Faust.

conversed with him. Among those eye-

as a man irretrievably lost. The follow-

gen, or Kundlingen, in Wurtemberg.

Loetry.

For the Intelligencer. Graveyard by the Water. The sod is green, the wild-flowers sweet, And moist the daisy's eye; And soft the fall of mourners feet, That lofter lovingly.

The cherry blossoms skelter down, And showers of falling leaves; Silent they drop, a wind-wove crown, Or group on sunken graves.

Pale, wandering clouds drift slowly by, And shade trails o'er the spot, Like thoughts of those who 'neath it lie, The dead-yet unforgot.

Anigh, where waters meet the shore, Low dirges murmuring Their ceaseless susurrations pour, And plaintive turtles sing.

When winds are high upon the main Figure blossoms of the deep, And marked with white the sea-green plain As pasture fleeked with sheep. Cool spray weeps tears on passing wing Betost at breezy will, And rides the gale, where creaking swing The arms of distant mill. Strange sails, in passing, seem to slack Their motion on the wave; And sailors to the land turn back With looks and gestures grave.

Is closed an eye, and cold a brow, And calmed the pain and fear? Then wind the sheet about it now And lay the body here.

Literary. tion. The contract, signed by Faust with his own blood, contained the fol-All-About Eves. Man cannot fix his eye, on the sun, nounce God and all celestial hosts; 2 and, so far, it seems imperfect. Some he shall be an enemy of all mankind; years ago, however, a traveler in Sibera 3, he shall not obey priests; 4, he shall und men who could see the satellites not go to church and partake of the of Jupiter with their unaided eyes. In some respects animals of the lower shun wedlock. Faust having signed this creation excel us. Eagles can look at the sun, while man cannot. Birds have a larger sight too, than man, besides the advantage given them by their wings of a higher observatory. A cow can bid her calf, by secret signal, probably revelled in all manner of sensual enjoyof the eye, to run away, or to he down fund hide itself. The jockeys say of vant, with an inexhaustible fertility of certain horses, that "they look over the whole ground." The out-door life, and and more attractive forms. When rehunting, and labor, give equal vigor to the human eye. A farmer looks out at him to sober reflection, Mephistopheles you as strong as the horse; his eye-beam diverted him with all kinds of curious is like the stroke of a staff. An eye can threaten like a loaded and leveled gun, them, and applied his supernatural or can insult in a variety of forms, with thrilling effect; or, in its altered mood, witchcraft. This period of his career is by beams of kindness it can make the embellished by popular poetry with nuheart dance with joy. Eyes are as bold as lions-roving, running, leaping, here feats. Finally, the term of twenty-four and there, far and near. They speak all years drawing to its close, remorse and languages. They wait for no introduction fear overpower him completely; as a They ask no leave of age or rank. They last resort be seeks relief, and salvation respect neither poverty nor riches; neifrom priests, but nothing avails him. ther learning nor power; nor virtue nor All flee from the doomed man. Midsex : but intrude and come again, and go night approaches; an unearthly noise is | party. through and through you in a moment heard from Faust's room, the howling of time. What inundation of life and of a storm which shakes the house to its thought is discharged from one soul into very foundation, demoniacal laughter. another through the eye! The glance cries of pain and anguish, a piercing, is natural magic. We look into the eyes heart-rending call for help, followed by to know if this other form is another the stillness of death. Next morning self, and the eyes will not lie, but make they find Faust's room empty, but on a faithful confession as to what inhabithe floor and walls evidence of a violent tent is there. The revelations are struggle, pools of blood and shattered sometimes terrific. The confession of a brains; the corpse itself, mangled in a low usurping devil is there made; and most horrible manner, they find upon a observer shall seem to feel the stirring of owls and bats and horne Adam's Conduct in Eating the Apple. hoofs where he looked for innocence and simplicity. 'Tis remarkable, too, that I have on various occasions earned disquisitions on what would the spirit that appears at the "windows have been the result if some great event of the house" does at once invest himself which did happen had not happened: in a new form of his own to the for instance, if Grouchy had arrived at mind of the beholder. The power in Waterloo before Blucher; or if the a woman's eye was once happily ex-Athenians had crushed Sports in the pressed by the late George Stephenson. Peloponnesian war, or if Hannibal had On being asked what he considered the

common, and they are generally the index to a robust constitution and energetic character. The majority of great men have such eyes. The brown eye is reflective, and not unlike the caves of ocean, has "unfathomable depths."

most powerful force in nature, he re-

plied: "It is the eye of a woman to the

man that loves her; for if a woman

looks with affection on a man, should

he go to the uttermost ends of the earth

the recollection of that look will bring

him back." The color, too, of the hu-

man eye is very significant, and has

accordingly, attracted considerable no-

tice from many celebrated writers.-

Some have often questioned whether

there is such a thing as a blue eye. ex-

cept in persons of low, lympatic tem-

perament, when, say they, it invariably

ndicates weakness of mind and body

Light and dark gray eyes are the mos

Thoughtful and truthful nich and women have brown eyes. The hazel eye is the most fitful, because it assumes different colors in different lights, and may be said to belong to merry and capricious dispositions. The black eye is as sociated with passion and genius: It would appear to be, when analyzed or anatomized, an oriental eye, and its proper climate is the torrid zone.

About Great Men and Boys. Among the mountains of California stand some of the most wonderful trees ever discovered. They tower up more than three hundred feet, or taller than the highest steeple in this country,-There they stood hundreds of years be fore civilized men ever saw them. But they were just as grand while alone in the solitude of the unbroken wildernes when only visited by the winds, the wild beasts, and birds, and the equally wild Indians, as they are now, when travelers flock to admire their stateli ness. So all truly great men possess the same nobleness of nature before, that they do after the world has discovered acknowledged, and applauded it. Those who long for opportunities of becoming great, forget that greatness is in the man, not in the opportunity. The opportunity only gives occasion for great ness to exhibit itself. Washington possessed the same high qualities when he told the truth and loved his mother, and when he headed the American armies, and presided over the councils of the nation. A man may be great, though circumstances confine him to a narrow sphere, just as a ray of light is as pure, as cheerful, and as much the child of the sun when shining in a rude hovel, as when flashing from the mirrors of a palace. Goodness, courage, devotion, manliness, patience, perseverance, rev erence, and love, will make a boy great. though he lived on the most secluded farm in the back-woods. There are thousands of such boys-many of them will read these words for their encouragement. The day may come when their noble qualities will be wanted in the public service, and all men shall see and accomplish their worth. But if not, they are still rich in enduring wealth, and let them remember also, that life only begins in this world.

DIDN'T WANT TO GO .- A Jerseyman was very sick, and was not expected to recover. His friends got around his bed. and one of them said:

"John, do you feel willing to die?" John "made an effort" to give his views on the subject, and answered with his feeble voice "I—think—I'd rather stay—where-

I'm better acquainted."

private box. -The Sun is best seen at its rising and setting. So men's native disposition is the most clearly perceived when they are children and when they come

days after the Sabbath.

-Some of our citizens are so afraid of breaking the Sabbath, that they do not

work three days previous, nor three

of an offense expressly prohibited.
If the amount of the punishment is

plain of deception. The Courts cannot

inflict a nunishment greater than that

stated in the law. And we read in Gen-

esis that full notification was given to

Adam. In the face of that notification,

without any unmanly scolding, without

delay or hesitation-with no attempt to

lodge his inevitable fate—he composed-

y took that great bite which decided

the fate of humanity through all ages.

The heroism of Codrus, Mutius, Seevo-

la and Arnold Winkelried sinks into

insignificance as compared with the

great father of the race. Human nature

was already pretty well developed. Bet-

ter woman without Paradise than Para-

dise without woman. Those were

Adam's sentiments. Those are my sen-

timents. Those are the sentiments of

every man that is a man. If Adam's

choice were offered to me to-day I veri-

ly believe that I have enough of his

blood in me to do as he did. I will call

my first boy "Adam," and when he

Of course, I accept the story as liter-

"Down in Front."

An old acquantance writes that there

s among his acquaintances one, at least,

who enjoys a high reputation, for he

stands over seven feet in his stockings.

Although a talented member of the bar.

he is a good natured, modest citizen.

Some years ago, when the Broadway

theatre was the theatre of the town, he

saw fit to witness the performance from

a prominent seat in the parquette.

When the curtain rose and the actors

advanced to their positions, a cry of

"down in front" became general

throughout the audience. Their atten

tion was directed toward the tall B---

who feeling himself the object of remark.

thought he was required to settle a little.

Looking as though he would like to

settle through the floor, he proceeded to

raise himself to a standing position in

such a manner, however, as to convey

an impression that there was no end to

him. At last he did get straightened

out to his full length, when slowly

glancing around at the astonished an

sitting down, I will now stand up."

lience, he very deliberately remarked

Gentlemen, to satisfy you that I was

A burst of laughter and applause suc

ceeded; the audience and actors became

convulsed; the curtain descended rapid-

ly; the manager with beaming face

applause, conducted the gentleman to

came forward, and amidst the wildest

gets big enough I will tell him why

ally true.—Californian.

That some such person as Faustus has In Paul Bedford's new volume of existed is asserted in the most direct Recollections and Wanderings" the manner by writers who profess to have following anecdote is told: "We enacted at York a very funny farce entitled, 'Deeds f Dreadful Note.' A dummy witnesses are Philip Melancthon, the great reformer, and Conrad Gesner. used in the piece became an object of great interest in the city. It was called (1561,) and even in Luther's "Table Talk" mention is made of Dr. Faustus 'The Victim.' This dummy was life size and to conceal it from curious observation it was deposited in a capacious ing is the story of Faust on which Goethe bases his poem: Doctor Jobag that entirely extinguished the hann Faust is a prominent character figure. But in the hurry of packing, at of the national and popular poetry Newcastle, the bag was mislaid, and the of Germany. According to tradition only remedy was to put it into a potahe was a celebrated necromancer, to sack, which just reached the neck of the figure, leaving the head exposed to born about A. D. 1480, at Knittlinview, and in that state it was deposited He is said to have studied magic at Crain the luggagevan. We were to change trains between Newcastle and cow. Having masteredall thesecretsciences, he was seized with gloomy dis-York, and as the York train was satisfaction at the shallowness of human about to start, our anxious manager inknowledge, and with an intense longquired if the luggage was all right, adding after a more elevated kind of mental ing, 'Where is the victim?' and lookand physical enjoyment, he conjured ing in the van found it had disappeared. the Evil One, and made an agreement | In his despair he requested Lyon to the | with him, according to which the devil other train and endeavor to recover the was to serve Faust for full twenty-four lost one. Lyon succeeded; and throwyears, obeying all his behests, and at | ing the sack across his manly shoulder, the expiration of the term Faust's soul | trotted along the platform, to the great was to be delivered to eternal damna- horror and dismay of the passengers whose heads were thrust out of the windows in wonder and amazement: for be lowing five conditions: "1, he shall re- it understood that the head of 'the victim' hung behind the figure of Lyon, and at every step the agile bearer took the head of the figure wobbled up and down-consequently tife gazers-on took holy sacraments; 5, he shall hate and jus for a gang of swell body-snatchers. Arrived in New Fork we housed at Eldagreement, Satan sent him a spiritus ridge's Royal Hotel, and during dinner familiaris (Mephistopheles, Mephistop- the waiter entered in consternation and hills, or Mephistophiles,) a devil "who whispered something in the ear of likes to live among men." Faust now our chief, who said, 'Tell him to began a brilliant worldly career. He come in.' In he came. It was the head policeman, displaying in ment of which his attentive devil-ser- his right hand a paper, and saying 'Gentlemen, I don't wish to be unpleasimagination, was always inventing new | ant, but when you have done dinner I must grab you all. This is my warrant morse tormented Faust and surfeit led from the Lord Mayor to arrest you as a set of body-snatchers.' Only imagine, gentle reader, the roar of laughter this deviltries. Faust frequently joined in | created. The host, John Eldridge, was sent for, and Mr. Yates requested that powers to the most astonishing feats of he (John) should introduce this myrmidon of the law to the innocent 'victim' in the sack. The interview finished, the merous comical tricks and miraculous inspector returned laughing, making all sorts of apologies, and after being invited to take a glass of wine withdrew. Of course the inspector piped the affair throughout the city, and the consequence was that the 'victim' became

A Victim.

the most attractive star of the whole Empty Bottles Navigating the Ocean.

Captain Beecher, editor of the Engish Nautical Magazine, has compiled within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles east into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anthe Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlanta from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles throws into the sea by Greenland mariners of Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another one made a curious trip-swam from the South Atlanti Ocean to the west coast of Africa passed Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally taken Rome when he advanced to its picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle gates. But there is a greater problem was found after sixteen years' swimthan any of these. What would have ming, one after fourteen, and one after ten years. A few only traveled more happened if Adam had refused to eat the other half of the apple? Would he than one year, and one only five days have remained in Paradise, and the hu-This was sent off by the captain of the man race have enjoyed uninterrupted Race Horse," on the 17th of April, in happiness? Whatever answer might the Carribean Sea, and was found or be given to those questions, I take it the 22d, after having gone through three for granted that he understood all the degrees longitude (two hundred and ten consequences of his act. The common miles) western direction. Cant. Meprinciples of justice require that no Clure, of the Investigator, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his way to punishment shall be inflicted except in ecordance with previous notification Behring's Strait. It swam three thousand five hundred miles in two hundred days, and was picked up on the not fairly stated, the offender can com-

Honduras coast.

A Paying Religion. Mr. Dickson, a colored barber, in a large New England town, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place:

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, are you not! Mr Dickson?" said the customer. "No. sah, not at all." "What, are you not a member of the African church?" dis year, sah." "Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask ?" " Well. I'l tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, stropping a concave razor on the palm of his hand, "it was just like dis. jined the church in good fait"; gave ten dollars toward the stated gospil de fus year, and the church people call me " Brudder Dickson :" de second year my business not so good, and gib only fire dollars. That year the people called me "Mr. Dickson." Dis razor hurt you sah?" "No, the razor goes tolerably well." "Well, sah, de third year I feel berry poor; had sickness in my family : I didn't gib noffin' for preachin.' Well, sah, arter dat dev call me "dat old nigger Dickson, and

left 'em." 103 'Oh! Angeline,' said a young orticulturist to his love one evening, If you could only see my Isabella. How each day she developes new beautiesso beautiful!-hanging over me so tenderly-no honey so sweet to the

Angeline suddenly fell to the floo like a flat-iron. 'Villan!' she cried, 'you love another!

and swooned away. 'Oh! I have killed her!' exclaimed the young horticulturist, jumping up and wringing his hands. 'Oh, Angeline-don't-don't! You musn't for the world, Angeline-I didn't mean it-I only meant the grape vine!

Angeline recovered THE NEW FOOTMAN.-A gentleman was going out one day, in his carriage, to call with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He ordered his footman, who had recently came into his service, to go to the mantlepiece in the sitting room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retaining the articles to be used as directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the

"How many cards have you left?" "Well, sir," said the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs." "The duce!" exclaimed his master. "That's gone." said John.

Miscellaneous.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

Citizens Robbed, Shot, Imprisoned a Banished, Without Charges or Trial-Infamy of Gen. Paine and Republican Congressman Anderson.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 27th Sometime ago Colonel Craddock, the Kentucky service, was called by business into the District of Western Kentucky, then commanded by Briga-dier General E. A. Paine. The Colonel found the people completely cowed, not daring to utter a word, when every day their most sacred rights, by military force, were flagrantly violated. By close observation he became convinced that General Paine and his subordinates were exercising the 4ron rule of despots, were persecuting and robbing the people under various flimsy pretexts, and that the worst corruption prevailed in his office, and characterized all of his official acts. Being convinced of these facts. he sought Major General Burbridge at his headquarters in Lexington, and fully stated the case to him. The General was loth to believe that crimes so mormous are represented by Colonel Craddock could be openly practiced by by a man clothed with the authority nd honor of an officer of the United tates Government; but, on the solemn assurance of the truth of the statement. he concluded to appoint a commission to investigate the case. On the 8th of September, an order was made detail-ing Gen. S. Fry and Colonel Brown as Gen. Paine while in command of the dock was appointed to accompany the commission and assist them in their Just before the arrival of Gen. Fry

ordered to remain at his headquarters, and meet all charges that might be brought against him before the commission. This he refused to do. When Gen Fry and his associates arrived, they found that Gen. Payne had fled to Hlinois, where he is still absent without authority. All of his subordinate offi-cers also took "French leaves," know-ing that their conduct would not bear investigation. Gen. Fry found it very difficult to commence operations; as the main parties were absent, and the clerks and the orderlies with whom they had surrounded themselves, and ossessing a knowledge of their transactions, had been previously sent out of the district. The citizens were so com-pletely cowed that they would not open their lips with one word of complaint against the policy pursued by Gen. Paine. Acting on the authority of General Meredith and General Fry. Colonel Craddock publicly proclaimed the object of the commission in visiting Paducah, and assured the people that it they would come forward and testify to facts, they should receive full protection from all parties who might be implicated by their statements. This had the desired effect. Gen. Fry was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The with the greatest enthusiasm. The people threw off their restraint and ex-

ended the warm hand of welcome

Paducah, Gen. Paine was relieved of his

command by Gen. Mcredith. Painewas

his headquarters during the day, showing him every kind attention in their Gen. Meredith is also very popular Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to ago, of the cheering demonstration that narked his advent into office. With the feelings of a true soldier, he afforded every facility in his power to aid the commission in its labors. All of the eyilence taken before the body is in th form of affidavits, and the record is quite voluminous. It was found that ien. Paine had exercised the most arbitary will, and that the worst corrup-tion prevailed in his office. Citizens had been arrested and thrown into prison without any show of trial, and no record of a single charge preferred against them could be found among any of the official papers in the office. Prisoners were executed without a hearing, and often without any definite charge being preferred against them. Forty three graves, said to be those of execu ed prisoners, were counted at Paducah Among this number were two men named Nolin and Taylor, of well-known oyalty, who, by some act, offended the ieneral in power, and a tragic death was their doon.

To show the manner in which the executions were made, we have a statement from the evidence given by Hiram R. Enoch, Quartermaster of the 132d Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He says that he heard of four citizen being executed without a shadow of trial—Kesterton, Taylor, Mathey and Hess. Colonel McChesney, commanding at Mayfield, by the appointment, and acting under the instructions of General Paine, told him, about the first of September, 1864, that he had shot seven men at Mayfield, and had one more in the guard-house, that he in-tended to execute the next day. He said that he gave them no trial, and boasted that one of the prisoners was shot, and covered up in his grave in forty-five minutes from the time that was first reported by a scout at his adquarters. The whole of General headquarters. The whole of General Paine's official career in the district of Western Kentucky was marked by the coarsest brutality, calculated to exasperate the people, and send recruits to the rebel army. He would order citizens rate the peoples army. He would order citizens rebel army. He would order citizens to his headquarters, and, without provocation, would abuse them, applying the state of the such states of the such state as "d-d rebels, d-d scoundrels," &c.
The people of Paducah were driven
from their homes without any just cause and their houses turned over to negro families for occupation. Gen. Prince, commanding at Smithfield, states that forty-two of the citizens of Paducah passed down the river on boats under orders of banishment beyond the Federal lines by order of General Painc. The property of these families was confiscated by Paine's officials, as it was fiscated by Paine's officials, as it was said, for the benefit of the Government. Two old widow ladies, their hairsilvered by more than sixty winters, for no just ause, were torn from their comfortable homes, and sent to Canada under a

guard of negro'soldiers The people were swindled in the most outrageous manner. General Paine's rule was absolute. A trade agent was appointed, not by the Secretary of the asury, but by the self-created monarch, who issued his edicts from Head quarters District of Western Kentucky He levied a tax of ten dollars on each hogshead of tobacco and each bale of cotton exported, and assessed an advalorem tax of twenty-five per cent. on all cotton or tobacco received. J. E. Woodruff was appointed trade agent, assigned to this especial duty. The large tobacco warehouse of Thomas Dale was taken possession of, and all cotton and tobace subject to confiscation or tax was stored in it. Only particular favorites and pets of the General were allowed to carry on business, thus monopolizing the trade, General Paine sharing in the

pronts.

Colonel W. H. Barry, of the colored troops, for months kept company with a notorious prostitute, appearing in public with her on all occasions. He forced one of the bankers of Paducah to pay this woman one hundred and fifty dollars in gold, giving no excuse for the strange proceeding. Captain Phelp Paine, son of the General and Assis Paine, son of the General and Assistant-Adjutant General on his staff, sent a guard to take from the house of Mi ott Ford sufficient furniture to furnish nis private room in elegant style.

After a thorough investigation, the commission were satisfied that Hon. Lucien Anderson, member of Congress R. H. Hall, Provost-Marshal First Cononal District of Kentucky Bollinger and Major Henry Bartling th United States colored heavy artil ery, were guilty of corruption, and were sharers with General Paine in his

windling transactions. At three different places in the district, Anderson and Bollinger addressed the people, and told them that, if they did not vote for Lincoln, they would be granted no privileges, they would not be all iter dispense with the Gospel."

lowed to trade, their property would be taken, and they would be reduced to beggary and a starving condition. Every

Address of the National Democratic Committee of the United States.

New YORK, Oct. 10, 1894. possible effort was made to exasperate the people, in order to have a pretext to

seize their property. Colonel McChes-ney ruled Mayfield with an iron hand. He nearly destroyed the beau-tiful town by cutting down the shade trees and erecting a fortification around the Court house on the public square. On this work all citizens were required to labor, neither sickness nor empting a man from duty. If a person did not choose to work he was a a fine of from \$500 to \$8,000. The fortification was a uselessjob of work, as many of the hills surrounding the town commanded the square. The commission think it was simply done to exasperate the people and serve as a pretext to assess heavy fines on them.

A box was found at Mayfield filled with various articles taken from the citizens, and addressed to Colonel Mcfriends in Illinois. It is es timated that the citizens were assessed by McChesney to the amount of \$32,000, but \$2,000 of which went to the Govern ment. This latter amount was seized by Gen. Fry while in transit north. The postmaster of Mayfield, a worthy young man, who proved his loyalty in the early part of the struggle, and has remained firm to the Union, because he said that he could not approve of the policy pursued by the Administration n regard to the negro, was stripped of his office by Colonel McChesney, and forced to labor on the fortifications for three weeks. Major Peck, of the 132d Illinois, commanding for ashort time at Smithland, was one of Paine's subordinates, and faithfully executed the orders of his shirt. Western District of Kentucky, Crad- | orders of his chief. He executed several citizens of Livingston county without a show or trial. According to his own statement, the people were assessed to the amount of \$14,000 but 4,000 of which resulted to the Goving to his own statement, the ernment. At Paducah, Gen. Paine established trade regulations requiring permits for all goods bought and sold,

and charging ten cents for issuing a permit for goods valued as low as forty cents. No account was kept of this money, and there was not a paper to show that one; cent of it was turned over to the Government. A relief fund was established for the purpose, as stated by the General of being devoted to the support of the wives of the soldiers in the district. All of the citizens were required to contribute, and yet not a single Kentucky soldier's wife was ever benefited by th fund. Captain Paine, for his own individual wants, drew from the treasury at one time \$1,000. There were three grand swindling schemes in full opera-tion throughout the district—the relief fund, the assessment to indemnify loval people for losses suffered at the hands guerrillas, and the tax levied on tobacco

From various sources, it is estimated that General Paine swindled the people and the Government out of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars In the expedition after Adam Johnson, property was wantonly destroyed, and the people robbed and persecuted in the most cruel manner. No effort was made to capture the guerrilla gang, as, when within five miles of the camp, Paine with his troops wheeled about and with his troops wheeled about and started down the river for Paducal. It was simply a foray for plunder.— Throughout the district the General They greeted him with cheers and smiles upon the street, and thronged made three different speeches, in which he said that he was clothed with plenary powers—he reported to nobody but the President for instructions, and to him alone was responsible for his actions.— He asserted that he was not amenable to General Schofield's orders, and would not obey any order issued by General Burbridge. He publicly denounced Gen. Halleck as a "d—d scoundrel and a coward," pointing to his campaign at Corinth as proof for the assertion. He let the rebels escape from that stronghold through cowardice and incapacity As a test of loyalty, the people were forced to adopt the most ultra views.— When asked what paper they read, if the answer was, "The Louisville Jour-

and cotten.

the parties were denounced as drebels of the meanest kind." Lucien Anderson and Major Bartling Provost Marshal of Paducah, in procur-ng the release of Ashbrook, Ryan & 'o., (whose store had been closed by order of Gen. Paine,) from arrest, received a check for \$1,500, which was jointly shared by the two parties. Prince & Dodd, acknowledged Union men, paid the same parties \$200 each, to be released from arrest and save their goods from onfiscation. L. T. Bradley, master of the steamer Convoy, a craft belonging exclusively to the Government, and used only for Government purposes, on the 1st of August, was ordered by Gen. Paine to proceed down the river, and act according to the orders of John T. Bollinger. At Hickman, seventy-five soldiers were obtained for fatigue duty, who placed eighty-four bales of cotton and twenty-seven hogsheads of tobacco on board, when the steamer returned to Cairo, and discharged the freight. Bol-

linger claimed the cotton and tobocco as his private property.

The commission are prepared to prove that this man, Bollinger, who was Gen. Paine's right hand bower in all his swindling transactions, is one of the most corrupt men in the country, and has been for months acting as agents for guerrilla bands in Southern Ken-tucky, receiving stolen funds, furnishing information, &c. When General Paine established his headquarters at Paducah, his baggage was hauled by an army wagon. When relieved of command, it required eight wagons to remove his private effects, besides six arge boxes shipped by steamboat.— Bollinger is still at large, but General Meredith is making arrangements to effect his arrest. Major Bartling, the Provost Marshal, is under close guard. General Paine and his son are in Illinois, without authority. Col. McChesney is in Chicago, and orders have been sent to have him arrested and sent to

facts developed before the commission. The official testimony is very voluminous, and in the course of ten or twelve days it will be laid before the public. are indebted for our statement to he kindness of Colonel Craddock, who was present, and assisted the commisin its labors. The facts speak word of comment is needed from us.

enson accidentally met a gentleman and his wife at an inn in Derbyshire, whom heentertained for some time with shrewd bservations and playful sallies. At length the lady requested to know the name of the remarkable stranger.-Why, madam," said he, "they used once to call me Georgie Stephenson; now I am called George Stephenson, Esquire, of Tapton House, near Chesterfield. And further let me say, that I have dined with princes, and peers, and commoners, with persons of all clases, from the highest to the humblest. I have made my dinner of a red herring at a hedge bottom, and gone through the meanest drudgery: ,I have seen mankind in all its phases, and the conclusion that I have arrived at is, that it we're all stripped, there's not much diference."

-Be careful so to treat the unarmed nhabitants as to contract, not widen, the breach existing between us and the rebels.-Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 12, 1861.

1937 Our Dabster says the government may tax our matches, but challenges the world to match our taxes. We've got to tax our energies and pay them.

-"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P. Tennessee, but involving the dearest rights of all the people in all the States, and the very existence of those constitutional remedies against Executive wrong-doing which have heretofore saved the nation from the convulsions through which popular liberty in other lands has been forced to assert to

time, published the electoral ticket of the Democratic party of that State, was sup-pressed by the following order of Maj.-Gen. Wallace, commanding the U. S. troops in "Element Army Cords, Baltimore, Sept. 30. Editors of Economy Post: As the cassest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you

will discontinue the publication of your paper, the Eccuing Post."

The sole point for this order was the assertion that several soldiers, subject to the command of Major General Wallace, intended to create a riot in the streets of Baltimore, and to destroy the property of the suppressed journal on account of a statement upon its bulletin board, amouncing as an item of news a fearful riot in Chiefe. as an item of news a fearful riot in Cincinnati, during which a Lincoln club proces sion from Kentucky fired upon the citizens

Such a pretext for such an order, is's so manifestly disgraceful to the military officer who, in issuing it, confesses his inability to restrain soldiers of the national service, from acts at once of military insubordination and of aid in a great control of the , lieve he could have been continued, as he since has been, in his command, by the Pre-sident of the United States, had not the supstates of the United States, had not the sup-pression of the Ecching Post, which was the only Democratic journal published in Bal-timore, been designed by the Executive for the express purpose of depriving the politi-cal opponents of the existing Administra-tion in that city of their sole means of advo-cating their colinions, and even of dissontthe voters of their party to intelligent action at the polls. Maryland is a loyal State to be ridelity. President Lincoln, in his mesor idelity. President Lincoln, in his means to Congress, on the 25th of December, 25th, bears this emphatic witness; "Her ordiges and railroads are repaired and often cyluctoreriment. She already gives seven eximents to the cause of the Union, and come to the enemy, and her people, at a ceutlar election, have sustained the Union by a large majority and a larger aggregate often than they ever one to may condition. te than they ever gave to any candidat any question.

rious advance of Sheridan has on her furthest borders of all the rebel absolute freedom at the polis and in the sensition of all political questions as the ople of Massachusetts or New York. To action an act by which they are shannes styl deprived of this freedom is a deliber-assumption by the Executive of his in ition to perpetuate his authority by an xercise of arbitrary power, in contempt of copular will, and in violation of all the laws by which liberty in America has been hitherto protected. All doubt as to the of this conduct of the Executiv

a candidate for the See Presidency of the Union, issued a n

e pulls:
"I solemnly swear that I will cordially ppose all armistic or negotiations for peace with robels in arms until the Constitution of ith rebels in arms unurther operation of the United States, and all laws and proclano United States, and all laws and procla-nations, made in pursuance thereof, shall be stablished over all the people of overy State and Territory embraced within the national 'nion, and that I will heartily aid and as-ist the loyal people in whatever measures any he adopted for the attainment of those lates.

onfederate States, but with any state, while a soldier remains in arms

Republican candidate, or to abstain from the polls. Under the operation of this oath any citizen who holds such views of the policy proper to be pursued toward the States in rebellion as those put forth, for States in reheliton as those put forth, for example by the Hon, Charles Francis Adams, actually minister of the Uffited States in London, would be defranchised by the bayonets of the Executive in Tennessee, Said Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1861; "I am not yet ready to take the responsibility of absolutely closing the door of reconcillation. I cannot persuade myself to forget the warnings that have deself to forget the warnings that have deelf to forget the warnings that have de seended to us from many of the wisest best statesmen of all time, against this rigic and haughty mode of treating great dis-contents. I cannot overlook the fact that and haughty mode of treating great dis-contents. I cannot overlook the fact that, in the days of our fathers, the imperious spirit of Chatham did not feel itself as sac-rificing any of its proud dignity by pro-gram to insten to their grievances, and even to concede to every reasonable de-mand, long after they had placed them-selves in armed resistance to all the provo-selves in armed resistance to all the provo-

Union, without distinction of party, animated by a similar spirit and drawing a like instruction from the lessons of history, believe, with General McClellan, in his letter accepting the Presidential no maintaining peace with their siste of the Union. Such is the necessar

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1894.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:
The National Democratic Committee of the
United States hold it to be their duty to call
the attention of their fellow countrymen,
without distinction of party, to certain
grave acts of usurpation and wrong now
practiced upon the citizens of Maryland and
Tennessee, but involving the degrees rights convulsions inrough which popular morely in other lands has been forced to assert to maintain, and to extend its guarantees in the State of Maryland.

On the 30th day of September, the Error of the state of Maryland or in the city of ning Past, a journal printed in the city of Baltimore, which had that day, for the first

men, women and children, several being killed and wonned.

meaning of this conduct of the Excentive in Maryland, is put at an end by the simultaneous occurrence in the State of Tennesses, of an act equally lawless, and equally doquent of a settled purpose to retain the control of the resources and destinies of the people by means foreign to our lastitutions and fatal to our liberties.

On the 30th day of September, Andrew Johnson, a Brigadier Ceneral of volunteers, heading by appointment of the President the other unknown to our laws, of Military Governor of Tennessee, and by the nomination

This oath is directly intended to deprive It foyal citizens of Tennessee who may be distitutionally entitled to vote at all of constitutionally entitled to vote at all of heir right to support at the polls any policy for the suppression of the existing rebellion, save that which is advocated by Mr. Lin-soln, by Mr. Johnson and the party sustain-ing taem. That policy fepudiates any issue of the war now waging save the subjugation of the States in rebellion, and the abelition, by the Federal power, of the institution of dayory, and interly forbids all megaliation, out noticy with the socialled a positic of the not only with the so-called republic of the

State, while a soldier remains in arms against the Union.

The oath prescribed by the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency to the local citizens of Tennessee, requires of them an absolute adhesion to this policy of his own party as the condition of their exercise of the most sacred right of citizenship. In other words, this oath commands every loyal citizen of Tennessee to vote for the Republican candidate, or to abstain from

selves in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had George the Third listened to his words of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown. He denied the existence of grievances. He rejected the olive branch. History records its verdict in favor of Chatham, and against

hat, so soon as it is clear, or even probab that, so soon as it is clear, or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future, the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace. We sake no tional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more. All such citizens are out lawed in Tennessee, by the military will of the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency; nor will any mangbe suffered by him to do the highest duty of a freeman unless he is ready to accept a policy which substantially recognizes the Republic of the Confederate States, by refusing to the several States now unhappily leagued together under that name, the right of returning to, and of maintaining peace with their sister States

of the Union. Such is the necessary effect of the unprecedented course of the Military Governor of Tennessee, a course, of which, in the words applied by two distinguished members of the Republican party. Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Davis, of Maryland, to the conduct of President Lincoln in unlawfully creating another Military Governor for the State of Louistana, it may be said, "is without authority of law and therefore void," a "blow at the rights of humanity, and at the princiof law and interested void, a "blow at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of the Republican Government."
This course the President has sanctioned, as he has sanctioned the course of Major-General Wallace, in Maryland, therein again forgetting to use the verdeters. therein again forgetting, to use the words of the same distinguished Republicans, his obligations to confine himself to his execu-tive duties, to obey and execute, not make, the laws; to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress. If the supporters of the Government, Senator Wade and Representative Davis go on to say, fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly day at Hone."

liable to the indignation of the people, whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice. To this plain speaking of nen eminent in the Republican speaking of men eminent in the Republican party, we might well content ourselves with pointing the citizens of the United States, in the presence of these new and atrocious attempts upon the freedom of discussion and the sovereignity of the people; but we cannot forget that the very men who have so carnestly denounced executive usurpation in the past, have now become its passive instruments and it silent apologists. This conquest of the last voices of constitutional liberty in the bosom of the Republican party, by the seductions of power and of place, makes it imperative upon us to warn the people of America, that the perils prefigured by such men as Senator Wade and Representative Davis, are upon us to-day, and that they can only be conjured from the future of our country by the united and resolute action, not of the partisan supporters of a partisan Government, but of a patriotic people. The conduct of President Lincoln in Maryland and Tennessee distinctly reveals a revolutionary, purpose. conduct of President Lincoln in Maryland and Tennessee distinctly reveals a revolutionary purpose. The electoral votes of those States, eighteen in number cast at the dictation of arbitrary power may neutralize the same number of electoral votes freely and lawfully cast in other States of the Union. Upon these votes, therefore, the whole future of America may turn. To control these votes in the way attempted by Mr. Johnson in Tennessee, and Mr. Wallace in Maryland is to plan a crime against liberty and the

will discontinue the publication of your is to plan a crime against liberty and the republic. We are fully aware of the gravity of this charge, but the rights, the interests, the issues here at stake are not less grave.

the issues here at stake are not less grave. Again and again, for the past four years, Mr. Lincoln and his ministers, under one or another plea of military or political "mecessity," have transcended the limits of Executive authority, have trampled upon the sanctity of communial and individual rights. It may well be doubted whether any government in the old world claim. any government in the old world clair any government in the out waits claiming to hold its authority by divine right, would have been permitted by any people of modern Europe to pursue its ining to hold its authority by divine right, would have been permitted by any people of modern Europe to pursue its infractions of law, and its contempt of liberty, so far as the American people, in their devotion to the Union, have suffered the Administration of Mr. Lincoln to go. But the patience of the American people has been the fruit of their traditional reliance upon the remedies provided by the Constitution; the right freely to speak their thoughts, freely to print their thoughts, and above all, the inalignable right freely to shows each to civil outrage, that it is impossible to be freely to print their thoughts, and above all, the inalienable right freely to choose and to change the agents of the public will. Once before in our history, under the pressure of an imminent national danger, Executive recklessness ventured upon infractions of popular right. Tame and insignificant enough to-day, these usurpations in Maryland and in Tennessee—then, however, though in the infrarey of our constitutional though in the intancy of our constitutional experience, the wise devotion of the people to the principles of our national liberty tri umplied over the assumption of power, and the "peaceful revolution" of 1801 under Thomas Jefferson, secured to us sixty years of freedym and of programs (7). Thomas Jefferson, secured to us sixty years of freedom and of progress. The ambition of Mr. Lincoin and his supporters now threatens the very remedies through which the "peaceful revolution" of 1801 was accomplished. This revolutionary ambition has already been met by Senator Wade and Representative Davis in a temper as revolutionary, with a formal summons of the scoule to extreme and utterfor measures.

No enemy now treads her sod. The victhat his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce. Let the people consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it."

The National Democratic Committee do not so far despair of the future of the Republic. They believe that the American people, armed with the majestic authority of the Constitution and the laws, will meet these beginnings of usurpation in the solvit these beginnings of usurpation in the solvit.

anor of Tennessee, and by the nomination

destroy the eyes. Looking at molton iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as then they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of light.

-A merchant in Belfast had, at one time, in his employ an Irishman pos sessed of a good deal more zeal than knowledge. His employer gave him the key to the post office box one morn ing, with directions to "go to the post office and get the contents of forty. Pat vanished, but presently came back with pockets, hat and hands filled witl a miscellaneous collection of letters, &c. and the explanation, "I couldn't open forty boxes, sir; but I opened all could, and here they be!"

people to extreme and ulterior measures

"if those voters turn the balance in his favor" they exclaim, "is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means

these beginnings of usurpation in the spiri and with the determination of their fathers

nor suffer Executive ambition so far to con

rupt the constitutional remedies of Execu

and free people in the immediate future to the condition of the remedies of the subject populations of the olden world.

Who is Old?

long as he can move and breathe, he

will do something for himself, his neigh-

bor, or for posterity. Almost to the last

work. So were Franklin and Young

and Howard and Newton. The vigor

of their lives never decayed. No rust

ever marred their spirits. It is a foolish

idea to suppose that we must lie down

and die because we are old. Who is

old? Not the man of energy; not the

day-laborer in science, art or benevo-

lence; but he only who suffers his ener-

gies to waste away, and the springs of

life to become motionless; on whose

hands the hours drag heavily, to whom

Care of the Eyes.

Looking in a fire is very injurious to

to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The

stimulous of light and heat united soon

all things wear the garb of gloom.

Washington was at

hour of his life,

A wise man will never rust out.

wrong-doing as to condemn this grea

AUGUSTE BELMONT, Chairman.

ANOTHER meteor has fallen in Hub bardstown, Mass. It was first discovered on the 19th ult., and on examina tion proved to be a mass as large as hogshead, of a gelatinous, light colored. semi-transparent substance. A specimen was presented to the Natural History Society of Worcester on Monday evening, and although tightly corked in a bottle, it had diminished consider ably in bulk, and was partially dissolved. It was of a light, straw color, and had a strong odor of sulphurettee hydrogen with a sulphurous taste. A chemical analysis will be made.

The Affgans and the Lost Tribes. In the course of a pedestrian tou

among the Pathans (or Affgans) the Rev. R. Bruce, of the Church Mission at Dera Ismael Khan, in the Derajat, was informed of some remarkable tra ditions as to their ancestry. Mr. Bruce says: "Azeem Khan told me, among other things, that the Pathans were children of Israel, and this is the belie of all educated Pathans that I have met. I had an interesting book lent me by the Nawab of Tank, whose city residence is close to us here, called "The Tawarikh Affghani," or "History of the Ppthans." In it they claim descent from Saul, king of Israel, and say-When Bakht Nayer destroyed Jerus alem, and drove their ancestors out of Damascus, they took refuge in the hills of Kandahar." The book also contains a great deal taken from our Hebrew Scriptures—the genealogy in Genesis v., with accounts of Enoch and the age Methuselah, correct history of Noah Abraham, and other patriarchs—no after the manner of usual Mussulman legends, but after Hebrew Scriptures. This looks very much as if they were the ten tribes, or a part of them."—Sun the ten tribes, or a part of them.

1.50

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one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one

year, LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

SQUARE Of ten lines; ten per cent, increase for fractions of a year to be repaired. REAL ESTATE, YEESONAL PROFERET, and GENERAL ADVERTISING, J cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the column:

The Daughter of a Chicago Merchant Marries a Negro Drayman. It matters very little what the princiole may be-however gross and abhorrent soever-let it but be early enough instilled into a child's mind, let it be inculcated with the other lessons of the fireside, and to that individual, in ordinary cases, it will ever afterwards remain clothed in the same garb in which it was presented there. If it is erroneous, if it is absurd, if it is opposed to every sentiment of propriety, and is essentially derogatory in all its tendencies, if t is subversive of all civilization in numan society, and even if it be absolutely unnatural and disgusting, in such a case these features are veiled and unseen. The children of Spiritualists ordinarily grow up to be Spiritualists; the children of Mormons become Mormons themselves, and if the offspring of believers in miscegenation do not in the course of time take unto themselves wives and husbands from among negroes, it is because some white man or woman happened to win their affection first. The event is purely accidental.

One of the most shocking cases of miscegenation which has yet occurred to the disgrace of the civilization of society in this city, has recently came to light, wherein one of the parties is a negro drayman, as black as midnight, and the other a young and in many respects accomplished woman, the daughter of a Chicago merchant. Monstrous as the statement may seem, these twain are man and wife, and their marriage took place with the consent, freely and unlesi atingly given, of the bride's parents. It is something over a year since the disgusting spectacle was presented of a well to-do merchant voluntarily and proudly even, giving away his daughter to the embraces of a negro-some thing over a year since the selected party of devotees to this admirable philosophy gathered together upon that festive occasion to admire the $\bar{t}rousseau$ of a negro's bride, and witness the ceremony which was to forever brand her offsprings From that time to this, husband and wife have lived together in the most affectionate manner. The man was her choice, her dearly beloved, and no wonder they should live happily together. The establishment maintained by them has never been an imposing one; it was early found that even money could not repurchase the position which the young woman had once held, and the newlymarried pair very quickly found it to the advantage of all concerned to take a small cottage in an obscure quarter of the city, where they now continue to dwell, and from whence the happy groom each morning starts off with his dray, after imprinting a kiss upon the fair cheek of his affectionate wife, smoking a short black pipe and gaily whistling "Kingdom Coming," or some other popular tune.

The citizen above referred to, and whose name for common decency's sake We suppress is a strong beli certain modern school of politics, and like many unfortunate individuals in that party was led very far astray from sound reasoning by the boldly maintained fallacies and oily rhetoric of . some of their 'leaders and orators, and ecame a fign and ardent supporter of the doctrine of the absolute equalitysocial and political—of the white and dack races. In this faith he rejoiced n being of the strictest of his sect. His children were taught the same creed, and grew up with a constantly deepening conviction that the question of color was out a silly preindice, and that the blackman was after all in every respect the white man's peer. In this way all the objections to such a remarkable match had been åt an early day uprooted from the girl's mind, and she was gradually

chooled to make the extraordinary choice above mentioned. So far as the immediate parties to this affair are concerned, the mother is of trifling importance now. If any young woman is unhappy enough as to be nossessed of such strong African proclivities, it can only be hoped that she may enjoy herself in such a union; but in its tendencies upon public society, affairs of this nature cannot be too strongly condemned by every well-wisher of the race.—Chicago Post.

The Old-fashioned Mothers.

The old-fashioned mothers have near ly all passed away with the blue cheek and home-spun woolen of a simple and purer time. Here and there one remains, truly accomplished, in the heat and life, for the sphere of home.

Old-fashioned mothers—God bles them—who followed us, with heart and prayer, all over the world—lived in our lives and sorrowed in our griefs; who knew more about patching than poetry; spoke no dialect but love-never preached nor wandered, made melody with their hearts, and sent forth no books but living volumes, that honored their authors and blessed the world.

The old homestead! We wish we could paint it for you, as it is-no we dare not as it is-as it was: that we could go together from room to room. sit by the old hearths, round which that circle of light and love once swept, and there lingered, till all those ampler purer times returned, and we should grow young again.

And how can we leave the spot without remembering one form that occupied, in days gone by, "the old arm chair," that old-fashioned mother-one in all the world, the law of whose life was love; and who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earth idolatry; one whose heart is far below the frost that gather so thickly on her brow; one to whom we never grew old, but in the plumed troop or the grave council, are children; still, one who welcomed us coming, blessed usgoing, and never forgot us-never!

And when in some closet, some drawer, she finds a garment or toy that once was yours, how does she weep, as she thinks you may be suffering and

And when spring

"Leaves her robes on the trees," does she not remember your tree, and wish you were there to see its glory?

"MY DEAR ELLEN," said an ardent over to a young lady whose smiles he was seeking, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart; but I declare to you, my dear Ellen, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shedwould shed--" "Nevermind the woodshed," said Ellen, "go on with that pretty talk."

-"Why don't you wheel the barrel of coals, Ned," said a miner to one of his sons. "It is not a very hard job. There is an inclined plane leve you." "Ah!" said plain is inclined, but hang me if I am."