TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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3 months, 6 months, 12 months\$3 00.. 5 00.. 8 00.. Three square Four squares, Half a column Professional and Bu-iness Cards not exceeding four

GREAT GOVERMENT SWINDLE,

Over \$6,000,000 Abstracted By Ex-Secretary Floyd, W. H. Russell Godard Bailey and other Officials.

EXPOSURE OF THE WHOLE PLAN OF ROBBERY.

÷.,

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudent abstraction of certain bonds held by the government in trust for the Indian tribes, from the Department of the Interior, and to whom were also referred the communication of the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, and the letter of the Hon. Robert Me-Clelland, late Secretary of the Interior, have submitted their report. The report opens by describing the bonds, United States stocks and cer-

tificates which were abstracted. They were held in trust for certain Indian tribes.

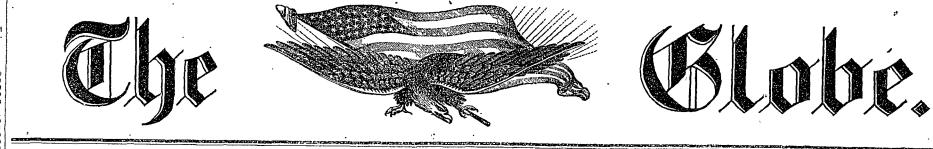
Under previous Administrations the bonds were placed in the immediate charge of some clerk, selected for his integrity and capacity, who kept them in a safe in the Indian office. No stamp or other mark of designation was placed upon any of them, with the exception of a small portion, and the only safeguard the Government had was the faithfuluess and honesty of the person entrusted with their keeping. So carcless a mode of transacting the public business and administering a trust so delicate and important, astounds us by the magnitude of its folly. Neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor the Secretary of the Interior ever counted the bonds in person, and the only information that either of them could have possessed touching their safety was the payment of the coupons every six months, and such examinations as they occasionally choose to order to be made by others. Fortun-

ately for the Government, however, no loss was sustained during previous Administrations. The report then speaks of Godard Bailey, the clerk in whose hands the

bonds were placed, saying : The evi-dence shows that Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune, and a political adventurer seeking of-fice. He brought with him, however, the highest testimonials of confidence and respect from various distinguished men in Alabama, where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born and had previously resided.

THE ABSRACTED BONDS.

All the stocks, including those that were abstracted, were kept in the room in the Interior Department occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession. The abstract marked " B" will show the cha



WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

-PERSEVERE.-

was believed, all the details of their business transaction with the Government, and of the abstraction of the fraction of the sum still unaccounted bonds. The most active and dilligent search for him proved unavailing. As none of his acquaintances remember to

have seen him since about the day foltrace of him has yet been discovered, it is evident that he absconded or concealed himself to avoid the responsibility of his acts, and an appearance lence. before the committee or the courts. RUSSELL DON'T LIKE TO FACE THE MUSIC. When Mr. Russell was brought before the Committee, he wanted to write

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his testimony. Various interrogatories were proposed, which were promptly and free-ly answered. But when asked, "Did FURTHER LIGHT ON GOV. PLOYD'S PRO-

you ever, directly or indirectly, give to any person any consideration, or make to any person any present for services rendered to you connected with your business with the War De-partment?" Mr. Russell declined to bas been made elsewhere in this report, says in his evidence: "There may, of course, be other outstanding accent. respond before consulting with his counsel.

Upon this suggestion the examina tion was at once suspended. On the 22d of December he again appeared, and was reminded of what had been said to him on a previous occasion, and more fully admonished that he was not required to answer any questions that might criminate

himself. He then evaded the questions asked him. THE ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY THE SECRE-

TARY OF WAR. When the iniquitous act perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of bonds was made known, it was discovered at the same time that acceptances, unauthorized by law, and leceptive and fraudulent in their charcould be pursued to a great length, if acter, had been issued by the Secretary of War, in favor of Messrs. Russell, mit.

Majors & Waddell. If your Committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other out-

lemands would be made upon this or with these extraordinary proceedings they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of a similar character, but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your at-

ention In 1858 the Secretary of War com-

for, and as owners are daily filing additional claims at the War Department, it is deemed unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered ac- sels, disobedience of law, and violation lowing Mr. Russell's arrest, and as no ceptances, or to make other mention of a solemn promise, can be reconciled of them than to refer to the papers re-lating thereto, presented by the War Department, and to the general evi-house to determine. It is the opinion Department, and to the general evi-

It is proper, however, to remark in this connection, that while your committee do not deem it necessary to give said details, the data in the amount of outstanding acceptances

CEEDINGS.

Mr. Richard B. Irvin, the faithful There will also be found embraced in before the committee on the 6th inst., Esq., president of the bank of the State of Missouri, under date of Jan. 24th, 1861, to the Hon. Jos. Holt, Seere-tary of War, which is of interest, and and the delay and uncertainty in the will throw light upon the conduct of Gov. Floyd's proceedings and assurances in regard to the acceptances. Mr.

Irvin still further testified to the re-ceipt of other letters by the War Deceipt of other letters by the war is a function of the committee by that Department to the committee by that Department is character simithe inquiry is evidently prolific, and

necessity required or time would per-Russell's testimony as to the millions

of dollars worth of acceptances issued by Secretary Floyd, is next commented standing liabilities, and that no further | PECULIAR RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPART-

By reference to the test mony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department it will be seen that he" kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper, only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there

was no registration of the \$798,000 of menced the issue of acceptances, and at the same time wrote to various Mr. Baily's hands; and that immediat the same time wrote to various banks and individuals, urging their purchase or discount. One of his let.

CES. Simpson, who would be found in New York, it was expressed, could not be obtained. He had acted in the eity as sell, Majors & Waddell, and knew, it was believed, all the details of their business transaction with the G The report closes by showing that just obligations, or any failure to per-Gov. Floyd, even after Mr. Benjamin's form every constitutional duty-moved expostulation and his own "reflection," continued to issue acceptances. Wheof your committee that they cannot. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLA-

TION. Your committee have now reported, so far as ascertained, all the material War Department fixes the minimum facts connected with the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department known to that Department at \$1,445,- and with a series of transactions unprecedented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly. As one of the results of the examin-

ation they have made, they submit a bill to provide for the more certain sell, and from whom we would buy, and effectual punishment of crimes, that there should be the fewest practisuch as those that have been brought such as those that have been brought course, be other outstanding accept ances, of the whereabouts of which the Department has no knowledge."— gress, approved January 24th, 1857. to their notice, and also amendatory of the second section of the act of Con-the rivalry between burs and any man'gress, approved January 24th, 1857. entitled. An act more effectually to his evidence, given upon being recalled enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of a letter addressed by R. A. Barnes, Congress, and to compel them to disclose testimony." They also beg leave to suggest that

collection of the interest on the bonds, seem to demand some further legislation in regard to the Indian Trust Fund, as a measure of obvious justice All of which is respectfully submit-

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. Inauguration of President Davis.

His Inaugural Address.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18. The Inaugural teremonies took place to-day at noon, and were undoutedly the grandest pageant, ever. witnessed assemuted on Capitol Hill, embracing the beauty of this vicinity, and a large collection of the military and citizens

of the neighboring States. President Davis commenced the deivery of his inaugural address at preisely 1 o'clock. He said : Gentlemen of the Congress of

Confederated States of America-Fellow-Citizens :-- Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which

In the meantime, there will remain ous, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the com-

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

NO. 36.

An experience obtained in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price form every constitutional duty-moved of official elevation. You will see maby no interest or passion to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate ny errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in ther this manifest contempt of coun- peace and commerce with the nations me either want of zeal or fidelity to -- if we may not hope to avoid war, we the cause that is to me the highest in may at least expect that posterity will hope and of most enduring affection .---acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence Your generosity has bestowed upon me an unreserved distinction-one of wrong on our part, and by wanton which I neither sought nor desired.aggression on the part of others, there Upon the continuance of that sentican be no cause to doubt the courage ment, and upon your wisdom and patand patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found riotism, I rely to direct and support Confederated States will be found me in the performance of the duty re-equal to any measures of defence quired at my hands. We have changwhich soon our security may require. An agricultural people, whose chief ed the constituent parts, but not the An agricultural people, whose chief system, of our Government. The Con-interest is the export of a commodity stitution formed by our fathers is that required in every manufacturing coun-try, our true policy is peace, and the of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial confreest trade which our necessities will struction it has received, we have a permit. It is alike our interest as the light which reveals its true meaning. interest of those to whom we would Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever

remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that these delegated powers are to be strictcable restrictions upon the interchange ly construed, I will hope, by due diliufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northeastern States of the gence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expect-American Union. It must follow, ations, yet to retain, when retiring, therefore, that mutual interest would something of the good-will and confi-

invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of do-minion should cloud the judgment, or a people united in heart, where the a people united in heart, where the we must prepare to neet the emergen-cy, and maintain, by the final arbitra-whole—where the sacrifices to be made ment of the sword, that position which are not weighed in the balance against we have assumed among the nations honor and right, liberty and equality. of the earth. We have entered upon Obstacles may retard, but they cannot a career of independence which must long provent, the progress, of the be inflexibly pursued. Through the movement. Sanctified by its justice, many years of controversy we have had with our associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect efforts to perpetuate the principles for the rights to which we were en-titled. As a necessity, and not from choice, to their posterity; and with the con-

we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and, henceforth, our ener-gies must be directed to the conduc-forward to success, to peace, and to tion of our own affairs, and the perpe- prosperity. tuity of the Confederacy, which we and the second data and the second resolutions, adopted by the Democraably to pursue our separate political

cy of Somerset county, in Mass Meetcareer, my most carnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be deniing, speak the honest sentiments of the ed us, and the integrity of our territo- people of all parties :--

rial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but Resolved, That while we believe the remain for us, with a firm resolve, to Constitution of the United States has been wisely framed and makes ample blessing of Providence in a just cause. provision for every emergency; yet, when dangers threaten us, and concil-As a consequence of our new con-

OUR CORRESPONDENCE. TALEBEARING AND LYING.

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death." And there is an evil which I have seen under the an evil which 1 have seen under the sun; it is common among men. It is, also, one of the most fearful magni-tude! Clothed in the venomed words of spite, and fully bent on the eternal destruction of its victims, it stalks abroad upon the earth with oyes gleaming with envy, wrath, and fiery indig-nation, and with a craving appetite to gluttonize upon the most vital part of our temporal nature: which is our character or reputation. It is always on the alort, rashly but seldom truly, passing judgment on its fellows. It approaches those who are unconscious of its intentions, with its blandilo-duence and numericing designs, and quence and pugnacious designs, and with its whining and wheedling words catches some close secret, then, full of calumny, waiteth not to hear the reasons of the mind, but, full bent on ruin, rusheth out and whispereth the secret to one of its nearest akin; and thus, like fire in dry stubble, it burneth and spreadeth, scattering strife and discord among friends. Its origin may be traced back to the shady bowers of Paradise, where, we are told, it made its first attack upon our apostato race. Beyond this, we seek not to penetrate the veil. To be acquainted with it, should be, only, to avoid it. It has sunk millions into the burning ocean of darkest night—the night which knows no dawn. Its whole happiness seems to be involved in destroying not only the reputation, but the soul, that immortal principle that CAN NEVER DIE. Oh! how vile its principles, and how detestable its nature! Yet, how many cling to it, as if it was their only God. and roll it under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

It may be known by the common appellation of Talebearing and Lying. its advocates are very numerous; but its most successful ones are those who imagine mischief in their hearts, and are continually gathered together for war: who have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; adders' poison is under their lips. What shall be given unto thee? or what shall be done unto thee thou false tongue? Sharp arrows of the Almighty with coals of Juniper," says the Psalmist, "shall be thy portion." Know you not, friend, that you are doing the work of the devil? that you are rapidly paving your way down -down to the tormenting rack of unceasing misery? that you are doing a very prominent part of the seven things hateful in the sight of a just God! viz: "A proud look, a lying tongue, and hand that shed innocent blood, a heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that are swift in running to mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren." Further-more, "he that hideth hatred with lying lips and he that uttereth a slan-der is a fool." For, "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord." Again, "deceit is in the heart of them that imagine evil, and in their lips there is

as-it-wqrosachpmine-flys 22-market for that passeth by and medleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that

belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." "As a madman who casteth firebrands, ar-rows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am not I in sport?" "Where no wood is, the fire goeth out, so where there is no Talebearer the strife ceaseth." Now what this result they of these things what thinkest thou of these things, dition, and with a view of anticipated ation becomes important a christian thou who art full of all subtlety and wants, it will be necessary to provide people should not hesitate to make all mischief; thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness,

acter and respective amounts of the abstracted bonds, as well as the States by which they were issued, except in this-that the whole amount, as shown by said abstract, is 872, of \$1,000 each, when, in fact, Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. William II. Russell, 870 only.

* * * * BAILEY AND RUSSEL'S NEGOTIATIONS.

The report goes on to show that W. II, Russell and Godard Bailey had ne gotiations during which Bailey deliv-ered to Russell these Bonds in instalments, both parties of course knowing that the bonds were not their prop-

erty been able to discover, as fully as pos- PAYMENTS TO RUSSELL, MAJORS AND Mr. Bailey's motives for stealing the sible. They amount in the aggregate bonds are not clearly ascertained, but the Committee are, however, con-strained to express the conviction that to the enormous sum of \$6,179,395 .-Add thereto the conditional acceptanees which have already been thrown behind the events that have been made back npon the Government through conspicuous, and beneath the exterior the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is \$6,977,395. This estimate is of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although based upon data furnished by the War successfully hidden, was none the less Department. It appears therefrom powerful and efficient, and has given that acceptances to the amount of unity and vitality to the schemes now \$840,000 were returned to the Departpartially exposed. ment for cancellation. Mr. Russell.

MR. BAILEY'S CONFESSION

however, claims to have returned only A part of the evidence adduced is \$200,000 or \$250,000. He further found in a communication from Mr. states that the acceptances which he Bailey, dated December 1st, 1860, and did return were those which had matured in his own pocket, and could not, that every acceptance which he made addressed to the Hon. Jacob Thomptherefore, be negotiated. But this asson, Secretary of the Interior, containing a statement that a portion of the sertion is positively contradicted by bonds constituting the Indian Trust the endorcements on the returned ac-Fund, amounting to \$870,000, were no ceptances, and by the testimony of longer in his possession. This confes-Mr. Irwin, a clerk in the War Departsion was, on the 13th of December, ment.

From the careless and irresponsible placed in the hands of Mr. Wagner, with the request that it should be demanner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact livered to the Secretary of the Interior five days before the expiration of his term of office, or, as Mr. Wagner unthat it was the habit of Gov. Floyd to derstood it, five days before the 4th of issue acceptances at the Department March: On the 20th of the same or at home, or at whatever place he month, Mr. Bailey addressed a note to happened to be, it is a matter of great Mr. Wagner, requesting that the note previously committed to him (Mr. 000 should be deducted from the sum Wagner) should be given to the Secreheretofore stated. The probability is, tary of the Interior immediately upon that when the acceptances were re-his return from North Carolina. Mr. turned to Gov. Floyd by Mr. Russell, Thompson arrived on the afternoon of he accepted others at the same time he was written to by the attorney of the 22d of December. for the same amount, of which there

AUDITOR FULLER THE CAUSE OF THE EX-

POSURE OF THE FRAUD. Mr. Bailey, in the exercise of forethought prudent to avoid detection, made up his stock account for the curmay in part be attributed the early the aggregate is \$6,137,305. Here, disclosure of the fraud.

ters, and one from Col. Drinkard, Chief Clork of the War Department, to James (Mr. Irvin) to enter an order of can-T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, will be found included in the testimony taken in New York. are important, as showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the paper he issued into circulation. MORE THAN \$6,000,000 OF ACCEPTANCES

ISSUED.

the acceptances been held by other In relation to the acceptances issued parties, the order would have been unconditionally by the late Secretary equally futile, for, if legally issued, it of War, your Committee deem it their could not invalidate them. duty to state all the facts they have

WADDELL.

order against the Government.

It also appears from the records of the War Department, that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors and Waddell, were regularly receiving their pay for the services noney from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them, in cash, during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, is \$4,842,-965 41, and a large portion of this sum was paid by the proper officers at Leavenworth City, Kansas. - Gover-nor Floyd admitted in his evidence "ran against unearned money," and was designed to give them (the con-tractors)" the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payments, or con-

cerned himself to see that they were, when made, applied to the acceptances. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BEN-JAMIN-BUCHANAN NOTIFIED OF GOV.

FLOYD'S SYSTEM OF ISSUING ACCEPTANCES. Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the committee, and testified with commendable and

courteous frankness, states that during the first session of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months ago Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York,

was no registry made. It is deemed and his opinion requested as to the lesafest to proceed upon the supposition | gality of acceptances issued by Goverthat the acceptances made in the place nor Floyd to Russell, Majors & Wadof those returned were registered.— dell. It was mentioned in that letter Upon this hypothesis, the \$840,000 that these "drafts," as they were then must be deducted from the \$6,179,395 called, were offered for negotiation rent year, showing on its face that all of unconditional acceptances made and with the assurance that they were isthe bonds were safely in his custody, registered in the War Department - such with the approbation of the Presand had caused its presentation to the This would leave of them, so far as is ident and Attorney General. Mr. Ben-Second Auditor, Mr. Fuller. That off. shown by the records of that Depart- jamin visited the President, and subthat the coupon account, designed to and to this amount, the \$798,000 of ident replied that he knew nothing be a check upon it, did not accompany conditional acceptances received by about the matter, that they had been thority delegated for the purposes of it. It is, perhaps, to this refusal that Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and issued without any knowledge of his, Government. Thus, the sovereign

The report next speaks of the disno-that they were sold by Mr. Russell and holders of these acceptances, or to be him (Gov. Floyd) to ascertain by Vork, Baltimore, Chicago, &c.

you have instituted, I approach the went to his office and directed him lischarge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilicellation of those acceptances, which ties, but with a sustaining confidence he did upon a slip of paper as he had entered the dates and amounts of in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration others that had been issued. The acof public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the placed there by Mr. Bailey, in lieu of people. Looking forward to the speedy the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation at such time was simply an which, by its greater moral and physi-Trad cal power, will be better able to com-bat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the du-

ties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our carreer as a Confederacy

may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and, with the blessings of Providence, intend to maintain. Our present condition, performed under their contract, in achieved in a manner upprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that Governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestie tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing the Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to

exist. In this they merely assumed the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of

of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly pro-claimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the bills of rights of the States ests abroad. subsequently admitted into the Union

of 1789, undeniably recognise in the people the power to resume the auissued without any knowledge of his, Government. Thus, the sovereign that he did not know by virtue of what States here represented proceeded to

speedy and efficient organization of reasonable concessions for the branches of the Executive Depart-peace. If therefore, the Crittenden thou not cease perverting the right ment having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs, and the postal service.

For the purpose of defence, the Con-federated States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their for our neighbors, should be necessary to restore harmony to a once united militia, but it is deemed advisable, in but now distracted country, we most heartily welcome them, and shall bless the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well disciplined army. the men through whose instrumentality good fellowship is thus restored. Resolved, That it becomes the immore numerous than would be usually required on a peace establishment. lso suggest that for the protection of perative duty of every good citizen to our harbors and our commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to these oband discard and frown upon every jects be required. These necessities scheme and measure tending to alienhave doubtless engaged the attention ate one portion of the people of our for wee-no hope in setting sums of common country from another; and as of Congress. With a Constitution differing only

from that of our fathers in so far as it | nent interference of citizens of the is explanatory of their well-known in- northern or free States with the dotent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with our gon-southern or slave States has brought into everlasting punishment." Go, eral welfare, it is not unusual to ex- about our unhappy difficulties, we poet that the States from which we carnestly recommend that our northhave recently parted may seek to ern fellow-citizens do in the future atunite their fortunes with ours under tend to their own business, and thus the Government we have instituted .-secure peace and happiness to them-For this your Constitution makes adeselves and their neighbors, by letting

quate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will the business of our southern fellow-citizens alone. of the people are that a union with the

" THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."-The reader States from which we have separated who is curious to know exactly where is neither practicable nor desirable .--To increase the power, develop the reruns this oft mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by trking the map and sources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there tracing it as follow : It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast, where should be so much of homogeneity that the dividibg line between Virfinia and North Carolina commences : passthe welfare of every portion should be the aim of the whole. Where this does es along the line dividing those States; not exist, antagonisms are engendered, long the line between Tennessee and which must and should result in sepa-Kontucky; along the line between the ration. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and pro-States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the territory of the mote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederated States has been Cherokee nation, through New Meximarked by no aggression upon others, co, striking the eastern boundary of and followed by no domestic convulthe State of California, a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pa-cific a short distance south of Montery sion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; Bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles, incluand even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable dimiding Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square nution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, miles.

mankind will vindicate the rectitude and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our UNWISE MEN .- The angry manown. This common interest of product and this consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which bor should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets-a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the

manufacturing and commercial inter-Should reason guide the action of the

Government from which we have senarated, a policy so detrimental to the

civilized world-the Northern States included-could not be dictated by

The slandcrer-who tells tales for

resolutions, the Bigler or the Douglas ways of the Lord? Wilt thou not. cease persecuting those whom thou hast caught in chaffy snares? Canst resolutions, the Virginia proposition, or any other proposition founded in love of country and fraternal regard thou not *live* without gluttonizing upon that which is so nearly allied to thyself by the common ties of humanity? that which is of such short duration, and must, so soon, if undisturbed by thee, become food for crawling worms ?---Dost thou think that wickedness can triumph with impunity, or virtue toil and weep in vain? Shall base crucity cultivate the spirit of brotberly love, torture with its keen pangs unavenged and the sufferer complain unheard and unpitied? "Is there no recompense good, nor terror for the evil at its zethe continual, improper and importi- nith." Yes, there is a Great Lawgiver who "cannot look upon sin with any Who emphatidegree of allowance. then, and count your hopes ye miserable denizens of earth and heirs of immortality.

"I yearn for realms where fancy shall be filled, and the ecstacies of freedom shall be felt. I look to recog-nize again through the beautiful mask of their perfection, the dear familiar faces I have somewhile loved on earth. I long to talk with grateful tongue, of storms and perils past, and praise the Mighty Pilot who has steered us through the rapids."

ALPHA.

HOME AFFECTIONS.

The heart has affections that never dic. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are the memories of home—only home, there is the old troe, under which the lighthearted boy has swung many a day; ponder is the river in which he learned to swim, there is the house in which he knew a parent's protection-nay, there is the room in which he romped brother and sister, long since with laid in the yard in which he must soon be gathered overshadowed by yon old church whith with a joyous troop like himself, he had often followed his parents to worship, and near the good old man who ministered at the altar. Even the very schoolhouse, associated in youthful days with thoughts of

tasks, now comes to bring pleasant re-membrances of many occasions that called forth some generous exhibition of noble traits of numan nature. There is where he learned to feel some of his first emotions. There, perchance, he first mot the being who, by her love and tenderness in life has made a home

for himself happier than that which his childhood has known. There are certain feelings of humanity-and those, too, among the best-that can find no appropriate place for their exercise only at one's fireside.

nea. Envy has sore eyes; they are pained by everything bright.

who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neigh-The envious man-who cannot en

joy life because others do. The robber-who, for the consider-

ation of a few dollars, gives the world iberty to hang him.

The hypochondriac-whose highest

happiness consists in rondering himself miserable.

The jealous man-who poisons his own banquet and then cats of it. The miser-who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may