

Clearfield Republican.

D. W. MOORE.
G. B. GOODLANDER, Editors.

VOL. XXXII.—WHOLE NO 1707

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

TERMS—\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 45

CHURCH AND STATE.

One of the grand errors in the course of the country has been in the divisions of the different branches of the church during some years past, on the political questions of the day. But for these divisions there would have been a strong bond between the people of the North and South during the continuance of the war, and a strong inducement to a reunion of hearts and affections. With the exception of the Catholic church we believe that nearly or quite every large denomination of Christians extending through the country has been divided either before the war or since its commencement.

History establishes no truth more clearly than this, that when the church has engaged in any manner in political difficulties, its best interests, its influence for good, and its religious character have suffered. Individual members have their responsibilities as citizens and as politicians, and their duties are of a totally different sort from those of the church collectively. Their religion should indeed make them better citizens, but their citizenship in this world is one thing, and their citizenship in the great church is another thing. The church as such has absolutely no concern with those works in which it is the highest worldly duty of the man to engage. The church owes no allegiance to any earthly power, it owes no fealty to any monarch or government. What allegiance the members of the church who have gone from the world to another existence owe, that and the only body of the church on earth owe, for there is no divided loyalty in it, and no part of the church, in Jerusalem or Antioch, in England, or America, or earth or in heaven, owes any allegiance which all the other parts do not equally owe.

The mistake of confounding the duty of the individual citizen and church member, with the duties of the church, has led to the most fatal errors in this country. It led to similar errors at various periods in history. It has been worthy of remark that the most wise directors of the great church organizations of the Christian world have understood this principle in times past, and have guarded against the errors of which we speak, while at all times, weak-minded Popes, Bishops and clergy have endeavored to throw the weight of the church into the politics of the day, and always with most damaging effect on its importance and position.

The Spring meetings of some of the great denominations of the American churches are about to be held. It is not probable that anything can be done at this time to effect a reunion of the broken bonds of church relation, North and South, but it is most earnestly to be desired that nothing be done to widen the breach, or prolong the division.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church last spring made a grand, and almost fatal blunder, in this respect, by adopting resolutions declaratory of its allegiance to the United States. The error was so palpable, that it is marvellous that the sober minded, sound theologians of that church should have fallen into it. It has churches, clergymen and laity in its connection, whose Presbytery at least, in India, where allegiance is due to the Queen of England. It has in its churches in New York large numbers of foreign residents who are temporarily in America, and who for conscientious reasons have temporarily connected themselves with the church here, but who are not citizens or subjects of this Government. It has, if we mistake not, members in Canada, and possibly in the Pacific Islands, and other parts of the world. We state these facts to call attention to the manifest truth that a man's earthly allegiance to human government, has nothing to do with the allegiance of the church of which he is a member. The church teaches the doctrine of loyalty to rulers as the duty of the subject, and the Presbyterian church has always taught that its members must be faithful citizens and subjects of their lawful governments. But the church body, the great assembly whose Head is above all, of which Paul in Jerusalem, Mark in Alexandria, Peter in Rome, John at Ephesus, and in latter years the long line of worthies who have made their faith and works illustrious, were members and citizens—that church owes no submission to any earthly power, whatever be the allegiance which its members, as individuals, owe to crowns or republics.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of radicalism during the past year, in all its attacks on our Constitution and system of government has been the attempt to place a compulsory influence over the church and compel it to ally itself with the State. In this way one Presbyterian congregation in this city may be mentioned as an example. Its members and its pastor are among the most loyal and patriotic of our citizens. The donations of the church by collections, and of the members in private and without ostension, to the government, the army and navy, have doubtless been four times as much as those of any demonstrative political congregation in the United States. Its services are conducted precisely as they have always been since the church was organized, and the Sunday exercises are periods of calm devout worship and religious instruction. Prayers for the Union, for the President, for Congress, and for the army and navy, are offered morning and afternoon. But such a church and such a pastor are offences in the eyes of radical men, because no earthly politics or anti-slavery harangues, are allowed to disturb those in the church who are intent on the citizenship of the Celestial City.

Hence this church and their pastor are arraigned, and lectured in their duty by these newspapers which have recently assumed to the spiritual as well as military

guides of the people. We are suddenly surprised to find newspapers which have never been suspected of any religion of any sort, coolly assuming to be directors of the prayers and preaching in churches, and men on whose lips blasphemies have not been uncommon utterances, grow miraculously eloquent and instructive on the subject of church divisions.

But it is only too manifest that if the radicalism, of which these men and papers are the illustrations, should obtain ascendancy in our Government, the separation of church from state would be ended, and a persecution would be inaugurated which would find no parallel since the darkest ages. For the spirit of persecution is the prominent characteristic of men who direct those attacks on religious bodies, and is also uppermost in the minds of those who demand that the church shall as a church take part in politics.

We believe that no influence has been stronger to divide the Union sentiment of our country, than the influence of those ill judging pastors and teachers, at the North and at the South, who have brought about church divisions. At the South we have abundant evidence of the powerful influence for evil which political preaching has accomplished. Men from whom we certainly expected better things have preached division as if it were gospel truth. But their efforts have been auxiliary to the same folly and madness at the North, where hatred to the South has been instilled into the minds of young and old from the sacred desk. If on both sides the church had confined its teachings to the gospel, and its preachings to the great subject of Paul's preaching, we should have, when the war is ended and the work of suppressing rebel power accomplished, a means of uniting the hearts of North and South which would be of value beyond estimation.

Out of this stormy present all of us sometimes look into a calm future with emotions that cannot be expressed. A peaceful, united country, an unbroken brotherhood, churches that are one here as they are one in heaven, all these appear in the future. But if we are to have these in the years to come we must begin at once to retrace the divergent policy which many Northern and Southern churches have pursued, all of which lead away from truth, unity and love.—*Journal of Commerce.*

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF A NEGLECTED CLASS.—There is a poor unfortunate class of people to whose condition and wants we invite the attention of the benevolent and humane. It is enough to wring the most flinty heart, to reflect on what that class has suffered, and are still suffering. The neglect, contumely and abuse that have been heaped upon their heads and caused them to cry aloud to the very heavens, yet on earth they seem to be all unheeded. Although the class we allude to is largely in the majority, it has scarcely a representative in our legislative halls.—Great and wide-spread as are its sufferings, measures for its relief are rarely introduced by State or National law-givers, and of late years that class of suffering and oppressed people have received little attention even from the sacred desk. We allude to the White Man.

His present unhappy condition ought to excite the profoundest commiseration in the heart of the sympathetic world, but it doesn't. The sympathetic world wags on utterly indifferent about it. "Lo! the poor Indian" and the poor, low nigger never fail to excite the liveliest emotions of sympathy, while the story of the White Man's sufferings are listened to with chilling indifference.

It is about time that the species of the human family, not colored like the dorker, should receive its proportion of attention. Ought a man to be utterly excluded from public sympathy because he is neither a copper-headed, Child of the Forest, nor a descendant of Ham? Is it so very grave an offence to have a white skin, a nose that isn't flattened at the poles, lips moderately thin, and hair that don't curl like steel filings? In short ought the simple fact of a white man to condemn one forever to the World's cold shoulder? We are bold to say that it ought not. A man may possess many very estimable qualities, his misfortune may entitle him to the warmest sympathy, although he may not have a drop of African blood in his veins. We know that we are asserting a doctrine that is startlingly novel in this region, but we are prepared to take the consequences. We expect to hear a howl from the Abolition press, who have so long ignored the White Man and the White Man's interests, but we feel that we have done our duty to a deeply unfortunate and greatly neglected class of fellow citizens, and our reward is an approving conscience.—*Ex.*

Wholesale Larceny of Government Stores and Supplies Sent by Aid Societies and Sanitary Commissions.

[From the *Con. Eng.* April 28, 1862.]

The Government authorities of this city on yesterday received the developments of a wholesale larceny operation, the parallel of which surpasses in atrocity and villainy any other that has come to light for many months, exhibiting, as they do, that an organized gang of plunderers are at work appropriating supplies and Government stores sent by willing and benevolent hands to comfort and aid the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and the volunteer who on the battle-field is exposed to privation and suffering and fighting for his country, the Union and Constitution. The particulars of this latest villainy are in substance as follows: For many weeks, detectives and the police have been advised that an unusual number of packages of different kinds have passed through this city en route for sundry towns in the North, and taken in connection with other information that supplies sent forward had never reached their destination the utmost vigilance was at once instituted and the co-operation of the officers in various parts of the State was solicited in unraveling the apparent mystery.

Within a day or two the officers have succeeded in unraveling a series of most outrageous frauds. Their suspicions were aroused at Toledo on Wednesday last by a large quantity of boxes coming through the express office from Lebanon, Ky., which was believed to be property unlawfully obtained. The person to whom the boxes, trunks and parcels were directed, and who had previously received large consignments, was permitted to take one of these from the express office to his store house in another portion of the city. There the police seized this box and other packages, and found them to contain clothing, hospital stores, provisions, &c., plainly indicated to have been obtained in the hospital of the army. At the Express office the remaining boxes and packages were opened and found to contain blankets, drawers, stockings, &c.

Upon pursuing the investigation further four boxes and two trunks directed to certain parties in Toledo were found in the Dayton and Michigan freight depot. All the boxes and trunks were examined and found to contain a large quantity of suspicious articles. One box was filled with fine woolen shirts and drawers contributed by the Ladies' Aid Society and sent to Lebanon. Another was filled with saddles and harness. In others were clothing such as only the sick and wounded in the hospitals could need, while in several were luxuries and hospital stores which were furnished by the Government, Sanitary Commission and the Ladies' Aid Society. Teas, coffee, sugar, surgical instruments, common table delicacies and a heterogeneous mass of articles, which must have been stolen at random, were recovered. The captors who constitute an organized gang, are connected with the army in various capacities and had forwarded their prizes to their friends in this State. A man named Alfred W. Hinds, who went from Toledo to Lebanon as a nurse and hospital steward, and soon after returned with a large accumulated quantity of 'extras', has been arrested. Hinds alleges that he purchased his property of Dr. Daniels, Surgeon of the 14th Ohio Regiment, and on this statement and other evidence a dispatch has been forwarded and Daniels was arrested at Pittsburgh yesterday. Hinds is in jail in Toledo in default of \$2,000. He will have an examination before the Mayor of Toledo on Monday.

At Lima about sixty-five miles from Toledo, the officers have secured ten trunks of a similar kind of property, upon which there are railroad charges of \$500. The authorities in this city are also in possession of similar packages, but as the arrest based upon the discoveries here have not yet transpired, we forbear going into particulars, except to say that the evidence is positive that a grand thieving combination has been in successful operation for many months, and it is very evident that the country and the soldiers have been defrauded out of a vast amount, and that a large portion of the contributions of the benevolent societies throughout the country have served no other purpose than to fill the pockets of certain individuals, without ever reaching the soldiers for whom they were intended.

These discoveries indicate that it has been customary for certain persons in some way connected with the hospitals, to steal whatever property they desired, both from among the Government stores and the contributions of the aid societies of the country, and dispose of it as they wished. The facts thus brought to light are evidences of the general system in which matters are conducted in connection with the Government stores. The officers of the Government will take immediate cognizance of the matter, and warrants will be issued for the arrest of any person having any and every connection with the affair. Further developments of persons in high position may be immediately expected.

MR. Lieutenant Governor Edward Solomon who succeeded to the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, on the death of Governor Harvey, is the first German who has occupied the gubernatorial chair of any State in the Union.

MR. When the Federal army arrived at Nashville, a lady remarked, with much acerbity, "There goes the Northern circus." "Yes," exclaimed an aristocratic male driver, "and our last performance was at Fort Donelson."

A son of Sam Houston, of Texas, was wounded at the Pitsburg battle, and is now a prisoner at St. Louis. Pierre Soule's son is also a prisoner.

FLOWER LEGENDS.

Among the ancients, the qualities of a tree, the attitude of a flower, the etymology of its name, inspired the lively imagination of the men of old with a fable, or embellishment of a simple history, which received from them a kind of pleasant acceptance, a willing credence. All the poets who sing well of flowers have secured a good hearing; the very names of plants "smell sweet and bloom in the dust" of old literature, and in almost forgotten songs. The Persians press their sentiments into the mouths of flowers, and arrange their bouquets grammatically. In all civilized nations they are the types and symbols of loveliness, innocence and freshness, of unquestioned and unquestioning beauty.

When Venus first appeared rising from the froth of the sea, roses are said to have sprung simultaneously from the earth, and the Graces hastening to attend her, crowned themselves with the novel flower in honor of the new divinity. The roses which then appeared were white; and none displayed any other tint till the death of Adonis, when Venus hastening barefooted to the assistance of her beloved, trod upon a rose which wounded her with its thorns, and being stained with her blood, ever after retaining the crimson hue.

Associated with the Narcissus, we have the following:

Narcissus was a youth of Boeotia, of whom Tiresias, the soothsayer, foretold that he should live happily until he saw his own face, but that would be fatal to him. On account of his surpassing beauty, the nymph Echo became desperately enamored of him, but he slighted her love, and she pined away with grief, till nothing remained of her but her voice, and even that lost the power of utterance beyond repeating the last syllable of a sentence. Narcissus, heated by the chase, went to drink from a clear calm rivulet, and there for the first time, beheld his own image reflected in the water. He became so fond of himself, that he would never leave the spot where his beauty had been revealed to him, but pining till he had wasted away, was changed by the gods into the flower that bears his name.

Hyacinthus, being beautiful and accomplished, was so highly esteemed by Apollo, that Zephyrus, incensed at the youth's coldness and indifference, determined on his destruction. One day, when Apollo and Hyacinthus were playing quoits, Zephyrus, hidden among the fleecy clouds, directed with his breath the quoit flung by Apollo full upon the head of the unfortunate prince, who instantly fell dead. Great was the grief of the sun-god, who, to commemorate his victim by their grace and beauty, caused hyacinths to spring from his blood.

In connection with flowers comes in the lovely legend of the Rape of Proserpine, who, on the Nysian plain, accompanied by the ocean nymphs, was plucking flowers.—She culled the rose, the violet, the crocus, the hyacinth, and beholding a narcissus of rare size and beauty, she stretched her hand to gather it, when the earth opened, and Pluto, arising in his golden chariot, seized her and bore her away. Ceres her mother, heard her cries, but knows not who has stolen her, nor whether she has fled.—Hellas, however, (the sun) betrayed the secret, and tells her that Jove permitted it.—Then Ceres, disgusted, left heaven and dwelt among mortals. But she would not allow the corn to sprout, and threatened with the destruction of his subjects on earth, Jove beseeches her to return to heaven to which she consents on one condition—the restoration of her daughter, who at length returns, but not till she has eaten a pomegranate given to her by Pluto, through which she was compelled to return and pass a third of the year, with her infernal husband, "for Pluto dwelt in Hades." And what is Proserpine but seed corn, which being cast into the ground, remains hidden there till it appears upon the surface, and though not delaying to sprout for a third of a year, yet it is about that time from the sowing of the grain to its ripened fullness of the ear.

Turning to the Christian era, we find that the priests of the early church enlisted flowers into their service. They compiled a catalogue of flowers for each day, dedicating each to some particular saint on account of its flowering about the time of the saint's festival. Every one knows the aspen, ever moving, ever trembling in the calmest summer day, the legend of which runs as follows:

As the angel of death neared the cross on which he hung, who "considereth the lilies how they grow," he dashed the cup of bitterness full at its foot; and the aspen that grew, for out of one of them the cross was made, shuddering at the daring of the deed, inherited forever the trembling throes of the dying deity.

The Shamrock, the national emblem of one of Britain's fairest isles, has its Christian legend too: St. Patrick, unable to make his hearers comprehend the meaning of the word Trinity, displaying cast his eyes on the ground in prayer for some means whereby he might "lighten the Gentiles," when, spying the little trefoil shamrock at his feet, he plucked it, and holding it up on high, pointed to three leaves on the stem as the emblem of his doctrine, to the easy comprehension of his listeners.

To the beautiful little flower the forget-me-not, with its blue, like the tint of a summer sky, and its golden eye, bright as hope, is attached a legend known to most of our readers, though it will not be amiss to repeat it. A German knight with his lady love, when walking on the banks of the Danube, when the fair one saw a tuft of the forget-me-not in the stream, and expressed her wish for it. With all chivalrous alacrity the knight in full array, plunged in and gathered the prize: but the eddies of that treacherous river drew him down in

their fatal grasp, and sinking, he threw the flowers on the shore to his distracted mistress, with the well known words "For-giss mich nicht!"—Forget me not."

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

Hon. Wm. A. RICHARDSON of Illinois, addressed the House of representatives on the 19th inst. on the confiscation bill, and in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Illinois,) believed that the strength of the army was sufficient to put down this rebellion; but the indications were that another inferior race were to be armed and uniformed and placed on an equality with the whites.

The legislature of Congress is almost exclusively with regard to the negro—they have abolished slavery here, and to the contrabands rations are daily distributed. Where is the evidence that rations are issued to the poor white people. Supplies at the rate of a hundred and forty-four thousand dollars per annum are distributed among the blacks, while the people of Illinois are selling corn at eight cents per bushel to pay the taxes thus imposed upon them.

White men are required to procure passes to enter our lines, but negroes can enter them without such passes. He asked, was it the purpose of the majority here to make the negroes the equals of the whites. He briefly showed that the history of the world has proved this impossible. All these and kindred questions have to be discussed before the people during the coming autumn. He hoped that the extreme men would be driven from the public councils into places where they could do no more mischief.

He repeated that the legislation of Congress had been disastrous. Look at an instance in Tennessee, over which had been placed a Governor, popular and energetic, with fair administrative abilities, with two-thirds of the people of that State opposed to secession and he had been unable to restore her to the Union. Why? Because you have been constantly exciting her apprehension that you intend to violate the Constitution, and strip the people of all their rights, instead of confirming the impression that wherever our flag floats they shall be protected in all their rights, including persons and property.

CONFEDERATE FORCES BEFORE RICHMOND—EARTHEN FORTIFICATIONS.—We take the following from a letter to the New York Times from its army correspondent at the White House on the Pamunkey river:

At a moderate estimate, the Confederates had at Yorktown eighty or ninety thousand men. These have retreated beyond the Chickahominy, and so far as can be ascertained, are now occupying the region lying between that river and the James, ready to concentrate upon Richmond, where is a reserve of 10,000 men to increase their force to about 100,000. To these are now to be added the 15,000 falling back from Norfolk; Jackson is credited with 10,000 or 15,000; 20,000 have been in the neighborhood of Gordonsville under Gustavus W. Smith, and Homes and Whiting are reported on the Rappahannock with 40,000 more. A portion of these forces may be already with the army from Yorktown, and I hear of Gen. Whiting having been in the engagement at Williamsburg. But it is probable that the rebels have upwards of 175,000 men now in Virginia—so located that, with their control of the railroads, they can concentrate them in less than a day upon Richmond.

The Confederates are reported to have been actively engaged strengthening their defenses in front of Richmond for some weeks past, commencing the work ten days or fortnight before evacuating Yorktown. Their fortifications extend from within half a mile of Richmond to a point on the Chickahominy, fifteen miles from the city. The land in that vicinity is undulating, except upon the river, where it is low and boggy, compelling the use of bridges of considerable length to cross the stream, which is no size in itself. It is believed that political considerations will induce them to oppose to the last our entry into Richmond, though a point further away from the water courses would give them a much stronger position, when they would have nothing to fear from our gunboats.

THE RISING SUN.—As we proceeded the kind approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together, but the bright constellations of the West and North remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly grey; the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple began to blush along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the flowing tides of the morning light, pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance, till at length a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open, and the lord of the day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his state.—*Edward Everett.*

PLENTY OF WOUNDS.—The Springfield (Ohio) News says that Major Gen. Platt Runkle, of the Thirtieth Ohio, reported killed at Shiloh, is alive and getting along well. He was hit seven times, and is missing seven teeth, a portion of his jaw and tongue, his great toe, a shaving from his head, a hole through each cheek, and a brush on his shoulder.

The President and Ex-Mayor Berret.

It will be remembered that some six or seven months ago, James C. Berret, Mayor of Washington city, was arrested, on order of the then Secretary of War, and sent to one of our forts, where he was confined for several months and then released. No charges were preferred against him when he was arrested, and he was discharged from imprisonment without a word of explanation. He had been elected Mayor of Washington the year previous by a decisive majority over his Republican opponent, and when he was arrested and deprived of his office, that defeated opponent was appointed Mayor of Washington. It is fair to infer, therefore, that the object the Government had in view in arresting Berret and depriving him of his office, was to give that office to the Republican who had been defeated by the people. This is made evident by a recent act of the President himself.

The act of Congress abolishing slavery from the District of Columbia, made it incumbent upon the President to appoint three loyal and intelligent citizens as commissioners, whose duty it is to investigate and determine the value of the claims (for the freed slaves) presented. In looking about for "three loyal and intelligent citizens," the President finally selected Ex-Mayor Berret as one of the Commissioners, and by naming him first, made him Chairman of the commission. Of course Mr. Berret declined the appointment, but in doing so, thanked the President for having manifested so much confidence in him (Berret) as "a loyal and intelligent citizen." He proceeds in his letter to declare it as his opinion that the act of Congress manumitting the slaves of Washington is unconstitutional, and that such being his belief, he cannot as a loyal man, hold any office created by the act.

This was a severe but merited rebuke to the "powers that be," and a just taunt to the official tyrants who had arrested Berret and confined him in a fort that they might take his office from him and give it to his defeated opponent. Berret has been declared a loyal and intelligent citizen by the President, who appointed him to a responsible and lucrative position, and thus the stain that the Administration attempted to attach to Mr. Berret's name, has been wiped out, but Mr. B. was robbed of the office to which the people had elected him. What will honest men think of this base and dishonorable transaction?—*Curtis Volunteer.*

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family being one of the head, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind once becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced against an emergency. Children, amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed.—How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

DOWN WITH ABOLITION!—Let this be the motto of the truly loyal and conservative men of the North and West, until the monster is not only crushed, but killed. It was scotched at the spring elections—let us finish the job in the fall.

Down with the Abolitionists, and down with the men and presses who directly or indirectly, endorse and sustain them. They must go down, or the Constitution will go down.

They must go down, or the rights and liberties of the people will go down. There is no longer use in temporizing on the part of conservatism. The radicals—led by Sumner, Wade and Wilson—have been and are as bitter enemies of the Union as the Secessionists in the South. They prosecute the war solely that Abolitionism may be successful. Every day but furnishes additional evidence of their designs.

A NEGRO SELLING HIS OWN CHILDREN.—The Wheeling (Va.) Press states that a number of years ago a free black man of Washington raised sufficient money to purchase a black woman. By her he has since raised a family of six or seven children.—As by the law of the District of Columbia follows the condition of the mother of course these children are his slaves. He has therefore filed his claim and asked payment from the government, valuing his pawns at \$300 each.

DIPHTHERIA.—It is stated that diptheria is proving itself a terrible scourge in some portions of Maine. Of the family of Mr. James Hempton, of Bangham, in Somerset county, the whole number, eight in all, died within three months. In the family of Mr. Clement Bix, in Norridgewood, six of his children, six in number, their ages varying from three to eighteen years, died within four days.

The United States Government is credited at least twenty five thousand negroes daily, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars per day.—*Letter from Ellen Hook.*

Why are two young ladies kissing each other an emblem of Christianity? Because they are doing unto each other what they would men should do unto them.

The reward of villains is various; some of them are hung, others crept and branded, others elected to office.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "He's gone to pot."