

# Poetry.

Patriotic Ode. The following patriotic ode was sung at the great meeting held in Grover's Theatre, Washington, on the 22d inst., to endorse the policy of President John-

801 : The Union of our Fathers ! Our nob eSt haritage ! The gran (+st work recorded On Time's historic page ! We come to chant its praises— Its worth to aweil upon, This day of days auspicious— Birthd y of Washington ! CHOR'S: The Union ! The Union ! Hy faction well-nigh rent ! Heatored by Andrew Johnse The People's P. esident i

80n :

The Union of our Fathers! For which they fought and bled ! The Keystone of its Arch is laid In the memory of the dead ! Shail we, their sons, prove recreant Unto the holy trust, They held with care as jealous, As we their sacred dust? Croatty: The Union ! The Union ! &c.

Ah, no! this day we swear it, Birthday of Washington! Birthday of Washington! The prize so dear to father Is sacred still to son! The Union of our Fathers! Oh! freemen, guard it well! orks fast her baleful spell Chords : The Union! The Union! &c.

The Union of our Fathers 1 No stain shall descenate e stars upon its baoner— ' escutcheon on its gatet e swear to keeo, untarnished We swear to keen, unia mished, The boon our fathers won, And hold the day o'er sacred— Birthdaysof Washington! Chouvs: The Union! The Union! &e-

## **Literaru**

Johnson and Jones.

William Johnson and Edwin Jones were both of them farmers, and they were also near neighbors. Their farms were beautifully situated; the soil naturally productive. So far there was not a particle of difference between the two places. Yet they wore a different aspect. Johnson's buildings looked nice and tidy. His barn and outbuildings were snug and comfortable, his orchard looked thrifty, and the trees were carefully dressed. Now, Mr. Jones had no more of a family to support than his neighbor, yet the aspect of his house and farm were very different. Old rubbish was kicking around in the yard, that should have been less unsightly thriving and contented farmer. places ; his house looked weather-beaten and neglected; rags were seen in spots where panes of glass were expected to be found : there were large cracks in the barn, through which the winds of heaven had free course. His apple trees were disfigured by old bark and to the free use of whiskey or brandy as dead limbs; and in short everything a remedy. He tried the prescription seemed to wear a look of dilapidation and neglect. Edwin Jones was a hardworking man, and he often caught himself wondering how it was that his neighbor Johnson keptalong sosmoothly and quiet, and yet he had everything in perfect order.

One rainy day in the Fall after harstarted to attend the Methodist meeting, vesting was over, Johnson was at work held at Mt. Pleasant, about three miles ' in his tool chamber when his neighbor from this city, and while on his way, Jones entered.

he became impressed that if he would "Johnson" said the latter, after he had watched his neighbor's place a few get down on his knees in the road and moments, "how much did that old sled pray, his speech would be restored. So of yours cost; I have got to have one powerfully did this impression become

might otherwise have drank and smok-The Art of Printing. ed up, and I feel healthier and happier than the year before. I knew I had laid BY BAYABD TAYLOR. the foundation for future good. Time Perhaps there is no department of en passed on-my grog and tobacco money terprise whose details are less under kept coming in. It was now a hammer stood by intelligent people than the then a saw, then an augur, and another "art preservative"-the achievement plane, a bit stock, &c., till I have now

for friendly advice."

own tools.

of types. an excellent stock of tools, and they are Every day, their life long, they are not only a source of great profit, but of accustomed to read the newspaper, to solid comfort into the bargain. I befind fault with its statements, its arlieve, friend Jones, in giving up my rangements, its looks; to plume themgrog and tobacco I have been a great selves upon the discovery of some roguish gainer. Now, do you not think you and acrobatic type that gets into a frolic could do as well without it ?" and stands upon its head; or of some "Johnson," said Jones at length, afwaste letter or two in it-but of the proter a protracted silence, "I wish you cess by which the newspaper is made, had told me of this long ago." of the myriads of motions and thou-" I was afraid it might offend you—it sands of pleces necessary to its compois a delicate matter at best.' sition, they know little and think less. "I know it, but Edwin Jones is not They imagine they discourse of a wonthe man to be offended with a neighbor der, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet woven, for thought to "Well" said Johnson, with an exwalk on, of the rags that fluttered upon treme look of gratification, "it's never the back of the begger yesterday. too late to mend, and if you get into a But there is something more wonderpinch, where fifty or a hundred dollars

sul still. When we look at the hundred will be of use to you, come to me." and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat Mr. Jones thanked his friend with a shaded with the touch of fingers, that suspicious moisture shining in his eye. compose the printer's "case"-noiseless and shortly after took leave. The very except the clicking of the types, as one next time he went to town, instead of by one they take their places in growing refilling his brown jug and empty box, line-we think we have found the marhe brought, home a new augur, and a vel of the art. proud man was he, at work with his We think how many fancies in frag-

ments there are in the boxes, how many Time passed away, and he soon found atoms of poetry and eloquence the prinhimself the owner of quite a little stock ter can make here and there, if he only of implements. This thing operated, had a little chart to work by, how many many ways for good. Now that he had facts in a small "handful," how much the ability to fix up his buildings withtruth in chaos.

out borrowing tools, he began to take a Now he picks up the scattered elepride in doing it. He re-set his windows ments, until he holds in his hands a roofed his beenouse built new pig-pens, stanza of Gray's Elegy, or a monody tightened his barn, and in rainy weather upon Grimes "all buttoned up before," was never without pleasant and profitand now "Paradise Lost," he arrays a able employment. His cows did not bride in "small caps," and a sonnet in break through the barn floor now, and 'nonparell;" he announces that the they give as much milk, his bees make languishing "live," in one sentenceas much honey, his trees yield as good transposes the words and deplores the apples as his neighbor Johnson's do, days that are few and "evil," in the and all this is because he stopped his next: grog and tobacco expenditures, bought

A poor jest tricks its way slowly into his tools, and left off depending upon the printer's hand like a clock justrunhis neighbors; and so he is a happy ning down, and a strain of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We

A Dumb Man Cured by Prayer. fancy we can tell the difference by hearng of the ear, but perhaps not. Joseph Norris, residing in the vicini-The types that told a wedding yesterty of this city, liaving lost the use of lay announce a burial to-morrow-per-

his speech entirely, about two weeks aps the self-same letters. ago, was recommended by hisphysician They are the elements to make a world of-these types are a world with something in it as beautiful as spring, for about three days-using brandy and as rich as summer, and as grand as aueggs so freely that during that time he tumn flowers that frost cannot wilt, kept himself thoroughly under its infruit that shall ripen for all time. fluence; but without the desired effect. The newspaper has become the log-It did not work a cure on him like the book of the age : it tells at what rate same remedy did on a lady in the neighthe world is running; we cannot find borhood of Cambridge city, an account our "reckoning" without it. of whose case we published sometime True, the green grocer may bundle ago. On Sunday night last Mr. Norris

up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to base uses, and that is done times innumerable. We console ourselves by thinking that

one can make of that newspaper what he cannot make of living oaks-a bridge that he obeyed the premonition, and for time, that he can fling it over the chasm of the dead years and walk safely there in the road he poured outhis supback upon the shadowy sea into the fair Past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the true soul be eloquent no more. tent with his Divine Will, to restore his lost speech. After concluding his prayer, he arose The realms of the Press is enchanted from his knees, and went on towards the place of meeting-no perceptible ground. Sometimes the editor has the good having been accomplished by his efforts. As he neared the meeting house. the inward prompting, that "still, small voice," impelled him to again "pray to Him that heareth in secret," and the result was that he was "restored openly," for almost instantly his upon a sad face, or hope in a heavy speech again came to him, and during heart.

Miscellaneous. Bill Arp Addresses the Lebannon Law School and Gives his own Sad Experience

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 1866. Messrs. C. C. Cummings and others, Committee :

GENTLEMEN-I have reserved your kind invitation to address your law skool. In the situation by which I am surrounded it is impossible for me togo. I wish I could, for I would like to tell you all I know about law, and it wouldent take me long. I'm now in the law bisness myself at this place.— We are engaged in manufacturin it by wholesale, and after while it will be re tailed out by lawyers to anybody that wants it. Its an easy bisness to make law, though some of the bills introduced are awfully spelt. To-day I saw a bill, in which "masheenry," was spelt with two esses and four ease. But the greatmissed. est difficulty is in understandin the law after it is made. Among lawyers this difficulty don't seem to lie so much in the Identify don't seem to he so much in the head, as in the pocket. For five dollars a lawyer can luminize some, and more akkordin to pay. But he oughent to luminize but one side at a time. The first case I ever had in a jestice court I employed old Bob Liggens, who was a sorter self-educated fool. I give him two dollars in advance and he ground two dollars in advance, and he argued the case I thought, on two sides, and was more luminous agin me than for was more luminous agin me than for me: I lost the case, and found out that the defendent had employed Liggins after I did, and give him five dollars to lose my case. I look upon this as a warnin 10 all clients, to pay big fees and keep yourlawyer out of temptation. My experience in litigation have not been satisfactory. I sued Sugar Black onst for the price of a load of shuks. He said he wanted to buy some ruffness. onst for the price of a load of shuks. He said he wanted to buy some ruffness, and I agreed to bring him a load of shuks for two dollars. My wagin got broke and he got tired wattin, and sent out after the shuks hisself. When I calld on him for the pay, he seened supprised, and sed it had cost him two dollars rud a helf to have the abure

dollars and a half to have the shuks hauld, and that I jestly owd him a half a dollar. He was bigger than I was, so I swallowed my bile and sued him. His lawyer pled a set off for haulin. He pled that the shuks was unsound ; that they were bard with limitations; that they dident agree with his cow, and that he never got any shuks from me. He spoke about and alluded to me as a swindler about 45 times. The bedevild jury went out and brought in a verdik again me for fifty cents and four dollars for costs of suit. I haint saved nary shuk on my plantation since, and I dont intend to until it gits less expensive. I look upon this as a warnin to all folks, never to go to law about shuks, or any other small circumstance.

The next trouble I had wus with a feller who I hired to dig me a well. He wus to dig it for twenty dollars, and I wus to pay him in meat and meal, and sich like. The vagabond kept gittin wus to pay him in meat and meat, and sich like. The vagabond kept gittin along untill he got all the pay, but had-ent dug nary foot of grown. So I made out my akkount, and sued him as ollers, to wit :

Old John Hanks to Bill Arp. Dr. 'To 1 Well you dident dig - - \$20.

Well, Hanks he hired a cheap lawyer who rard round extensively, and sed a heap of funny things at my expense, and finally dismissed my case for what he called its "rdikulum absurdum." I paid those costs, and went home a adder and a wiserman. I pulled down my little cabin, and moved it some 300 yards nigher to the spring, and I've drank mity little well water since. I ook upon this case as a warning to all

local governments as having disqualified | The Democracy do not Claim the Presi- | course. But now, taught by his treachhe would give true evidence in this case, and that he would spell every word in

Dan'i Webster's spellin book correktly to the best of his knowledge and belief, uance in power, he deposed them and established Provisional Govenments. Then he asked himself what conditions to the best of his knowledge and belief, so help him, &c. I saw then that he wer tremblin all over like a cold wet dog. Says Marks, "Mr. Fretman, spell "tisik;" well he spelt it, puttin in a phand a th and a gh and a zh, and I don't know what all, and I thought he was gone up the first pop, but Marks said it was right. He then spelt him right strait along on all sorts of big words, and little words, and offerwords, and short words, and a fitterwords. and he ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: The amendment of State Constitutions, excluding slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment of the U.S. Constitution; the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admis-sion of the freedmen to various rights, short words, and afterwords, and he short words, and afterwords, and he knowd em all, till finally Mark ses, "Now sur, spell *Ompompynusuk.*"— Fretman drawd a long bretn and sed it wasent in the book. Marks proved it was by an old preacher who was settin by and old Phil spoke up with power, ses, "Mr. Fretman you must spell it, sur." Fretman was aswettin like arun down filly. He tuk one pass at it and &c., every body is familiar with. To stim-ulate them to accept these conditions, being such, as using his best judgment, and in the absence of any ('ongression-al plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorgan-ize their State Governments, elect leg-islatures, &c., and, so far as Executive down filly. He tuk one pass at it and acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States.

"You can come down, sur," says Marks, "you've lost your case." And shore enuf, old Phil give a verdik aginst him like a darn. Marks was a whale in his way. At

that same court he was about to nonsuit a doktor bekaus he dident have his diplomy, and the doktor beg'd the court for time to go home after it. He rode seven miles and back as hard as he could lick it, and when he handed it over to Marks very triumfantly, Marks ses, "Now, sur, you will take the stand and translate this Latin into English, so that the court may understand it." Well, he jest caved, for he couldent do it. He lost his case in two minets, for the old squire said that a doktor who could ent read his diplomy had no more right to praktis than a magistrate who couldent read the licence had to jine two

couple together. This is a warn to all professional men to understand their bisness, and the moral of the case is, that a man oughtent to be squeezin the gais when anybody can see him. But gals when anybody can see him. But I don't want it understood that I'm agin it on proper okkashions and in a tender manner. There aint no squeelin

his.

But I must close this brief epistle. Yours, truly, BILL ARP. P. S.-I forgot to mention that the

Freedman's Buro have had me up be kaus Mrs. Arp turned off her nurse for not talkin baby talk to her child. She said that my wife throwd a cheer at her head. The lyin hussy was there, a wearin Mrs. Arp's collar and shawl that she'd stole. I pinted emont to the Buro, and left in deflant disgust. The moral of this is "to stand your grown or nurse your babies yourself. B. A. Further Exposition of President John-

son's Vlews. Governor Cox, of Ohio, read the fol-

lowing letter to the Republican representatives in Congress from that State on Monday night:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2 th. 1866. Gen. George B. Wright, Chairmon of the Repub-lican Central Committee, Columbus Ohio : resentation. My DEAR SIR—On Saturday last I

had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writ-ing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation to exhibit, with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling that I could not but think that if he would consent to it good might be done by making his statements public. Ac-cordingly, I again waited upon him this morning to make known what I

The New York World puts the case fairly in the following sentences: "It would be absurd and belittling to claim the President in consequence of his vise and courageous action, as a convert to be Democracy. 

We have seen nothing as yet to indi-cate that the President has abandoned the Republican party; although by act-ing for the interests and welfare of the whole people and for the ing for the interests and welfare of the whole people and far the permanent re-establishment of the Union and Consti-tution, he has passed for in advance of the leaders of his party. The Democracy would be untrue to their principles should they fail to approve the measures of a policy parallel with that of their own organization; but, for all this, the time may come when Mr. Johnson may diverge from the Democratic course as he has from that of his own party. He They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment as a failure, but a success. He had ac-cordingly reorganized the Post Office he has from that of his own party. He has declared his purpose to act indepen-dently of party and for the people of the whole Union. While so acting he must of necessity be Democratic, but while surrounded by advisers and, in a meas-Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like manner, in all the Executive Departments, recognized them as States in the Union, only keepure, controllers who differ with him the distant future, is quite uncertain. A small portion of his party are yet with him, and it may be that, with that as a nucleus around him, and the threat (not expressed but implied) of joining the ing enough of a military hold to prothe freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do some-thing more thorough in that di-rection. Now but one thing remain-ed in which those States did not emocracy, he is determined to bring the radical and major portion of his party to the adoption of a Union policy—the only policy that can save it from defeat exercise the full rights of States, and that is representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same prin-In and extinction.

ciple of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as were in fact byal The Democracy can, at least, rely upon it that so long as Mr. Johnson remains-thrm in the stand he has taken so long will there be hope of a restored Union and a protected Constitution. Should giving satisfactory evidence of Whenever a State or District sent the majority of his party utterly refuse to adopt his policy, he has it in his power to strengthen his hand by drawing a loyal man, properly elected and quali-fied, he would think it right to admit him the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal around him the Democratic and Con servative elements throughout the coun-servative elements throughout the coun-try, and thus building up a party devoted to the cause of the peeple and invincible in number, ability and patriotism. It is this fuely which makes it moutfor the men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similiar men. When they had all done this, their representation would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elec-tions and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights, but he feltlike urging upon them, and upon the country, that this mode of finishing the work, so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that men, so that other States or district this fact which makes it manifest that the radical Republicans are holding their fate in their own hands. If mad-ness shall continue to rule them, political oblivion must be their portion; but if they shall speedily recaut their bere-sies and hang out some visible sign of contrition and desire to do right, they may count the probabilities of further contrition and desire to do right, they may count the probabilities of further indulgences in place. In the latter case to the Democratic party will be due, at all events, the honor of having forced it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the upon the Republican party the alternative of a restored Union an un-destroyed Constitution and a White Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of rep-Man's Government, or the unavoidable and permanent dissolution of their or-

ganization. In any event, therefore, the Democ-racy have cause to rejoice. It might please many to know that Mr. Johnson had determined to dispense patronage to Democrats, but, however gratifying this foat might be to compare the I then remarked to him that I had eard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United this fact might be to some, the paramount consideration with the many is and should be the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Consti-States courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves. He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his tution. It is this that induces the De-mogracy to endorse the adoption of such stringent measures by the Executive as must eventually force the disunion rump faction to declare themselves Dem-ocratic in principle in order to retain Dower and patronego. The first themselve plan, but he had not thought it yettime o fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could power and patronage. The first thought, therefore, with Democrats being the Union and the Constitution, it is to be continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should hoped and is urgently requested that no one who claims fraternity with the recognize the necessity of passing proper Democratic party will stultify the or-ganization by soliciting office of Mr Johnson. Such solicitation certainly would stultify it, if, as , is suppo would stulify it, it, as is supposed, the President is merely using the Democ-racy as a rod to whip the refractory members of his own party back to the ranks which he commands. Let us not sed. th He then referred briefly to the fact, stumble into any such pitfalls. Let us, also, have it to say that, in seeking the good of our country, no selfah or un-worthy motives entered into our thoughts or actions. The Democracy have, for long and terrible years of revolution, borne every species of con-tumely and persecution for opinions sake Motorevive his volunte of similar instances. Not to revive his volunteered assurances to the colored people of Tennessee that he would be their Moses and would lead them into the promised land; nor yet his ostentations downad for the configuration of the pro--unswerved by threats and firm and hostility to Coperhead plots and pol-ticians—all of which are no more thought of than if they had been the babblings of idlocy. Who shall keep a record of the thousands of broken prom-ises in reference to the distribution of his patronage, among the members of as a means to restore the Government to its pristine unity and greatness? We

persecution of his nearest friends, and by his complicity with the enemies of his country, they realized that there is no other course but to adopt the meas-ures of the radical statesmen of the day. The New York *Timcs* pursued precisely our course up to the period of the. President's veto of a bill for which the editor voted in the House. Called upon, at that moment, to choose between going with the earnest men of the country -between acting with the great malor--between acting with the great major-ities in Congress-between responding to the wishes of the loyal millions--between yielding to the voice in fact of the Republican party and joining the Cop-perheads in their slanders upon these majorities, and upon the clear expectation of its party, the *Times* chooses the latter alternative, and is now as ac-tive an ally of the sympathizers with treason as the New York *World* and the New York *Ncws*. It is true the *Times* pretends to act within the Union lines. Like many entities Is the the *links* pretends to act within the Union lines. Like many another impostor during the war, it wears the uniform of the Republic and acts with its enemies. We can appreciate, if we cannot sympathize with that journal, when we notice how happy it is in its congenial Copperhead associations. The attempt to cluss the additor of the Parses congenial copperhead associations. The attempt to class the editor of the *Prcss* and *Chronicic* among the slanderers of Audrew Johnson is a fair proof of the disreputable characteristics of the *Times*. Itself hand-and-glove with the constant and conscienceless defamers of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, all through the rebellion, down to the assassination of the first and to the elewation to the Presidency of the latter, we are denounced, because, when An-drew Johnson joined himself, like the Times, to these same defamers and slan-derers, as one of his friends and suppor-ters, we will not unite with him and the Times in this utter infamy! Is it any wonder, when a man like Gov. Ray-mond fails from his high estate and be-comes the tool of such profligacy as this, that even his former enemies turn away from him with loathing ? Letter from "Occasional." WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1800. The interview between President

ery to his voluntary committals, by his persecution of his nearest friends, and

Johnson and the new Governor of Ohio, General J. D. Cox, printed this morn-ing in all the newspapers, is the last and he clumsiest feat of Andrew Johnson. It is only useful as one of numerous conversations between Mr. Johnson and those credulous citizens who believed ho was sincere when he pledged his word to the fulfilment of certain distinct obli-gations, and who discovered their misake when he coolly forgot or deliberately denied that to which he was solemnly bound. There is hardly a loyal states-man in Congress who cannot draw from his own experience confirmation of this humiliating statement. Beginning with Andrew Johnson's public denunciation of treason, which committed him to as specific a pledge as ever was made by mortal man, and ending with his very last assault upon the leading men in Congress, almost his entire Presidentfal career is covered with the wrecks of violated faith, individual and national. I saw Major George Stearns, of Boston, last evening, whose celebrated inter-view with the President in regard to the colored races of the South, specific and detailed, will never be forgotten by the American people. It was hailed with outcold with eestatic gratitude, because it seemed to them to be the sure pro-cursor of justice to the freedmen, and of union and strength among the friends of the Republic. Major

Stearns, like General Cox, took his con-

him, and obtained his consent to its publication as an authorized version of

a well-considered understanding he-

tween the Executive and a free people, on questions of surpassing moral and political importance. Now, that which

was in fact an elaborate and binding

reaty, is no more remembered by the President than if it had been signed and sealed in the days of the Pharoahs! I

might add a volume of similar instances

demand for the confiscation of the es-

tates of the rebels, and their division among the heroes of the republic; nor his hundreds of declarations of eternal

back to Andwrew Jo

versation, after he had written it out,

this winter." "Oh, that cost me nothing; I made that myself, I got out the timber last | plications to God, asking him, if consiswinter, so that matter's disposed of ; and

I feel proud of it too. It's my first attempt." "Well, neighbor Johnson, I don't

see how in the world you get along so. Your farm don't produce any more than mine does, and I don't believe you work as hard as I do. Your wife don't make any better butter than mine your sheep don't grow any better wool. You raise more fruit to be sure." I have not so many acres as you.

" No; but the fruit is of better quality, and finds a ready market."

"Yes, because I have taken pains to obtain the best grafts. My trees were the same as yours when we started .-My cows give more milk than yours do in the winter, for they have a warmer barn. I raise more pork than you do. because my pens are tight and comfor. table, and so on."

"And I suppose you are laying up money ?" muttered Jones with a crest fallen look. " Certainly I am-about \$500 a year?"

"So much !" exclaimed Jones with a look of surprise; "why, I can't lay up a single cent; in fact, am running be hind.

"Let me tell you the secret," said Johnson, in the kindest and most neighborly way. "Last summer I saw you buy two pitchforks; now how much did they all cost you ?"

"Let's see-two dollars and a half." "Well, my fork handle got broke last winter, so did some of my rakes. brought them right up here, and when at leisure just fixed them up. There was so much saved. Now you have nothing at all to do to-day.'

near the thinnest partion—anywhere He buys no office, he sells none; he in 'No, indeed! it rains too hard.' "But I am at work making my apple boxes; how are you going to get yours? "Grausion makes them for me, and I am to give him a barrel of apples." "Which is as good as two dollars Now if you hire as good a sled as mine made, it will cost at least twelve dollars. toward every man. You see how these little things count up.'

"And all this comes of your having tools to work with," returned Jones whose eyes were beginning to open. 'Yes, neighbor."

"Well, if I had tools I could save good many sums in the course of a year, but I never have the money to spare for them. Why these 'ere tools o' yourn must cost mor'n fifty dollars." "Just about that."

"Then I'm mighty afraid I shall have to scrape along with borrowed tools.

shall never have that sum to spare," 'You don't understand. Let me explain the secret. I should never have goue with a fifty dollar bill and bought these things. I have procured one at a time with my grog and tobacco money.' "Grog and tobacco money!" repeated Jones with a look of blank surprise. "Yes," said Johnson with a smile now I am going to give you a lecture. I am going to give you the benefit of my experience. The first year I began on the farm, I used to have spirits by me, and every now and then take a drink, to keep up my strength I said to myself. In the long warm days, in haying and harvesting, the bottle used to be patronized liberally. But I finally began to see that it was growing hard for me to resist and so, after deliberating on the subject. I came to the conclusion that rum and tobacco did me no good, and might do much evil, and I would leave them off-so I did. So I commenced laying np the money they cost me. I saw how much might be saved if I could

the meeting he told his experience, and He may meet with that sentiment gave to God the glory of his miraculous many years after it may have lost all cure. Truly "God works in a mystericharm of its paternity, but he feels afous way, His wonders to perform."-Ex fection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the

first time, and wonders if, indeed, he He is above a mean thing. He canwrote it, for he has changed since then. not stoop to a mean fraud. He evades Perhaps he could not give utterance to no secrets in the keeping of another. the sentiment now-perhaps he would He betrays no secrets confided to his not if he could. keeping. He never struts in borrowed

It seems like the voice of his former plumage. Henever take selfish advanself calling to its parents, and there is a tage of our mistakes. He never stabs in something mornful in its tone He hethe dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. gins to think-he remembers why he He is not one thing to a man's face and wrote it, where were his readers then, mother behind his back. If by accident and whither they have gone-what he he comes in possession of his neighbor's was then, and how much he has changed. counsels, he passes upon them an act of So he muses, until he finds himself woninstant oblivion. He bears sealed puckdering if that thought of his will conages without tampering with the tinue to float after he is dead, and wax. Papers not meant for his whether he is really looking upon someeye, whether they flutter at the thing that will survive him. And then window or lie open before him in comes the sweet consciousness that there unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. is nothing in the sentence that he could He encroaches on no privacy of others, wish unwritten-that it is a better part lowever the sentry sleeps. Bolts and of him—a shred from the garment of imbars, locks and keys, hedges and thick-ets, bonds and securities, notice to tres-passers, are none of them for him. He mortality he shall leave behind him when he joins the " innumerable caramay be trusted himself out of sightvan," and takes his places in the silent halls of death.

trigues for none. He would rather fai Early Indulgence of the Appetites. of his rights than win by dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He insults no man. He tramples on no sensitive feel-Parents should ponder well on the langers of an early and capacious ining. If he have rebuke for another, he dulgence of the appetites and imaginary is straightforward, open, manly. What wants of their children. Repetition ever he judges honorable he practices soon becomes a habit once formed, even in childhood, will often remain during

A Child's Faith.

A True Man.

the whole of after life, acquiring The Petersburg (Va.,) Democrat once strength every year, until, at last, it told an affecting story of a little boy of sets all laws, human and divine, at dethat city, who having recently lost his fiance. Let parents who yield to the father, found himself deprived of the cries of their children for dainty and privilege of attending school as formerly; promiscuous food, or who allow them and in the fullness of his faith he deterto torment domestic animals, or to strike mined to seek the werewithal at that their nurses, or to raise the hand against footstool to which he had been taught to any person, consider well on the conselook for other and higher blessings. In quences. The moral effects of pamperthe simplicity of his heart he sat down ing the appetites of children are most and gravely wrote a letter to his Remelancholy. Is the mother afraid of an deemer, thinking perhaps that so formal explosion of passion, a bribe is too often a mode of preferring his request would promised in the shape of a cake or tart, meet with greater attention. What was as a peace offering. the surprise of the Postmaster, William Does it annoy a whole company by its A. Friend, Esq., on discovering among boisterous or ill-timed pranks, it is perthe contents of his letter box, one morning, a missive directed "To Jesus some sweetmeats. If it has been good, Christ !" Opening it, he read the story as the phrase is, and learned its letters, of the boy's wants, and with noble kind- | the reward is still too frequently some-

ness deposited in the envelop the amount required, and directed it to the young supplicant.

The Path to Kindness. William Wirt's letter to his daughter

um would truly seem to be given for gluttony. The use of the other nobler on the "small, sweet courtesies of life,' fuculties of the mind, the early cultivacontains a passage from which a deal of tion of the kindlier and better feelings happiness might be learned: "The of our nature-generosity, disinterest-edness, pity, filial love-all are overway to make yourself pleasing to others come or postponed in favor of the one sensual, selfish and absorbing act of goris to show them attention. The whole world is like the Miller of mandizing. Mansfield, "who cared for nobody -no, not he, because nobody cared Curious Illustratiom. -no, not he, because nobody carea for him." And the whole world would serve you so, if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, there-fore, see that you care for them, by showing what Sterne so happily calls the "small courtesies," in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifests themselves "My friends," said a return mission

ary at an anniversary meeting, "let us avoil sectarian bitterness. The Inhab-itants of Hindostan, where I have been laying up the money they cost me. I saw how much might be saved if I could do the work myself I had been obliged to pay for, so I began buying such handy. At the end of the first year I found that I had quite a collec-tion, and jit had come from money I of the table, in the field, walking, sitting. liarities in peace /

you've got it, espeshially if it has to be dug. The next law case I had I gained it

Findin he wouldent pay me, I him before old Squire McGinnis, Dik sued him before old Squire McGinnis, beleevinit wassich a dead thing that the beleavin it was sich a dead thing that the happiness of knowing that he has de-fended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak, that he had given utterance to a sentiment that has cheered somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile tre feller's attorney plead failure of con-sideration, non cest faktum, and ignisfattus, and infancy, and that the niger'sname wasent Dik, but Richard. Theold squire was a powerful secesh, andhated the Yankees annazin. So, afterthe lawyer had got through his speech and finished up his readin from a book called "Greenfeaf." I rose forward to an attitood. Stretchin forth my arm, ses I, "Squire McGinnis, I would ask, sur, if this is a time in the history of our af-fikted country when Federal law books should be admitted in a Southern pa-triot's court? Havent we succeeded for ever from their foul domination? Don't our flag wave over Fort Sumpter, and what, sur, have we got to do with Northern laws? On the very first page A othern laws? On the very first page of the gentleman's book I seed the name of the city of Bosting. Yes, sur, it was written in Bosting, published in Bos-ting and sold in Bosting, where they don't know no more about the hire of a nigger than an ox knows the man who will tam his bide." I seed some pore will tan his hide." I sed some more things that was pinted and patriotik, and closed my argument by handin the book to the squire. He put on his spek-

takles, and after lookin at the book a minet, ses he. "Mr. Arp, you can have a judgment, and I hope that from henceforth and forever, no lawyer will persoom to come before this honorable court with pisen dokuments to prove his case. If the do dokuments to prove his case. If he do this court will take it as a insult, and send him to jail." I look upon this case as a warnin to

all folks who gamble in law, to hold a good hand and play it well. High jes-tice and patriotism are winnin trumps. After this I had a difficulty with a man by the name of Kohen, and I thought I wouldent go to law, but would arbytrate. I had bought Tom Scrilling when at a dollar a buchd Swillins wheat at a dollar a bushel if he couldent do any better, and if he could do better he was to cum back and give me the preferense. The skamp went off and sold the wheat to Kohen for a dollar and five cents, and Kohen knowd all about his contrakt with me Me and him like to have fit, and per-haps would if I hadent been puny; but we finally left it all to Josh Billins to arbytrate. Old Josh deliberated on the thing for three days and nights, and finally brought in an award that Kohen should have the wheat, and I should have the preference. I haint submitted no more cases to arbitration since, and my advice to all peepul is to arbytrate nutlin if your case is honest<sup>1</sup> for there ain't no judge there to keep one man from strikin the other. An honest man don't stand no chance no where exseppin in a court house with a good lawyer to back him. The motto of this case is, never to arbitrate nuthin but a bad case, and take a good lawyer's advice and pay him for it before you do that.

But I got Fretman—I dident, but my boisterous or ill-timed pranks, it is per-suaded to be quiet by the promise of some sweetmeats. If it has been good and I put down for Troup and Calhour togo, and intended to send seven or eight more if he proved himself right. I soon ting for the stomach. Eating is soon found that the little nullifier wasenf belevih in anything, and on inquiry I found that Nutmeg was given powerful long recesses, and was employin his time chiefly in carryin on with a tolera-bul sizd female gal that was going to him. Troup sed he heard thegal squeel regarded as the chief end and object of life by a child, who sees in it the chief incentive to good behavior. A premiherself one day, and he knowd Fretman was a squeezin of her. I dont mind our boys squeezin of the Yankee gals, but I'll be blamed if the Yankees shall be a squeezin ourn. So I got mad and took the children away. At the end of the term Fretman sued me for eighteen dollars, and hired a cheap lawyer to col-lekt it. Before this time I had learned some sense about a lawyer, so I hired a good one, and spred my pocket-book down before him, and told him to take what would satisfy him. And he tuk Old Phil Davis was the jestice. Marks made the openin speech to the effek that every professional man ought to be able to illustrate his trade, and he therefore proposed to put Mr. Fretman on the stand and spell him. This motion on the stahl and speu nim. This motion were fout hard, but it agreed with old Phil's notions of "high jestice," and says he, "Mr. Fretman you will have to spell sur," Marks then swore him, that

had done to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was perfectly unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him, he most frankly gave his consent, and

assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows : He said he had no thoughts which he vas not willing to avow; that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possi-ble restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No congressional policy had ver been adopted, and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office. was obliged to adopt one of his own. fe had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just grounds of complaint that had no just grounds of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continu-ance of military, government could be tolerated, that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which had carried through the war. which had carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the ex-igency, now that the work of destruc-tion was over and that of rebuilding had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near the end, than now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a

there is a real necessity of adopting policy which should restore the civil government fully, just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and these conditions by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimu-ate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves and make it the spring of loyal conduct by proper legis-lation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force. Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the bureau *in toto*, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that ither by proclamation of hisown or by ome action of Congress as a condition of peace the technical end of the rebel-lion would probably be declared at some period (perhaps not very remote), and as he understood the present law the bureau might continue a year from that ime. Meanwhile he could say to the th, "It depends upon yourselves to whether the bureau shall be dis-South.

united at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you, by proper action for the protection of the eedmen, make it necessary.' This, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution, stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not dis couraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government. If, on the oth-er hand, the bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which on its face appears to be part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, you tend to drive them to desperation and make their hatred of the government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he held martial law over them.

Whenever they should show so peaceful and law abiding condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because inso doing, they would hasten the with-drawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs.

In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same idea, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious tee the safety of the country; and re-garding the then existing affairs of the

lawsthemselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would be time enough to daborate a plan.

that men who have been disloyal were rejoicing over his veta message, saying, that if these men in good family adopted the views of policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so freely elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country sure ly could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should dially give in their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere should rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course, the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in the future. His whole heart was with the future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earn-estly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them.

Thissentiment and purpose he regard-ed as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstructive policy of those extremists, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till ab solute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the conversation statement of the President on this inportant matter, and if you could meet is straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I lid, I am well assured that you would believe me, that, although he may not receive personal attacks with the equan mity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used o show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sinvere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly, yours, J. D. Cox

An Old Robbery brought to Light---Re covery of a Large Amount of Jewelry. From the Montgomer (Ala.) Mail, 20th.

It will doubtless be remembered by many of our old citizens, that in the year 1851 the jewelry establishment of Mr. George Harris, Market street, was entered by thieves, and a great variety of jewelry abstracted therefrom, amounting to about ten thousand dollars in value. At that time, and until a few days since, no clue could be obtained as to the property or the thieves, and all thoughts of the robbery had ceased to exist in the minds of the people.

Strange to say, as an old gentleman was passing through the city cemetery a short time since, his attention was attracted to a large elay root by a dog, which had pursued a rabbit to that lo-cality. The old man whose name we believe to be Chase, on arriving by the spot indicated by his dog, was startled on beholding, laying around loose, having been scratched up by his dog-ship, agreat variety of gold watches, bracelets, finger-rings, &c. The old man was astonished, and thought him-self in a dream. In a few moments self in a dream. In a few moments, however, he was "master of the situa-tion," and proceeded at once to collect his "fortune," but finding he was unable to remove it alone, he procured the as-sistance of a friend, when the booty was secured. A large amount of the iswalsecured. A large amount of the jewel-ry has been sold around the city promis-cously, but it is being collected up, and turned over to Mr. Harris. The works of the watches are, of course, totally ruined, but the cases, as well as the rings &c., are all good. Mr. Harris fortunatey has preserved the advertisement of the robbery, and is thereby enabled to identify his property.

## The Way they Drink in Maine.

A correspondent of the Herald at Augusta, Maine, writes as follows: Malt liquors and whiskey seem to be

prevalent beverages. Hundreds of young men are addicted to the habit of pose we had a stranger would not sup-pose we had a stringent prohibitory law on our statute book, but we have; yet it is not enforced, save in a few instances. We have sadly gone back since the days of the Maine Law and Neal Dow. Groggeries are in full blast and the most lucrative part of the apothecary business is the compounding of villainous potations of tanglefoot whisky &c. Even lads of twelve or fourteen toss off their glass of ale with as much gusto as soakers of fifty imbibe their favorite poison.

day makes this more manifest. Let us, therefore, bide our time.—Patriot and Union. THE RADICAL WAR ON THE PRESIDENT.

hope not. Let us wait and work. The

Forney Reeps Up the Fire---He Denoun Formey Keeps Up the Fire---He Denonn-ces the President as a Traitor and a Blackguard --- He Pronounces the Speech of the 22d a Disgusting Diatribe ---He Admits that he Tried to Wheedie the President, but Failed---He anys he Could fill a Volume with Instances of the President's Violations of Faith--He Taiks a Great Deni about "Larnest Men," but Hasn't a Word to say about "Dead Ducks."

From the Press of the Feb. 28. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The course of Andrew Johnson has ouched the public heart as with a coal of fire. Everywhere it is denounced by the earnest friends of the Union cause. Not since the fall of Sumpter has there been such an uprising against unpro-voked and unexampled treachery. The Northwest has united against him in solid phalanx; and everywhere in the Border States the true men—the men who have sacrificed property and risked life, and suffered almost unparalleled horrors, have repudiated him with a bold indignation that shows equally their scorn at the betrayal and the betrayer. Among those who have remain untouched or unimpressed by these national manifestations is the News York

Daily Times, a newspaper heretofore wielding a large and deserved influence. Its subserviency issomething more than humiliating. It not only approves the political policy of Andrew Johnson, not only sanctions his veto to a bill which (evernor Raymond the editor which Governor Raymond, the editor of the *Times*, sustained as a Represen-tative in Congress from the city of New York, thus going directly in the face of

his vote and his voice, but it adopts the

bis vote and his voice, but it adopts the Copperhead cry and assumes the Cop-perhead uniform with an ease that shows how well it has learned the tricks, and how naturally it was pre-pared for their associations. But this is not all. It absolutely enters into a eulogium of the disgusting diatribe of President Johnson on the 22d of Febru-arv. gloating over and reneating it vulary, gloating over and repeating its vulgarisms, an effusion from which even the New York Post (after fully supthe New York Post (after fully sup-porting the veto) recoiled with disgust, so enchants the *Times* that it loses its self-possession and attacks such of its contemporaries as do not follow its lead. Mr. Raymond ought to warn his editors against such blunders. He is, of course, master of his own newspaper, and of his own actions, and can degrade himself this own will and placence, but he at his own will and pleasure; but he should take care not to complain if his neighbors, unenvious of his example, refuse also to befoul themselves. Now it may be, as the *Times* says, that the editor of this journal has cast his lot

among the radicals. We freely admit to having made every effort within our power to conciliate Andrew Johnson and to save him from the fate he so steadily provoked—the fate of complete surrender to the Copperheads and the returned rebels. To avoid this catasreturned rebels. To avoid this catas-trophe, we have spared no exertions-going even to the verge of offending those earnest men who long ago, with a better knowledge of his character, doubted his truth and suspected his

sincerity; and if we have taken our stand with the radicals, let us thank God that we have adopted the course which has been adopted by millions of our countrymen. When Andrew John-son became President of the United between Constitution and anarchy; between liberty ordered by law and liberty States, these men believed him to be too earnest and too ready to take vengeance disordered by Radicalism; between upon the traitors, and were anxious that he should pursue a more moderate Union and Disunion ; between perpetual peace and incessant agitation,"

his patronage among the members of the great Union party, to which that patronage clearly belonged? There is hardly an earnest man in Congress who has not some story to relate. It is easy, therefore, to predict what will be the fate of the new promise which President Johnsonproposes in his interview with Governor Cox. The only thing real in whole affair is the malignant determination of the President to continue his war aga inst the Congress of the Uni ted States. Another Address by President Johnson

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

This afternoon a committee of gentle-men from Philadelphia, under the ausmen from Philadelphia, under the aus-pices of the James Page Libra ry Com-pany, waited upon Pre dent Johnson to present the resolution of a meeting held on the 22d of February, approving the restoration policy of the Adminis-tration, and the preisen position occu-pied by the President ts The committee consisted of Lohn A. Murshell T. H consisted of John A. Marshall, T. H. Hill, John A. Clark, J. P. Robinett, M. Heller, E. S. Eyre, J. F. N. Snider, E. Fitzgerald and Dr. Joseph R. Coad.

Mr. Marshall said the meeting which passed the resolutions was without distinction of party, and in the course of his speech remarked : "We will stand y you, then, rather as conservative itizens than as partisans. We stand by you as Pen n-yivanians, as Penn-yi-vanians always stood by Andrew Jack-son, never losin g faith in his hone-ty of purpose to do what was right and his power to do it, and never to submit to what was wrong, and his ability to prevent it.

The President responded as follows: I beg leave simply to thank you for the kindness you have shown towards me and the encouragement you have given me by your approbation of my public policy, as it has been presented to the consideration of the country. I can only say, that I trust your confidence has not been misplaced, and I can but point you to my bast course and to my point you to my past course and to my public promulgation of the principles by which I am guided, as an evidence of what my future course will be. It now behooves every man to apply him-self diligently to the task of understanding the real condition, the true remedy for all existing evils, by a faithful obedi-ence and enforcement of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance

thereof. It has been an object to find a healing plaster coextensive with the wounds that are inflicted on the body politicthe nation We thought we had round it, and still thinking so, we shall pursue rolling until the We thought we had found and persist in our policy until the result is accomplished, or it shall be defeated by a power over which we have no control. I thank you, gentlemen, for the approbation and encouragement you have extended to me on this occa-sion, and I repeat that I hope and trust your confidence has not been misplaced The various members of the commit-

tee were then introduced to the President, and retired, much pleased with their interview. S. S. Cox, in his recent speech at the Washington veto-ratification meeting, thus tersely stated the present political issues: "The conflict row is between bureaucracy and Democracy; between the rump and the executive; between

State existence and State destruction;

