

BY THE BIVER, IN JUNE. BY THE HIVER, IN JUNE. We stood by the iver, my field and I, One beautiful night in June; Oh, fair was the river and calm the sky, Our hear is were beating in tunc-In tune to the last good night of the birds; In tune to the breeze o'ernead; In tune to the loving, musical words, That each to the other said.

Though our smiles were rare and our ward were few, God knows how happy we were; We trusted each other's affection irue, We full that the words were fair, Our kindred spirits were nicely strung, Duetting in perfect tune; Oh, friend, we were careless blithe, and youn; By the river that night in June.

We stood by the river, my friend and I, We should by the river, in finite durit, The summer was scarcely past; But a change had come over earth and sky Since we saw the river last. A lew of the roses had died away, A song-bird or two was hushed; But the earth looked mournful that August day For our hearts were dry and crushed.

We left the still river, my irlend and I, We saw never again, We saw never again, And years, bearing changes to brow and eye, Huve glided away since then. Oh, steadiast my friend! with the earnest eyes My friend with the trow screne, er the zanished past we may mingle sighs, spite of weary miles between.

It will not be long, for my eyes are dim. Thy raven hair must be white; Thy raven hair must be white; We shall meet once more by a river's brim, Death's river, dear, will not fright. A stranger will mark with a careless eye Two graves in the church-yard sod, While we stand by the river, my friend and That glids the city of God.

## Witerary.

Hondsbossche.

BY J. M. NEALE, D. D. Open the map of Holland, and look along its Western Coast. Those dark lines which you see, dividing the sea from the land, are the Dunes.

And what are the Dunes? The greater part of Holland lies lower than On the great rivers the keel of the ships floats above the chimney of the houses; and the frog, in his bed of rushes, can look down upon the swallow as she skims through the air beneath. Therefore if there were not a strong wall all along the sea coast, the whole country, at high tide, would be swal-lowed up by the waters. And God has so ordered it that two of the things most unlikely to resist any great force, should form this wall:—sand and grass. Stretching along almost the whole coast, Stretching along almost the whole coast, are the Dunes, or sand-hills, whence Dunkirk, that is, the Church among the Dunce, takes it name. They are about thirty or forty feet high; and the wind and the waves if they were left to them-selves, would sweep them away in an hour. But there is a kind of coarse hour. But there is a kind of coarse fibrous grass, called *scrbent*, which dear-ly loves the sand; and it is regularly sown on the Dunes every year. There it grows, and knots and mats the loose sand together; till all that long line of sand together; this in this tong line of coast from the Hague to the Helder is one large piece of basket-work. The sea might dush to pieces a wall of wood or of stone; such a barrier as this is scarcely to be moved. And very pretty little valleys there are among these same Dunes, and in the spring-time they are bright with the harebell and the heartsease that grow in the mould of the dead sca-bent. I said that these Dunes girdled in the

West of Holland. But are one or two gaps in the dam; and there the hand of man is left to itself. Of these the worst is at a place called the Hondsbossche. near the Helder. Here an enormous embankment is raised; its foundation is of Norwegian granite : its heart is of clay and sand; its sea-face is clay, wat-tled down with willow twigs. I was told when I was there that, it the whole

thoop at first made of this huge dyke had been at first made of gold, it would have cost less than the repairs have cost from that time to this. Now, look at the map of Europe; or you will not understand my story. The summer of the year 1287 was and stormy. The wind, day after day, was from the south-west. It seemed as if the weathercocks would never shift from the south-west. From May till September, every hour, the clouds and the waves poured in from the southwest.

what nearer the sea. This time we will step into the kitchen, and see who are where. "Press on. and turn neither right nor left," said their leader. A louder thunder from the dyke; and A cheerful, happy group. At one side of the fire the *Housefather*, (as the Ger-manssay) Conrad Schoorl, a strong, sunsuch a shower of spray fell as drenched them to the skin, and made them gasp burnt, good humored farmer. He is righting a pair of shears that are out of order, and every now and then casting for breath. for breath. "Keep on to Maarsen's," again said their guide; "I go to save the others." They passed on. At the garden wall, they met Jan Maarsen himself, hurrya well pleased glance on the others-of a well pleased glance on the others—on his wife, Dame Fleta, who is plying her needle busily on the other side of the fire, and Colletta, who is helping her younger brother Willibald to make a cross-bow, and little Trudchen, who is playing with the great long-haired dog ibar lice heading before the fire ing out in a frenzy of despair. "Stay, good neighbor, stay," cried Dame Schoorl. But he rushed past. Thankful once more to be in shelter the three hastened in at the door which

spoke?"

saved.

elbow.

"Follow me." said a deep low voice

that lies basking before the fire. "I wish Poppo would come in," said Dame Schoorl at length. Dame Schoorl at length. "More like that I shall have to go out," answered her husband. The Water Staat will want all the hands they can get to-night. It is an awful storm, surely. By S. Willibald, what a gust that was!" We have made a good fight, boys said the Water-warden on the dyke "but we are beaten. God have mercy on our souls! for our bodies will be fo the fishes.' "Can nothing more be done?" said Poppo. "What is the use of building above a gust that was !" I must stop to explain to you that the Water-Staat are the persons into whose charge the dykes of Holland are given. when the foundations are going ?" said Osterhout coolly. "Come, my lads, let us all forgive and ask to be forgiven.

They have a large revenue, and many fficers and servants under them : and oncers and servants under them; and one of their chief stations is the Honds-bossche, of which I have already spoits worst. ken. "I trust, father, there will be no misat Conrad's side. "Where?" he cried, starting. "Who

"Aye, child, and you would say so a thousand times as earnestly if you could remember the last great storm ten years ago come next month. Ay! that  $w\sigma$ : a storm indeed! And yet we had but little of it here."

"I shall go out, wife, if this lasts," said Schoorl. "Last tide only wanted four inches of the highest I ever saw it; and that is near a footabove Great Dan ger mark. Hark! what is that ?" A hand was laid on the door, and an

aged voice said—"Take a poor man in aged voice said—"Take a poor man in for the love of God!" "Marry, come in and welcome," cried Conrad, starting up. "It is not the night for a dog to be out in." He drew back the bar—the door was dashed open by the wind,—the squall beat into the ise .- the fire glared out, and i house,—the nre glared out, and it wanted the strong man's full strength to close it again. The same beggar whom we saw before, pale, weary, and dripping from head to foot, stood in the titchen.

"Come in, good man, come nearer to the fire!" cried Dame Fleta. "What's its use, but to warm a body at? Nay ever stand about the tiles. I'll warrant t's easier to clean them than to curve a 'ever.' "That's true," said the honest farmer

"Or stay :--step this way, man; any: thing were better than those wet rags. With many thanks, the beggar folwith many thanks, the beggan for-lowed his host, and presently came back, wrapped up in a thick dry rug. "Set on supper, girl," said her father to Coletta; "this honest man is an hun-gered, I know;—and if he is not, I am." So the supper was set on ; a might boat for Alkmaar.' poar-ham, the bearer of which had fat

tened himself on acorns of Oldenburg a great Permerend cheese; bread as white as snow, and Alkmaar beer. And And why?' now the storm lulled a little. The beg-gar, seated at the lower end of the long ther table that shone like a black looking plass, said little and ate scarcely any thing. The others, and more especially Conrad, commented on the tempest

wondered if Poppo would return that night, and told doleful stories of past floods. Towards eight o'clock the wind rose again. "I will go out," said the farmer : "i

is a shame to leave those men on such a night." And he had just taken down his pondrous stick, when the door was shaken violently, and a voice shouted, bors of another day; mothers pillowed their little ones on their arms and rejoiced in their sweet sleep; nurses "Let me in ! let me in !

An Ape's Revenge. Captain Lanseer was in temporary command of the military post at Pud-ser, and had in his detachment a large body of native troops. He paraded his soldiers for inspection, and put them through a thorough drill. The evolutions of the battalion were per-formed with promptness and precision; and the manual of arms was nearly

and the manual of arms was nearly equal to that of the best drilled Euro-pean troops. I had heard that these Senovs were not so well disciplined as be poys were not so well disciplined as the English soldiers; but Lanseer as-sured me that their discipline was well nigh perfect. In size they are smaller than the English; but they readily adapt themselves to the light uniform, and the unhappy man had left open, closed it, and sank down on their knees. are very hardy.

Our second evening at Pudser was spent at Captain Lanseer's quarters, and after supper, we worked our way into story-telling. "Gentlemen," said Lanseer, as we

filled our pipes the second time, "I can tell you a very curious story of circum-stances that have transpired in this blace within a month. If you can think of nothing better, I will give it to you." Of course we could think of nothing if we have any matter between us; and then kneel down and the sea may do better, and the vote was unanimous that he should proceed.

"About four weeks ago," commenced the Captain, "a wealthy zemindar, named Hoosian Kahn,—" "Zemindar," interrupted Ben Gilroy; "what's that?"

spoke?" "Follow me," again said the voice. And father and son afterwards used to say that neither knowing why nor whither they were to follow, they felt compelled to go. They saw nothing; they only heard a voice before them. Generally it only said, "Follow" but once or twice it cried more loudly, "Follow me quicker!" Onwards and onwards it led them, till they stood at "A zemindar is simply a land-owner," replied Lanseer. "As I was saying, the zemindar Hoosian Kahn was found one morning dead in his bed, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. It was not cut clean across, as a suicide would have done it, but it was hacked frightside, was found a razor covered with blood, its stout horn handle broken, and "Follow me quicker!" Onwards and onwards it led them, till they stood at Jan Maarsen's door. "In," said the voice, "and take refuge the shank bent. The zenindar had been an excellent man, respected by the peo-ple, both high and low, and his shockin the upper rooms; and you will be ing death was the cause of much excite-ment. And first it was thought the saved." At the same hour, fifty miles off, Philip Schoorl, the boat-builder of Harderwyck was sitting at supper.— A low, quaint, boarded room, leaning murder had been committed for the purbose of robbery: but not an article had been stolen from the house. The Engut over the canal: the walls ornament lish watch, the jewels, the purse, and the leather pocket, which were with the clothing in the room, undis-turbed. I was called to the scene of the ed with three or four strange fish, dried and nailed against the panelling; the fire, crackling and merry; the rain dashing in floods on the shutters; even the lazy canal rippling against its bank. "A bad night this," said Philip to himself. "A very bad night. The Water-staat will have enough to do. True the dyloge this will "And he sonurder as soon as it was discovered, and, with other officers, did my best to unravel the mystery. There had been some struggling on the part of Hoosian as was evident from the condition of the bed; but he had notstruggled much. Fry the dykes, this will." And he so-aced himself with another draught rom the tankard which stood by his We found a large bunch of hair upon the pillow, where the murderer had held the head back while the fatal work A step on the crazy, tumble-down stairs. "Who can it be at this time of night ?" was being done; and this, together with the broken handle and bent shank of the razor, signaled to us that the assassin must have been a fellow of immense

said the old boat-builder. "Why the whole town must be abed." "While I was gathering up his hair, one of my companions called attention to some marks upon the floor. A quan-tity of blood had run down upon a grass mat by the side of the bed, and not far The beggar, whom we saw before a Xamp, opened the door. "Philip Schoorl," said he, "man The old man.-he knew not whyrembled. "A boat for Alkmaar!" cried he from this, upon the floor, were several bloody prints, which appeared to me to have been made by a man's hand. They "To save your brother," said the were certainly not the print of a human foot. I could only account for them upon the supposition that the murderer 'And how? I pray you," asked Philip Schoorl. "Half an hour ago," said the visitor 'the Hondsbossche gave way. In an nour, Lake Flevo and the Zuyder Zee

had either slipped and fallen, or had been pushed over by the struggling zemindar, and that here was where his bloody hands had struck. The window will be one. In two hours both will join the ocean. Do as I bid you, and do was open, and we found stains of blood upon the stool very much in the shape t without loss of time," and be vanished of those upon the floor. This sleeping That was indeed a night for Holland In peaceful little country villages room was all our chamber, and the murderer had made his exit by the window into the tree, the limbs of which wearied men lay down to dream of la dropped towards the house.

"The first person whom we called as been stamped upon the floor. And now, I could account for the breaking of employed for some years in the family. the shan x, and for the mass of hair that had been pulled from the head of the murdered man. Hoosian's widow, as The zemindar's wife was just then too The zemindar's wife was just then too deeply affected to give us any coherent information. This old woman, whose name, I think, was Zaloa, recognized the razor as having belonged to her master, and she also showed us the little closet where it had been kept. The closet door had been opened and the razen taken from the dressing case, and that the in the dask from all which it oon as she saw the body of Kaka, and soon as she saw the body of takk, and heard our story, cried out that the lun-goor had killed her husband. She in-formed us that Kaka had been in the habit of seeing his master shave, and that several times he had been found with the razor in hand standing before that, too, in the dark, from all which it appeared that the deed had been done the mirror. Then she told us what Ben Abbas had already communicated Ben Abbas had already communicated —how that Hoosian had whipped the lungoor severely, and that the brute thereupon ran into the woods. "On the following morning the native officers were called in, and after a very short consultation it was decided that Gholam was innocent, and that the lun-more hed done the murdaruus dead some one familiar with the premises. There had been no robbery, so we were led to further conclusion that the murder had been an act of vengence. And who could have entertained such feeling toward Hoosian Kahn? We had ques tioned Zaloa, but she shook her head She did not reply with that promptness which might have been expected from goor had done the murderous deed.— There could be no mistake about it. One one who had no suspicions; but she experiment which had not been though seemed rather to avoid the subject. at the time of the trial was now tried. questioned her closely, but she was no It had been evident that the murderer had gained entrance to the zemindar's ""Do you know,' said I, 'if any of the servants in the house had any feel-ings of ill-will against your master?" "She begged of me to ask her mis-tress. The mistress had just then chamber from the tree: but when we came to experiment, we could not find a man able to perform that feat. Therewere several branches drooping toward the house, but they were not strong enough to bearaman, and we now had it demonstrated that a man of Gholam's bulk, in order to reach the window from the tree, would have to make a clean leap ner nuspand; and she named the khid-mutger, Gholam. "Khidmutger," interrupted Ben Gil-roy, taking his pipe from his mouth, "what's that?" of at least twelve feet. In short, the was plain and substantial .evidence was plain and subst The lungod was the criminal. "Gholam was a happy man when i was announced to him that he was free and Hoosian's widow was particularly gratified for sho wind the training of the gratified, for she prized the knidmutge s the best servant of the establishment The only recompense which Gholam claimed in return for the indignity he had suffered, was the teeth of the lun goor. They were readily given to him, and he wears them about his person, as so many charms against future ill.

as a chattering sound, accompanied by a sort of hoarse grunt. "'Abba!' cried the clerk, 'that is surely Kaka.'"

'And who is Kaka ?' " "'He was my master's baboon,' re-plied Ben Abbas." "'He ran away more than a week

ago.' ''' Why did he run away ?' ''' Because Hoosian Kahn whipped

him. He came into this very room while his master was out, and ransacked the closet, and pulled the clothes from the bed. Hoosian caught him in the very act, and beat him without mercy. Kaka leaped from the window and ran away into the woods, and has not been

"As the clerk ceased speaking, 1 heard the baboon mounting the tree, and I at once extinguished the lights and bade my companions draw back with me into the extreme corner be-

hind the table; for I had a great curi-osity to see what his baboonship would do. I remembered the animal very well, as I had frequently seen him about the premises. The zemindar had cap-tured him when young, and reared him for a pet. Up the tree the fellow came, and presently he swung himself upon the stool, and thence to the room.

moon was shining brightly, and as the rays shone in through the window, leav-ing us in the shad, we could observe the movements of the interloper with-

out being ourselves detected, and you will remember, furthermore, that we had the table as a screen." "Kaka was one of the lungoor species, standing five and a half feet high when erect, and presenting a prety good specimen of physical development. As I saw him enter the room, looking so

I saw him enter the room, looking so ugly and dangerous, I instinctively clapped my hand to my pistol. Perhaps you will imagine the suspicion which had already dashed upon me. This brute and not the knidmutger had killed the zemindar. Crouching behind the table, and remaining perfectly still, we watched the fellow's movements. As watched the fellow's movements. As he entered the room he stood erect upon his legs and gazed upon the bed; then he went to the closet and opened the door and took down the dressing case, the contents of which he overhauled almost as systematically as a man would have done. Presently he uttered a loud cry, and dashed the case upon the floor and then sprang toward the bed. He seized the clothing and tore it off, chattering and gnashing his teeth in a most frightful manner. Coverlets, sheets, pillows and mattresses came off in quick succession, and, when the brute found that he was only spending his rage upon inanimate substances, he caught one of the pillows and tore it into fragments, scattering the feathers

over the room. "I could bear the scene no longer. As the lungoor moved back, after hav-ing rent the pillow, he stood directly in the moonlight, and I think I never beheld a more savage and repulsive look ng monster. I carefully raised my pistol above the table and aimed at his head. I am not apt to miss my mark, and I did not so in this instance. As I fired, the fellow reeled and clapped both his hands to his ears. In an instant I was upon my feet, with my sword drawn, and before the brute could recover himself, I had run him through the heart. "By this time the family was aroused,

and in a little while we were investi-gating the subject of the murder under the light of this new and wonderful circumstance. One look at the feet of the lungoorenabled me to account for the cuto the hand of a man. There were the very outlines and proportions which had

A Temperance Union Formed---Its Con-stitution---The Passage of a Prohibi-tory Liquor Law to be Urged--- No Candidate to be Supported Who Does Not Favor Such a Law-- Spicy Debate on the Resolutions.

The Temperance Convention as n the Court House on Tuesday last. The attendance was very slim, the supply of old water being too plentiful. 'It still rained incessantly. The Committee on Resolutions not being

eady to report, Rev. Mr. Spade, of Strasburg, was invited to address the assemblage, which he did. The Committee on Resolutions having

returned, reported through James Black, Esq., the Chairman, the following Constitution, providing for the formation and gov ernment of the society :

nto their use.

n motion passed unanimously:

o aid the temperance reform, by teaching otal abstinence from all intoxicating drinks

s the only safe mode of obtaining nationa

rdiaily welcome to one common platform

On motion of Mr. Roberts the resolution

emanding the passage of a prohibitory

jouor law, and pledging the Temperanc

Union to support no candidate for offic

in favor of such a law were taken up. and

Mr. Black proceeded to address the Con

He suid the time for theorizing about temperance had gone by, and the time for action had come. If the temperance organ-izations of Pennsylvania could be induced

o grapple with the evil on practica rounds, at the ballot box, the victory could

vention.

vho did not unequivocally declare himsel

ernment of the society : PREAMBLE. WHEREAS, For many years past, the friends of Temperance bave, through a va-riety of instrumentalities, been aiming at the disuse of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the suppression by law of all traffic in them, have by the divine blessing, wrought great and desirable changes in the opinions and sciel austore of the acceler and social customs of the people

WHEREAS, This grand success of past efforts for the furtherance of the cause of Temperance should stimulate us to the em-ployment, on a more extended and united scale, of all instrumentalities thus owned of no police regulation, however strict, car revent or greatly mitigate these evils ; that God and sanctioned by past experience:

WHEREAS. We deem it proper, and be WIEREAS, We deem it proper, and be-lieve the time has fully come when as the representatives of different churches, and the various Temperance organizations and friends of Temperance generally here as-sembled, we should form Union Associations for the more speedy accomplishmen of the great and beneficent end at which we im: viz the removal of the curse an aim: viz, the removal of the curse and seconrge of drunkenness from this county. For our guide and government we do adopt the following: CONSTITUTION OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION, AUXILIARY TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE UNION

UNION. ARTICLE I.—Name. This Society shall be called the Lancaster county Temperance Union and shall be auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Tem-perance Union. Is the only as have a been about the past and a borney. Resolved, That the history of the past and all sound experience demonstrates clearly that the habitual use of intoxicating drinks borney fosters habits of intemper-ABTICLE IL-Object.

ARTICLE II.—Object. The objects of the Union shall be to unite all temperance organizations and christian people in one great, earnest, effectual and perpetual body, leaving each to operate in their individual or private capacity to do as a beverage, fosters habits of intemper-ance and engenders vices subversive of social order, domestic happlness, national prosperity and individual integrity; and that total abstinence is the only true and sure foundation of a permanent Temper-ance Reform. *Resolved*, That while we believe the Min-istry and the Christian Church is designed by God to take a leading and prominent part in the great Temperance Reform, we cordially welcome to one common platform, the work of temperance reform in their own way. But collectively to provide for a thorough organization of the county, ir thorough organization of the county, in order to the adoption by the masses of the people of the practice of total abstinence from the use, manufacture and sale of in-toxicating drinks as a beverage; and the enactment by the State of a prohibitory Liquor Law; this shall be done, by holding public meetings, the use of the pledge, by the circulation of temperance literature, and by all other methods calculated to remove all true Temperance organizations! and that we regard the Orders of the "Sons of Temperance," "Good Templars," and "Temple of Honor" as deserving special notice for the zeal and efficiency with which they are now carrying on the reform. by all other methods calculated to remove he evil of intemperance from the commu nity.

ARTICLE III-Members. ARTICLE III—Members. This Society shall be composed of dele-gates not exceeding ten in number ap-pointed at one time, from any Church, Temperance society, College, Academy or temperance organization within the county, who after signing the pledge and roll book of the society and paying to the Treasurer one dollar annually, shall be entitled to all the privileges of members. Other persons, not delegates, by paying \$1.00 may become members by signing the pledge (Article IV) not delegates, by paying \$1.00 may become members by signing the pledge (Article IV) and any person paying to the Treasurer fifty cents, may become a contributing member, by vote of the society at any meeting, but without the privilege of voting. Signing the pledge and payment of five dollars shall constitute a life-member. The society may also constitute honorary man-areas for the as a avidance of respect for agers for life, as an evidence of respect fo character, services and fidelity to the prin ciples of temperance, by a contribution of \$25 · but membership so constituted, shall ontinue only during a faithful adherence o the pledge and laws of the society, and to the pledge and laws of the society, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society except voting in election for officers, which shall be the exclusive privilege of delegate members, as a foresaid. ARTICL IV-Pledge. No person shall be a member of this society who does not subscribe to the fol-lowing pledge:

for intoxicants; and whereas, These de-coctions are freely sold in bar-rooms and restaurants as bar drinks, advertised in such places by signs prepared by the man-ufacturers themselves, thus showing that their alcoholic and not medicinal properties are those presented to the users of such drinks; and whereas, Such preparations have not received the sanction of the Medi-cel Franklyr, but are disapproved by it and lives, the spirit which would deny to the black man the equal rights and privileges with the white. In the language of Carlyle we can say the Sans Culottes are dead, but we can say the Sans Culottes are dead, but Sansculottism still liveth. The great prin-ciple of social and political equality is as holy as is the temperance cause. We will not be backing down when we delay to thrust the issue of prohibition-forward at this inopportune moment. As brother Black admits, the temper-ance men waited for ten years with-out doing it, we can wait a year or two longer now, until the other great questions advocated by the Republican party are settled. The temperance cause is a growhave not received the sanction of the Medi-cal Faculty, but are disapproved by it, and are pressed upon public attention, not by their merit, but by the expenditure of large sums of money in the parading with all the *puffery* which money can command certifi-cates of assumed cures, often largely exag-gerated, and frequently devoid of essential truth: therefore ruth; therefore, Resolved, That we believe it to be our

advocated by the Republican party are settled. The temperance cause is a grow-ing power; it is making progress every-where, even among the stoking Dutch in the northern end of Lancaster other yield by the barren that I never expected to see such good fruit grow on it. To thrust the ques-tion of prohibitory liquor laws into the political arena now, is to endanger if not to delay, the progress of the party of great. duty to warn our friends against the use of the decoctions called bitters, or so-called tonics, under whatever name they may be presented as delugive and depresents to the tonics, under whatever name they may be presented, as delusive and dangerous to the user; possessing little or no medicinal properties of value, which may not be pro-cured in another form without liability to injury, and as an insidious enemy to the individual or family who may be seduced into their use. delay the progress of the party of great moral ideas, and to retard the coming of its full triumph, when by it and through it all distinctions of race and color shall be comletely and forever done away with.

MORE PROHIBITORY RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Brosius moved to amend the resolu-The following resolutions were read and tions of Mr. Black, so as to pledge the friends of temperance in Lancaster county to doall *Resolved*, That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the fruitful source of drunkenness, papperism, wretchedness and crime; that this train of evils is not merely incidental to the traffic, but inseparable from it; that hey could to secure the nomination of emperance men, leaving the members free to vote as they pleased after nominations vere made.

Rev. C. I. Thompson obtained the floor and proceeded to make another speech. He contended that those who opposed the resolutions of Brother Black, on the ground that they might prevent the attainment of political and scale coupling between the prevent or greatly mitigate these evils; that the object and duty of government is not to regulate, but to prohibit wrongs; not to license, but to punish crime; that for in-juries inflicted upon society by this gigantic wrong, there is, and can be no redress after the injury is done, and that, consequently, the only adequate remedy must be to pro-hibit such traffic altogether. *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to all Sabbath School associations, to or-anize Temperance societies in their schools. that they might prevent the attainment of political and social equality between the white and black races, had not learned wisdom from the great work in which they had themselves been engaged. The anti-glavery party was not strong until it suc-ceeded in uniting itself with one of the great political parties of the country. When temperance is fairly brought into politics the power which we seek will be general. ganize Temperance societies in their schools as one of the most effectual means of pro as one of the most effectual means of pro-moting the cause of Temperance, and crea-ting a purer moral atmosphere in our land, *Resolved*, That one of the most formidable barriers in the way of the Gospel of Christ, proper education and true religion, is found in the present drinking customs of society; and that it is the solemn duty of the religious community, ministers and physicians, to give their strongest influence and best efforts a did the tamperupa reform by tagehing The men who were the chief advocates o temperance have also been the foremost ad

The men who were the chief advocates of temperance have also been the foremost ad-vocates of equal rights, and the head and front of the party which destroyed slavery. If you show me a truly carnest temperance man I will answer for it, in almost every case, that he is a faithful and honest ad-vocate of the political and social equality of all races and classes. Mr. Wm. P. Roberts made a speech of somelength. He was for delay, because he thought the great work of establishing political and social equality might be re-tarded by rashly forcing the issue of pro-hibition before the people were prepared for it. He thought the hydra of slavery was not quite dead. If it was he wanted to assemble in the midst of the dog days. He was sure they would wupe out all the cru-dities of Attorney General Stanbery. The temperance men he thought should work in secret as did that great and good party known under the sacred title of Know Nothing. We had a country to save from death just now, and could not afford to peril its life by being in too much of a hurry to introduce the question of prohibition into politics. The run sellers are organized, the temperance men are not, &c., &c. Dr. J. G. Moore made a few romarks,

bonness. The run schere are organized, the temperance men are not, &c., &c. Dr. J. G. Moore made a few remarks, depreenting the excited political character of some of the speeches, and expressing a fear that the cause would suffer at the bands

of its friends. Rev. J. C. Cromlish obtained the floor, of its friends. Rev. J. C. Cromlish obtained the floor, and after some discussion between himself and others, as to the large latitude of de-bate which had been allowed, he proceeded to address the Covention. Brethren, said he, seem to be very anxious to perpetuate parties. The only way to do that is to per-petuate principles. Look at the Whig and Tory parties of England—the names they bear are the same they have long borne, but the name is all of the past that is left to them. So it has been and will be in this country. There never have been more than two great parties amongst us; there are only two now. God has selected this country as the theatre on which to work out his mightiest problems. Here all mor-al agencies are to war against evil. Such being the case, there have been but two political parties permitted to exist in the past—the one the party of morality, and the other the party of immorality. The

Now, understand what happened Now, understand what happened from this. The water from the Atlantic Ocean was driven up, past the coast of Spain, past the Bay of Biscay, past Ire-land, between Iceland and Scotland; and so, in the Artic Ocean, and off the coast of Norway, it stood many feet higher than it did in the Mid Atlantic. nigher than it did in the Mid Atlantic. Ships, in coming from Portugal to Eng-land, were, so to speak sailing up hill. This was the case all summer; but, on the 23d of September the wind suddenly wered round to the work atlantic veered round to the north. All this mass of water, then, was driven down into the German Ocean, which thus be-came too full; for the enormous waves came rolling in from the north, far more swiftly than they could race out through the straits of Calais. Therefore, as you must see for yourselves, when at three o'clock on the afternoon of Septembe the 25th, the wind again suddenly chopped round from the north to the All this weight of ocean was driven right on to the dykes of Holland.

Close to the Hondsbossche, there was then, and there is now, a little village then, and there is now, a little village called Kamp. Let us see what was hap-pening there when the wind, on that 25th day of September, had shifted for about three hours, and all men began to say that it would be an awful night .-Doors were barred, windows were shut-tered, fires went roaring up the yawn-ing chimney, and every now and then cast a bright cheerful gleam into the village street. The clouds drove over head like a pack of wild horses; the wind grappled with a roof here, dashed through a tree there, shook the well-fastened door with a giant's hand, roar ed like a wild beast down the chimney and then went rioting along over what is now the Zuyder Zee, but was then

one long fruitful pasture meadow. A poor old man entered the village at nightfall. "Friend," he said to a stout-hearted laborer, trudging courageously homewards, "is there any one

here who will give me a lodging to-night for the love of Christ?" "Try at Jan Maarsen's, up yonder, father," he answered. "He is rich enough, Our Lady knows! but he love his own too. " Yonder farm?" inquired the beg-

"Yonder farm?" Inquired the beg-gar. "Even so," said the laborer. "God be with you!" And he went on. A pleasant place was that same farm-house towards the close of a fine sum-mer day, Its huge gables, its thick thatch, and white walls, the three or four elms that sang a quiet song, as the evening breeze sprang up; the orchard, with its rich promise of fruit. the little with its rich promise of fruit : the little garden, with its trim plots of tulips and roses; the two yews, one cut into a peacock, the other formed into a lion the red kine feeding in the deep, green meadows; the Flanders horses in the farm-vard, lazily whisking their tails all was gloomy and desolate; the orch-ard trees clashed their arms together in the tempest; torrents of water poure from the thatch; now and then a heav ier gust caused the spray of the distant to minule with the rain, and pool of salt water soaked here and there in the garden. The beggar unbooked the

wicket, passed in, and with feeble hand struck the door again and again. "Who's there?" at length exclaimed

a gruff voice from within. A poor man, that begs a night's ring for the love of God." lodging

"Then God may take care of you, for I will not," said the farmer. "So be off. There be trampers enough I know, now-a-days." "Only an outhouse and a bundle of

"Only an outdouse and a bundle of straw," pleaded the poor man. "Be off with you," shouted the far-mer, "or I'll loose the dog." "I give you one more chance, Jan Maarsen," said the beggar. "Will you yield me a night's lodging?" "Here, Gormo! Gormo!" cried the

farmer again. And a fierce growl within showed that the dog had answered his master's voice.

master's voice. The beggar, without troubling him-self to hurry, walked quietly through the garden, out into the village street nassed on

Now come with me to another farm.

"It is l'oppo!" cried the young man rushing in, battered and drenched with thestorm, "come to the Dykeinstantly The water is higher than the Wate warden remembers it in the year of the great flood—all the yillage is out—old Simon, the sail-maker, has sent us his last pare of canvass; come at once. And father and son were off in a mo

ment. A wild, fierce scene. A long dyke, steep to the land, sloping more gently off to the sea; its narrow summit alive with strong men, hurrying this way and that; torches glared out with a horrible brightness; the sea roaring and shouting with a noise far more dreadfu than thunder; the long wave licking up the ascent, even to the very top, and every now and then sweeping over, and every now and then sweeping over, and deluging the land side with tuns of water; the wind howling and shrick-ing along the embankment; some hur-rying onwards with bundles of willow twigs, some in groups of five or six kneeling on the ground, and stitching up sacks of sand; the officers bellowingels unawares." ing out their orders; here and there a heap of straw fired for a cleared light seaward : everywhere terror, confusion cries, thunder of captains and the shout ing. Old Jan Osterhout, the Water-warden, had just given orders to raise a work of sand bars, breast-high on the worst defended part of the dyke. Four times had the sea washed over it, and an unfrequented ravine. where he saw he last time a stream of water twenty eet broad, pdured down into the vilpack of wolves, and with them a hu-man being, evidently one of their com-

lage. "I think it's giving below, Captain,"

"I think is government said Poppo Schoorl. "Then God have mercy upon us!" "the Water warden. "Can never cried the Water warden. "Can never a one of you lend a hand to peg a sail down?"

down?" "I'll try," cried Poppo; and "I'll try," said Conrad; and "I'll try," cried three or four more of the stoutest hearts. "Straw here! straw here!" should be the the stoutest heart. Osterhout; Schoorl, look to that.-Poppo, have three sail breadths stitch ed together. We want more hands Run down, some one, to old Willi-bald's wife, and tell her to ring the alarm bell. Hold hard, lads! join hands! God a' mercy! Here it comes." Hands were clasped in a moment.

The bellow of the approaching wave-the hissing lapping sound as it rolled up he bank-and then the surge swept over the top, and for a moment none could tell which was water and which land.

The wave swept back into the great deep. Then came the race for life and death. Barrows of sand rolled up to the place,—the needles flew through the canvas,—the bags were filled,—a hun dred hands were busy it seemed as if the waves were baffled in their intent

Towards nine o'clock that night the just drove fiercer. and the rain bea eavier, on Farmer Schoorl's gables And ever and anon came a sound which

none then present had before heard,—a heavy fall and a rush on the roof, as the ops of some of the mountain wave tops of some of the mountain waves were carried right over the embankment, and swept down like a deluge into the village. Mother and children sat by the fire in terror;—scarcely a word spoken;—only now and then a half-suppressed cry as the thunder of the sea, on the roar of the falling spray, was louder than common. reneral facts.

ouder than common. A knock at the door. It opened. The beggar who had left shortly after Conrad "Do you wish to be saved ?" said he

"If you do follow me." "Follow you where?" cried Dame Schoorl, wildly, "And where is my usband?"

husband?" "Be of good cheer," he answered "Your husband shall be saved also.— But in an hour, where we are now standing will be deep sea. One house only in the village will hold out againsi the inundation, and that is Jan Maar sarks. Thithar you must go?"

sen's. Thither you must go." They looked at him in amazement Beggar still in outward appearance, h spoke so that they felt that his word were truth. None dared to ask hin whence he had his tidings. They knew

whence he had his thangs. They knew not who it was that spake; only they felt that he was not of this world. "Will my husband and my son be saved?" asked Dame Fleta, in a low oice. "I will look to their safety. Follow

me, and at once." Steadying themselves as well as they

could against the blast, the mother and her children went forth into the village street. A pitch-black night. On the sea-wall glaring ghastly fires; and even and anon a bright cloud of spray buist and ar ing up high above them. In the street, women and children hurrying wildly

ratched the uneasy rest of the sick watched the unleasy rest of the slow evil men awoke to their deeds of dark-ness, and went stealthily about. Sud-denly, a distant hum, like the sound of denly, a distant hum, like the sound of evening insects round a sunny oak. It grows louder;—now it is like the wind in a distant forest. A strange, cold, sprayed gale. A fearful shaking and trembling as of an earthquake. A rumbling and bellowing, louder, fiercer; then a roar of water,—a few moments' struggles, and the village was blotted out from the world. Between sunset and sunrise eighty thousand persons and sunrise eighty thousand person Two houses only stood where the in undation reached; one the castle o Bredrode near Dort : one the farm Jan Maarsen, at Kamp. And a hundred years after, befor Mansen's gate, might be seen a stone with the legend, in old Dutch letters: "B not forgetful to entertain stran-

gers: for thereby some have entertaine inclined to speak. A Man-Wolf. Rev. Dr. Butler, the well-know. Methodist missionary who established the mission of that church in India in

1856, recently returned to this country entered the room, and, ag she heard this remark, spoke. She said, there was a servant who had such ermity against her husband; and she named the khid-He makes the following statement of remarkable case : In 1859 a British soldier, while bear ing a dispatch from one magistrate to another in the kingdom of Oude, passed

"A khidmutger is a table servant," pany. Immediately turning back he reported the circumstance to the mag-istrate for whom he was traveling. The exclaimed the Captain. "This khid-mutger's name was Gholam, and he was the most powerful fellow on the place. I knew him well. He was high tempered and bold, but I had never latter forthwith mustered a number coolies and went to the place. The pack of wolves field a short distance, and sought refuge in a sort of cave or den thought him vindictive. It seems that two or three days before the zemindar had punished Gholam for some slight Beginning to dig, the party soon dis-covered the feet of the wild man, and, drawing him forth, succeeded in bindmisdemeanor, and the latter had de-clared that he would have vengeance. Finally the woman Zaloa confessed ing and carrying him to tay, successful in Shut ler has seen him often since, and says he is evidently a man, and at the time hat she heard the man make such hreat; and she had hesitated telling i of his capture apparently about twentyour years of age. The captured creature at first violentbecause Gholam was a good-hearted man, and had been very kind to her. y resisted the attempt to put clothing "Gholam seemed utterly astonished when he was accused of the murder. At first he pretended to think we were upon him, but after a while ceased to tear the garment. He is now kept by a gentleman in the City of Thabje Vampore, some eight hundred miles west of Calcutta. When first taken he we meant what we said, he protested his innocence in the most vehement manner. We knew the superstitious was unwilling to eat anything but raw meat, and has never been able to speak or make any approximation to a knowlhathreef the case to which he belonged, and we expected that he would betray his guilt when he beheld the bloody edge of the alphabet. If any one looks earnestly or sharply at him, he ex-presses his annoyance by a half-uttered grunt, immediately turning away and corpse of his victim ;—but it was not so. He was horror-stricken at the sight, but He was horror-surveyed at the signt, but quickly recovering himself he walked directly to the bed, and placing his hand upon the cold brow of his old master, he called on the avenging God to witness that he was innocent of the crime. My belief in the guilt of Gho-lam was staggered, and yet circum-teneous warror the way in the way settling upon his haunches in a corner of the room, or lies down. He eats his food off the ground, and although evidently human being, is in habits wolf, with the instincts of that beast. This is certainly an anomalous fact i natural history, although it is said that four similar cases are known to have occurred in India, presenting the same kanew that the murderer must have been not only well acquainted in the house, but also acquainted with the ze-mindar's private affairs; and we were furthermore confident that the deed had

Silk articles should not be kept folded been one of revenge.

The Preservation of Silk.

in white paper, as the chloride of lime "Gholam was arrested and confined. used in bleaching the paper will proba-bly impair the colorof the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silk and two days afterwards he was tried and condemued. Still he was not imme-diately executed, as is generally the manner in capital cases in this country intended fordress should not be kept His protestations of innocence were so strong and consistent, and his previous character was so well known, that the intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as iying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. judge sent him back to prison, there to remain awhile previous to his execution. "Hoosian Kahn had furnished con-Thread lace veils are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them : if the nap of a thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is could be because siderable provisions and forage for our regiment, and after his funeral I went to his house to look over his account, which he had kept with his own hand. I was accompanied by Mr. Cranston, one of my lieutenants. It was in the the thread is easily broken in the crease and it never can be ratified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs evening when we reached the house and as all the zemindar's papers and books were in the room wher be had slept, we were conducted thither, the woman Zaloa leading the way, and bearing caudles. The bed was still in and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some week glue, and then pin silk with some toilet pins on a mattress or feather beds taking pains to draw out the silk as tight its old place; but the clothing had been exchanged, and the blood-stains had been washed from the floor. Zaloa set as possible. When dry, the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of the candles upon the table and then withdrew, and shortly afterwards we were joined by Hoosian's clerk, an intelligent Mohammedan named Ben this is obvious to every person. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrink-les ironed out by a hot flat-iron on the Abbas. As there was quite a current of air coming in at the open window, we wrong side.-Leisure Hour.

moved the table up into one corner, opposite the foot of the bed, to take the light from the flickering draft, after Gaylor, the principal counterfeiter of the notes of the Third National Bank of Phila notes of the Inite Matchai Bank of Phila-delphia has been arrested at Danbury. Conn., and taken to Wasbington. \$104,000 in counterfeit ten-dollar fitty-dollar notes together with tools, were captured with Gay-lay. which Ben Abbas produced the books and papers. We had been engaged over the accounts half an hour when a noise at of doors arrested our attention. It The Maine Law,

The good phople of Maine have been rying the virtues said to lie in a strict nforcement of this well known statute The constabulary having concluded their legitimate labors, have recently been employed as follows, if we may believe the Standard, published at Augusta. It says: We give the following as the result of

last week's labor: A cow arrested for having "two horns."

ime."

A confectioner tried for selling "Gin-ger snaps," A horse ran away and smashed a licensed traffic a political issue, and have thus thrown down the gauntlet to all tem

contained nothing intoxicating he was acquitted. Several "cocktails" found in the hencoop of a prominent citizen, were con-fiscated. The success of the police in this seizure caused much "crowing," and it will doubtless "spur" them on to

him, was released, on condition this should be his "last" offence. He was informed that any future dereliction would involve confiscation of his '' awl."

A Poor Rule that Don't Work Both

daughter, doing a brisk millinery busi-ness on one of our leading thoroughbusiness. After a long waitshe timidly asked if she "should get it now, or

lowing pledge: We the undersigned do agree that we will

not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor manufacture, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of we will not provide them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employ-ment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community. ARTICLE V-Officers. The officers of this society shall be a Presi-dent, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with an Executive Committee of two from each township, horough and

two from each township, borough and ward, who shall be elected annually and hold office till their successors are elected, and shall constitute a Board of Managers. and shall constitute a Board of Managers, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall have power to fill all vacancies and conduct the meeting and interests of the society. The duty and powers shall be the same as those performed by officers of visibles requiring similar societies. ARTICLE VI--Meetings.

The Society shall hold annual and quarterly meetings, and such other meetings as the board shall judge best, or the society may direct. APTICLE MIT

ARTICLE VII. Any Society not inconsistent in its objects and principles with this constitution, may become auxiliary upon the payment of five dollars. ARTICLE VIII—Amendments.

ARTICLE VIII—Amendments. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the so-cety by the vote of two-thirds of the dele-gate members present; the amendment having been proposed in writing at the pre-vious meeting.

The above constitution was on motion adopted section by section, by a unanimous vote.

esolution in regard to medicinal prepara

WHEREAS, The use of the various decoc-tions called bitters, cordials, &c., have in many instances produced or revived a love

tions called bitters, &c., was unanimousl

Mr. Black, from the Committee on Reso lutions, reported the following

horns." A colored individual, lately deceased, fined for being "on his bier." A pair of boots seized for being "tight." A little boy's kite sentenced to have its tail cut off for having been on "high ple's will, and their decision upon all ques-tions of popular agitation, And wHEREAS, The Beer Brewers' Con-gress of the United States, and the Liquor Leagues of Pennsylvania and New York, have published their resolves to sustain at the polls no man who is in any way identi-fied with total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and to make the continuance of the licensed traffice political isone and here

A clothing dealer "hauled up" for advertising "Great Bar gains."

thus thrown down the gauntlet to all tem-perance men to meet them on this question at the Ballot Box, therefore, *Resolved*. That the right exercise of the voting franchise is a moral as well as politi-cal duty, and as advocates for "total absti-nence" and "prohibition" we cannot sus-tain those who in practice or sentiment are opposed to these cardingl principles of the wagon. The horse was promptly ar-rested, but it being proved the "smash"

ound "corned" at Adams'.

Ways. Last year a widow lady and her fares, returned a very handsome income to one of the Assessors. The other day the daughter, a neat bit of femininity, called at the same office with the in-come reported for the present year. The report was neatly made out, perfect in form, but showed that the millinery business had not paid; indeed there was a dead loss of \$1,900. The lady gave in the return and sat down. The Assessor and his clerks kept on with their adopted :

grounds, at the ballot box, the victory could not long be delayed; the traffle in drink would be voted down and prohibition be made the law of the State. Shall I, said he, advocate temperance for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and then, on the roav day upber I on yeard with the roaver very day when I am armed with the power to prevent the sale of liquor, go to the polls and vote to continue the traffic? The speaker referred to the result of formor agitation on the subject in Lancaster county, claiming that the temperance party had constantly increased in power until it elected three out of four members to the Legisla-ture. Then, in 1854, came the repeal, at the instance of Stephen A. Douglas, of the Missouri Compromise. That, said he, kindled the fires of the anti-slavery excit-ment, and in their efforts to destroy the gigantic evily of slavery the temperance men for awhile laid aside the cause they had seen so near securing a grand triumph. prevent the sale of go to traffic? the other the party of immorality. The party of immorality stood up, for slavery, the party of morality opposition of the versal application of prohibitory liquor laws, and the party of immorality opposes, just as it opposed our assaults upon slavery. The man who is immoral in one point is immoral in all; the party which advocates the continuence of one cours of immorality. he continuance of one cause of immorality will be found ready to advocate all other will be found ready to advocate all other immoralities. The party of great moral ideas has killed slavery. Do not let it stop now to klek the dead carcas. I am as great a Republican as any man here, and as anxious for the success of the party of morality. Let us go forwards. God de-mands that we shall make this issue against the sale of liquor. The Brewers' Congress have put forth their manifesto. They dare us to try the issue at the ballot-box. Shall the party of great moral ideas shrink from this contest? No! Let us call the sale of beer and of all kinds of liquor what it had seen so near securing a grand triumph. Now slavery is dead, and the grant monster of intemperance invites our assault. The Brewers of the United States and the Liquor Brewers of the United States and the Liquor League of Pennsylvania have thrown down the gauntlet. They have declared the pur-pose of supporting no advocate of total ab-stinence for any office, and have avowed their design of proscribing all such in business. All temperance organizations are by force of their very existence in favor of probability. Does any one here suppose from this contest? No! Let us call the sale of beer and of all kinds of liquor what it is—a crime. Every man who does not join in the crusade against slavery will befound arrayed against us. We must not fight as McClellan did, at a distance, with spy glass in hand. We must march right up to the enemy. Let us strike the devil squarely in the face. The women of the land will be with us, and it was the women of the North who gave us success in the conby force of their very existence in favor of prohibition. Does any one here suppose that will not be the great issue two years hence? Has not the gallant and patriotic Governor Geary taken his stand for the purpose of making it the chief issue? Shall we desert him now, or fail to rally to his standard when he shall call us hereafter? No! We will make him our chosen leader, in the great battle for which we must com-mence to prepare this very day. The beer men have said let us appeal to the ballot. and will be with us, and it was the women of the North who gave us success in the con-test against slavery. Let there be no lowering of our standard from timility or on account of any mistaken notions of ex-pediency. Dr. Gibbons again addressed the conven-tion memory there present that the rumnen have said let us appeal to the ballot. So say I. Let us appeal to the ballot. Shall we carry out our principles or shall w craven like yield to the fatal cry of expedi craven like yield to the fatal cry of expedi-ency? I hope and believe this Convention will do the work set before it, as becomes men and women met in such a cause. After Mr. Black had concluded Dr. J. G. Moore took tho floor, and took issue with him, declaring that his observation led him to believe that the cause of temperance had always suffered from every attempt which had been made to ally it with politics. That

ion of prohibition. Mr. Marriott Brosius obtained the floor

Mr. Marriott Brosius obtained the floor, and commenced by expressing his regret at having to differ with Brother Black in any matter relating to the temperance re-form. He felt it a duty to do so in this in-stance. A man was morally bound to cast his ballot for the political party which be believed capable of effecting the greatest good. Vital political issues now appeal to manding to be settled. There are

good. Vital political issues now appeal to us, demanding to be settled. There are other and wider interests than those of the person or the family. Would any loya man have been willing to be bound to vota for none but temperance candidates, when Grant was thundering at the gates of Rich mond. The issues of the war are not set tled. The great question of political and social equality for all men irrespective o color yet demands to be met by us. Shal we thrust the temperance cause before that

we thrust the temperance cause before tha and thereby endanger it. I am not fo

and thereby entranger in a fair for a yielding temperance principles, but only for subordinating them to the great unsettle issue on behalf of which the blood of heroo

Dr. Gibbons again addressed the convol-tion, warning those present that the rum-sellers would serve the friends of prohibi-tory laws as Thomas served Hood, drawing them from a really strong position into one where defeat would inevitably follow as the where defeat would inevitably follow as the result of rashness. He wanted to prevent that. The friends of prohibition could not show their strength this fall or the next. They would wait if they were wise and sagacious. He had always been a radical reformer, but in this matter he urged delay. It was no time to embarrass the party which was battling for social and political equality with the issue of prohibition. He hoped had been made to ally it with politics. That one or the other of the great parties would necessarily be alienated, and thousands who could be brought under the influence of temperance organizations, would thus be thrown off. He regarded the banner which bore on it the inscription of "Truth, Friend-ship, Love," as too pure to be dragged in the filth and mire of partisan politics. Rev. C. I. Thompson was the next speaker. This gentleman totally dissented from the remarks of the last speaker. He did not with the issue of prohibition. He hope there would be a proper regard for expedi

with the issue of pronibilion. The hoped there would be a proper regard for expedi-ency. Mr. Black rose to reply, and commenced by declaring that if he felt as Brother Gib-bons seemed to do, he would abandon the temperance cause at once and never strike another blow in its behalf. If they were not prepared to make the issue on prohibi-tion now, he did not believe they ever would be. He wanted to say to the two political parties, if you do not nominate men for office who will pledge themselves to labor for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, we will not vote for them, but will put up candidates of our own. Dr. Gibbons asked Mr. Black how he would have voted during the war, if there had been two candidates, one loyal and intemperate, the other temperate and dis-loyal? This gentleman totally dissented from th remarks of the last speaker. He did no remarks of the last speaker. He did not believe either temperance societies or the pulpit should stand aloof from politics. They had been told slavery was a thing of politics and not to be touched by the pulpit; but the pulpits of the North had been the main agency in working out the great revo-lution through which we have passed. We intend now to make an assault upon an-other gigantic evil; to wage against the liquor traffic relentless war; to carry that war into due no site and not to give

liquor traffic relentless war; to carry tha war into the political arena and not to give over the battle until the sale of all intoxi-cating beverages is prohibited by solemu-legislative enactment. We will send mer to the Legislature pledged to vote for suct a law. Let no one say politics is too impurf for us to descend into the political arena We must and will do so on this great ques-tion of resulting the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole of the tion of result of the sole of the so

oyal? Mr. Black replied by saying that he had when he knew to be drunkards, and opposed to the temperance cause. He con-cluded with an earnest appeal to the con-vention to come up and occupy high ground. When he had taken his seat the question was called, and a vote being taken the amendment of Mr. Brosius was lost by a vote of 18 ayes to 27 nays, and Mr. Black's original resolutions were adopted by a vote of aves 26, navs 18. The announcement of

the result was received with applause. Mr. Black reported that the committee which had been engaged in selecting two members from each election district in the county to constitute a board of delegates had not quite finished the work, and moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet in the Court House on the third fuesday of Septembernext. Carried. C. H. Pfhaler was elected Treasurer of

the Union by acclamation.

The brethren and sisters present were invited to come forward and sign the constitution and pay over their initiation fee. On motion the Convention then adjourned ----

Effect of the Becent Rains.

issue on behall of which the blood of herces poured on six hundred bloody fields. If we thrust the question of prohibition for-ward now there is danger that the Demo-cratic party may triumph, and the triumph of other and greater vital issues be delayed or default. crance party may triumph, and the triumph of other and greater vital issues be delayed or defeated. Dr. Gibbons was the next speaker. He said he regretted that he should feel im-pelled to differ with Mr. Black, almost for the first time in his life. But this is a ques-tion of expediency rather than of principle. We must first educate the people of Penn-sylvania up to a point where they will be prepared for prohibition before we put the question forward in the political arena. To go headlong for a prohibitory law now is to endanger the future success of the Re-publican party, the party of loyalty, and it may be to throw the control of the gov-ernment into the hands of the disloyal Democratic party. I wassurprised to hear Mr. Black talk of banks and tariffs as the chief political issues of the day, when he can-not help but know that there are other, greater and higher issues involved in the contest now going on between the two great political partes. There is one grand over-towering question to be settled — the ques-tion of the social and political equality of all men, without distinction as to race or The protracted rains, so unusual at this season of the year, are a subject of serious alarm in those sections of the country where the cutting of the wheat crop is about to commence. The grain in the South was harvested in early June, and from the first week in June till August grain-cutting pro-gresses northward. If the season continues as it has begun, there will be danger of sprouted and spoiled wheat, and of a conse-quent short crop. The reach of rain has extended over almost the whole country at the North. Our exchanges notice the wet season everywhere, the swollen streams and the damage to the farming interest. Within a week Lake George is said to have risen a foot, and all the streams in the vicinity were full to overflowing. These rains are postically considered to be bene-ficial to young ducks, and they will certain-ly put the growing grass for the second hay crop in fine condition, but for other crops the continuance of these heavy rains day after day, with no prospective let up, is as eason of the year, are a subject of serious all men, without distinction as to race or color. Slavery is dead, but its spirit still after day, with no prospective let up, is as unfortunate as it is unusual, -N. Y. World,

And it will doubtess "spir" them on to increased activity. An unfortunate Hibernian was locked up for getting a "punch" in the head. A worthy shoemaker, seized on sus-picion of being a "cobbler," but proving there was no "sherry" connected with him was released on condition this The excitement "waxed" intense. Complaint that a barrel of beef was

tain these who is practice or sentiment are opposed to these cardinal principles of the temperance reform, and that the right exer-cise of our political privileges demands the deposit of our ballots only in that way which will best and practically carry into effect our cherished principles. *Resolved*, That the declaration of princi-ples and measures adopted by the State Temperance Convention heldat Harrisburg, Feb. 26 and 27, 1867, meets our cordial ap-proval, and that we heartily rejoice in the formation of the State organization called the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union composed of representatives of all existing temperance organizations, thus providing a common bond and a common channel through which the efforts and influence of temperance reform may be mademore effec-tive whils free to labor in their favorite organization. rganization. *Resolved*, That we do earnestly recom-

Resoured, That we do earnestly recom-mend all friends of temperance to make known their determination not to support for office any man who is not willing to use his political power and influence in favor of the utter suppression of the traffic in in-toxicating drinks in our Commonwealth. The indications being that a debate of some length would follow, the motion to adopt the above resolutions they were, on motion, laid on the table for the time being to give the members of the business com mittee, who were absent a chance to hear and participate On motion of Mr. Roberts, the following

"It?" inquired the Assessor, "I don't understand you." "Why," said she, understand you." "Why," said she "the \$1,900 the Government owes ma?"

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE ENACT-MENTOPA PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW: WENERAS, It is the desire of the tem-perance people of Pennsylvania to secure the enaciment and enforcement of a Proibitory Liquor Law, and WHEREAS, Laws will not enforce them. WHEREAS, Laws will not enforce them-selves, but require officers to execute them who are elected and supported by an en-lightened and firm constituency, and WHEREAS, The ballot is a great instru mentulity in the Providence of God for instruction of the people in the questions that concern their material interests, and also the best mode of manifesting the peo-ple's will, and their decision upon all ques-tions of nonular acitation.

