BATEEOF ADVRTISING. BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per squre of ten lines; \$5 per year for each additional square.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING, 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents for each subsequent in

# NUMBER 3

## OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

Poetry. For the Intelligencer. · It Is Never Too Late To Mend. BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.
It is never too late to mend, my friend!
Never too late to mend;
To-day is here, to-morrow is near,
And God only knows the end.
So, if your past has in wild unrest
Been tossed on life's troubled sen.
Turn your eyes above, where a Father's love
Abideth for you and my and the free free to the companies of t

What though in the days that have passed fled. Your feet may have gone astray? Leave the dead-dead past, to bury its dead; And follow the better way; And remember; wherever there's life there And that night is allied to dawn. irife, ember this to the end, a life there is hope, and hope in life; 'tis never too late to mend, my frie 'No!'tis never too late to mend,

end. Fablics, It is tru

THE DAY IS DONE.

eday is done, and the darkness alls from the Wings of night, a feather is watted downward see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and mist

A feeling of sadness and longing That is not aldn to path, And resembles sorrow only. As the mist resembles rain. Come read to me some poem, some simple and heartfelt bay Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant books are

For, like the strains of martial music Their mighty thoughts suggest tale's entless to the and end avors, And to night I long for rest.

frond from some lumbler poet, Whose songs gush from his heart As shadows from the clouds of som Or tears from the cyclids start. Who through long days of labor, And nights devoid of case, Still heard on libs soil the music, Of wounded includes. such songs have power to quiet. The restless pulse of core.

Then read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice. And the night shall be filled with most

And the cares that infest the day half fold their tents like Arabs, 2 nd as sliently steal away.

Which of the two do you love bost?
Was the question that comes to me,
As robed for the night in snowy white,
My durlings knelt by me. Which, if the Father's hand

Mand is gentle and loving With willing hands and fee

which it existed was an utterly wrong one.

When a President determines to use the patronage at his disposal for a personal or party purpose, it results practically in farming it out to Members of Congress. The influences most useful and most fermidable to the Executive are in Congress. Assuming a purpose to maintain what is known as a partyrule, through the usual subordination of rank and importance in the organization, the Congressmen becomes almost inevitably the most active and powerful of the dispensers of patronage, since he alone, of the several departments of the Government, is in immediate contact with the people, and has a district to look after not too large to permit a general personal acquaintance with all the more prominent and active citizens and politicians in it. The practice of using the gift of offices for selfish or merely partisian purposes could not and did not stop with the President. The keep themselves in and all others out.

Out of this kind of education comes keep themselves in and all others out.
Out of this kind of education comes
the willingness to pay assessments on
salaries without rebellion. Men of good
character in subordinate places learn to
say with passive submission; "My famility's bread depends upon my retaining
my place, and we had better have the
half-loaf than no bread; asking no questions for consciences' sake as to what is This is what has

powers.

But why dwell upon a period which we all try to believe was exceptional in our history? Because the fact that such a state of things was possible is the strongest proof that the system under which it existed was an utterly wrong one.

The English Government has already far outstripped us in reform, making an accomplished fact of that which we who boast of our practicality, are still hesitating about. It will be a proud day one.

using the gift of offices for selfish or merely partisian purposes could not and did not stop with the President. The Congressman who received his quota of the patronage had his own ends to accomplish with it. \* Running down the scale of honor and importance of places, we find everywhere among self-seeking men the same eagerness to use would, if passed, be efficient to destroy seeking men the same eagerness to their seeking men the same eagerness to use the power they have to perpetuate their tive would be charged with carrying interest tive would be charged with carrying into the power they have to perpetuate their tive would be charged with carrying into the power that the property of the power than the property of t the power they have to perpetuate their tenure of official life. Sycoplanny, adultation, bribery, and all the rest of the loathesome catalogue of political vices, thicken as we descend, till we reach the "rough" doing the ballot stuffling or the curbstone fighting for his party. From top to bottom the whole class of politicians who avow the purpose of keeping up "the party" by the appeal to the selfish desires for place and profit are bound together by come apparent, the correction by legis-lation in detail could then be easily

tional Governments, would carry with done with the rest." This is what has made it possible that a vulgar ruftlan, clothed with the rank of a United States Marshal, could stand at the pay-table of a Custom House, and see to it that the party tax was inexoribly deducted then and there by the Government officer which are now the bane and the shame of American rollifes.

ative domand. Leaving Washington, we do not leave behind in the application nutsiance. Every Collector of Occasions. Every Col

An Abortive Experiment in the Weau-ing of Old Topers—No Liquor in the Ship, yet the Crew Crazy Drunk in a Storm—The Insatiable Thirst for Gin.

From the New York Sun. Captain Edward Hopper may be con-idered a practical temperance man. He has paid a visit to the inebriate asylum on Ward's Island, and speaks favorably of the institution. He entertains, howof the institution. ever, serious doubts concerning any sys-tem of reformation, and thinks that tem of reformation, and thinks that every thing depends upon the man. A novel experiment tried by him before he left the sea to reform a few forlorn drunkards is full of romance. In June, 1864, he sailed from this port with perhaps one of the most extraordinary crews that ever shipped on board any vessel. He had fitted his craft out at New Bedford Mass, for a whaling younge, and He had fitted his craft out at New Bed-ford, Mass., for a whaling voyage, and had manned her with only a sufficient number to work the ship to New York. tere he intended to increase his crew Here he intended to increase his crew to the complement of thirty-five men. The captain was rigid in his total abstinence principles. He was a Son of Temperance, and has been the president of a flourishing society for the prevention of the sale of alcoholic stimulants in his native town. He had spent many years at sea, and had always sailed under the terrance leaves are considered.

he temperance banner; consequently he and conceived the notion that run: drinking was but a temptation, and that men were not so much the creatures of vitiated tastes as the victims of habit; hat it was only necessary to removemptation to destroy the taste for liquor Practically to demonstrate this theory, he determined to make his last whalling reaction, the determined to make his last whating voyage a double undertaking. He hoped to fill his ship with many barrels of oil, and bring back a crew of reformed inobriates. The Captain knew very well that at sailor boarding houses the men were made drunk before they were shipped. It was not that kind of people he wanted to experiment upon. Neith-

sumed that it must have been brought to them by some of the natives who had been swimming around the ship. The captain, seeing that it would not do to remain long in port, soon sailed, shapping his course for the South Pacific. His men behaved unusually well, and he began to entertain strong hopes of the final success of his temperance enterprise. He reached the whaling grounds in good senson and was fortunate in In good season, and was fortunate itaking several hundred barrels of oi Every thing went along smoothly until he captain went to the Navigator's Isthe captain went to the Navigator's 1st-lands to make some repairs on his ship. While lying at Apia his crew were clan-destinely furnished with liquor, and nearly one-third of them got drunk and described him. This was a severe blow; but it was not until some months afterward, when he entered the port of Tal-

but it was not until some months after ward, when he entered the port of Talcahuano, Chill, that he met with his greatest mishap.

Here he was prostrated by sickness, and his men, taking advantage of the circumstances, openly mutinied and went ashore. When he recovered, of his original experimental crew but six could be found. Some had died off-drunkenness in the town, and others had strayed inland beyond his control. With a heavy heart he strengthened his force with such scafaring natives as could be persuaded to ship, and salled for home. On his return voyage, he buried two men at sea, and when he reached New York, after an absence of eighteen months, he had but four of his original crew. Of this small number the Captain does not speak encouragingly. He says they fell into their old

original crew. Or this small number the Captain does not speak encouragingly. He says they fell into their old habits soon after reaching shore, separated, and finally all died. The last one, John Frencher, was buried recently at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, victim of the leather. men were made drunk before they were shipped. It was not that kind of people he wanted to experiment upon. Neither he wanted to experiment upon. Neither was the commpn barroom sot, nor the bottle.

In the ordinary saloon bummer that he destired to deal with. What he hoped for was the reformation of gentlemen. His plan was to engage as a portion of his crew a number of intelligent men who account of an interview held with the batten of the Cincinnatt Commercial.

We make the following extracts from a account of an interview held with their ways, but who could not withstand temptation sufficiently to break them solves of their bad habits unaded.

With these men he proposed to reason, persuading them to ship with him as a matter of self-preservation and profit to themselves, and finally, all died. The last one, shifted that both parties were in a state of disintegration, and that sooner or later new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties would form. "The young new form." The young new form. "The young new parties would form." The young new parties w 

Greenville is a place of "steady into-its," however, and the collections are probably in no danger. After all, what is there in those that would benefit a thief? He might slip in and gather up an armful and when daylightcome find

In speaking of the present political condition of the country, Mr. Johnson said that both parties were in a state of

If old documents are dangerous he has a nitro-glycerine mine at hand, well public servant whom he had himself so resembly some man's possession on the continent. In looking over the list of the country's great, is there any who have been more prominent in public affairs for the past twelve years than Andrew of distribution of the past twelve years than Andrew of asswering them. It all the public servant who he has I was surprised to notice that he did not even keep the doors locked to these massvering them. Standard the opportunity to make collections of current history that he has. I was surprised to notice that he did not even keep the doors locked to these massive prised to notice that he did not even keep the doors locked to these massive prised in continuity of an accounteous despatch would have apprised to notice that he did not even keep the doors locked to these massive prised me of the fact and the reasons, coupprised in the probably in no danger. After all, what is there in those that would benefit a their? He might slip in and gather up an armful and when daylight come find of the original announcement—frequently repeated and commented upon afterwards by the journals of the United States and

on the 13th of July, a letter from yourself to the following effect:

[PRIVATE.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINOTOM, 1st July, 1870.]

J. Lathrop Motley, Eag., London.

SIR:--1 am instructed by the President of the United States to say that he finds it desirable to make a change in the mission to England, and that he wishes to allow on the meaning of regioning in case

to England, and that he wishes to allow you the opportunity of resigning in ease you feel inclined to do so.

With great respect, yours very truly.

Hamilton Fish.

Complying with the request contained in your brief telegram, received a new hours earlier than your latter, midnight, the 12th of July, which was to the effect: "Am directed to say the President would like an answer by telegraph to my letter of the 1st instant," I sent you on the 14th of July, a telegram in cipher, as follows; "I respectfully request you to inform the President that I feel compelled to decline the offer which he makes, in giving me an opportunity of resigning my post. cline the offer which he makes, in giving me an opportunity of resigning my post, for considerations which are set forth in full in my letter of to-day." The telegraph soon informed the world that a gentleman was nominated to the Senate as my successor on that same day (14th of July), and that he was confirmed on the 15th. Thus my reception of the President's first and only notification to me and of my refusal by telegraph to resign.

The nomination to a successor and his confirmation by the Senate were events all

Mr. Motley collates the dates of the received on of the San Domingo treaty, the 30th of sequently returned to me with no expression of dissent as to any of its views, but with an intimation on your part, in the wisdom of which I entirely negative of the san this torial fact. To some minds, post her proper has is conducted in the same of the at terminated, as described, in a etched and perilous debauch. This traordinary occurrence did not distraordinary occurrence occurrence occurrence did not distraordinary occurrence o side of dissent as to any of its views, but with an intimation on your part, in the without of which he excitement existing in both countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1819 to the countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the Convent

sert that. I was actuated at that mon ribute to the result, it was my wish that othing should be left undone on my part o make his civil administration assuccessfor last his military career had been gloriou It was, as I supposed, understood befo my departure for England, although n

some criticisms upon certain portions o my narrative. I take leave to quote it this place the whole of that despatch, be-cause it contains the only exceptions taken

would be impossible if an agent should be retained in office who deliberately and intentionally violates instructions of his government. But the tale is false, and in order to disprove it, I shall take the liberty of resolution. After the President had homored me with the appointment of Minister to this Court, I employed myself in the interval of waiting for my instructions and trevising my recollections of previous important negotiations and discussions between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. In so doing, I drew up an historical memoir, concerning which there occurred some entirely informal conversation between yourself and one or two other friends of mine, and it was suggested that that it might be worth your while to read the paper, if you could find leisure to do so.

It was accordingly sent to you and sub-

The Excape of the Unknown Assassin.

From the Albany Exculing Journal, Jan. 5.;
Last exending the train which leaves the Union depot at 820 had arrived at the station, and, as is customary, stopped to take on passengers from Truy. One of the men, happening to pass the express our, heard happening to pass the express car, heard some one rapping on the interior, and, sliding the door back, he beheld the messenger in charge, Mr. Thomas A. Halpin, lying prostrate on the floor. Help was called, and the wounded man was raised and asked what had happened. With the simple words, "some one has shot me," Halpin became unconscious. He was removed to another car and speedily brought to this city and his wounds were dressed. The entire detective force were soon engaged in ferreting out a clue to the author aged in ferreting out a clue to the author of the dreadful crime, and an investigation, together with what information could be obtained from the wounded man, revealed the manner in which the desperate deed had

ment or irritation growing out of the negotatations or rejection of the Convention of blath January, 1869.

This suggestion I made at the outset of my first official interview with Lord Clarendon, which took place on the 10th of June, 1869, and we had then a full conversation. It was not authorized to read him these your first general instructions, still less to furnish him with a copy of them. Such a course would have been opposed to diplomate usage. I was allowed in the surface of your paper of instructions, sevention to communicate certain views, and I proceeded in the exercise of that discretion to communicate certain views, and I proceeded in the exercise of them of the substance of the full record of that conversation. The full record of that conversation. The full record of that conversation is made in my No. 8. It reveals throughout an earn-st est disposition on my part to reproduce your instructions with idelity.

On receiving that communication you addressed me a courteous, candid and friendly despatch, in which there were some criticisms upon certain portions of my narrative. I take leave to quote in the curry light to the order of the care in the condition of the care in the full record of the care in the condition of the care in the care in the condition of the care in the