# PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION .- Two Dollars if paid within the year; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid sithin the year. These terms will be rigidly adjected to in every instance. No subscription disjoint interest and arrorages are paid unless at the option of the Editar.

additional insertion. Those of a greater length in Jos-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills,

Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with coursey and at the shortest notice.

# Boetical.

## SOUANDERED LIVES. BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The fisherman wades in the surges

The sailor sails over the sea; The soldier steps bravely to battle, The woodman lays axe to the tree. They are of the bread of the heroes-The manhood attempered in strife; Strong hands that go lightly to labor, True hearts that take comfort in life.

In each is the seed to replenish The world with the vigor it needs— The centre of honest affections, The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher The sailer is dropped in the sea; The soldier lies cold by his cannon; The woodman is crushed by his tree

Each prodigal life that is wasted. In manly achievements unseen, But lengthens the days of the coward, And strengthens the crafty and mean

The blood of the noblest is lavished, And the selfish security find; But God sees the lives that are squandered. And we to his wisdom are blind

[How many a parent's heart will thrill with the agony of lacerated but undying affection for dear little ones leved and lost, as to the heart of every bereaved parent:]

Fold down its little baby hands-This was a hope you had of old; Fillet the brow with rosy bands, And kiss its locks of shining gold, somewhere within the reach of years Another hope may come like this; But this poor babe is gono, in tears, With thin white lips, cold to thy kiss.

In summer, a little hear of flowers, will will will first the drift of snow; Abid this is all, through all the hours, of the promisec porished long ago. So every heart has one dear grave, Close hidden under its joys and care, Till o'er it musts of memory wave. Till o'er it gusts of memory wave, And leave the little headstone bare.

# Migrelluneous.

### HOW A ROMAN EMPEROR LAVED.

Bruce, in his 'Classic and Historic Portraits,' gives the following sketch of that effeminate creature, the Emperor Helioga-

In his magnificence, Heliogabalus was trusolid silver. He adorned others of his beds with gold. His chariots glittered with gems. sometimes by stags, and sometimes by beautiful naked women. His drinking and cooking vessels were of silver. He was also guilty of the luxury which at a later period St. Chrysostom charges as a sin against the Christian ladies of Constantinople vessels of the most precious material for the

most ignoble purposes.

He had cups artificially perfumed for drinking, and others on which laseivious designs were sculptured; an iniquity not confined to ancient and heathen times. At table he reclined on couches stuffed with the fur of hares or the down of partridges. He wore cloaks heavy with gems, and used to say that he was burdened with a load of pleasure.-He had gems in his shoes, sculptured with designs by the finest artists. He wore a diadem of precious stones that he might resemble a woman. He is said to have been the first Roman who were robes of entire silk. He never, it is said, wore a ring for more than one day, or twice put on the same

In his more refined and elegant luxuries the was the rival or the ancient Dometrius Poliorcetes. He had beds and couches of roses, and walked amongst lilies, violets, hya-

winths and narcissus,

When he wished to add the piquant flavor
of cruelty to his enjoyments, he would stifle a courtier to death in a bed of flowers. He swam in water perfumed with saffron and precious unguents; and wine and aromatics were poured into his fish ponds and his baths. In eating and drinking he appears not so much as a glutton, but as the chief of all royal epicures—the equal in gastronomic science of the renowned Apicus. He joined with all who studied the pleasure of the palatein, edmiration of the dish which the Romans made of the teats of a newly farrowed hig the most celebrated of uncient luxuries. Alter the example of Apicus he indulged in dishes made of the tender parts of the heel mind. Do you know that a moment lost is of the camel, and of combs torn from the lost forever, that there is no recalling of heads of living cocks. This latter delicacy, Unsaubon, in his commentary on the passage in the Augusta historian in which it is referred to, tells us, is at this day—that is in his day, two hundred years ago—passionate-iy sought after by men of learned palates.— Like Vitelius, he seems to have had his appetite whetted by the expensiveness of the off your indolent habits, and take to study the rurest and most beautiful birds for the sake of eating their heads, their brains or bright names on the sorall of fame, and have

so and thrush, were amongst his favorite repasts. He also indulged in the tongues of peacocks and nightingales, believing that they had a medical virtue in averting epilepsy. He also made dishes of the entrails and sometimes of the beards of the mullet, of the eggs of partridges, and the heads of ocks and parrots. We wonder at the destruction of creatures so lovely to the sight as the peacock, the flamingo and ing to be got from them, but epicurism and me in every cartridge of my body."

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. | gluttony consume and destroy all other tastes. The genius of Heliogabalus shone particularly bright in the cooking of fish. In this department he is said to have invented new modes unknown to Apicus; but with a refined hatred of things common and cheap, he would never taste fish at all when he near the sea, but always took delight in them when far removed from water, just as he took a fancy for having snow brought to him in midsummer. He offered rewards for the discovery of new dishes of exquisite flavor, ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the cash, and be had a humorous, way of stimulating and twenty-five cents for each when a courtier after a courtier and a courtier after a courtier and science. When a courtier, after exerting his best skill to please him, produced a dish which he did not relish, he made the inge-

out something superior for his master.

Like Nero and Caligula, Heliogabalus had his jocularities—generally practical ones— and was a favorite with us all. sometimes merely absurd, sometimes characteristically cruel. His most harmless entertainments in this way consisted of the suppers which he would give one night to eight men, all of them blind of one eye, sometimes to eight afflicted with gout, then to eight deaf men, eight black men, eight

tall and eight fat men.
He kept lions and leopards, which lay at friends. He would get a company filled with drink, and after looking them up for the night would let loose amongst them lions, leopards and bears, with their claws pared, to terrify them; and many, it is said, died of

in on the company who had been drinking the night before, they would find themselves in the arms of ugly old black women. At other times he made sham entertainments, like the Barmivide's feast in the Eastern tale. setting his guests down to dishes made of round in water, calling them, in allusion to save his life,

the mythological fable, his 'Ixionite friends.'
Fearing a violent death from the vengeance tions, which turned out to be all in vain, for terminating his existence in an elegant manfection for dear little ones leved and lost, as precious articles, he had ropes of crimson they read such lines as these! We know not and purple silk ready to strangle himself the author's name, but the lines go straight with, and golden swords to stab himself with. He had also a high tower built with rich adornings, where he might breathe out his last in royal state.

The manner of his death was just the reverse of all that he desired. After being slain, his body was fist thrown into the common sewer, then dragged through the streets and cast into the Tiber. According to Herodian and Dion, the same indignities were inflicted on the body of his mother, who was killed at the same time. Dion represents Religibles, as having been slain in her arms, and states that both their heads were cut off, and their bodies stripped naked, and that the one was thrown into one place of the river and the other into another.

nal thus learnedly philosophizes on these themes. There is a large streak of sense in dead. the reflection:
In the selection of a carpet you should al

ways prefer one with small figures for the two webs of which the fabric consists are always more closely interwoven than in carpetings where large figures are wrought. There is a good deal of true philosphy in this that will apply to matters widely differ ent from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the carpet of life-in other words, make much display. The attractions fade—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first, disappear like summer flowers in autumn --Many a man has made flimsy linseywoolsey of himself by striving to weave too large a figure, and is worn out, used up, like old carpets hanging on the fence, before he has lived out half of his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the dust of indolence; like that carpet he needs shaking or whin ping; he needs activity-something to think

of-something to do. Look out, then for the large figures, and there are those now stowed away in the garret of the world, awaiting their final consign ment to the ceilar, who had they practiced this bit of carpet philosophy, would to day be firm and bright as Brussels fresh from the loom and everybody exclaiming, "It is wonderful how they do wear."

ANOTHER CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA CURED. The St. Louis papers mention the cure of hydrophobia in that city, after the symptoms of the disease had become manifest, by the same means as used in a recent case in Brooklyn, New York, viz: Binding the patient in bed face downward, and thoroughly cupping his posterior portion of the head and the spine following up with ice applications to the same extent. In the St. Louis case, the father of the patient, who was bitten by the same dog, had died of hydrophobia. His son, who has now recovered, was bitten upon the cheek, and, as above stated, the terrible peroxysms of the disease had begun when treatment was successfully resorted to.

HERE! Young Man?—What are you thinking about? Why do you sit there list lessly, with your mouth wide open, wasting your precious time? Get up sir! take a book, read, digest, that you may improve your mind. Do you know that a moment lost is digest, that you may improve your time? Up then, bestir yourself, get knowledge that you may be useful in your day and generation. To lose one hour a day seems but little, and yet it amounts to a very considerable aggregate at the end of the year and who is there that does not waste more than one hour each day of his life? Shake lishes which he procured; and in sacrifiging and to thought. No man ever became great without intense application. Look at the courage! They were all hays once-many At one entertainment he displayed on his table the heads of six hundred ostriches, whose brains, as well us those of the flaming the six hundred ostriches, whose brains, as well us those of the flaming the six hundred ostriches. We are a six hundred on the six hundred ostriches we have the six hundred of the six hundred ostriches. oret of success lies in assiduous, unwearied | application. We cannot all be great, it is true, but we may do much to elevate our-selves in the rank of intellectual beings.— Resolve from this day forward that you will be something, and stick to your resolve .-Morit always meets reward.

To Donth me, how fluidly he talks?" said Mrs. Partington recently at a temperance ight as the peacock, the flaminge and meeting. "I am always rejoiced when he asant, for the particle of delicate eatmounts the nostril, for his elequence warms A Touching Scene.

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer. "I was in the hospital as nurse for a long time," said he "and assisted in taking off limbs, and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever done was to take my thumb off a man's leg."
"Ah!" said I, "how was that?" Then

It was a young man, who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball passed com-pletely through and amputation was neces-The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taken up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries sloughed off: An incision was dish and of nothing else, till his faculties, sharpened by disgust, enabled him to find out something superior for his manufactures and it was again taken up. "It is surgeon as he navigated the continuous to find out something superior for his manufacture." might have bled to death before I could have taken it up." But Charley got on finely,

I was passing through the ward one night, about midnight, when suddenly as I was passing Charlie's bed he spoke to me:

in an instant I had pressed my thumbon the device and beauty of workmanship. The place and stopped the bleeding. It was so wedding rings of the Romans, who originalose to the bolly that there was barely room | ted them, displayed joined hands, intaglions, for my thumb, but I succeeded in keeping it and inscriptions. Later the 'gimmel' or there and arousing one of the convalescents, double ring, which opens into two and yet sent him for the surgeon, who came in on the run. "I am so thankful II——," said he fright.

as he saw me, "that you were up and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death

before I could have got here." exceedingly serious and sent out for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. He collected serpents together and let, them loose to bite his visitors. He would tie his courtiers to a wheel and have them whirled courtiers to a wheel and have them whirled could be taken up. There was no way to

Poor Charley! He was very calm when Fearing a violent death from the vengeance they told him, and requested that his brother, of the people, Heliogalus had made prepara-who was in the same hospital might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and by the presner. He had poison mixed up with the most precious articles, he had ropes of crimson ley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for pair, and the wedding day in—' Der 13 Jule event being as impose me to be in, to feel that I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and intended wife at the betrothel, and worn by fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor ellow as I did, it was a hard thought, but there was no alternative.

The last words were spoken. Charley had arranged all his busines affairs, and sont tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their level one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more the grave. The tears filled my eyes more the initials of fartin Luther, one sail, and he tilried to me. The transfer of the more sail, and he tilried to me. The transfer of the contrasporting surface of the off your thumb." O, Charley! how can I?" I said. "it must be, you know," he realied absorbits it in the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile at his fing. The last words were spoken. Charley had

## A Score of Impolite Things. In which Young Persons Render Themselves

"I." Loud and boisterous laughter. 2. Reading when others are talking. 3. Reading aloud in company without be

Disagreeable.

ng asked. Talking when others are reading.

chewing.
6. Cutting finger nails in company. 7. Leaving a church before public worship 8. Whispering or laughing in the house of

9. Gazing rudely at strangers. 10. Leaving a stranger without a seat. 11. A want or respect and reverence for

:12. : Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an ex-

ression of gratitude 14. Making yourself the hero of your own 15. Laughing at the mistake of others.

16. Joking of others in company. 17. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
18. Answering questions that have been put to others.

19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and, 20. In not listening to what one is saying n company-unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself

THE DEVILS' CHOICEST SERVANTS .- A paper, was .picked up in the streets last night by a person returning from hearing the three eminent divines' spout in Liberty Hall. It is supposed to be a free translation from Luther, and reads as follows:

The Devil, as is his custom once a year, held an examination to see which of his imps had labored most faithfully in his service.— Calling them together, he questioned them as to what they had performed. I said one, 'raised a mighty whirlwind, which blew the sand of the desert upon a caravan of Chris- I will wait on you home." The carriage tian Pilgrims, and they all perished.'
Pooh! aid the Devil, 'what of that, if

their souls were all saved.' 'I,' sais another, 'sunk a ship load of Christians and they were all lost.' thistians and they were all lost.'

'But their, souls were all saved, so that did up stairs. Overcome with surprise, he exclaims—"Ah, madam, is it possible! Such me no good,' replied the Devil, contemptu-

ously. 'And T,' said another, 'have not been idle in that part of America from which your majesty has often regretted receiving so few subjects. I have cultivated the most intimate acquantance with many of their divines and have and have persuaded them to drop the Bible and take up war politics, and they are having a vast influence among the circles which have been wont to look to them for advice. 'Ha! ha!' laughed the Devil. 'you are the smartest imp of them all, and shall have the highest place in my favor. I see I shall have no cause to complain of that county being unproductive to my kingdom hereaf ter.'- Newark Journal.

When should a slovely young man deserve to remain ever green? When he

To see if a girl is amiable—step on her dress in a ball room.

# THE 'KAIN DROP.

The rain drop! the rain drop! Its soft and tiny feet Keep up a pleasant pattering Along the dusty street.

The rain drop ! the rain drop ! It falleth on the stream, It floats in gladsomeness along, Beneath the sunny beam.

The rain drop; the rain drop!

It whispers to mine car,
It am but lent to earth, not given, I must not tarry here. Soon as the golden sun shall shine In an unclouded sky, Borne on the gentle breeze I'll haste To my sweet home on high.

And when all nature seems athirst, On Mountain, hill and plain, The bright and sparkling rain drop Will visit thee again.

## A Note on Wedding-Rings.

passing Charlie's bed he spoke to the high passing Charlie's bed he spoke to the high passing Charlie's bed had been again." I by modern poets, and which is but of complete back the bed clothes, and the blood paratively recent introduction. Formerly paratively recent introduction. Formerly the high paratively recent introduction. The 'plain gold ring,' so often mentioned Fortunately I knew just what to do, and and some were remarkable for their cunning cannot be separated, was used, and rings ornamented with filigree and enamel. It was and betrothal rings with appropriate mottoes. Ages, and more recently than has been comring of Martin Luther with Catharine Von. Bora, which is composed of an intricate deresent all the symbols of the 'passion.' In the centre is the crucified Saviour; on one side the spear, with which the side was pierced, and the rod of reeds; on the other s a branch of hyssop; beneath are the dice with which the soldiers cast lots for the garment without a seam, and below are the three nails. The whole is arranged so as to make

> her after marriage.
> The ring used at the marriage ceremonial is a 'gimmel' ring, an emblem of the mar-

no doubt owing to the combination of artistic ness of death, may, if you seek it, be found in the experience of those who, after being of art-workmanship, that we are indebted for rendered insensible, and apparently dead, these beautiful productions So far as we have been able to learn of the use of the plain gold ring at weddings, it became common in the reign of George II, or George III, when taste in England was in a deplerable condition; when chairs, tables, and every description of furniture, and houses, were made plain and heavy; so the fingerrings and other articles on which both skill

and good design has been formerly besto red,

# Making Love to his 'Own Daughter,

were made to correspond.

Among all the jokes that have been got up at masquerade balls in the gay circles of Paris, we know of none better than the one played off on a distinguished academician. who was mistified during the whole evening by his daughter, whom he left sick in bed at ome, and was far from supposing to be o near him. It may be thought strange that a father should not recognize his child, but, though passing strange, it is true. Besides, the young lady appeared that night in a character entirely new to her, that of a coquette; no wonder that the parent did not recegnize his modest, quiet daughter in the lively flirt who termented him incessantly. The poor man could not for the life of him imagine who the lady could be; so young, apparently, yet so well acquainted with all the incidents of his early life, who had all his writings by heart, who adored his favorite authors, and flattered him so skillfully, not only in his own tastes, but in every whim. The academician was in the seventh heaven. He was a young widower, well looked upon by the fair, and he saw nothing extraordinary in his having produced an impression in his unknown character; the only thing that surprised him was the exact conformity of all her tastes, opinions studies and prejudices to his own. The night flew away in conversation. Towards the close of the ball, the gen-

tlemen invited his fair unknown to supper Of course the invitation was accepted, the lady stipulating only that she should not remove her mask. Another wonder. She knew exactly what dishes he liked, and what was his favorite wine." At the close of the supper, the gentlemen politely offers to escort "No, no," says the lady to her residence. she, "I am determined to remain incog. But stops in front of his house, he takes leave of his fair unknown, and steps out alone, as he ration, but finds his companion has entered the house with him and is tripping lightly happiness. A burst of laughter interrupts his passionate exclamations, and a well known soice cries from the top of the stair-

A young gentleman, who at one time very much smitten with a protty little happiness. "Friend," said that in his travels through the West Indies he often felt some very severe shocks from earthquakes, but they were not a circumstance when compared with those which he experienced from this little earth-Ouaker.

Typographical errors come in very odd sometimes. The other day we were reading a description of enthusiastic demonstrations at a political gathering, when the type went on with—

"The air was rent with the snouts of three ment, has since been provided with a light thousand people."

## The Painlessness of Death.

All who have thought upon the subject, snow how nearly pleasure and pain are allied to each other. It appears as if they were two adjoining spheres or elements, and that you cannot overstep the domain of the one without entering the opposite stare. It is this proximity of opposites that will explain many of those remarkable occurrences which are recorded in histories and biographies. Martyrs roasting at the fire, criminals under the rack, and soldiers mangled upon the battlefield, have all shouted in costacy, and never were so happy in their lives. George Fox relates in his journal how that, on a certain time, when he had been beater n a most borrible manner and thrown into a stinking prison, he was so happy that he sat up in the dungeon and sang for joy. Just think of that—a Quaker singing when a brutal populace thought they had killed himand yet this is nothing more than would have happened to any of us under similar circumstances. Here, then, are the limitations which the Creator has fixed to our susceptibility of suffering-faintness, delirium, plea-

A still better cenception may be formed of the painlessness of death by comparing it with what Homer calls.

"Death's half brother, sleep ;" for the phenomena in one case bear a close low as not to stimulate the gray matter which overlays the involutions and convolu tions. If one particular part be exercised also the goodly custom to inscribe wedding and not the others, we dream; dreaming is, therefore a partial wakefulness. If the circu-In Germany and Italy finder-rings seem to lation be entirely withdrawn, the sleep is have been more elaborate during the middle profound, and if the brain be full of blood, lation be entirely withdrawn, the sleep is we are thoroughly awake. I have now been mon in England. There is the betrothal awake for about thirteen hours; in the course of another three hours I shall retire to rest; a slight change will take place in the circu lation, and sleep will ensue; and when sufficient excitability has accumulated to sustain another day's toil. I shall awake again. Now, I am not only unconcious of the time when I go to sleep, but may be burnt to death without ever waking at all. This often happens to people in cases of fire, or to those sleeping upon lime kilns, when the limbs are burnt from the body without the sleeper ever being conscious of what is taking place. a large cross, surrounded by the ruby. In. As, therefore, a person cannot go to sleep in side the ring are the names of the betrothed pain, no more can they die in pain; the one As, therefore, a person cannot go to sleep in event being as impossible as the other, and

We may remark, further, that this pain lessness of death is the result of physical causes, and altogether independent of moral was worn by Luther after the wedding. This qualifications, Shakspeare, who is always true to nature, represents the death of boasting, cheating, guzzling old Falstaff as calm

have been resustated. Of these cases we have an abundance. Some have been hung. others drowned, and others sufficated for the want of air; but the experience is much the same in every instance. There was one keen sensation of pain, one moment of vivid memory, as though the whole life had been restored, succeeded by a series of pleasing ence was never lost, and the person who had been hung amidst the yells and infamy of a public execution, or enguefed in the boiling surges of the sea, was, until restored to actual life, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and in a state of tranguil bliss; the whole of the suffering encountered being scarcely more than the extracting of a tooth. We have abundant testimony that it is the case even when the muscular contortions might end us to infer the contrary; for as a person in convulsive fits free from pain so the spasmodic con tortions sometimes observed in dying people are no indication of the conscious scusation of the subject; they are the mere resources ot nature to retrin her vitality. In the last moments of our existance, nature deals gently with us, and lays no burden upon the soul as it makes its exit from the body. We came unconsciously into existence, and found kind friends around, who rejoiced at our advent, and a mother's arms and heart really to re ceive us; and as we make our exit from the have often pressed heavily upon us, are gently removed; we pass onward to our new me, and angel friends, more kind and beneficent than we of earth can ever be, wait our spiritual birth, and rejoice that another immortal is added to their number.—Dr.

ARABIAN MAXIMS .- Death is nearer to us than the eyelid is to the eye.

The little which suffices, is better than the nuch which disturbs us.

The best possession is a sincere friend. The eulogium made on the absent, serves o incline our hearts to the present. The best riches is contentment, the wors

of poverty is low spirits.

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live forever; and for the other as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

Desire not the wise men or the fool for hine enemy, but guard thyself equally from

of the wise man and the ignothe cunnin rance of the fool. The man who contents himself to-day with that which he has, will content himself tomorrow with that which he may have. There is no to-morrow which cannot be converted into to day. . .

There is nothing purer than honesty -nothing sweeter than charity-nothing warmer than love-nothing richer than wis--nothing brighter than virtue-and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest, sweetest, warmest, brightest and most steadfast

QUEER RETORT .- Miss, will you take my 'Yes, sir, andy ou too.' 'Can't spare but the arm,' replied the Union.

mchelor. 'Then,' said she, 'I can't do it, as my motto is, 'Go the whole hog or nothing.' The bachelor disappeared.

A young lady who was perfectly thun

# Volitical.

### MONSTER MASS MEETING IN INDEPENDENT SQUARE.

THIRTY THOUSAND FREEMEN ON THE GROUND.

in mass meeting in the city, and, we are happy to say, passed off without any unusal disturbance.

Hon. Ellis Lewis presided, and addressed the meeting in eloquent and impressive terms. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Hon. Peter M'Call, George W. Biddle, Esq., Charles for the phenomena in one case bear a close analogy to the other. We sleep whenever the circulation of the blood in the brain is so and Charles Ingersoll, Esq., and letters read from several distinguished gentlemen who were unable to attend.

### RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The people of the United States have been insulted, and the laws of the land and the principles of human liberty trampled on by the military arrest, trial, and exile of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, for words spoken at a public meeting, the seizure of whose person, and the whole subsequent proceedings against whom, ending in nis banishment, were not only in violation of the commonest rights of the humblest inhabitant of any free country, but in audacious and flagrant defiance of the Federal Constitution, which declares that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," and which expressly forbids the making of any law "abridging the freedom of speech," which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasona ble searches and seizures, shall not be violated," and that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized," which declares that es stripped taked, and that the one was on your thumb." "O, Charley! how can into one place of the river and the rinto another.

I!" I said. "it must be, you know," he rinto another.

I said. "it must be, you know," he replied cheerfully, "I thank you very much for your kindness, and now, good by."

I'ves and Carpets.—The Chicago Tourthus leavnedly abilises hims.

The chicago Tourthumb, "O, Charley! how can initials of his wife.—C. V." The gem on this side is a ruby, the emblem of exalted and play with flowers, and smile at his fings to be searched, and the person or things to be searched, and the person or the person or the person or the person or things to be searched, and the person or or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger," which declares that no citizen shall " be deprived of life, liberty or property without

due process of law," and, finally, which declares that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and sensations; but the consciousness of exist to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his de-

And whereas, If the words uttered by Mr. Vallandigham had been the most offensive to which expression could be given, they would form not the slightest pretext nor afford the least palliation for the monstrous crime which in his person has been committed against the

And whereas, In fact, and according to the well established, long descended and com-mendable habit in these United States of free discussion of political questions, what he uttered was neither in itself unbecoming nor was it an abuse of the freedom of speech, nor would the speaker in any manner have been liable to punishment for it according to the severest code administered in the courts of justice :

erty is a shadow:

And whereas. This abuse of authority is

justified under the plea of a military necessiy-which is no justification, for the same plea would equally justify any indignity which could be offered us; and as it served to exile Mr. Vallandigham would serve to turn both Houses of Congress out of doors, to imprison the judges, to suspend the legitimate performance of every regular function of the State, and resolve all the authority into the Leep-

vade the borders of Ohio, and there uproot the laws of a State whose soil is pressed by the laws of a State whose soil is pressed by the foot of no public enemy: whose people are true and faithful to the Constitution, and whose justice was quietly and unobstructedly administered till militury power expelled it, this same necessity may march on, and coming into Pennsylvania and other States of the Union, reduce us to a vassalage infinitely more intolerable than that against which

and ought not to submit.

2. That the remedy for it is in the ballotbox, at the coming and now rapidly approaching election, when, by the votes of an out-raged people, State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party, who will use their power, thus quietly and constitutionally obtained, to protect State rights; to rebuke and cheek Federal usurpation, to secure the personal immunity of individuals and commence the reconstruction of the

least our strong suspicion, that the design of the authorities at Washington, is, by military aggression, to provoke a popular outbreak. nd thus to furnish to themselves an apology for further invasion of our liberties, and, i possible, to enable them to encumber us in the exercise of our elective franchise, we exhort

A great mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, to protest against the arbitrary irrest, trial and ostracism of Hon. C. L. Valandigham, and vindicate the right of free speech, assembled in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Monday night of last week. The number in attendence is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. It was, perhaps, the largest, most determined and most enthusiastic body of citizens ever convened

A preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were adopted, interrupted throughout the reading by the most hearty applause. It would afford us pleasure, had we space, to make large extracts from the speeches, but at present all we can do is to publish the preamble and resolu-

liberties of us all-

And whereas, The measures of authority must be subject to the freest discussion, for discussion is nothing if not free, and if men's mouths may be opened only to praise and flatter power, and are to be closed when power is offended, discussion is but a name, and lib-

And whereas, If mititary necessity can ine revolted when we declared our independ-

ence the 4th of July, 1776; therefore, Resolved, 1. That the arrest and Lanishment of Mr. Vallandigham is a violence to which the people of the United States will not

3. That as it is, if not our firm belief, at our fellow citizens everywhere to patience and | ruins a man.

to that forbearance and noble calmness which becomes a people who, knowing their rights, know, also, the means for their peaceful vin-

4. That, there being no such punishment known to the laws of the United States as that of exile, it is the sense of this meeting that it is the right of Mr. Vallandigham, and it will be the like right of any other citizen upon whom there should be attempted to be inflicted by like tyranny a like unlawful and infamous punishment, to return forthwith, notwithstanding his mock sentence, to the State of which he is a citizen, and there resume his place among those who are laboring for the regeneration of the Constitution

and the reconstruction of the Union.

5. That in the letter of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, to the late public meeting of the Democratic citizens of Albany, condemning the proceedings of the adminis tration against Mr. Vallandigham, we recognize the tone and language of a statesman, and the spirit of a man worthy to be, at a great crisis, the Chief Magistrate of a great

6. That as it is only to the ballot box we can look for permanent relief, and as we deem it to be altogether incredible and impossible that when called to cast their votes, the citizens of Pennsylvania, of whatever party, should not find themselves, by such. monstrous events as have been passing before their eyes, moved in patriotic and just indignation to drive from power all Pennsylvania politicians who stand in the way of our, asserting the freedom of our persons and the rights of our State, we will, therefore, wait with confidence the October election to give to the Democratic party—the party of conservatism as well as freedom—a Governor and both houses of the Legislature; and whom we expect to bring in by such overwhelming majorities as may be reasonably reckoned on, when the question comes fairly up between Liberty and the Constitution on the one side, and on the other the most ignominious oppres-

## From the Rochester Advertiser. Extraordinary Financial Operations.

Aristarchus Champion Plundered by a Con-fidence Operator of \$150,000. One of the most stupendous frauds of the day, perpetrated by a single individual, has just come to light, and the guilty party has been brought up to answer. The party who suffered by the operation is our well known and very wealthy citizen Aristarchus Champion, and the alleged swindler is Luth-

er Calvin Saxton. It appears by the papers presented, that Saxton came here to reside something over two years ago with his family. He was a man pretending to deep religious feeling, and an earnest supporter of great reforms, a patron of education—in short of everything

that was good.

He worked himself into the confidence of Mr. Champion, and so long ago as July, 1861, he began to reap the fruits of that confidence of the winder. fidence. Saxton pretended to bothe managng man of an immense concern, known as the Union Book Company, with a capital of \$8,000,000, which was engaged in the publi cation of books, religious, morel, historical and scientific. It was represented that twenty-four libraries were to be published embracing over five thousand different works The titles of these books were given in a magazine purporting to be issued by the Company in New York, called the Union e. It is understood that but one copy of this periodical was ever issued, and that was probably prepared for the purpose

to which it was devoted.

Mr. Champion became interested in the roject, having in view the dissemination of knowledge and truth as well as the realization of profits, and he made over in notes and mortgages to Saxton about \$100,000 for stock in the "Union Book Company." As the operation of this company extended to Great Britian, the mortgages were made

payable in London, interest and all. Saxton went to Europe last year and returned with another big scheme to Mr Champion. This was the 'International Manufacturng Company," to operate in both hemispheres with a capital of one hundred milions, liable to be raised to one thousand millions. The details of the plan and of the operations of this company were drawn up by Saxton, and he and Mr. C. were to be the American managers. It was clearly deonstrated upon paper that \$13,000,000 could be realized per annum upon the \$100,-000,000 with which the company commenced

perations. Saxton represented that he had an immense property in New Jersey, which could be n it as capital to this company for five millions, if a certain cloud resting upon it could be re-moved. It would cost fifty thousand dollars to remove the cloud, and that amount Mr. C advanced his paper for, and Saxton realized within three hundred dollars of the whole For a period of nearly two years this confi-

dence game has been played, and Mr. Champion had no distrust of Saxton until a ew days since, when he addressed letters to W. B. Astor and others in New York, with whom Saxton pretended to be intimate, and who had stock in his companies, as he represented, and answers came that they did not know the man.

Last week Mr. Champion put the matter; into the hands of his attorneys, a warrant was issued by Judge E. Darwin Smith, and

and brought him to Rochester. He was lodged in jail, and will have an examination before Judge Smith soon. Proceedings were instituted to recover what could be found in the way of money or property, and it appeared that Saxton had

some funds on deposit here and the Metropolitan Bank in New York. It by no means probable that any considerable portion of the amount received, \$150,000 will be recovered. Saxton is a man about 55 years of age, and has practiced law. We have not been able to get much of history, but it is said that he once resided in Otsego county, and was in-

volved there in matters which kept him upon

the limits for a considerable time. He made this city his home for about two years, and he had purchased fifty acres of at West End, near the residence of Mr. Champion, to make that his future home. The above statement is but a brief outline of the case. The details show that it was one of the strangest cases of fraud ever perpetra-

Patience is very good, but persever-nce is much better. While the former ance is much better. While the former stands as a stoic under difficulties, the latter whips them out of the ring.

A down east editor says that modesty is a quality that highly adorus a woman, but

ted or made public.