VOL. LXIV.

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1863.

NO. 10

Job Pringing—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and on the shortest notice.

THE NUN.

She was kneeling—
That fair and fragile form—before a shrine
Where sterner spirits might adore,—for softly
Beamed from that canvas on her upturned gaze
The Virgin Mother's heavenly smile, in all
Its holy radiance of innocence,—
Type of the yearning heart's unfound Ideal
Of Woman deified!

Across her brow
The fillet's enowy circlet pressed the locks
That once so richly clustered there; behind
Hung in dark length that fearful prison Veil,
And round her drooped a solemu drapery,
Sable and sad; while on her bosom rested,
In silver sheen, the Cross,—meet emblems of
Her local; tife of purity and prayer. Her lonely life of purity and prayer, And sporifice of her whole human heart

She was a fair young girl, She was a fair young girl,
With a deep thoughtful spirit from her childhood,
That never seemed to find its natural sphere
'Mid the bright sports and joys of that sweet age,
But ever loved to feed, in solitude,
And rapt and silent musing, far away
From present sight and sound, its own untold
And all unconscious cravings, after what
It tound not elsewhere than within it,—watching
The visions dim, but oh, how beautiful,
Uprising from the depths of her own heart,
And floating on its trembling tides of thought, And floating on its trembling tides of thought, Like the bright goddess of Cytners's wave,— Or listening to the solemn harmonies Waked o'er the delicate strings of that sweet lyre, Or listening to the solemn narmonies
Waked o'er the delicute strings of that sweet lyre,
Her own young sinless spirit, by each breath
Of wandering lancies, like the zephyr's lute,
So faint and wild. Thue passed her childhood's years,
Among us, but scarce with us,—like a dove,
With prisoned wing, that ever sends its eye
Sadly towards its brighter native clime
Through the far clouds, and longs to flee away.
Her was beloved by all; and loved in turn,
Hut with a gontle calmness—deep, though mild,
And fond, though passionless,—even as an angel,
Walking midst numan life and human love,
Might smile in kindly tenderness, the while
His soul was sighing for its own empyrean.
She sought the Veil—and who could chide?—we felt
She was not for our world, nor it for her.
We could not bid that pure and gentle spirit
Dwell m dat its whirl of griefs and sins and passions.
And so that saddest of farewells was said,
And in the grory of her loveliness,
And the deep holy ardor that was burning
'Midst that dark light, soul-kindled, from her eyes,
She offered up herself a sacrifice
Of life and tore and fore it. to Heaven.

Of life and love and purity, to Heaven. Perchance 'twas but a beautiful delusion, Perchance 'twas but a beautiful delusion,
That prisoned life of prayer and solitude—
But as she knelt, so innocent and fair—
Her thin hauds clasped—her look upturned—a tinge,
Alas, of hectio brightness, on her cheek—
Her delicate features so attenuate,
And marble paie, from her sad way of life—
But a deep rapture, passing understanding,
Glöwing within her soul, and radiant
O'er all the sculptured beauty of her face—
The rapture of the love of heavenly things
And heavenly thought, which now absorbed and
filled

She offered up herself a sacrifice

filled
All that young heart's unfathomed depths of love—
Methought she almost seemed some fleshless spirit
Wandered away from her far seraph choir,
And doomed to dwell awhile in our dark sphere,—
Shrinking aside from its rude strife of passions To live there on its memories and hopes,— Till the bond that fettered it should melt Before that burning glow of love and thought,

WHERE THEY REST. In a little valley hollowed
From the mountain's verdant crest,
Far above the coean's level,
Far above the world's gay revel,
Just beneath the vaulted heaven, Just beneath the vaulted neaven, Where its first pure breath is given, There they rest.

O'er the sod above them pressed; And the humming bird is darting, Pausing, humming, sipping, starting, Sipping nectar from the clover Sipping nectar from the Sipping nectar from the And the roses bending over Where they rest

There a little streamlet glideth. There a little streamlet glideth, Smiling on like something blest; And the fresh winds from the mountain, Joining with that sweet-voiced fountain, Singing a ceaseless song above them, For all nature seemed to love them,

Now the little "Pleasant Valley" In a pure white robe is dressed; And the winds in solemn measures Chant their dirge, and wondrous treasures Ermine robes and gems in keeping,

Winter casts above the sleeping—
Still they rest. These are but the caskets, folded, In the valley's sheltering breast;
But, by Faith, we see the shining
Of the crowns of peace, entwining
Spirit brows all white and pearly,

Spirit brows all white and provided of the loved who left us early, Seeking rest.

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM HOPKINS,

OF WASHINGTON, ON THE BILL TO RESTORE THE TONNAGE TAX

Made in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, March 4th, 1863.

Mr. SPEAKER: Having had the honor of submitting this subject to the House, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should say something in its defence. In doing so. it will not be necessary to discuss, in detail, the various reasons in favor of the repeal of the Act of 1861, entitled 'An Act for minded man that it should not be adopted. the Commutation of Tonnage Duties.' It Why, sir, look at it. It proposes to imwill be remembered by those who were pose the same tax on a ton of freight carhere last session, that the question was ried over a road ten miles long that it does pealed, is too palpable to admit of elaborathen fully examined; but it may be proper over a road three hundred miles in length. to refer, in general terms, to a few of the Can it be possible that such a proposition most prominent of those reasons. The will find favor in this House? questions involved being precisely the same again, in point of revenue, how does it as they were a year ago, it will be difficult compare with the original bill? Take, for as they were a year ago, it will be difficult now to avoid a repetition of the arguments example, the Pennsylvania Road. It has

memory will enable me to do so. That we may understand this whole question in all its bearings, let us look for a moment at the history of the tonnage tax from its incipiency to the present time. In 1846 an application was made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation to build a railroad from Harrisburg to. Pittsburg. This application met with decided osition on the part of many members of both branches of that body, on the ground that the construction of a road running parallel with the main line of would divert the trade from the State's own work, and thus diminish its value. On the other hand, it was alleged that this new avenue was necessary in order to afford adequate facilities to the increased and rapidly increasing trade between the Atlantic cities, and especially the great Eastern Emporium of our own Commonwealth, and the expanding West. After much discussion, a basis of compromise was finally agreed upon between the Legislature and the corporators, by which the latter agreed to pay to the State five designated, during the navigable season of the canal. This was subsequently modified to three mills during the whole parties in interest, as an equivalent for the franchises conferred, and as an indemnity for the loss the Commonwealth would sustain on account of the diminution of trade over its own improvement. For several years this agreement was faithfully carried out, but the Company finally began to agi-tural, interests of the Commonwealth, Bailroad having caused a diminution of to pass the bill, what think you would be

by able counsel on both sides, the Court ruled the law against the Company; and on the removal of the cause to the Supreme Court of the State, a tribunal of

to realize the amount due, some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, the Legislature interposed and arrested the process is asked for

Having thus hurriedly glanced at the briefly as I can, to assign such reasons for was an act of bad faith, on their part, to ed! While these things are notorious, we below its actual cost. refuse to pay it. It should be restored, in find in this hall, to day, the emissaries of a dens upon the people. It should be re- dens of the masses. stored, in the third place, because the passage of the act which exonerated the company from its payment was procured by corrupt means.

Let us now examine these reasons in the order above stated. That the Company voluntarily assumed therefore, occupy the time of the House plighted faith to the Commonwealth! in discussing a proposition, the truth of which is admitted on all hands.

Then as to the second reason assigned, the first proposition; but, as there are be paid by the said company, and not by Let us see if it stands any better with relicenses, real and personal property. The entirely competent, is there a sane man there find the most irrefragable proof that over the Road in that year was one million claim the right in making its loans, to as-three hundred and fifty-two thousand four sess on notes and bills discounted a por-tleman from Cambria. He asks, with a hundred and forty-eight tons (1,352,448), tion of what it cost it to obtain its charried was one million nine hundred and intelligent man. eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six tons (1,989,126). Now, without claiming to be literally accurate, yet cable purposes, when I say that if 1,352,-448 tons produced \$308,829.00 revenue in 1860, the 1,989,126 tons carried in I862 | If the people along the line of the road would have yielded (\$454,654.53) four

cents. A word here in regard to the amendrailroad companies, canal companies, &c., tive lines of transportation, to be graduated as follows, to wit:

1st. Upon the products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents. 2d. Upon the product of the forest, upon animals, vegetable food and all other agricultural products, three cents. 3d. Upon merchandise, manufactures and

all other articles, five cents. Now, in the first place, the injustice of this amendment is so manifest, that a bare reference to it ought to satisfy every fairthen used; but I shall guard against this just been shown that the tonnage carried as far as practicable, or as far as my over this Road the past year was one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six tons (1,989,126), which, at 3 mills and fifty-four dollars per annum (\$454,-654.00). Then take the average tax proposed by the amendment, say at four cents per ton, which would be very liberal, the Pennsylvania Company would pay on the tonnage above given, seventy-nine thousally.

Learn oils de larm eile

Here is a large class of men who receive burg, was comparatively destroyed.

cost, two years ago, ten cents per yard, carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad was now costs fifty cents! As to tea and 81,450 tons; and in 1854 the former coffee, &c., which have hitherto formed a carried but 73,774 tons, while the latter of the law, and passed the Commutation portion of the comforts of every home, they carried 164,475 tons—thus exhibiting the Act, which relieved the Company not only are now entirely beyond their reach .- startling fact that while the tonnage of the from the payment of the accumulated tax, Again, sir, look at our patriotic fellow- canal transporters has fallen off the past but also from its payment in future. It is citizens in the army, who are aiding in an year forty-seven per cent., that of the for the purpose of restoring to the Treasury attempt to put down a terrible rebellion, railroad has increased ninety-nine per this revenue that the passage of this bill who receive-receive did I say ?-who are | cent. Of this discrepancy a very large promised thirteen dollars per month; but proportion is of first and second class which they do not get for from four to goods, which afford much the greatest rehistory of this tax, I now propose, as eight months after it is due them! Hun- muneration, as well to the State as to the dreds and thousands of the wives and chil- carriers, for the reason that the charges the passage of the bill as may suggest dren of these brave fellows, are half the of both are higher than on third and fourth themselves to my mind. This tax should time without either bread, or sufficient classes. Thus it will be seen that the be restored, then, first, because its pay- clothing to protect them from the pitiless construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad ment, as has been shown, was voluntarily storm, and yet, those of them who own any proved to be highly prejudicial to the inassumed by the Company as a bonus for property, if it be but a cow, are taxed; yes, terest of the Commonwea th, and led to the chartered privileges conferred; and it even the cow of the soldier's widow is tax- the sale of the Main Line at a price far

Railroad gentlemen who receive their hundreds, their thousands, and tens of thousands annually, in the shape of dividends, the payment of the Tonnage Tax, has and see them here, using all their arts

property throughout the Commonwealth. The 22d section of the Act of incorpora-To my own mind, this is just as clear as tion expressly provides that the 'tax shall the essential element of consideration .those who do not so regard it, I will give the shippers. Suppose, sir, that in grant- gard to fraud. If doubts exist on this the reason for 'the faith within me.' The ing this charter, instead of a tax on tonrevenues of the Commonwealth are made nage, the Legislature had imposed a specific up, chiefly, by taxes on corporations, sum as a bonus, which would have been last session by this House; and they will connage tax, in 1860, amounted to \$308,- anywhere who would claim that the com-829.00, as appears from the message of pany would have a right to assess a tax by direct bribery. Senators and Members Governor Packer, (see Executive Doon- on the freight carried over their road, to were bribed by the agents of the Compaments, 1861, page 13.) By reference to reimburse them for this bonus which they ny to betray the people and vote for a the return made to the Auditor General had agreed to pay for their charter? As measure which they knew to be repugnant by the Company, for 1860, it will be seen | well might a bank, chartered by the Leg- | to their wishes and in open conflict with that the gross amount of tonnage carried | islature, upon which a bonus was imposed, | their best interests. At this point, I must which produced the above sum of \$308,- ter! The proposition is so preposterous 829.00. In 1862, the gross tonnage car- that it needs but to be scouted by every

But, for the sake of the argument, suppose it be conceded, that the Company had the right to impose this tax on those who I believe I am sufficiently so for all practi- ship freight over the road, would that be conclusive against the policy of the tax, in the first place, or its continuance now? desired a more speedy transit for their hundred and fifty-four thousand six hun- produce and merchandise than that afforddred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-three | ed by the State improvements, which cost so many millions of dollars, would there be any injustice in their paying a small ment offered by the gentleman from Clin- advance on their freights, for the increased ton. This amendment provides that all facilities which were denied to other portions of the State? The additional taxes shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the | which would have to be imposed, to make use of the Commonwealth, a tax upon all up the deficiency in the treasury, caused tonnage carried upon or over their respec- by the withdrawal of the tonnage tax, must be paid by the people of the whole State. Look at your map, and you will see that a large portion of the people derive no direct advantage from this road. From the Delaware to Lake Erie, on the east and north, and the entire range of counties on the southern border of the State, other channels of communication. have to be sought; and the policy, therefore, which would impose additional burdens upon the people of those sections, for the benefit of the stockholders of this Company, would, in my judgment, be of doubtful propriety. That such is the effect of the Act of 1861, unless it be re-

> tion. The alternative is, therefore, presented of either restoring this tax or taxing the people, who are already groaning under their load, to make up the deficiency.— There is no escape from this position,

however artful may be the attempt. But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Cambria has raised a side issue here, which, in my judgment, does not legitimately belong to the subject. I am willper ton per mile, would amount to ing, however, to examine his allegation, seventy-five cents per ton between Har- and see what merit it possesses. He says risburg and Pittsburg—equal to four hun- that from the Message of the Governor, it dred and fifty-four thousand six hundred appears that the net revenue derived, in 1856, from the Commonwealth's own works, was but sixty-two thousand, one hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$62,118.48.) Had the gentleman bestowed that attention upon the subject which generally characterizes his investiand five hundred and sixty-five dollars gations of public questions, I am sure he (\$79,565.00) per annum-making a differ- would not have fallen into the error which ence agains the Commonwealth of Three he did. On the same page of the message Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand and from which he quotes, it is stated, that If, then, you withhold from the year amounted to eight hundred and eight treasury this sum, will you not create the thousand eight hundred and ninety-two necessity for imposing an equal amount on dollars and sixteen cents, (\$808.892 16.) other property? If this be not so, I will and the ordinary expenditures to one milthank gentlemen if they will tell me in lion one hundred and thirty-five thousand what mode the deficiency can be made up. and four dollars, (\$1,135,004.00.) net The question is here presented: Why revenue, (excluding extraordinary payshould the people be taxed annually half ments and motive power for 1855,) was mills per ton per mile for all tonnage carried over their road between the points increase which must continue to an and eleven doilars, (\$871,011.) The exindefinite period, as the agricultural, traordinary payments here referred to, mineral, manufacturing and commer- were for new work entirely, and therefore, cial interests of our vast country be- not chargeable to the current expenses of question, and that is that the dividends of but \$62,118.48, the net revenues were Railroad Company may be increased; unfortunate in another part of his argu-

palabeet the manbers of larger and beet weeks to Bro. Campboll.

has advanced, within the past two years, Line of Canal, especially on that portion

But, Mr. Speaker, it is said that the the second place, because the amount thus a mammoth corporation, with all their pow- Act of 1861 is a contract, and, therefore, improperly taken from the Treasury must er and influence, resisting a measure which cannot be repealed. I do not propose to be made up by imposing additional bur- has for its object the lessening of the bur- discuss this point at any great length, but lens of the masses.

Look at this sad picture, which is by no self, I can say that I do not regard legismeans overwrought, but on the contrary lative contracts, and especially when falls far, very far, below the reality; and tainted with fraud, with as much favor as then contemplate the conduct of these some gentlemen seem to do. A legislative contract, to be binding, must possess all the elements necessary to a contract between individuals. There must be a consideration; and it must be free from fraud, never been denied by any one, nor can it and appliances, to prevent the Legislature for it is a recognized principle in law, that be successfully controverted. I need not, from requiring them to redeem their fraud vitiates all contracts. Now, let us from requiring them to redeem their fraud vitiates all contracts. Now, let us apply this test to this pretended contract. But, Mr. Speaker, the friends of this First, then, where is the consideration in corporation attempt to present this sub- the Commutation Bill? I affirm that so ject in another aspect. Some of them al- far from the State having received a dolto wit: that the amount taken from the lege that this tax was not paid by the com- lar, the Act absolutely gives the Company

> On the plea of contract, then, this lacks point, I refer gentlemen to the report of the Committee of Investigation appointed seeming air of triumph, 'did the people not know, when they elected the members composing the Legislature of 1861, that the question of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax would be before that body?' I must be permitted to say that the gentleman was very unfortunate in this allusion to the election of 1860. But, as he asked the question, I will answer it, and say, Yes, the people did know that this question would be before the Legislature; and, in several of the counties, they passed resolutions instructing their members to oppose the repeal; and, in other counties, candidates gave solemn written pledges that they would, by their votes and influsir, notwithstanding these resolutions of tion Bill.' And, sir, what was the result? city of Philadelphia, where all are directly nterested in the Road-most of the stock being held there, either by the corporate authorities or by individuals—there was but a single member who voted for the bill gentleman from Warren (Mr. Cowan) .-And I warn gentlemen to beware how they act on the present occasion. Let them

their votes such an enormous swindle, consummated by such corrupt means. If for no other reason, the act of 186I stain upon our statute book, which was 'conseived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.'

conceded that a corporation may buy up nembers of the Legislature, and induce them to barter away the revenues of the If it was competent for the Legislature of causes do not improve the race, it is im-1861 to pass the 'Commutation Act,' and | possible to say what will. that act be irrepealable, what, I submit, would there be to prevent us from passing a similar act in reference to other subjects bank and other corporation charters contain Eighty-nine Dollars (\$375,089.00) annu- the extraordinary payments during the revenue derived from this source, the past round the old lady accompnied her friends amount now due would be about 1,200,were seeking the passage of a commutation act for this purpose; and that the considercontract.' would be that they should be discharged from the payment of the year. This tax was regarded, by the come more and more developed? But operating the works; thus showing that 1,200,000, dollars now due and unpaid. one bruthful answer can be given to this instead of these improvements yielding That is, we would be asked to surrender to you! I curse you! And before the deacon these corporations this sum belonging to the Stockholders -of the Pennsylvania \$871,011! And the gentleman is equally the Treasury, for the privilege of relieving them from taxation for all coming time; These dividends, the past year, were, I be ment, where he alleges that, instead of and in order to accomplish their object, they lieve, 8-per cent., while the great agricul- the construction of the Pennsylvania would bribe a sufficient number of members

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY TOURDAY, AND OF POR 1802.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY TOURDAY, AND OF SOUTH PORTS.

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY AND EVERY TOURDAY, AND OF SOUTH PORTS.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY TOURDAY, AND OF SOUTH PORTS.

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY AND EVERY MASH POOR PORT 1803.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY AND EVERY COLUMN TOURDAY AND OF SOUTH PORTS.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASHED AVERY AND EVERY COLUMN TOURDAY AND OF SOUTH PORTS.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, MASH POOR PORT 1803.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCE, MASH POOR PORT 1803.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCE, MASH POOR PORT 1803.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCE, WORLD AND COLUMN TOURDAY THE WORLD AND tuted before the eminent jurist and incorruptible man who presides over this Judicial District. After an elaborate argument enters into the consumption of a family, business of transportation over the Main are precisely analagous. Mr. Speaker, the me, for I don't belong to this congregataxing power is inherent in our form of tion! and left the place in deep disgust. from fifty up to five hundred per cent .- | between the Susquehanna river and Pitts- | government, and the Legislature can no more barter it away in the manner indicathe highest legal ability, and of undoubted integrity, the judgment of the Court below was affirmed; and just as we were about sum, and yet muslin, for example, that line in 1853, was 108,675 tons, and that consideration to themselves, the right to punish crime! Away, then, with all this declamation about the sanctity of such contracts as the one before us, covered, as it is,

all over with fraud. Mr. Speaker, I am fully sensible of the power of the parties with whom I am:grappling. I am aware that it is by far the most powerful corporation in this country, if indeed it has an equal anywhere. I know that it holds at its disposal the disbursement of over ten millions of dollars annually. I know that it came into the Legislature of 1861, and at its bidding, as has been shown, procured the passage of the Commutation Act,' which took from the people an annual revenue of about half a million of dollars; and that it is now here, through its emissaries, to prevent the restoration to the treasury of that revenue. I know, too, that it is still reaching out and endeavoring to extend its power and influence in every section of the Commonwealth: that is still weaving its meshes more tightly around us. But, thank God, the people stand firm. While this corporation has shown its will and its ability to corrupt members of the Legislature, and to subsidize a portion of the press, the people have stood like a wall of fire around our iberties, and have manfully resisted its machinations. Sir, we owe it to an outraged, tax-ridden and confiding people who have been betrayed by faithless representatives-we owe it to ourselves-and above all, we owe it to God, that this great wrong should be redressed. This can only be done by passing the original bill, or one of similar character.

Mr. Speaker, I have trespassed much to wit: that the amount taken from the lege that this bax was not paid by the countries of the State by the passage of pany, but by those who transported freight the Commutation bill must be made up by over the road. If this be so, it was a pallonger than I intended upon the indulgence increased taxation on real and personal pable violation of the terms of its charter. lieving them from its payment in the future. I thank the House for the attention with which I have been honored.

Breaking Down. The assertion that we are weaker than our forefathers, (says a London paper,) and break down sooner, is one of those statements which people make or deny according to their preconceived opinons. Our notions of the last generation are, of | (Sole Manufacturers,) course, taken from the old people whom | 78 WILLIAM ST., (Corner of Liberty St.,) NEW YORK ly 26 we have known; but this is judging from picked specimens. Men like Lord Palmerston, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Campbell, of course, give their juniors the impression that they belonged to a race of giants; but the fallacy is obvious. We may reasonably hope that of those who read these lines in the vigor of their age, a certain number will forget them at least half a century before their death, and will live to excite the wonder of another generation at the vigor which distinguishes their eightieth or ninetieth year. It must, however, be admitted that the advance of knowledge and civilization has in no way a direct tendency to lower the average vigor of the race. It keeps many weakly persons from dying: Sanitary reform and the progress of medical skill tend to destroy a sort of invisible sieve through which people used to be passed, and which, if the human race regarded it merely from the cattle-breeder's point of view, was a ence, resist all attempts at repeal. But, highly useful institution. It is often said that the change of medical treatment instruction and pledges of candidates, shows a diminution in strength; that people these faithless representatives yielded to in the present day cannot stand bleeding, the tempter and voted for the 'Commuta- which thirty years ago was universal. This is one of those assertions which can At the election of 1861, outside of the not be tested with accuracy. It is hardly possible to say whether the change is in the practice or in the patients. A doctor who was lately developing the ordinary view upon the subject to one of his patients, was asked how long was it since he returned to this House! And that was the had bled any one. He replied, 'Upwards of ten years." 'Then how can you tell,' was the rejoinder, 'what would have happened if you had bled them ?' If we look remember that the people are honest, and to specific facts there does not appear will not tolerate those who sanction by much reason to think that the present generation is losing its physical vigor. Armies in the field both march as well and fight as well as ever. The taste for athletshould be repealed in order to wipe out a ic amusements has grown into something approaching to a passion. The average length of life has considerably increased, Mr. Speaker, if such acts be permitted to and though this, for the reason given o unrebuked, then may we well despair of above, consistent with diminution in averthe perpetuity of our liberties. If it be age vigor, it is prima facia evidence of the reverse. Above all, the habits of life are far healthier than they ever were. Our laboring classes are better fed, better Commonwealth, in order to enrich them- housed, better educated; the middle and selves, and there is no redress, then indeed higher classes take infinitely more exercise is our condition most deplorable. And than they used, and are, in all their habwhenever that day arrives, for one. I shall its, nore sober and temperate. Many disfeel but little hope for the future. It eases which used to ruin the constitution, might well be asked, what would we have have been greatly tamed, and some have eft worth preserving? But this cannot be. been almost extirpated; and if these

WORLDLINESS AND PRIDE .- A good old lady who lived in one of the of taxation? For example: Most of the rural districts of Maine, and who had never seen much of town life, was prevailed a stipulation to pay certain taxes on their upon one occasion to pay a visit to a relacapital stock and dividends for the tive who lived in a distant inland town of franchises conferred upon them. The some importance. When Sunday came year, as shown by the Auditor General's to church, where her simple notions were Report, was 606,916.00 dollars. Now shocked at the wonderful display of what suppose these corporations had refused to she called worldliness and pride. The pay these taxes for the past two years, the minister himself did not escape her criticism. In the midst of the sermon, and 000.00 dollars; and suppose we now had while the old lady was cogitating upon them before us, asking to be relieved from things around her, a mischievous crow the payment of this tax in the future, and that had been tamed and taught to speak flew in at one of the open windows, and alighted upon the back of a seat in front of ation they would offer, on their part of the one of the deacons, looked that functionary full in the face, and exclaimed in clear, audible voice that sent a thrill of horror to the heart of the old lady, ' Curse could capture the fugitive it flew to anoth er place, and pronounced its malediction upon another prominent member of the church. The minister stopped, and the congregation became disturbed. Everybody was anxious to see the intruder cap-

ill . Lut cure those stready uron you.

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