The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is lished every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte county, Pa.	, ce	ub- ntre
TERMS—Cash in advance,	\$1	50
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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers. Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

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Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anyertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the nest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insections, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more and per line.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

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One inch (or 12 lines this type)	85	\$8	\$1
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Quarter column (or 5 inches)	12	20	3
Half column (or 10 inches)	20	35	5
One column (or 20 inches)	35	55	10

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Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebel-lion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 4.

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Foregoing Article.

amendments to the Constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to import or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in crew aritles seeing and amendment is the every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

Pay Your Taxes if You Want to Vote.

Saturday, October 2, is the last day for paying taxes, and we hope that every Democrat will attend to this matter in time. The best time to do it is now, and then it will be done and be off your minds. But at all events, don't neglect or put it off until too late. Every man who wants to vote must be able to show that his State or County tax has been paid within two years. This is an important matter. Be sure to attend to it.

The following are the tax collectors of Centre county for 1879 and 1880:

COLLECTORS	OF	STATE FOR	AND	COUNTY	TAXES
Bellefonte boro.				J. M.	Kechline
Howard boro				Rot	bert Cook
Milesburg boro				W	. B. Miles
Millheim boro					C. Musset
Philipsburg bor	0			Dat	iel Ayres
Unionville boro					N. Russel
Benner twp			*********	W.	A. Taylor
Burnside twp			********	D. M	. Stewar
Burnside twp College twp		**********		Willia	m Foster
Curtin two				H a	nry Thei
Ferguson twp		*************		Geo. W.	Kechline
Gregg twp		*****	*********	C)	rus Lose
Haines twp				Jacob E	enner, J
Half Moon twp		************		d.	n. Grimi
Harris twp	******				M. Kilin
Harris twp Howard twp Huston twp		•			W Kiln
Liberty twp				C	Courte
Marion twp	******		********		1 I Ha
Miles two		***************************************		Geo	R Haine
Miles twp Patton twp	******			D. niel	Hack mar
Pann twn	******			C	Alexande
Penn twp Potter twp	******		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	J. W	Mossinge
Rush twp	•••••			Inc	B Lon
Spring two	*****			Ino	Garbrie
Spring twp Taylor twp				Mr.	Beckwit
Union twp				Willi	um Spott
Walker twp				Dan	iel Yocur
Union twp Walker twp Worth twp		************		Geo B.	William
COLLECTORS					TAXE
Bellefonte boro		FOR	1880:	Inc	P Potte
Milesburg boro					. r. rocce
Millheim boro	******			Wm	Karatette
Howard boro					C. Deil
Philipsburg bo					
Unionville bor	0				Ed. Luca
Benner two					Hezk Ho
Benner twp Boggs twp				E rat	nuel Kno
Burnside twp.				J. A. N	fullholle
Burnside twp College twp				J. V	V. Stewar
Curtin twp Ferguson twp.					C. The
Ferguson twp.	(0.	P.)			C. B. Her
Gregg twp		***********			. L. Rishe
Haines twp Half Moon tw		***************************************		Willi	am Brigh
Half Moon tw	D			P.	W. Burk
Harris twp				Alex	. Everbal
Howard twp				J	M. Klin
Howard twp Huston twp				D	W. Klin
Liberty twp					
Marion twp				J	no. Spave
Miles twp					. C. Smu
Miles twp Patton twp					H. D. L.
Penn twp					muel Ar
Penn twp Potter twp. (0.	. P.)		*******	E. B. I	Iosterma
Rush twp		*** ********			bert Law
Rush twp Snow Shoe twp	D			San	nel Boy
Manufacture Assess					
spring twp				win	s. Tressle

MR. SHERMAN's defence of Garfield, says the St. Paul Globe, "amounts simply to the assertion that if one is a rascal the other is also." That position is impregnable. Both engaged in the same villany-one with his Eliza Pinkston, the other with his Amy Mitchell, as helpers.

Jno. Spayed
J. C. Smull
H. D. Lee
Samuel Ard
E. B. Hosterman
Robert Laws
Samuel Boyer
Jos. Tressler
William Miller
William Spotts

...William Spotts Illiam B. Sbaffer ...H. M. Denning

THE election in Maine is not a flattering endorsement of the frauds of 1876, nor is it a hopeful sign of a successful effort in 1880 to seat one of the leading Presidential thieves in the Presidential office in 1881.

This week, Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, takes the stump for Garfield in Indiana, and Postmaster General Maynard in Tennessee. The rats are being alarmed, as the tide nears their nests. It behooves them to be on the

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21, 1880.

Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.

The "floppers'" meeting on Saturday night was an immense affair. Delegations came in from all the surrounding counties, and the leading politicians from the western part of the State were quartered early at the Monongahela and St. Charles. Green, Fayette, Westmoreland, Beaver, Washington, Venango, Armstrong, and Indiana were all represented. Not one-tenth of the people who came could get near the hall, or get a sight at either Butler or Forney. They arrived on the noon train, and from that hour until they went to the hall, were busy shaking hands with the curious crowd. Butler's speech was much the same as that delivered in the East and already published. He speaks in a muffled tone of voice and cannot be heard at any great distance, but you would know it was old Ben by the pictures we have often seen of him. He does not speak from notes, good sentence. He was dressed like a bride-groom, swallow tailed cost, white necktie, and button hole bouquet. The meeting was an immense success, and was due entirely to General Pearson and one or two other "floppers." We furnished the torch bearers, the noise and the music, and did the standing. The Republicans were given ample opportunity. If the lesson is not of great use to them, it is not our fault. Groesbeck's speech at Cincinnati last week was an able one. The good things that they had never paid a dollar in cash." are said this time by our Democratic speakers are almost too numerous to mention. BLAINE STEALS MAINE.

The twist they are trying to give the returns in Maine is the returning fraud of Louisiana repeated in the work where we can see it a little plainer. No Democrat feels discouraged. If they should count Davis, the Republican candidate, in, it will make our people more determined not to lose their votes. The tide is strongly against them. Butler in his speech last Saturday night said it had now become a political axiom that no party ever staid in power over twenty years. The twenty years the States between Rhode Island and since 1860 is now up. Butler went from the Mississippi at St. Louis. here to Toledo.

The fight goes on in Indiana with vigor. The Indianapolis Sentinel has one entire page filled with appointments of meetings and, speakers Hendricks, Pendleton, Doolittle and Voorhees have appointments for every day. The appointments for Hendricks I notice are made to extend right up to the Presidential election. A copy of that paper will show any of our county chairmen where they can intercept the men who are on the stump there. It is a real curiosity to look over the list.

Thurman is staying close to his work in Ohio. This is the kind of weather that suits him. They raise good Demo-crats in Ohio. They are so elastic under defeat. They also raise good office hunting Republicans, as may be observ-But they have not raised the next President, that is pretty certain. Pennsylvania has done that for them.

CALIFORNIA.

That was a funny dispatch Eugene Casserly (Ex-U. S. Senator) sent from San Francisco to Hancock, congratulating him on the Maine election. He closed it with "Well spoken High Chief." The old Senator seems to have his blood up for Hancock, and is canvassing the coast. Hancock replied at some length by telegraph, for he never permits him self to be outdone in either handsome compliment or serious business, even if it should bring the blood. When Til-den read the Hancock letter to Sherman, he wrinkled up his eyes, put his hand to his mouth and whispered to W. L. Scott, "This fellow is a better politician than any of us."

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of Harry English, the Elk county murderer, began on Tuesday. The only colored resident of Union township, Tioga county, was married to a white woman recently.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of the M. E. Church, has been tendered the vacant chancellorship of Rochester University.

J. Elosfky, a merchant, of Bradford, Pa., a guest at Crook's hotel, in Chatham street, was found dead in his bed Sun day afternoon, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

William Neiman, aged fourteen years, of Williamsport, while playing truant from school attempted to jump aboard a freight train, missed his hold and was instantly killed, five cars and cabosse passing over him.

Lafayette S. Foster, formerly President of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States, died at Norwich, Conn., Saturday morning after a brief illness. He was a direct de-scendant of Miles Standish.

The latest sensation is the support discovery that vast quantities of oil lie under the barren wastes of Pike and Wayne counties, this State, A geologist of some note, while traveling through this section of country, discovered that the two northeastern counties are undepthedly on the same "foil vais" as doubtedly on the same "oil vein" as Bradford, the great oil centre of this State. Preparations are now making to bore to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, when, if no oil is found, the venture will be abandoned,

Un-hill Work.

Those Radical organs that uttered the truth in 1873, when the Credit Mobilier frauds were being debated and investigated in Congress, are in an awful situation now when one of those "soiled doves" is running for President. Here are a few specimen bricks from the Philadelphia Bulletin, a rampant Garfield organ now. In February 1873, the edi-

"Supposing that the acceptance of the bribes did not cover the members with dishonor, the perjury that was committed surely did, and for this alone the criminals should be expelled. It is use less and foolish to attempt to dodge this The Nation regards it as of the highest importance, and if the House overlooks an offence which the laws punish with imprisonment in the peni-tentiary, it will deserve the scorn and contempt of every honest man.

No one can be satisfied with the re port of the Credit Mobilier Committee Very properly it convicts Oakes Ames of bribing various members of Congress, but there could be no bribery unless some members were bribed, and the Committee pretends that such was not the case for it fails to condemn the but off-hand and straight ahead, and as fast as he can talk it. The applause seems to strike him unawares, and often interrupts him in the finish of a the various members, for those state-ments show that Mr. Dawes, Mr. Scho-field, Mr. Bingham, Mr. William D. Kelley and Mr. Garfield were all engaged in negotiations with Ames. The attempt to excuse them by declaring that they had no knowledge that they were doing anything disreputable is very lame. No one believes that these men experienced in all the tricks of the lob were of natures so childlike and simple as not to fully understand what they were about. This is especially the case with those that received loans of money from Ames, or certificates of stock, or dividends or shares for which

> "Supposing that the acceptance of the bribes did not cover the members of Congress with dishonor, THE PERJURY THAT WAS COMMITTED SURELY DID, AND FOR THIS ALONE THE CRIMINALS SHOULD BE EXPELLED."

Solid States.

From the New York World.

The tier of states which stretches from Rhode Island to the Mississippi at St Louis contains the controlling States of the Union in population and in mat-ters of commerce, agriculture and fin-ance. According to the recent census these States contain twenty millions out of the fifty millions of our entire popu lation. If, therefore, Senator Conkling talks about a solid North he will talk of id" they were for the Republican party will appear from their votes for President in 1876 as given in the official table or the "American Almanac" pre-pared by the Librarian of Congress:

Den	nocratic.	Republican.
Connecticut	61.9014	59,034
New York	521,949	489,207
New Jersey	115 962	103,517
Penusyivania	366,158	384,122
Ohie	323.182	330,608
Indiana	213,526	208,011
Illinois	258,601	278,232
Total	we1 219	1.859.891

These commonwealths, which gave a Democratic majority at the last Presidential election on their popular vote, may be expected, under the most recent advices, to cast their 115 electoral votes for Hancock and English. With these statistics of 1876 and with such presages for 1880, how impudent is the claim of the Republican journals and orators that the North is "solid" for Garfield and Arthur—or for sectionalism and keeping alive the embers of civil strife? When General Hancock is elected President by these 115 electoral votes added to the 138 electoral votes of what those same stalwarts call the "solid South," who will dare dispute his claim to be called a Union President? No man of sense, when to these States are added the 24 electoral votes for Hancock of Maine, New Hampshire, Colorado, Nevada and California, leaving only 92 elec-toral votes for Garfield and Arthur!

Supreme Court.

The supreme court of the United States will convene in its annual term on the second Monday of October, the 11th proximo. Probably in the early part of the term a number of opinions in important cases argued at the last term will be announced. Among these will be the celebrated case of Hallet Kilburn, claiming \$200,000 damages of the House of Repesentatives for false imprisonment. Included among the cases which are assigned for argument on the second day of the ensuing term are those of McBride vs. Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, in which th right of the secretary to cancel a patent for land duly signed and issued is ques-tioned; the Florida railroad cases, in which there is quite an array of legal talent engaged; the Louisiana and Kentucky lottery cases and the case of Miles vs. the United States, a criminal case from Utah territory, in which the plaintiff in error, Miles, was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of \$100 for bigamy. The importance of this latter case consists in the fact that involves the constitutionality of the law of congress passed for the purpose of breaking up the Mormon practices in Utah. The decision of the Supreme court in the case is awaited with intense interest.

Two Generals.

rom the Dayton De Gen. George H. Thomas was a Democrat who refused a proffered present of \$100,000, and suggested that it should be given to the widows and orphans of poor privates who had lost their lives during the war. But who ever heard of Garfield refusing to "take everything in" that was in sight, from a house and lot to a De Golyer-pavement-Credit-Mobilier bribe?

Mrs. Mary Hune, of Natcik, Mass. ex-Vice President Wilson's mother-in-law, is 94 years old,

ALL FOR HANCOCK.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS RECALL THEIR From the New York Sun, Sept. 15, 1880.

The Mexican War Veterans' Association celebrated yesterday the twenty-third anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico by the American army under General Winfield Scott. The association was organized in this city in 1858, with a membership of over one hundred. Their first President was the late General Joseph Hooker, who was succeeded by Major Gen. Jas. Shields. The present officers of the association are Colonel W. Linn Tidball, President; Charles T. Murphy, Marshal; G. W. Leonard, Secretary, and Wm. Calligan, Treasurer. The association has been reduced by death to fifty members. Twenty-five of the survivors, with the officers, took the half-past one o'clock boat to Coney Island yesterday, where they enjoyed their annual reunion and dinner at the Sea Beach Palace Hotel.

President Tidball presided at the table. He said that it gave him great pleasure once more to join his old comrades in arms. Such an occasion carried his mind back to the days of his early manhood, when he and they marched into the enemy's country and helped to achieve those brilliant victories that added lustre to American arms. "And now, comrades," said he, "fall to, and while we enjoy the banarms. quet, let us revive the memories of the

olden time."
Mayor J. C. Alexander, being the oldest veteran present (68 years), began at once to recall the achievments of the American army in Mexico. He described with enthusiasm the victories of Resace de la Palma, Palo Alto, and Cero Gordo. But the old veteran's enthusiasm reached its height when he began to talk of the storming of Chapultepec and Molino Del Ray, the ast strongholds protecting the City of Mex-ico. "And at last," said he, "when that handful of audacious Americans marched into the Grand Plaza of the proud city of the Montezumas, did we not feel proud ?"

The company at the table cheered the old veteran to the echo.

President Tidball then arose to offer a toast. "Gentleman," said he "I now propose to drink the health of a distinguished veteran of the Mexican War, one who has since added undying lustre to his name by the great services rendered to his country in the war of the rebellion, and who to day is the candidate of the great national party of the United States-Ger ral Winfield Scott Hancock.'

This speech was greeted with three hearty cheers, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Then the old veter-ans, forgetting their battles, began to talk politics. They could not, however, disagree, for they were all Hancock men. Not being able to find a political opponent among his comrades, one of the veterans asked a lady present whom

she favored for president.
"Oh, the ladies are all for Hancock,"

Many other toasts were drunk, and after the banquet the veterans strolled about the beach until evening, when they departed for home.

Seymour's Speech.

The speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour at Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday night of last week, was a calm, dispassionate and statesmanlike review of the political situation. He exposed the dangers of centralization, discussed the constitutional distribution of power between the Union and the States, and forcibly presented the mischievous effects of nationalism as opposed to the principles of local self-government. Gov. Seymour opened with a quotation from the In-dianapolis speech of Secretary Schurz indicating the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party. Passing thence to the views recently set forth by Secre-Sherman, Gov. Seymour says:

"He dwells upon the business prosperity of our country. Overlooking the industry of the people, the favorable seasons that have rewarded their labors with ample harvests, the demands for our products from other countries, he claims for the Administration the gratitude of our people for all our biessings. I have no unkindly feeling for Mr. Sherman; I regret that he does him-self a wrong when he is ungrateful to God and unjust to the laborer of the land. It was not the statesmanship of the Cabinet, but the statesmanship of the plow, blessed by a fruitful season, that gives us our growing wealth. Not the skill of the Treasury Department, but of mechanics and manufacturers, that makes the springs of our prosperity; not the talk in Congress, but the toil of labor in all its varied fields. In another respect he does himself a wrong. He does not warn our people of the danger which the change of seasons may make. He does not, as he should, admonish them that at this time, when money is abundant, men should throw off the burdens of debt and extricate themselves from positions of peril if times should change. He ches the false and mischievous doctrine that Government policies and not honest toil and frugal care—that the schemes of the brain, not the sweat of the brow-give competence to men. Much has been said about the absurdity of fiat money. How much more absurd are Mr. Sherman's teachings of fiat prosperity. In this direction Mr. Sherman outstrips Denis Kearney.'

What do you know of Hancock?" a Garfield stump er said
Unto an honest voter—then wagged his idiot head.
"I know he got his title by valiant battles won.
I know no Governor fixed his stars for service neve done;
I know he fought upon the fields where men were
often hurt.
And so has no temptation now to wave the bloody
shirt.

shirt.
Although, I'm sure, if catechised he can sincerely say,
'I do not know De Golyer or Credit Mobilier.'
I know he has opinions our fathers counted just,
And thinks official salaries impose official trust;
I know his politics, like Jefferson's, are just,
And et out. trust.

His politics are plain enough; a lasting Union peace—
The peace which Liucoln promised when he heard the With State to State and heart to heart, and charity o'er all. And the banner of the Union hung o'er every hearth and ball."

Rev. Dr. Chapin, who was so seriously ill a few days ago, is now reating and convalescing at Pigeon Cove, Mass.

Men of the North, Read!

Northern Men in the South Speak.

DDRESS TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

VOTERS OF THE NORTH FROM NORTH-ERN SETTLERS IN THE SOUTH. The northern settlers whose interests have become identified with the enduring peace and future prosperity of the good people of the States of the South are not idle or indifferent spectators of the spirit of party rancor and sectional fury which agitates the people of our native States of the North with all sorts of exaggerated statements from the stump and the press concerning "ku-klux outrages," "improper treatment of the poor negro," "bulldozing white settlers," "disloyalty at the South," etc. Neither are we unmindful of the duty which devolves upon us as citizens to place before our northern friends a frank, candid, and truthful statement of the real condition of civil and political affairs in this our adopted State of the We hold there is nothing that can contribute more towards obstructcan contribute more towards constructing the way that leads to reconciliation and enduring peace between the two great sections of our beloved country than to perpetuate sectional animonius by labored efforts of subtle politicians in search of place and power to disguise the TRUTH. We hold that after a long residence among the good people of the South, which has afforded us the utmost facility for frank, free, and social busi-ness intercourse, we have acquired a more perfect knowledge of their characteristics, habits, sentiments, feelings, and designs than persons living remote from us. As we view the people of the South from a strictly northern standpoint, when we have been able to garner from an abundance of facts incidents which have come under our personal observation, there is no foun-dation whatever to support the charge of attempting to abrogate the funda-mental powers of the Government, or to entertain the remotest idea of nullifying the just and remotest laws relating to the elective franchise, for every elector, white or black, is accorded every privilege guaranteed by the election laws to vote freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot and have it counted. We cannot reasonably pect to extinguish all bitterness of f ing engendered by the follies of the late conflict so long as petty trifles are magnified into gross enormities, and our southern brethren are charged with brutish attributes of inhumanity towards the negro. Never is human na-ture so quickly debased as when men charge a just and generous people of prohibiting the negro to think, to act, and to enjoy the privilege of rational creatures. The truth is at all election precincts the two races meet and deposit their votes in one ballot box, pre-sided over by sworn officers chosen from among the most capable of both races and of the several political parties; the votes of white and black electors fairly counted in the presence of white and colored spectators of the counting pro-cess. The same spirit of impartiality is manifested in all the judicial departments, where every jury empanelled for trial of civil and criminal cases is strongly tinctured with colored jurors, while in very many magisterial districts we have colored magistrates to adminis-ter the law. So, too, in the distribution of the public school fund, and in the rganization of the free schools the same undeviating impartiality is strictly adhered to. In short, the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the colored race are as safe in the hands of the chivalrous sons of the South as they would be in the

hands and care of the most civilized and humane on earth. Now, what has induced severe political moralists to declaim so harshly against the generous people of the South? Chiefly this, that the primary cause which engendered the conflict has long since ceased to exist, the rights of all races are conceded to be free and equal before the law. There is nothing to quarrel about ex-cept the spoils of office. Hence recourse must be had to faction, to imaginary wrongs inflicted upon the freedmen of the South. Nothing will appease the conquerors but to hold the sword of conquest over the heads, not of the of liberty and For what purpose? Let our northern friends answer the mighty question for themselves. But must it be said of us that the passion for place and power is so strong as to absorb every other prin-ciple; that the sense of justice, honor, truth, and decency is overborne in the great struggle for political supremacy? We reckon no such base aspersions will attach themselves to northern settlers, whose chief end and aim in life is to "till the soil," love God and our common Of the social relations which country. now exist between the permanent set tlers and our southern brethren, we are pleased to say they are of the most happy nature. Whether we meet for mutual improvement in knowledge, business, and morals, at the social en tertainments, or sit together at the house of worship, or join with the children in the union Sabbath schools which everywhere abound, a reciprocal feeling of the utmost kindness and good-will prevails, and the most salutary and gratifying results of these inter-courses is productive of frequent in-termarriages, which tend the more strongly to rivet the ties of affection strongly to rivet the ties of affection and brotherhood between the two sections. Here we have another reason why all should deprecate the follies, passions, and prejudices of any party, sect, or faction which has not for its sole end and aim a perfect restoration of harmony and fraternal good will. Our attachment to our new homes, to every scene and object, to the mild temperature of the dilates to the restoration. every scene and object, to the mild tem-perature of the climate, to the splendid characteristics of the people, increases in proportion to the continuance of our residence. Here, indeed, we are per-mitted to rejoice in that presention mitted to rejoice in that protection and freedom, that liberty of sentiment, which the South everywhere affords. We rejoice when we consider this portion of the universe which we call Axenica is our common country. Though divided into smaller States for governmental convenience only, under the guiding hand of *Providence* we are united, prosperous, and happy, in the free enjoyment of the general principles of popular government.

afflict a State or nation, and retard progress in the development of the great resources of either the one or the other, are those which spring from sectional abuse; in that it tends so strongly to purposes of private malice, disturbs the peace and tranquility of society, and effectually bars the great door to immigration, the great propeiling power which converts the howling wil-derness into a garden resplendent with animated life and beauty, villages swell to teeming cities, magisterial districts expand to populous counties, and States to wealthy empires within them. selves. Then why should we envy the happiness or prosperity of one man or one section over the other? When all have an equal chance in the pursuit of either the renown of the one adds to the glory of the other. The greatest advantages in private life alone are realized from the practice of industry, knowledge, and knownity. All of these noble refinements render individuals happy and prosperous wherever prac-ticed, and contribute toward rendering government as great and as flourishing as the people. These are self-evident facts which should be pondered by every citizen, and propounded by every true statesman whose heart beats for the welfare of the nation. Narrow indeed are the boundaries of that wretched statesmanship which bends the best en ergies of the mind towards a perpetuity of sectional dissensions or foments in ternal discord among the people. How much more desirable and necessary to enjoy a better feeling of brotherhood cemented by the ties of friendship and good will; to join in one common effort to abolish forever all recollections of past difficulties, and to unite in one generous emulation to forgive and for-get the miseries of the past. Would not all sections derive a greater satisfaction to cherish and promote by all means in their power a more Christian feeling of harmony and reconciliation? this end may be accomplish ed by adopting a general resolution to guard against all unreasonable in-sult and triumph of one party over the other; to encourage moderate opin ions; no taunts; no unhappy allusions In a word, to persuade each other that th parties manifested a too precip tate zeal in opening upon each other sanguinary warfare. Thus keep a ba ance in the praise and censure which we are prone to bestow on one side only. The most agreeable prospect of present and future happiness of the people of the nation depends upon moderation. Inspired by the more lofty sentiments of forgiveness and moderation the mind of the truly great will shrink back from the sensel taunt of the cold-blooded demagogue and place seeker, and, swelling with conscious pride and the more tender emotions of humanity, will rise to the more exalted sphere of the Christian statesman and patriot citizen.

Of all the distressing evils which

Here follow the signatures of over one hundred and fifty northern settlers in Virginia, many of whom are from Pennsylvania and several of whom are personally known to the editors of the

Lincoln's Mother.

THE HOME OF THE DEAD MOTHER OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-HER GRAVE.

Rockport, Ind., Cor. Louisville Commercial. A walk of a quarter of a mile over an ordinary country foot path brought us to a small old tashioned cemetery, situated on a small eminence and covered with an oak grove and undergrowth of hazel brush. There are a few graves of the humblest kind, whose places are scarcely discoverable. Until very re cently one of the most humble of these graves was that of Mrs. Lincoln. Some months ago a paragraph appeared in the South Bend Tribune stating that the grave of Mrs. Lincoln was unmarked in the woods of Spencer county. Mr. Studebaker, a public-spirited citizen of South Bend, and a warm admirer of Mr. Lincoln, determined to mark the grave in some appropriate manner. He proposed to Schuyler Colfax that he would head a subscription with \$50 to inferior race, but over their white Colfax told bim that \$50 would be brethren, who must be represented as enough to erect a suitable monument. he send the money to some friend at Rockport who would attend to the matter. Accordingly, money was sent to Mr. L. S. Gilkey, at Rockport, who gave his personal supervision to the matter.

A plain white marble slab was pur chased and put up at the grave. A port and put up the monument. Among the number was General J. C. Veatch. who recognized the need of some pro-tection to the monument, and started s dollar subscription on the train as the party was returning to Rockport. people took hold of the matter heartily and the result is a neat, substantial iron fence standing around the monu

The monument was put up on the 28th day of November, 1879, and the iron rail was put up May 11, 1880. The following inscription is upon the monu-

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN, Mother of President Lincoln. Died Oct. 5, A. D. 1818, Aged 35 years. Erected by a friend of her mar-tyred son.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS WAS a brave soldier who served his adopted country in the war for the Union. He was in early years the contemporary and bosom friend of Lincoln in Illinois. As death approached he became broken down in health, his old wound of the Mexican war breaking open afresh, and poor in means. A bill was introduced in the means. A bill was introduced in the Democratic House of the Forty-fifth Congress to give him the rank of Brigadier General and place him on the retired list of the army for the remaining few years of his life, he being at the time nearly seventy. When the vote was taken on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill the yeas were one hundred and twelve and the nays fifty-five. To the surprise of every lover of justice in the House, James A. Garfield voted nay. (See Congressional Record 45th Congress, 3d session, page 2,387.)