get his seat. By the way, the Radicals don't believe a whit more in "negro equality" than you do when it comes to the test.

The election for Senator in Missouri comes off in a few days, to supply the place of Henderson, who voted against the Imprecation. Carl Schurz has the strongest fence, but there is a strong effort to combine sufficient influences against him to secure his defeat.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1869. Dear Freeman—There are quite a number of members of the Legislature here to-day—many of the Republicans and wire-workers. The Democrats having no hope of electing any of the officers, will hardly arrive before Monday. It is generally believed to-day that Hon. John Clarke, of Philadelphia, will be the Speaker. Harrisburg will be Clerk of the Senate and Selfridge of the House. The remaining officers will be distributed promiscuously, each Radical member having the selection of one man. If there are not offices enough for this arrangement a resolution will be passed increasing the number, so that all can be accommodated. The tax-payers must foot the bill. This is the program at present. The Senatorial contest is creating quite an excitement. Kenble is off the track at last avoided, and the knowing ones seem to think Scott's chances are favorable. There will be some new names before the caucus, but with poor prospects of success.

THE AMERICAN STUDENT.

CORRESPONDENCE. EPHRAIM, Pa., Dec. 29, 1868.

Rev. B. M. KERR—Dear Sir: At the close of the Teachers' Institute held at Ephraim, on Thursday evening last, we had the pleasure of being present, and heard with no ordinary gratification your lecture before the Institute on the subject of "The American Student." The best encomium we can bestow on your effort on that occasion is expressed in the unanimous wish of all who were present, and which we here make known to you, that you will give the public the benefit of reading so choice and elegant a dissertation on the duties and responsibilities of the American Student. We therefore respectfully ask a copy for publication.

Accompanying this, please find a copy of the address solicited for publication, as per yours of the 29th inst. Hoping it may subserv the true interests of education, I remain,

Yours, &c., B. M. KERR.

Messrs. John Fenlon, T. J. Chapman, C. T. Roberts, Dr. D. W. Evans, and others.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—To choose a good end and employ the right means for its attainment, is the part of wisdom. And in proportion to the greatness of an object, and the difficulties of reaching it, it is worthy of a wise man's endeavors. Among objects of this character, it is universally conceded that Education stands in the very first rank.

Now, what is that training, moral and intellectual, that will be best adapted to the "American Student" for the duties and trials of life? This is surely a question of deep interest. It is engaging the attention of the intelligent, and the good all over the land. Every State Government in the Union has manifested more or less solicitude upon it. The periodical press, educational societies that are springing up in every direction, floods of treatises from the imposing volumes of the untiring pamphlet, all attest the importance of a solid education, of a thorough education of the mind in elementary truths.

It would be strange indeed, amid so much thought, so many plans, such wide spread, intense exertion upon this subject, if some wisdom has not been elicited. We believe that much may be gathered up by the careful observer—that education in these latter days has been much improved, both in its principles and in its practical details.

The methods of teaching are better—elementary books are vastly more clear, simple and interesting than they once were, and what is of still higher importance, and what is of still higher importance, the character, both literary and moral, of those engaged in the work of instruction is steadily advancing. Indeed, we have often been tempted to envy the youth of the present day, the advantages they enjoy. Still, it requires effort to learn, and always will. The hill of science cannot be leveled, and however smooth the path to its summit may be made, it must ever be an arduous undertaking.

"Learning by study must be won; 'Twas never entailed from sire to son." Still we venture to affirm that the same distance may now be traveled over in far less time, and with much less wearisomeness, than when some parent were clambering up the toilsome steep.

In the further prosecution—perhaps I ought to say perception—of our subject, it will be our object to present some of the principal characteristics of that education which the American Student ought to be eminently practical.

Let us not here be misunderstood. We have no sympathy with that groveling spirit which raises the lip of contempt against everything in science and literature not obviously and immediately subservient to worldly gain; nor with that short-sighted selfishness which would discourage the pursuit of truth in any department of knowledge, because the use of what is discovered may not at once be discerned. Neither can we regard with complacency that knavish or stupid empiricism, which stumbles on in darkness, rather than looks upward to the light of principles. These we consider irreconcilable foes to a sound education, and therefore we would not afford them the slightest countenance. It may, then, be charged upon us, as it is, as it still is, in dispute, while so many improvements are daily being made, and while so much that is valuable is yet to be brought to light. But we will endeavor to avoid doubtful matters, and to profit by all which has really been gained. The outlines of a noble landscape may be clearly discerned, and its grand features correctly delineated, while many things in it, both useful and ornamental, are still hidden from the eye.

When then we say that education in this country ought to be eminently practical, we do not mean that it should be less scientific, or less classical, or less philosophical, but that along with these higher attainments there ought always to be communicated that knowledge which will fit the student for his part in the intercourse and pursuits of ordinary life. Every man among us must be more or less a working man, and therefore he ought to be practically educated. We have, in this country, no enormous entailed estates, no wealthy ecclesiastical establishments, nor those raised large classes above the business of the world. Nearly all our citizens are dependent for subsistence upon their own exertions, and even the few who are exempt from this necessity must yet be situated so as to make some practical knowledge indispensable to them. The most important among us cannot throw off all care of their possessions, and the most secluded must occasionally come forth into business intercourse with the world. Hence we are a working people. Foreigners have noticed this character of our nation. It impresses upon us a thoughtful, serious aspect, and diffuses a bustling activity throughout the whole length and breadth of our land.

Now where every one must have something to do, is not a practical education universally necessary? Let us many as have ability and opportunity become thoroughly learned, (this class has never been too numerous in any country, and certainly among us there is little danger of such excess;) let none, however, be without that knowledge which fits for the business of life.

But has not this practical part of education been at times sadly neglected—at least overlooked? Have not our colleges in too many instances, sent forth graduates utterly unqualified for any useful office in life? We have known some of them, after an examination as to their qualifications for teaching in our common schools, to be refused certificates. However well stored their minds may have been with Mathematics, Latin and Greek, they knew too little of Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic, to be entrusted with the charge of instructing our future citizens. It is to such instances that the most plausible objections have been furnished to, and used by, the enemies of classical learning, and the frequent occurrence of them cannot fail to impair popular confidence in our colleges, and greatly retard the advance of sound education.

But again, The work of instruction should also be practical.

God has so constituted us, composed as we are of both a corporeal and spiritual nature, that ideas which come to us through the avenue of the external senses always impinge more forcibly upon our minds, and are comprehended more readily and clearly than those which are the subjects of pure intellect. And on the same general principle, abstract truth is always more easily and effectually communicated by means of sensible representation, or practical example or illustration. There is a kind of materialization of the principle or idea—a boaying of it forth to the mind's eye in vivid and living reality—a giving to what otherwise would be, in many cases, "—stirry nothing."

A local habitation and a name? by which the mind is enabled to seize upon and comprehend, in some measure intelligently, what, without this aid, would pass off from it in a mere chime of words.

To this principle we may refer the whole system of trope and metaphor, and comparison in human language. It is a principle in the human mind which God has seized upon in his communications to man. Hence, all that system of type and symbol, of allegory and parable, with which both the Old and the New Testament abound. We have an example of it in the sacraments of circumcision and the Passover, of the old dispensation, and of baptism and the Lord's Supper, of the new. We have examples of it in the various external and symbolic representations through which, as a vehicle, the events predicted in ancient prophecy were conveyed. We have it especially exemplified in all that vast and splendid system of rites and ceremonies given to the Jews for their directory in worship—the services and sacrifices of the tabernacle and temple—the ark, the altar, and the priest."

We have the same exemplified in the mode of our Savior's teaching. He scarcely ever taught by abstract principle, but almost always by example, by parable, or by illustration. Does He wish to teach the effect of divine truth upon different minds? He presents the abstract truth in sensible form, in living, moving reality. Hear Him: "A sower went forth to sow, and some fell by the wayside, and some on stony ground, and some among thorns, and some on good ground," &c. Does He wish to show the mixture of evil and good in the world, or of hypocrites with real Christians in the church? "An enemy came and sowed tares." Does He wish to teach the union of himself and his members? "I am the vine and ye are the branches."

On a certain occasion, being asked by one who he must do to inherit eternal life, after enjoining on him the observance of the commandments. He does not go on to teach him in abstract form that he must have that disposition of love to God and love to man—that feeling of perfect devotedness of heart, and purpose, and life, and all to the glory of God and the good of His intelligent creatures, which alone can fit a man for the enjoyment and intercourse of heaven; but he puts the thing to a plain, practical test. "Go," says He, "sell that thou hast, and give to the poor."

The instruction was understood and felt far better than would have been a lengthened didactic discourse; and the test had its effect, for the man "went away sorrowful."

On another occasion, he was asked by one of the question, "Who is my neighbor?" He does not go on to prove, by a train of abstract moral reasoning, that all men are neighbors and brothers, but he tells a plain and simple story about a certain man, who was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and who fell among thieves, and about a priest and a Levite, his own countrymen, passing him by, and leaving him in his distress, and about a good Samaritan, with whom his nation would have no dealings, befriending him and saving his life; all bearing upon and illustrating the point he wished to inculcate, till by the time the story was through, the answer to the question, "Who was neighbor to him that fell among the thieves?" flowed spontaneously from the mouth of the inquirer himself; "He that showed mercy on him."

Examples might be multiplied illustrative of the mode adopted by this Divine Teacher in communicating instruction, by which it was brought home to the mind of the hearer with an irresistible power.

Now why is it that a student will nominally go through the study of a branch of science or literature, and memorize all the rules and theoretical principles, and yet know nothing understandingly about it? Because the subject? Because the words and ideas have not been to him the real pictures of things. He has never thought of laying the principles alongside of the resultant or correspondent facts, and therefore has no true idea of their coincidence or relation.

Said a young miss to her uncle, as he was holding up an apple and, writing it round to illustrate to her the figure and rotary motion of the earth, "But do you mean, uncle, that the earth is really round, and turns round like the apple?" "Why certainly," said he, "did you not learn it in your Geography?" "O yes," said she, "I learned it, but I never knew it before!"

The case would be similar in this country if the memory of our history be kept fresh and green in the hearts of the people. In times of public danger the memory of our departed patriots would animate their countrymen. They would be urged to emulate the spirits of the dead who were hovering in the air around them, spectators of their actions; and as they looked up to the broad spaces and bright stars of our ensign waving above them, they would remember that it was the blood of the gallant warriors, of the gallant warriors, as he lay a corpse on the deck of the ship which he so bravely defended, that it was with his dying breath he charged his crew "never to give up!"

Again, as they would behold the gorgeous standard of Great Britain floating upon the breeze, their hearts would kindle with the recollection that it was the pillow of the noble Fike in his expiring moments—that it was the insignium of his victory, and upon which he laid his fading head and exclaimed: "I die contented!"

A thousand similar recollections, touching and tender, would through the memory, excite and kindle a burning love of country. Love then may we say, that our country's history continue to bless our hearts and the world. God loves this land, and He will pay the land that touches to destroy the sacred ark of our independence. He will smite to dumbness the tongue that cries the bellion, and they who oppose God must trample with the thorn in their shoes, and tread upon the American students, to pray for a better day.

God bless our native land! Firm may she ever stand Through storm and lightning, While we are true to our duty, Do these our country's friends By Thy great might!"

George S. Twitchell, accused of killing his wife's mother, Mrs. Hill, in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, has been found guilty of the crime in the first degree. No person has ever been hanged in this State since the new trial law went into effect. Twitchell's wealth obtained the verdict on circumstantial evidence.

The Radical Governor of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature, takes occasion to speak in commendation of the fidelity and loyalty of the white population of the State. He says that he has never seen a white man who so fearfully frightened the Negroes as he did during the Presidential campaign.

Frank Muser, aged twenty years, son of Henry Muser, junior merchant in Massachusetts, chased a rabbit into a pile of hay, and his father's lumber yard in that pursuit, and while engaged in trying to catch the rabbit by some means upset the pile, and the rabbit, which fell upon him, crushing the part of the unfortunate boy's head and killing him instantly.

It is asserted that a very "dandy" and very pious editor in Troy, New York, whose sympathies have always been declared in behalf of the suffering negro, has decided to send his own father to die in a lava prison, without sending him the aid he was unable to furnish. The poor old man had the misfortune to be white.

The new Mayor of Philadelphia, Daniel Fox, Esq., has assumed the official robes of the city of "Brotherly Love," notwithstanding the clamor about contesting his seat. Shepherd, the new District Attorney, has also been sworn in, and assisted in the installation of Twitchell for the number of Mrs. Hill.

To us, personally, the most gratifying of the Democratic successes in Philadelphia was the election of our old friend, Thomas J. Barger, Esq., as City Solicitor. As he has been induced into office; and, as well for it, he will make a competent and responsible officer.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

NEARLY FINISHED. 1450 MILES BUILT! THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added Seven Hundred (700) Miles of line during the current year, which will be a large local passenger and freight business. The thorough connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through route will be open, and the great business of the West will be more fully developed. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par, plus First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. at 102 and interest. The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALER IN Government Securities, Gold, &c., No. 40 S. Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, engaged in the Lumber business in Washington Territory, Columbia county, and the firm name of De Haven & Brothers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of November, 1868. The books are in the hands of S. P. McFadden, Holladayburg, to whom all payments should be made. S. P. McFadden & Co., Washington, Dec. 17, 1868.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon-Dentist, will visit Ephraim professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and will remain one week, during which time he may be found at the office heretofore occupied by him, adjoining Huntley's Hardware Store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate of Silver, or Laughing Gas.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Mrs. Mary Owens offers for sale her House and Lot situated on the corner of Olive and Mary Ann streets. The House has been rebuilt and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. For further information apply to GEO. M. READE, Agent, Ephraim, Nov. 19, 1868.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petition for a Fishing License has been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the next Argument Court. Henry Shaffer, Richard Township. J. R. HITE, Clerk, Ephraim, Dec. 10, 1868.

FOR RENT.—A House and two Lots of Ground, with Stable and other outbuildings, belonging to the estate of M. C. O'Gone, dec'd., now occupied by J. R. HITE, Clerk. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. HUNTLEY, Ephraim, Nov. 15, 1868.

The case would be similar in this country if the memory of our history be kept fresh and green in the hearts of the people. In times of public danger the memory of our departed patriots would animate their countrymen. They would be urged to emulate the spirits of the dead who were hovering in the air around them, spectators of their actions; and as they looked up to the broad spaces and bright stars of our ensign waving above them, they would remember that it was the blood of the gallant warriors, of the gallant warriors, as he lay a corpse on the deck of the ship which he so bravely defended, that it was with his dying breath he charged his crew "never to give up!"

Again, as they would behold the gorgeous standard of Great Britain floating upon the breeze, their hearts would kindle with the recollection that it was the pillow of the noble Fike in his expiring moments—that it was the insignium of his victory, and upon which he laid his fading head and exclaimed: "I die contented!"

A thousand similar recollections, touching and tender, would through the memory, excite and kindle a burning love of country. Love then may we say, that our country's history continue to bless our hearts and the world. God loves this land, and He will pay the land that touches to destroy the sacred ark of our independence. He will smite to dumbness the tongue that cries the bellion, and they who oppose God must trample with the thorn in their shoes, and tread upon the American students, to pray for a better day.

God bless our native land! Firm may she ever stand Through storm and lightning, While we are true to our duty, Do these our country's friends By Thy great might!"

George S. Twitchell, accused of killing his wife's mother, Mrs. Hill, in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, has been found guilty of the crime in the first degree. No person has ever been hanged in this State since the new trial law went into effect. Twitchell's wealth obtained the verdict on circumstantial evidence.

The Radical Governor of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature, takes occasion to speak in commendation of the fidelity and loyalty of the white population of the State. He says that he has never seen a white man who so fearfully frightened the Negroes as he did during the Presidential campaign.

Frank Muser, aged twenty years, son of Henry Muser, junior merchant in Massachusetts, chased a rabbit into a pile of hay, and his father's lumber yard in that pursuit, and while engaged in trying to catch the rabbit by some means upset the pile, and the rabbit, which fell upon him, crushing the part of the unfortunate boy's head and killing him instantly.

It is asserted that a very "dandy" and very pious editor in Troy, New York, whose sympathies have always been declared in behalf of the suffering negro, has decided to send his own father to die in a lava prison, without sending him the aid he was unable to furnish. The poor old man had the misfortune to be white.

The new Mayor of Philadelphia, Daniel Fox, Esq., has assumed the official robes of the city of "Brotherly Love," notwithstanding the clamor about contesting his seat. Shepherd, the new District Attorney, has also been sworn in, and assisted in the installation of Twitchell for the number of Mrs. Hill.

To us, personally, the most gratifying of the Democratic successes in Philadelphia was the election of our old friend, Thomas J. Barger, Esq., as City Solicitor. As he has been induced into office; and, as well for it, he will make a competent and responsible officer.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

NEARLY FINISHED. 1450 MILES BUILT! THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added Seven Hundred (700) Miles of line during the current year, which will be a large local passenger and freight business. The thorough connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through route will be open, and the great business of the West will be more fully developed. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par, plus First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. at 102 and interest. The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALER IN Government Securities, Gold, &c., No. 40 S. Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, engaged in the Lumber business in Washington Territory, Columbia county, and the firm name of De Haven & Brothers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of November, 1868. The books are in the hands of S. P. McFadden, Holladayburg, to whom all payments should be made. S. P. McFadden & Co., Washington, Dec. 17, 1868.