VOLUME 67.

find himself sad and alone in the world,

So you see there never was a bad

James in the Sunday school books that

had such a streak of luck as this sinful

"Such a Ratter."

A cotemporary gives the following

amusing account of his experience with

a dog which he bought from a dealer, on

his assurance that he was "such a rat-

ter." He had some trouble at first in

However, the next day I was so for-

tunate as to secure from a boy in the

market, a fine old-line, bob-tailed rat,

whose furious efforts to chaw everything

within reach gave promise of glorious

sport for Nip. Took the rat home, call-

ed my dog and told my wife that if she

wanted to see the way that terriers did

rats, to come down to the basement.

She came down and shut the door—

the rat, he, Nip, my rat terrier, for

which I paid the old gent five dollars,

made a most unmistakably cowardly

movement toward the hall. Wife, on a

chair, said the dog did not appear to see

Told wife to keep her breath. Thought

I would not give Nip any reason for not

seeing the rat again, so I tied the string

that held the rat to the dog's hind leg. He saw the rat that time and jumped

on the chair by my wife. Wife laughed

and shoved him off. Tried the stove

ip's rear, and I don't believe little

Flora Temple ever made a better time

in the same limits than the dog and rat

First heat, dog had the lead, closely

followed by rat, who on striking the

half-mile pole (footstool in the corner).

broke badly, in fact, nearly broke his

made around the room.

would again take the stand.

better off.

the rats or the dog.

Hark Ye. Girls.

a little plain truth. You have been

watched for a long time; a certain class.

laving plans to cheat somebody. You

intend to sell chaff for wheat, and there

It may not be your fault that you be long to the "one idea party"—that the

single idea of getting a husband is the

only one which engrosses much of your

time or attention. But it is your fault

that you pursue this in the wrong di-

rection. Your venerable mother of Eden

memory, was called a "help" for man,

and you are looking for a man to help

you; to help you to live in the half idle,

half silly way which you have com-

menced. Men who are worth having,

want women for wives. A bundle of

gew-gaws with a string of flats and

quavers, sprinkled with cologne, and

set in a carmine saucer—this is no help

for a man who expects to raise a family

of boxs and girls on veritable bread and

The piano and the lace frame are well

enough in their places and so are ribands

and frills and tiusels-but you can't

make a dinner of the former nor a bed-

blanket of the latter. And awful as the

idea may seem to you, both dinner and

bed-blanket are necessary to domestic

enjoyment. Life has its realities as well

as its fancies, but you make it all a matter

of decoration, remembering the tassels

and curtains, forgetting the bedstead.

Suppose a young man of good sense and

of course of good prospects, to be look

ing for a wife, what chance have you to

be chosen? You may cap him, or trap

him, to catch him, but how much better

to make it an object for him to catch you!

Render yourself worth catching, and

you will need no shrewd mother or

managing brothers to help you to find a

-The disbursements for clothing and

army supplies in Philadelphia during the

market.

geons" will be sadly taken in.

getting a rat on which to try his "pup."

He succeeded at last, and says:

nouse the first thing.

belongs to the Legislature.

Jim with the charmed life.

mystery to me.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

NUMBER 8.

Boetry.

Dispair Not. Dispair not though sad be to-day, To-marrow may be bright, The sun will rie with cheering ray Though dark has been the night. The thick dark clouds o'er yonder sky

Are moving to and fro,
And soon an arching vault on high
Will smile on un below. Above the heaviest clouds we see There still are sparkling stars That promise light to thee and me, And b ightness from afar.

The thunders loud, the raging storms, All, all, will pass away, And soon again in all its charms We see unclouded day Then learn, ly this a lesson learn, Poor mortall don't dispair, Thy sorrowing clouds will leave again, Thy sky of life be fair.

Trust in thy God whate'er betide, Then shall thy sorrows cease. And safely He'll protect and guide Thee to eternal peace. MASOR TWP 1868

Literary.

The Bad Little Boy that Bore a Charm-

A Story not Found in the Sunday Schoo Books. Once there was a bad little boy, whose name was Jim-though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday School books. It was very

strange, but still it was true, that this

He didn't have any sick mother-a sick mother who was pious and had the consumption and would be glad to lie down in the grave and be at rest, but for the strong love she bore her boy, and the anxiety she felt that the world would be harsh and cold toward him when she was gone. Most bad boys in the Sunday school books are named James, andhave mothers who teach them to say, "Now, I lay me down," &c., and sing them to sleep with sweet plaintive voices, and then kiss them good night. But it was different from this fellow. He was named Jim and there wasn't anything the matter with his mother-no consumption or anything of that kind. She was rather stout than otherwise, and she was not pious, moreover, she was not anxious on Jim's account; she said if he were to break his neck, it wouldn't be much loss; she always spanked him to sleep, and she never kissed him good night; on the contrary, | just in time, too; for as soon as Nipsaw

she boxed his ears when she was ready

Once, this little bad boy stole the key of the pantry and slipped in there and helped himself to some jam, and filled up the vessel with tar, so that his mothwould never know the difference: but all at once a terrible feeling didn't come over him, and something didn't seem to whisper to him, "Is it right to disobey my mother? Isn't it sinful to Where do bad little boys go who gobble up their good, kind mother's iam "" and then he didn't kneel down all alone and promise never to be wicked any more, and rise up with a light. happy heart, and go tell his mother all about it and beg her forgiveness, and be thankfulness in her eyes. No; that is the way with all other bad boys in the book, but it happened otherwise with this Jim, strangely enough. He ate that jam, and said it was bully, in his sinful vulgar way; and he put in the tar, and said that was bully also; and laughed and observed that the old woman would get up and snort, when she found it out; and when she did find it out he denied knowing anything about it, and she whipped him severely, and he did the crying himself. Everything about this boy was curious—everything turned out differently with him from the way it does the Jameses in the books.

Once he climbed up in Farmer Acorn's apple tree to steal apples; and the limb didn't break and he didn't fall and break his arm, and get torn by the farmer's great dog, and then languish on a sick bed for weeks and repent and become good. Oh, no-he stole as many apples as he wanted, and came down all right. and he was all ready for the dog, too, and knocked him endways with a rock when he, came to tear him. It was very strange-nothing like it ever happened to those good, mild little books with marbled backs, and with pictures in them of men with swallow-tailed coats and bell-crowned hats and pantaloons that are short in the legs, and women with the waists of their dresses under their arms and no hoops on. Nothing like it in any of the Sunday school

Once he stole the teacher's penknife and when he was afraid it would be found out and he would get whipped, he slipped it into George Wilson's cappoor widow Wilson's son, the moral boy the good boy of the village, who always obeyed his mother, and never told an untruth, and was fond of hislessons and infatuated with Sunday school. And when the knife dropped from his cap and poor George hung his head and blushed, as if in conscious guilt, and the grieved teacher charged the theft upon him, and was just in the very act of of you; and it is plain enough you are bringing the switch down upon his trembling shoulders, a white haired improbable Justice of the Peace did not is danger that some of the foolish "gudsuddenly appear in their midst and strike an attitude and say, "Spare this noble boy—there stands the cowering culprit! I was passing the school door at recess, and unseen myself, I saw the theft committed!" And then Jim didn't get whaled, and the venerable justice didn't read the tearful school a homily, and take George by the hand and say such a good boy deserved to be exalted, and then tell him to come and make his home with him, and sweep out the office, and make fires, and run errands and chop wood, and study law, and help his wife to do household labors, and have all the balance of time to play, and get forty cents a month, and be happy. No it would happened that way in the books but it didn't happen that way to Jim. No meddling old clam of justice dropped in to make trouble, so the model boy George got threshed, and Jim was glad of it. Because, you know, Jim hated moral boys.-Jim said he was "down on them milksops." Such was the coarse

language of this bad, neglected boy. But the strangest thing that ever happened to Jim was the time he went boating on Sunday and didn't get drowned, and that other time when he got caught in a storm when fishing on Sunday, and didn't get struck by light-Why, you might look, and look, and look through the Sunday school books, from now till next Christmas and would never come across anything like this. Oh, no-you find that all the bad boys who go boating on Sunday invariably get drowned, and all the bad boys who get caught out in storms, when they are fishing on Sunday, infalliably get struck with lightning. Boats with bad boys in them always upset on Sunday, and it always storms when bad boys go a fishing on the Sab. war amounted to \$97,000,000.

bath. How this Jim ever escaped is a

This Jim bore a charmed life—that The Auctioneering of Massachusetts Girls in Washington Territory. must have been the way of it. Nothing could hurt him. He even gave the ele-From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat phant in the menagerie a plug of tobacco

Miscellaneous.

"A Pacific coast editor protests against the Mercer project of shipping Yankee and the elephant didn't knock the tor girls to that region, and desires the pres of his head off with his trunk. He east of the Rocky Mountains to speak out and put a stop to this business. He browsed around the cupboard after essence of peppermint, and didn't make a says: 'Let no more unprotected females be exposed to the perils of these shores.'' People bave wondered at the sense of mistake and drink aqua fortis. Hestole his father's gun and went hunting on this Massachusetts abolition philanthro the Sabbath, and didn't shoot three or py for some time. It is much like the olden style of dealing in the handsome four of his fingers off. He struck his girls of Caucasia, when hundreds of the "school-marms" were huddled together and shipped to parts unknown, for the pleasure of "harem" scarem Turks.— We suppose the mode of disposing of these Yankee girls on their arrival to the Pacific coast is something like this little sister on the temple with his fist when he was angry, and she didn't linger in pain through long summer days and die with sweet words of forgiveness upon her lips that redoubled these Yankee girls on their arrival the Pacific coast is something like this.

The hip arrived in port. Notice has the anguish of his breaking heart. No The ship arrived in port. Notice has been sent to the long-haired miners and -she got over it. He ran off and went to sea at last, and didn't come back and rough bachelors of that auriferous sec-

tion. The girls have been bathed by squads, platoons and brigades in the mouth of some "waterfall" from the his loyed ones sleeping in the quiet church yard, and the vine-embowered mountains; their bestraiment has been home of his boyhood tumbled down and put on. Standing on the poop deck gone to decay. Ah, no-he came home the *charge d'affaires*, with hair pushed back from his receding forehead, and a lrunk as a piper, and got into the station sharp nasal twang, thus holds forth:
"Neow yeou wild beasts of this ere And he grew up, and married, and Pacific strand, I've brought you a whole passel of genuine ladies, right nice and fresh from Bosting and along the shore. raised a large family, and brained them all with an axe one night, and got wealthy by all manner of cheating and I have a picked, lot of gals, fresh as a daisy and as lively as a butterfly. I wun't sell the entire lot to one man, for rascality, and now is the infernalist and wickedest scoundrel in his native village, and is universally respected, and

that would be too much of agood thing, but I'll sell each of you a little charmer, warranted not to cut in the eye, big enough for the tallest miner, and small enough for the least there is among you.

Walk up fellers Stand up to the taffrail, gals. No crowding on the hauser.

Cit cout yer dust and select yer gal.

"The first I'll offer, fellers, is a freekled-faced school-marm, named Betsy Jane. Tother name aint no matter. You can gin her yourn! She is nineteen years old by the Bible, has good teeth, is twenty-seven inches around the waist, and is warranted kind in harness. How much for Betsy? Sold

to Jack Louebeard for five hundred dollars. Good bye, Bet!
"The next gal, ladies and gentlemen, I mean fellers, is a sly puss, named Philla Malura! She is a choice gal, raised in Bosting—poor but honest parents—early inured to the Gospel and abolitionism, and warrented perfect as far as heard from! How much for her, fellers? She can darn a stocking or make a pumpkin pie, in the twinkling of an eye, and she can heave a sigh, you bet! She is going on twenty years—has a cheek like a spitzenbuag, the sweetest lips and most dainty breath you ever tasted—for six hundred, make it nine, and down she goes to Captain Bull of the woods for nine hundred!

The next animal-oh, sweetheart fellers, is a Blue-eyed Yankee gal, named Jerusha Jane-never mind her other name. She is a bustin gal. Knows all her letters—has a constitution like a teakettle, which is good after its nose is knocked off for all it will fetch, and is an ornament to her sex or any other man! She is twenty-five years old, and is warrented to last a lite time, if she dont die first. How much for her? Come, wake up fellers! Massachusetts wants to enlighten you! Here is the best chance for happiness—only a few more left! Sold to dare-devil Tom for fifty ounces of She is twenty-five yearsold, and is war-rented to last a life time, if she dont die to dare-devil Tom for fifty ounces of

next. Got off the stove without being shoved. The lat, however, being an old stager, and not being used to such treatment. made a demonstration on the story of the story was a stunner. Tabitha Marier, as was her mother before her, also her grandmother. She is nineteen years old a pine-gum lunch will last her a week. Sold for no fault, but Massachusetts has no further use, and takes this means to pay her war tax! She never scolds except in anger, and like George Washington, never chopped a tree with her ittle hatchet. She is warrented genuine.

back; and before he could be brought down (he was sliding on his back) dog Napoleon's Household. led him by whole length of string. The French Emperor insists upon r Didn't stop for wind, but started on the Tuileries, the mahogany book-case he had in his chamber at Ham, and he forsecond heat. Got off well together (tied) and went finely around, and neck and bade a glass front being put to it to protect his books. There is in his study a tail till they reached the judge's stand, (wife standing on a chair) against which magnificent collection of meerschaup pipes; but they have of late years been relieved of duty, his physicians having forbidden their use. The Emperor takes dog brought up solid, bringing the judge down in a style pre-eminently sudden. if not dignified. The heat was decided his revenge bygiving them away when-ever he has a chance. He has not a single dressing-gown in his study; when against the dog you may bet, and it was only after much persuasion that she he is in it, he almost always wears an old frock coat. There are often a great many paintings and engravings piled The third heat may be aptly termed a dead heat. They got off as well apart against the walls, and even on the floor of his study. One of his body servants used to resort to a singular trick whenas the dog conveniently could, and sailed lively until just as they struck the ever he wished one of these paintings last quarter, when the rat, which ran He would place it in front of a pile which obstructed the communication with an adjoining room. His Majesty about as well on his back as on his legs shied the track, and got rather queerly would say, "It seems to me these pic-tures are constantly increasing. Can't some of them be removed?" The seraround a table leg. Dog kept on as fast as the string and length of his hind leg would let him. On raising the rat he vant would reply, "Certainly, sire." and he would carry off the coveted picture to his chamber. In this way he formed a handsome collection. Whenwas found to be non compos, totally defunct, in fact dead. Nip was not much ever his Majesty wishes to retain the memory of anything he hears in con-Wife said that dog couldn't kill mice. Told her he had certainly killed that versation, he makes a note of it in a rat; but on viewing the fact in a scienblank-book, which is always on his writing-desk; he tears out the leaf on tific light, I must confess I did not feel which he has written the note, reads it quite satisfied with the performance of attentively and then tears it up. This habit one day greatly puzzled Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, my pet, and the next morning gave him away to a milkman, who wanted a ratter to free his stable from the depredato whom his Majesty was giving audience. The Ambassador expressed his astonishment and curiosity. His Mation of the vermin. I have not been able to ascertain which left him first, esty at once gratified it by saving that whenever he once wrote, and afterward read attentively the written note, he The Emperor superintends with the It is high time that somebody told you

greatest care the education of the Prince imperial, who is very far advanced for his age. He examines him daily in his lessons, and grants him his favorite sports only when he is satisfied with is recitations. The teachers of the Prince, during the rides they are daily making with him, must bring him to all the museums and libraries, and acquaint him with all the thousand requant firm with all the thousand remarkable treasures which are there accumulated. A few days ago he visited the Imperial library, and was shown the manuscripts and palimpsets, rewarding with an intelligent smile the professors, who explained to him their literary. plained to him their literary stores. Besides, no occasion is omitted where the popularity of the heir to the throne can be increased. A Zouave lately re-enlisted for the third time, and received the handsome bounty of 1,500 francs which he intended to send to his poor old mother. Unfortunately the notes were stolen, and his comrades, pitying their unlucky companion, resolved up-on opening a small subscription for him. On dress parade of the following day the Colonel of the regiment handed to him the whole sum in hard cash, as a present of the Prince, accompanied with a little note containing the words, "A ittle present from a grenadier to a vol-

A GREATER truth was never uttered

than the following from the Springfield Republican:The men who put down the rebellion do not join in the demand for the future punishment of the rebels; but if there is a General who has never won a battle, a soldier who invariably skulked when fighting was to be done, a camp follower who was ever on hand to plut der towns, a civilian who was always ready to pour out the blood and money of everybody else to save the nation these are the men who are now eager to rick the prostrate foe and confiscate his valuables—these are the men who are continually making abortive attempts to arouse old hatreds and stir the popular heart to vengeance."

Ex-Governor Bigler and lady returned home on the 8th, from California, where they have been since May last. The Governor had contracted a severe cold on his homeward trip, and has been confined to his bed since his

THE PRESIDENT.

His Great Speech at the White Hor

Denunciation of Northern Disunionist

Stevens and Sumner Among Them The Irresponsible Central Directory A Scheme to Subvert the Republic.

The Radicals Inaugurating Revolution The Constitution to be Destroyed

> It Must be Preserved. The Way to Peace and Union

A Proper and Moving Appeal to th People.

Thursday, being the 22d of February he birthday of Washington, the true Union men of Washington city assembled in mass meeting at Grover's Theatre, for the purpose of endorsing the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. The crowd in the Theatre was immense beyond a precedent. Speeches were made by Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Kinney, of Utah, Hon. Montgomery Blair and others. Besides the vast ssemblage in the Theatre two other immense outside meetings were in progress at the same time. Resolutions endorsing the policy of the President were adopted, and the greatest possible

enthusiasm prevailed. After the adjournment of the meeting t Grover's Theatre, the assemblage visited the White House to serenade President Johnson. The chairman of the meeting at the Theatre announced to the multitude that Mr. Johnson had consented to address them. Mr. Fen-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am one of the Com-FELLOW-CITIENS: I am one of the Committee which, on behalf of the people of the District of Columbia, has just waited on the President of the United States to present to im the resolutions adopted by the meeting held to-day. The committee requested the President of the Presiden President to present himself to you to give expression to his sentiments, and he has ordingly come out to do so.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT. The President, as he appeared, was re eived with enthusiastic and long continued pplause. When it had subsided, he spoke s follows:

Fellow-Citizens-for I presume I have Fellow-Citizens—for I presume I have a right to address you as such—I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your Committee in their personal address and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day. These resolutions, as I understand them are complimentary to the understand them, are complimentary toth and which it is my intention shall be carried out. (Great applause.) That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Goverument of the United States. (Renewed

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE DAY.

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE DAY.
This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation. It is the day that gave birth to that man who more, perhaps, than any other founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which framed the Constitution, under which all the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is neculiarly which all the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy, whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. (Applause.)

Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation on can appropriate him. His reputation s commensurate with the civilized world and his name is the common property of al those who love free government.

those who love free government.

THE MONUMENT OF FREEDOM.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an association who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to him who, I may say, founded the Government, is almost within the throw of a stone of the spot from which I now address you. Let it be completed. (Applause.) Let those various blocks which the States, and individuals, and associations, and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished.

TENNESSEE. THE MONUMENT OF FREEDOM.

TENNESSEE. TENNESSEE.

In this connection let me refer to the block from my own 'State, God bless her (applause)! which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government, that were interrupted by a fearful Rebellion. She is now struggling to renew they relations, and to take her to renew those relations, and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this Rebellion broke out. (Great ar until this Rebellion broke out. (Great applause.) Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument of freedom, which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is there inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it.—What's it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." immertal, the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—
(Great applause.) It it were possible for that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and extend forth his long arm and finger, and reiterate that sentiment, once expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." (Greatapplause.)

HISTORIC REMINISCENCES. HISTORIC REMINISCENCES.

HISTORIC REMINISCENCES.
We have witnessed what has transpired since his day. In 1833, when treason and treachery and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. It was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continues. There were men disaffection. continues. There were men disuffected to the Government, both in the North and in the South. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY.

There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution, of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institution while another portion in the North opposed it,

EXTREME PARTIES.

The result was the formation of extreme parties one especially in the South which

parties, one specially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed to dissolve the Union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another parting of our countrymen who was pose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to that institution, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government In order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South.

I say these things because I desire to talk I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to day beyond the position of a citizen; one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering,)—These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1890 and 1861.

IN THE SENATE.

Senate of the United States in 1890 and 1891.

IN THE SENATE:

I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in myplace then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors. I have never ceased, on all proper occasions, to repeat

that sentiment, and, as iar, as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. (Great applause.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government, in order to destroy slavery.—

True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so tar as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government, the precise thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. (Tremendous applause.)

Tremendous applause.) SECESSION. Rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South. I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union with slavery, I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and its Constitution. The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has pay arm, and with its physical power it has pudown treason in the field. The sections the country which then arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said, "No compromise; you, yourselves, in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours." I said again and again and tree hours." I said again and again, and I repeat it now, "Disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled." (Applause, What has been done since?

What has been done since?

THE REBELLION CRUSHED.

Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of Secession and to dissolve this Union. In that we have failed. We have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing. hind that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution and to yield to the supremacy of the laws:" (Great applause.) Coming in that spirit, I say to them. "When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution; when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can copen the dwar of the Union your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time, (Great applause.) Who has suffered more by the Rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a wronged people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardon. eal said about the exercise of the pardon

THE LEADING TRAITORS THE LEADING TRAITORS.

There is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that the great fact judicially established that treason is a crime (Applause), but while conscious, leading and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No, no! I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have, but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is; we must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion, not that I would make such a comparison on hat I would make such a comparison on his occasion in any personal aspect.

BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

ng power, so far as your Executive is co

BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
I came into this place under the constitution of the country and by the approbation
of the people, and what did I find? I found
eight millions of people who were in fact
condemned under the law, and the penalty
was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of
revenge and resentment, and declare that
they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been
from the example set by the Holy Equiper rom the example set by the Holy Founde of our religion, the extremities of whose di vine arch rests upon file horizon, and the span of which embraces the universe! He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of putting the world, or even a nation to death, He died upon the cross, attesting, by His wounds and His blood, that He died that mankind might live. (Alreat apple) night live. (Great applause.)

MASSES OF THE SOUTH.

Let those who have erred repent, let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious Stars and Stripes and of the Constitution of our country. Let the legidary the conscious intelligent traiters be leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished and be subjected to the penalties of the law (Applause), but to the great mass who have been forced into this Rebellion in many instances, and in others have been misled, I say clemency, kindness, trust and confidence. (Great applause). THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the Rebellion, I am not vain when I ask you if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it; when I look back over the battle-fields of the Rebellion and think of the many brave men in whose company I was; I cannot but recollect that I was sometimes in places where the contest was most difficult and the result lect that I was sometimes in places where the contest was most difficult and the result most doubtful; but almost before the smoke has passed away, almost before the blood that has been shed has done recking, before the bodies of the slain have passed thro the stages of decomposition, what do

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS. TRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? Our struggle was against an attempt to dissever the Union, but almost before the smoke of the battle field has passed away, before our brave men have all returned to their homes and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find another rebellion almost inaugurated. We put rebellion almost inaugurated. We put down the former Rebellion in order to pre-vent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakthe character of our Government and weakoning its power, and when that struggle on
our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, we find now an
effort to concentrate all power in the bands
of a few at the Federal head, and thereby
bring about a consolidation of the Government, which is equally objectionable with
a separation. (Vociferous applause.) Wo
find that powers are assumed, and attempted to be exercised, of a most extraordinary
character. It seems that Governments may
be revolutionized: Governments at least be revolutionized; Governments, at le be revolutionized; Governments, at leasí, may be changed without going through the strife of battle. I believe it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are affected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away, while the form and the shadow remain to you. What is now being proposed? We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by lowers of the Government are assumed b powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the Legislative or the Executive Departments of the Government. Resolutions are reported from a committee, in whom it seems that practically the legislative power of the Government is now vested. That great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the Legislative Department of the Senate and House of Representatives to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its own members has been virtually tions of its own members has been virtuall taken away from the two branches of th taken away from the two branches of the Legislative Department of the Government, and conferred upon a committee who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies.

By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a States in the

be laws passed recognizing a Stateas in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses, under the Constitution, can judge of the under the Constitution, can judge of the election returns and qualifications of their own members. What a position is that!— You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion; you denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union; you said that it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made, and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union, With what consistency, after it has been settled by the military arm of the Government, and by the public judgment, that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. (Great appliause.) o take any such position. (Great applause. said in the Senate, in the very inception o I said in the Senate, in the very inception of this Rebellion, that the States had no right to go out; I asserted too that they had no power to go out; that question has been settled, and it being settled I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all that I have done for the last five years. (Applause.) When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution; when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty; when they show that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the laws that you and I acknowledge obedience to I say extend them the right hand of

the laws that you and acknowledge obedience to, I say extend them the right hand o fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. (Tremendous applause,)

STILL IN THE FIELD.

I fought traitors and treason in the South

dells, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill up without my repeating the names. Now, when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men, I care not by what name you call them, who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. (Great applause.) I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and on, and Government of ours going on and on, and filling out its destiny. (Great applause.—Voices—Give us three names at the other pand.)

THE NAMES ON THE OTHER END., The President—I am called upon to name hree at the other end of the line. I am alking to my friends and fellow-citizens. talking to my friends and fellow-citizens, who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those to whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to pervertand destroyit. (Voices. "Name them!" "Who are they?") The President—You ask me who they are. I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendel! Phillipsis another.—(Long continued applause.) (Voices. "Give another, and Wendell Phillips is another.—
(Long continued applause.) (Voices, "Give
it to Forney!") The President—In reply
to that, I will simply say I do not waste my
ammunition upon dead ducks. (Great laughter and applause.) I stand for my country;
I stand for the Constitution. There I have
always placed my feet from my advent to
public life. They may traduce, they may
slander, they may vituperate me, but let
me say to you, all this has no influence upon
me. (Great applause.) ne. (Great applause.)
Let me say further, that I do not intend

to be oversived by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. (Tremendons applause). Honest conviction is my courage, the Constitution is my guide. ow, my countrymen, that it has insinuated, no, not insinuated, it has been said directly in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred had been exercised some two hundred years ago in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. (Great laughter). Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? (None. None.)

Is it a usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power. Because in a conversation with a fellow-citizen who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought a mendments to the Constitution. thought amendments to the Constitution ought not too frequently be to made; that f it was continually tinkered with it would

It it was continually tinkered with it would lose all its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time; and because, in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought to be adopted, it is to be charged that I was guilty of usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, in a certain period of English history? Great certain period of English history? (Great laughter). From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes; that they were rembling and could not yield. (Laughter. JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swelling of pop-ular judgment and indignation. (Great ap-plause.) The American people will speak and, by their instinct if not otherwise, they vill know who are their friends and wh will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity (laughter,) but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the State Legislature. A Voice: "You commenced a tailor.") * NO PATCH WORK.

No patch work.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor (applause), and that suggestion does not discounfit me in the least; for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits (laughter, and I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work. (Applause.)

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet. The President—No, I do not want any patch work of it; I want the original article rostored. (Great applause.) But enough of this facetiousness. I know it may be said, "You are President, and you must not talk about these things;" but, my fellow citi-You are President, and you must not talk about these things; but, my fellow citiens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my luty to speak what I think and what I feel, I have always done on former occasions

Great applause.)
I have said, it has been declared elsewhere I have said, it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for whitewashing. When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town, I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State, I have been in both Houses of the National Congress, I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State. I have Congress, I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State, I have been Vice President of the United States, and I am now in the position which I occupy before you, and during all this career where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated? None. Now point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great appliance]

mass of the people. [Great applause.] mass of the people. [Great applause.]

BEHEADING.

Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am behoaded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want it, by inuendoes and indirect remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms, that there is a fit subject. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstance who have he grater and of the war. have exclaimed that the Presidential obsta-cle must be gotten out of the way. What is that, but to make use of a strong word, inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite assassination, so the obstacle the people placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied; are those who want to destroy our institution and to change the character of the Government change the character of the Government, not satisfied with the quantity of blood that not satiated with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vergeance and their is thirst still unslacked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of an assassin. I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. and courageous man will attack another.— I only dread him when in disguise, and I only dread him when in disguise, and where his footstep is noiseless.

If they want blood let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but afraid to strike. Ifmy blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union, and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed; but let an altar to the Union be first creeted, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the sary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last li-bation, as a tribute to the Union of these bation, as'a tribute to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this government remember, when it is poured out, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be elemented and cleansed in blood. I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. [Go on.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS,
I merely intended to make my acknowledgments of the honor you have done me;
but before I close allow me to say a word
in regard to the question of amendments to
the Constitution of the United States.
Shortly after I reached Wachington Control the Constitution of the United States, Shortly after I reached Washington, for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln in regard to the condition of affairs. We talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we had called a Convention, that we had amended the Constitution, and that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his Emanoipation Proclamation. in that State, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation.

All these things met his approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement. We talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me, "When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or indeed quite done with amending the Constitution if there was one other adopted."

I saked him, "What is that, Mr. President?" He said, "I have labored to preserve this Union. I have toiled during four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation. My great and sole desire has been to preserve these States intact under the Constitution as they were before." I saked him again, "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Why," said he, "it is that there should be an amendment to the Constitution which would comment the States. Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States."—
[Great applause.] The idea was in his ininid that as a part of the doctrine of Secession one of the means to break up this Goyurnment was that the States, if they saw proper, might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. He wanted even to remove that difficulty by a constitutional amendment, compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress.

to Congress.

But what do we now find? The Constitu-

nto every region and portion of the States These people are fit subjects of Govern neutr for the collection of taxes, but whe bey ask to participate in the legislation

These people are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told no, you must pay taxes, you must bear burdens of Government, but you cannot participate in its legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this justice; is it fair? (No, no.)

I repeat I am for the Union. I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the Councils of the nation all the representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere amplification of the eath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty, is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. (Applause.) o trust him. (Applause.)
I know that some do not attach as much

mportance to this point as Ldo, but I regard importance to this point as Ldo, but I regard it as a fundamental one. The principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without represention. I hold tothat principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then, it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as longer free government. bserved as longers free government lasts.

THE CONSTITUTION.

I am aware that in the midst of the Rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and whellion the second sec we know that sometimes, in great necessity, under great emergencies, unconstitution.—We know that sometimes, in great necessity, under great emergencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done, in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away, if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution, now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unrolf vit, to re-read it, to understand its provisions throughly. In order to savo the Government, we must preserve the Constitution.

Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fethers. and rebellion there was no Constitution

and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded. It must now be read, it must now be digested and under to-day, the must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution and croachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and the Government of the United States. (Great

It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazing characters as though it were in the heavens, and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand.—Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand its sacred provisions and abide by them. PERMANENCY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I tell the opposers of this Government

are not from what quarter they come. Fur or West, North or South, you that are en-gaged in the work of breaking up the Gov-ernment, are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles o of the United States and the principles of ree Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers com-plying the state of the state of the state of the powers comthat great chart of freedom.

Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and

confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that time he resulted have and indeed it seems now to be supposed that tican be repealed by a concurrent resolution. (Laughter.)

But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of the people, these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the daws of gravitation. The attempt to keen this Union from being restored is just

he daws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just bout as feasible as would be resistance to he great law of gravitation, which binds all GREAT POLITICAL LAW.

prevent this great consummation. (Tre-mendous applause.) All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to un-derstand what is going on, and they will soon manifest this determination. soon manifest their determination.

Here, by way of conclusion, let me say, hat I would to God the whole American there, by way of conclusion, let me say, that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day, as you are. I wish there were a vast amphitheatre here, capacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question, if they could once see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break down the real principles of free Government; when they came to understand who was for them, and who against them; who was for ameliorating their condition, and who for elevating them by preserving their Government. If the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made, you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of Constitutional Liberty. (Great

Iriends of Constitutional Liberty. (Great cheering.)

My fellow-citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended (cries of "go on, go on,"], but we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly when I ask you, have I usurped authority? Who is it in this country that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or pubor the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my

Itc life, that has not always received my attention and my time?

Sometimes it has been said [pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation], "That man Johnson is a lucky man. [Laughter.] They can never defeat him." [Laughter. [Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is n doing right stitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great applause.]

out their finger upon any one? No, no. In all the speeches that have been made no one has dared to put his finger upon a single

rinciple I ever asserted from which I have Have you not heard some of them, at Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done.

anything that I have done.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration, I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to

An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his, in reference to the restoration of the Union, from which I have departed. None.

Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. are talking about it.

The little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference beBUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, 112 B year per PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the

Charter column.

Charter column.

HUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less, one year.

Business Cards, five lines or less, one

t ween what is enough to sustain me and my little family, it is very small; for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am a kin to everybody.

The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back and more than enough has no charms for me. The proud and conscientious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man, is all the reward that I ask. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces to come with me, or I will go with you and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions.

inyied to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions.

Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of the country; standing by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank, when the night and the tempest close around him. Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and, perhaps, incoherently, the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past, and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting to Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that we shall have a shall nigh, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States.

United States.

CONCLUSION.

I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will had the hamble individual who stands before you there with you, endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amidst a perfect storm of applause.

Beecher and His Auctions!

Once a year the Brooklyn searchers after things spiritual attend the great "cheap Jack" institution presided over by one Henry, whose other name is Ward Beecher, and vie with each other in bidding for front seats, side seats, cushioned seats and standing places in the Plymouth Theatre. A poor man has no show of getting a ticket for glory from the great Beecher. Unlike Christ, from the great Beecher. Unlike Unrist, there is a price, and a d—ickens of a price, to his christianity! It costs money to get to heaven via Brooklyn. Poor folks—that is, poor white folks, never will have their heavenly baggage checked from Beecher's station. Homeone sheep's grey and plain callege are spun, sheep's grey and plain calico aro not the apparel for Brooklyn. Beecher has ten thousand dollars a year for conducting his opera. It is the only theatre or nigger show in the country which pays no license and stock therein must pay a large earthly, if not so much of a tingdom-come dividend.

The seats are sold there each year to the highest bidder, and the chief bidders are those who have no time to pray and do their worship by contract or by pasting a copy of the Lord's prayer on their head board, writing "them's my sentiments" underneath, and after a nod in that direction, pon into hed as a from ments" underneath, and after a nod in that direction, pop into bed as a frog goes into a pond when a boy slings rocks at the head of the watery "greenback."
"The sale-for pews in Beecher's church comes off on the premises Saturday afternoon and evening. All purchases of rental to be paid as once."

Per order—II, W. B.

The auctioneer arrives, fresh from the Club Rooms, and at once begins.

"Now ladies and gents, what am I offered for choice of pews in this temple of christianity? Talk fast, for time is cash. Choice of pews remember. Se-lect which one you please. Am I offer-ed two thousand—nineteen hundred eighteen hundred—seventeen hundred dollars a year for the choice of pews to near the god-like Beecher, once hear the god like Beecher, once a week for fifty-two weeks? Remember gents that he spouts ultimate and penultimate religion. That he discourses on Bible, nigger, the twelve apostles including nigger, the twelve apostics including old John Brown, statesmanship, haptism, repentance, loyalty—that he denounces the devil copperheadism, poverty and all such crimes! Sixteen hundred will you make it for choice of pews. Too bad gentlemen! Not even sixteen Too bad gentlemen! Not even sixteen hundred dollars a year? Why fellow christians if you own a pew here you can go theatres, openas, horse races, pretty waiter girl saloons, faro banks and perhaps the devil! And you can buy and sell gold, and stocks and contraband cotton. You can be teached the device of the cotton. and sen gold, and stocks and contraband cotton. You can keep a handsome hired girl, indulge in wine suppers and enjoy christianity hugely. Will you say fifteen hundred?—fourteen—thirteen twelve hundred—and down she goe to Deacon Goldfish for twelve hundred

Brethren let us prau! Brethren let us pray!"

"Now.gents what do I hear for the second choice? Just as good a seat as the first! Take your pick! Who'll give two thousand? Remember that whosoever gives to the poor lends to the Lord! Will you make it nineteen hundred—gighteen hundred—gighteen hundred—gretheen hundred dred-eighteen hundred-and no poor people allowed in the pew-experience a choice pew to exhibit your patent leathers, your furs, your broad cloth leathers, your furs, your broad cloth— the silks and satins of your wife, and plaids of your children. Come gents choice of seats to Beecher's bazaar—will you make it seventeen—sixteen—fifteen hundred dollars? Come to the centre, you gold speculators—oil dealers, stock brokers, cotton thieves, office holders, orokers, cotton thieves, office holders, oyal people and nabobs! Bid lively, keep out the poor, for Beecher's Heave is a peculiar institution where angels wear white silk garments with flesh colored stockings, low necked dresses and frizzled hair. All right—sold at fifteen hundred."

Nigger church at the five points will de for nour peculiar, this is for the sight.

do for poor people—this is for the rich and loyal exclusively.

There was a time when people worshipped Gob—not the man.—When they prayed from their hearts, not with lying lips! When professors of religion lived lives of godliness, and not of dissipation, extravagance and recklessness. When the "dim old aisles of the forest rang with the antheme" of these who rang with the anthems" of those who believed in God and the Redeemer as a means of grace rather than a cloak for deviltry. There was a time when christianity meant something—when the laws were honored—when extravagance did not take even the rites of hurial in its cliphy grace. burial inits clinky grasp—when religion was a devotion instead of an art. We believe in that religion which seeks God in lowliness of spirit and not in that brass mounted, silver plated style which drives to the church door with a nigger in livery and keeps a private glass as a billiard player does his cue, to partake thesacrament from. If Christ should be oorn again, not one out of ten of these patent, aristocratic professors of religion would call on His mother during her stay in the stable where the infant Jesus irst saw light for fear of losing caste We believe in religion, but not in this pomp and glitter—this auction, codfish ristocracy style.—La Crosse Democra A Spirit that Appeared when Called.

Rather a curious story is told of an American medium who appeared to conjure up spirits. Atone of his seances simple-looking Quaker asked if he could raise a spirit. "By all means," was the reply. Who will you have?" Moses, if you please, sir." Afteralittle preliminary spiritulism the medium exclaimed, "He is here! what will you have?" Butjustat this moment the light grew dim, and amidst adead silence the side door opened, and avenerable figure with long beard, pale visage, sunken eyes, and long, ancient Jewish garb, tottered slowly into the room, and sinking into a chair, exclaimed in deep accents, "Here!" Moved with horror at seeing that he was sold, the medium had precipitately taken flight, and it took some time to reassure the horrorstricken spectators that it was the actor Susine who was before them, and that the simple Quaker was his confederate.

-B. F Butler has restored the New Orleans gold-\$80,000-with interest and costs n all amounting to \$150,000.