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lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH. Selected Loetry.

WINTER WILL NOT LAST FOREVER.

Winter will not last forever; Spring will soon come forth again And, with flowers of every color, Deck the hillside and the plain. Lambs will soon in fields be sporting.

Birds re-echo from each tree 'Winter's gone! its days are ended! We are happy—we are free!"

Hedge and tree will soon be budding. Soon with leaves be covered o'er: Winter cannot last forever; Brighter days are yet in store

Sorrow will not last forever, Brighter times will come again. Joy our every grief succeeding, As the sunshine after rain.

As the snow and ice of winter, Melt at the approach of Spring So will all our cares and trials, Joy, and peace, and comfort bring. When the heart is sad and drooping, Think, though you be vexed sore, Sorrows cannot last forever:

ON GATHERING WILD ROSES.

The flowers that in our pathway spring, These are rejected-The blessings every hour may bring These are neglected:

Brighter days are yet in store

But blossoms blooming up on high, Beyond our reach, against the sky, For these we pine, for these we sigh

To seize some tempting distant spray, Waving above us, far away, We crush what in our footpath lay

Those common things, we heed them not, To be despised is sure their lot, Trifles but made to be forgot!

But oh! those lovely far-off things, To those, to those, my spirit clings !-Oh, had I but an angel's wings.

To soar away beyond the earth, Beyond its woe, beyond its mirth And triumph in a heavenly birth!

'Tis thus we yearn and strive in vain, Crushing our pleasuees into pain, Till they can never bloom aga

Select Tale.

THE WINDOW ON THE PORCH. How came the window open on that stormy morning? It was the old, old story, the story of young hearts and old heads -

Two young people falling in love with each her; a person in the shape of a father lisapproving; the lover poor, the father rich : the girl divided between duty and afection for her parent and passionate tendmess for her lover; and Love triumphing the long-run as he generally does. This was why the parlor window stood

wide open that stormy morning; for at etc., etc. There comes some such welve the night before she had come down to him, wrapped in white furs and a crimson hood, and had sobbed, "Oh, Charles, I am very, very wicked, and unless Pa forgives me God never will !" which theological statement Charles combated bravely, and proved beyond a doubt (to his own heart at least) that there was no harm in marrying whom one loved.

Trembling and sobbing softly, though there was no danger of being heard amidst the gusts of wind and the creaking of the elm branches, she let him lead her on fused to flow so freely as at first, which was tenderly over the soft snow until a dark object under the trees slowly developed itself fort in an old piano, a sweet-toned thing, to their eyes as a sleigh and two horses, and very, very shabby, that stood in the and an old driver, who had been beating parlor of her boarding-house, but her songs his arms against his breast to keep himself warm, helped the lady in, with a gruff sort in her nest and calling for her mate could sympathy. And away they glided, the not have uttered notes more pitiful to lisblack horses before them, and the white ten to. Only now and then when a letter snow about them, falling softly, softly over came she brightened up for a awhile. But them, and Janet's headlying upon Charlie's at last six months were gone and there oreast, and her little fur-clad form nestled came no letter. The ship must be at hand, close to his. They were foolish little peo- that of course was it. He, Charlie, would ple, but not wicked, whom those black be here very, very soon; but no Charlie orses whirled over the white snow to Hy- came : those who waited for the Bonnie men's altar that bitter winter's night so Lassie saw her not. No letters, no Charlie;

When they found that balcony window open in the gray morning's dawn, and found dow watching, and the landlady came to her. also a penitential letter blotted with tears. and an empty bed, the pillows of which had not been rumpled, pursuit was useless; for Janet Grey had promised to love, honor, and obey Charles Oliver, and he had vowed love and cherish her until death did them

Forgive them-never!" So passionate old Robin Grey vowed, with many an expletive not to be written here. Forgive The serpent warmed in his bosom to your board for six months in advance, you sting him at last. From his heart and his know.' ome she had gone forth of her own free will, and an exile from both she must re-

Poor Janet, she had loved her father dear- and I'm often cheated, very often, and, the Poor old man, he had no one on earth that pretty petted daughter, who had "I? Oh no. Charles—Mr. Oliver will out that pretty petted daughter, who had about as much idea of the life before her as

a baby might have had

She had married a sailor, second mate of the Bonnie Lassie, who made voyages to sure he will come back? The sea is treach-East Indies and brought home cargoes spices and sweet-scented woods and fruit rare confections, but who did not always bring home those who went with her; who will help you ?" or in those warm latitudes fevers are rife, and many a sailor in his hammock shroud as floated from his moorings to the Spice eturn her husband to her never more.

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VOLUME XXV.

summers scarcely told upon her brow.

And away he went, feet wide apart, hands

"He is Captain Thomas, of the Bonnie

"And the Bonnie Lassie is your ship?"

"Of course the horrible thought never

'Oh no: you want to frighten me.

couldn't live, you know. Oh, Charlie, I feel

like fainting. I'm all alone. I have nobody.

Pa will never speak to me again. Charlie.

"I wish I could. My dear, you knew your husband was a sailor when you mar-

"Men must work and women must weep.

of traditionary ill-luck-storms, shipwrecks

Janet could see no necessity for this voy-

That fortnight all tears and lamentation

That parting for six months-six eternities

to her. Charlie and Janet had grief enough

in their two loving hearts to fill this world

At last the day came, and he left her faint-

were always sad; a wounded bird dying

was a boarder after all. So she said : "Mrs.

to her arm.

"Oh you've heard ill news of Charlie!"

"No, my dear. Oh no, thank goodness.

"Well-ahem. It's-it's nearly ten

"Y-e s-but it's no use mincing matters,

erous and they say sailors have also, 'a wife

in every port.' There, now, don't take on

Haven't you relations, or somebody

months since he went, and I'm quite poor,

settle with you the moment he returns."

it's quite different! Your husband paid

and leave a surplus for some other.

ing and went crying like a child.

to every young wife in a modified form.

age. Only cruel choice.

'Yes; but I never thought he would be

laugh-say 'It's all fun, Janet.' "

"And she sails to-morrow week?"

entered your mind of going with her."

in both pockets, and gait that of one who,

"What did he mean, Charlie?"

sails to day week.

guard against it.

"That's all, dear."

"To-day week."

fearful eyes.

Lassie, love.

'Yes."

"Charlie.

"I must"

ried him."

you care for me.'

fact.

" Love."

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 26, 1865.

the awakening. Burly Captain Thomas ten a few lines begging that he would see broke the dream with his "Ahoy, messmate, her. They were returned to her. On the envelope was written, "I have no longer a They were rambling together in the sha- daughter: she is dead to me." dy paths of Washington Parade Ground,

Janet Oliver went back to the city boardand he came upon them.
"How are you, Captain? Glad to see ing-house, and there that night a babe was born to her. A wailing thing that strugyou. This is my wife." And how proud he gled for life and won it at last; and Janet was to show the pretty child, with her long holding it against her breast felt that a holding it against her breast felt that a by colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand- curls and blue eyes and dainty waist and fragment of her Charlie's life lay there, and determine our duty, let me take you for a waxen white hands with her sixteen happy clung to it as a drowning man will cling to the frailest floating thing. But for those The Captain bowed. "Heared you was little hands—those strange, ignorant eyes, bliced," he said. "You couldn't have that precious nothing holding the embryo oored alongside of a prettier craft, my soul, Charles Oliver's wife would have let go of life and floated away upon the sea of lad. Though she don't look as though she'd weather through a storm. Never expect death that night. Her baby kept her alive; and now her watch, her rings, her little jewto follow your example myself though. The Bonnie Lassie is my wife. You know she eled keepsakes began to go—by-and by her sails to day week." eled keepsakes began to go—by-and by her costlier clothes, the white furs she had wrap-"Ay, ay," said Charlie. "Why should I forget?" ped herself in when she eloped that night with him. One by one every thing went, Sumat better to think on, p'raps," said save some cotton gowns, her hood, and a the Captain. "Fair weather, shipmate.large shawl. At last came the climax.

She stood with her babe before the landady, and the woman said, though not un-

used to a rolling vessel, seems when on land always to expect the world to give a 'Mrs. Oliver, I'm sorry for you; but you have a father, and he must keep you-I can't."

And Janet took her child and went out insudden lurch, and who tries to be on his to the midwinter afternoon. She had no Janet looked up into Charlie's face with hope of her father's pity; but she said, arful eyes. "We can die, my child and I, within sight of the old house; and perhaps he may for-give me when he sees me dead." Then anmight live, and he would have mercy on that for its innocence.

Poor girl, she had no money for a stagefare; she plodded on through the cold forth in blood whenever the slave reclaims streets and out upon the weary road for that liberty which is his right, or whenever hours; and it grew dark and darker; eight mankind refuses to sanction its inhuman was rung from the city clocks, nine, ten, and only then, by the clear frosty moonlight, she saw the roof of her father's homestead. with the elms about it leafless as they had been when she fled from it with Charles. She had matured her plans, and dragged her weary steps to the porch. Upon it those deep windows opened to the ground. It in Virginia —the first that ever pressed the soil of our country. In that same year the There she would lie down, and in the morning they would find her there dead. poor child! I hardly dare tell what she had done, it was so wicked; but she was very miserable. At the bottom of her pocket lay a vial labeled "laudanum."

so cruel as to leave me. Charlie, I really So at last she stood before those windows think I shall die." and one of them was open-wide open at Her pretty baby face was so white and wan, and her hands so cold, that he was half past ten on a night in midwinter ! frightened. They sat down upon a bench God had opened it for her. So she said. And even then she knew not the strange

together, and then she pleaded to go with him-only to go with him any where and truth of her words. "Oh, my home !" she wailed softly. "Oh, "A long dangerous voyage. He could my father! I will go in. I will lie in my not think of it." And her answer was:
"A dangerous voyage! And I to stay
at home and listen and hear the wind blow, little bed I will die there, and my babe will live, and all good angels help her to be a better child to father than I have been." and think of you. Charlie stay at home it So she crept in on tip-toe, unfastening

Poor Charlie! He held her to his breast she might make no noise whatever. She gained her little room. By the moonin the shadow of the old Park, and tried to teach her her first lesson-how money must light she saw that it was just as she had left it, and must have been carefully kept be earned, and how men must earn it; how from changes. The sleeping babe was laid a sailor bred could be nothing but a sailor : upon the soft pillow, and then she thought how as a man he must discharge his duty, and never have to think that he had dragof her garments lying in the bureau drawged her from the sheltered home of luxury ers. Were they there yet? It would be more seemly to die in clean, fresh, white at the same time, beneath the same sun, to suffer poverty and all its ills; how, in robes than in those travel-stained clothes over the same waves, they found their way. then she knelt to pray-to pray with a vial It was very hard to learn, and the poor girl-wife could not comprehend it. As for

her shoes, and leaving them without, that

going with him,old Captain Thomas, an old-As she knelt she faced the door and he fashioned sailor, who boasted that he never eye glancing thither, she saw a light glanc-"crent in at the cabin windows," and never ng up and down the wall, and heard a footstudied navigation out of a book, but fought Could it be her father? She crept his way up from cabin-boy-that old saltto the door and lookod. Along the stairs water would never have consented to have came the man-servant bearing a light, coma women on board, in view of all manner ing stealthily with a strange look on his face-the strange man-servant who had turned her from the door by her father's orders months before, and whose wicked face had haunted her ever since. Where was he going-what was he going to do? She watched him with a heart suddenly

father's chamber door Then she made haste to follow him as fast as her trembling limbs could carry her. Not too soon. She saw as she crept in an open safe, a rifled chest, papers and gold Then Janet was all alone, and thought upon the floor, and the servant's form bendthat she should die. When her tears reng over her father struggling.

stilled in its beating, and saw him enter her

She uttered a shriek and sprang forward In prison afterwards the villain said he fancied her a spirit, and the sight benumbed his arm. He started, half arose, and with this opportunity the strong and vigorous old man recovered his surprise, and turning

He knew his child: he knew she had saved him: but this was no time to think of that. He only said, "Raise the window, Janet, and call for John, the coachman."-And Janet obeyed. In a few moments that wiry rascal on the floor had no chance of escape; he was bound hand and foot, and lay there whining.

And Janet was in her father's arms. another month-another-still no had led him to the bed where her baby lay, news One morning she stood by the winand had told him all. He had known noth ing of her woe, even of the baby's birth .-She was a good woman, and hesitated to To his mind she had been joyful in speak; but her boarding-house only kept young love, ungrateful to hir her out of poverty, and this blue-eyed girl left the door open indeed, though the instrument had been a murderous servant's Oliver, I don't like to tell you-but-but-" hand, who, feared the watchful ear of honest John, had thought to steal out noiselessly and Janet, turning with ashen cheek, clung through it. Janet had entered her old home

his heart once more. The Bonnie Lassie, and good old Captain forever. But a little island in the ocean had room enough for one brave foot, and, with ger, and death-like solitude, and watched, and prayed, and waited, feeding on roots, my dear. I'd be glad to wait. But are you

him once more. He came home to Janet, and lorg ago forgiven by her father in his fancied death

he was not refused forgiveness living. "My father, I'll go to my father," said poor Janet. "He will forgive me now;" and And so the old love-dreams were realized joy as can come to earthly beings came to she left the house as a weary child might Islands, while at home many a young wife have done, longing for the good old breast those who lived together in the old home has watched for the good ship which should that used to be her shelter. Far out of stead among the elms. And to her chiltown the homestead stood, and its doors were locked, and its windows barred against children, perhaps, by this time, Janet Oliver world seeming made for them, and only overs worthy to breathe its air. Then came overs worthy to breathe its air. Then came overs worthy to breathe its air.

ORIGIN OF THE CHIVALRY. Extracts from an Address Delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, in New York, November 5,

TWO ELEMENTAL FORCES, SLAVERY AND LIBERTY FACE TO FACE.

A glance only at the immediate origin of this war is enough for the present occasion. But, in order to dispel all darkness and to Looking at the question abstractedly, these two elemental forces are nothing but

slavery and liberty. It is almost superfluous to add that these are natural enemies, and cannot exist together. Where slavery is there liberty cannot be, and where liberty is there slavery cannot be. To uphold slavery there must be an uncompromising denial of liberty; to uphold liberty there must be an uncompromising denial of slavery. Each in self defence must stifle the other. Therefore between the two there is a constant hostility and undying hate. This eternal warfare is not peculiar to our country. belongs to the nature of universal man. it fails to show itself anywhere, it is because slavery has won its most detestable triumph, and blotted out the heaven-born sentiment of freedom. Circumstances among us, going back to our earliest history, have given unprecedented activity to these two incompatible principles, and have other hope entered her soul; she would at last brought them into bloody battle face wrap the child up carefully; the little one to face. But it is only a part of the universal conflict which must endure so long as a single slave shall wear a chain. Slave-

> pretensions. Go back to the earliest days of colonial history, and you will find the conflict already preparing. It was in 1620 that nineteen slaves were landed in Jamestown, soil of our country. In that same year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Those two cargoes contained the hostile germs which have ripened to our times. They fitly symbolize our gigantic strife. On the one side is the slave-ship, and on the other is the Mayflower. Early events derive importance as we learn to recognize their undoubted consequences, and these two ships may be regarded hereafter with additional interest, when it is seen that in them were the beginnings of the present war.

Perhaps in all the romantic legends of the sea there is nothing more striking than the contrast presented by those two vessels. Each had ventured forth upon an untried and perilous ocean to find an unknown and distant coast. In this they were alike; but in all else how unlike! One was from their own country, and hurried away in chains to be sold as slaves. The other was filled with good men, who had voluntarily turned their backs upon their own country to seek other homes, where at least they might be free. One was heavy with curses and sorrow. The other was lifted with anthem and with prayer And thus, which she wore. So she peeped in, and It requires no effort of imagination to see on board of the other Liberty, traversing of poison in one hand, with mad suicide in the ocean to continue here on this broad continent their immitigable war.

There is no record of what passed in th cabin of the slave-ship before the landing of the slaves. The wail of slavery, the clank of chains, and the voice of the master counting the price of his cargo, there might have been. But the cabin of the Mayflower another scene, of which there is an authentic record, as the whole company, by solemn compact, deliberately constituted themselves a body politic, and set the grand example of a Christian commonwealth thus indicating the character which had been claimed for them, as "knit together in a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other and of the whole. And so these two voyages closed.

INFLUENCE OF THE TWO SHIPS. Look at the early social life of the two warring sections, and you will see the influence of the two ships. Virginia continued to be supplied with slaves, so that slavery became a part of herself. On the other hand, New England always set her face against slavery. To her great honor, in an age when slavery was less condemned than now, the legislature of Massachusetts cen- from the hands of the executioner. It shall sured a ship-master who had "fraudulently and injuriously brought a negro from Guin ea," and, by solemn vote, resolved that the negro should be " sent back without delay;" and not long after enacted the law of E odus. "If any man stealeth a man, he shall surely be put to death." Thus at that early day stood Virginia and New England; of the two provinces which divided British of our Republic.

OPPOSITE CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS OF VIRGIN-IA AND NEW ENGLAND, But the contrast between the two colonies, as illustrated by those two voyages, appears equally in the opposite character of their respective settlers. Like seeks like, to save her father's life and to creep into and the Pilgrims of the Mayflower were whose first labors on landing were to build Thomas, and a host of honest sailors were churches and schools. Many of them had never seen again, for the sea opened its the best education in England; some were great arms and enfolded them to it breast men of substance, and there was no pover- so conscientiously of our country, speaking civility and friendship," and "by bribery while all were most exact and exemplary so much to live for, Charles Oliver battled with the waves, and with thirst, and hungrand Puritan stock, to which, according to youths, sent from England by their friends, is declared by the historian to be "evidenthe reluctant confession of Hume, "the and berries, and strange fruits until at last dom of their Constitution." We are told sails greeted his eyes, and a vessel hove in by Burke that there is a sacred veil to be sight, and the voice of living men greeted drawn over the beginnings of all governments, and that where this is not happily supplied by time, it must be found in a disand the shadows banished, and as much of ginia, recruited from the castaways and mark," he says, "how early that custom regard to South Carolina. To call men, of desperate fortunes and dissolute persons to Virginia, as a place of punishlives, who cared nothing for churches or

character had not become important to il- nest countries of British America under the istocracy and democracy. This in a certain lustrate the origin of our troubles. CAVALIERS.

It is a common boast of our slave-mas-'cavaliers," or the descendants of cavaliers, there is just ground for objection. I know ing the world's greatest battle for human They are not so in character, as so historically.

The whole pretension is a preposterous already too much deceived. It is not cred-ginia, beginning in such baseness, after by an oligarchy of men-stealers. itable to the general intelligence that such more than a century, had developed "an a folly should be allowed to play such a aristocracy neither of talent, nor learning, part. Unquestionably there were settlers nor moral worth, but of land and slave in between slavery and liberty. But because terest." (*Ibid*, Vol. 2, p. 201.) So much and, connected with aristocratic families. for the testimony of history, even when land, connected with aristocratic families. But they were so few in each colony as not to modify essentially the prevailing population, which took its character from the mass rather than from any individual. The enough to leave an indelible impression on yet I would not for one moment lose sight origin of Virginia is so well authenticated the colony, and to give it a name in the litas to leave little doubt with regard to the character of its population, unless you reject all the concurrent testimony of cotemnant words of one of his essays, which the old Greek; and this must be our explanation. poraries and all the concurrent admission of historians Perhaps there is nothing in our early history with regard to which the authorities are so various and so clear .-From their very abundance, it is difficult to

choose TRUE CHARACTER OF SETTLERS OF VIRGINIA. I begin with the early patron of Virginia, Lord Delaware, who after visiting the colony described the people there in a letter dated at Jamestown, July 7, 1610, as "men whom no examples daily before their eyes, either of goodness or punishment, can deter from their habitual impieties or terrify from a shameful death." (Strachey's History; preface, p 32.) Language cannot be

But the colony, which began with bad ommanding them "to send a hundred dis Botany Bay.

dred dissolute persons" supplied by the their time is out. was moved to express his disgust. He tes peace, officers of the trained bands and Perhaps it iz best i shud give sum good adtifies to the evil when he wrote in 1622: magistrates of the town they live in, that 'vise tew young men who ar about 2 court magistrates of the town they live in, that have been burnt in the hand. * * Some with final view 2 matrimony, as it was. omnany have been humble Majesty to get vagabond and condemned the hand, and are not ashamed to own it. tew git yure system awl rite and then find men to go thither; nay, so much scorned There's Major -----, he was an eminent a young woman who iz willing 2 be cour was the name of Virginia, some did choose to be hanged ere they would go thither, and were." (Smith's New England Trials, 1622) the hand, and I could name you several This was bad enough.

But the Virginia company seem to have been insensible to the shame of such a settlement. Its agents and orators vindicated the utility of the colony on this account. In a work entitled "Nova Brittania, offering most excellent fruits by planting in Virginia," published in London in 1609, and dedicated to "one of his majesty's council for Virginia," it was openly argued, that unless "swarms of idle persons in lewd and naughty practices" were sent abroad we must provide shortly more prisons and corrections for their bad conditions;" and that it was "most profitable for our state to rid our multitudes of such as lie at home pestering the land with pestilence and penury, and infecting one another with vice and villany, worse than the plague itself. Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's, poet also, in a sermon "preached to the honorable com-Virginia plantation, 13th November, 1622," thus sets forth the merits of the colony: "The plantation shall redeem many a wretch from the laws of death; sweep your streets and wash your doors from idle persons, and the children of idle persons, and employ them." Such were the puffs by which recruits were gained for Virginia.

History records the unquestionable result, and here the authorities multiply. Sir Jonathan Child, in his "Discourse of the for such at that time was the designation Trade of the Plantations," published in 1698, says: "Virginia and Barbadoes were first America by a line of demarkation very nearly coincident with the recent slave line Had it not have been for our plantations, peopled by a sort of loose vagrant people. they must have come to be hanged or starved the administrations from time to time. 2. followed by others of similar virtues- creditors; and 3, by convicts or criminals of South Carolina. Vol. 1, p. 104.) ings, and if yu kant mak these ruls wurk, ty among them that could cause a blush, of the first settlers, says of Virginia: "A and corruption, they often found favor with English were indebted for the whole freedom of the purpose of screening them from the colony. (1bid, pp. 92, 115.) Gradom of their Constitution." We are told the justice or contempt of their country; * ham uses still stronger language, when he pyrites! And what's that?"

Puritan settlers of New England. It is published at Williamsburg in the last cen- acquisitions." shirks of Old England, and mostly needy arose of transporting loose and dissolute people "cavaliers" is an abuse of terms. ment and disgrace, which although originschools. Such people naturally became slave-masters. I should not lift the veil which charity would kindly draw over those early settlers, if a just knowledge of their list growth; for it hath laid one of the fi-

NUMBER 35. unjust scandal of being a mere hell upon ABSURD PRETENCE THAT VIRGINIA WAS SETTLED BY earth, another Siberia, and only fit for the less effective than a more precise and reters that they constitute a modern "chiv-lodies of people, have been induced will-alry," derived from the "cavaliers" of En-ingly to transport themselves to such a pretension which we combat. For centugland, and reinforced by the ennobling in-fluence of African Slavery. This boast has been so often repeated, that it has obtained been so often repeated bee few moments back to the distant origin of the elemental forces which are now in dead-ly conflict.

a certain acceptance among those most familiar with our early history; and even ginia of our day, whose work was publish ed at Richmond, in 1846, while showing a people professing civilization has comselves to say that the conflict in which we that pride in his State which would change are now engaged is a continuance of the every settler into a "cavalier," has been tension to compel labor without wages, and old war between the Cavaliers and Round- compelled to make the following most rue- that most disgusting incident, the whipping heads. So far as it is intended to say that ful confession: "Gentlemen reduced to of women and the selling of children. the war is a part of the ever-recurring con- poverty by gaming and extravagauce, too flict between slavery and liberty, there can be no objection to this illustration. But if men, with some stigma or fraud yet cling-racy or oligarchy is the least respectable of it be intended to say that the rebels are ing to their names -- footmen, who had ex- any ever attempted, and is so entirely mod pended in the mother country the last shred ern that it is antedated by the Durham bull of honest reputation that was ever held- Hubbnck, the short horn progenitor of the not if the armies of the Union, now fight, rakes consumed with disease and shattered in the service of impurity-libertines whose Godolphin, the Arabian progenitor of the rights, may not be called roundheads; but I am sure that the rebels, now fighting for slavery, cannot be called "cavaliers" in any cape worse destinies at home—these were And do not forget that, if you would find a the men who came to aid in founding a nabarbarism attests. And they are as little tion, and to transmit to posterity their own so historically. tion, and to transmit to posterity their own back upon civilised history, and repair to immaculate impress." (Howison, History those distant islands which witnessed an of Virginia, Vol. 1, p. 169.) And this same absurdity by which the country has been historian confesses that social life in Vir- Africa, which has been kept in barbarism

> written and printed in Virginia. I know not the number of desperate per- despair of liberty everywhere, it involves sons shipped to Virginia; but there was this great cause throughout the world. And furnished to De Foe several striking nation now. passages in one of his romances, and which provoked Massinger to a dialogue in one of his dramas. Let me glance for one moment at these illustrations.

It is in the essay on "Plantations," that of distempered bodies and infected minds, it spoileth the plantation, for they will ever ing iz like 2 little springs ov soft water that Surely there is nothing here out of which to mountain, and run down the hill, side by

author of Robinson Crusoe, who gives to now hiding under the bank, now full ov all his sketches this lifelike character that shadder, till bimeby tha jine and then that they seem to be sun-pictures, exhibits this go slow. I am in favor of long courting; men, was increased by worse. In 1619 same colony. Here is a glimpse: "The it gives the parties a chance to find out King James wrote to the Virginia company greater part of the inhabitants were of two each uther's trump kards, it is real goodexsolute persons to Virginia, whom the Knight | the masters of the ships to be sold as ser- ino lambs. freighted with human beings forcibly torn Marshal shall deliver." (Strachey's His-vants; 2d, such as were transported, after Courting iz like strawberries and cream tory of Virginia; vol. 1, p. 168.) Thus by having been found guilty of crimes punishroyal command was this colony made a able with death. When they come here we have saw folks git acquainted, fall in luv, otany Bay.

The company, not content with the "hunred dissolute persons" supplied by the their time is out.

make no difference; the planters buy them, and they work together in the fields till 3 weeks from date. This iz just the was their time is out.

* * Hence sum folks larn a trade—akounts fur the King's order, entreated for more, until many a Newgate-bird becomes a great grate number ov almiter mean mechaniks Captain John Smith, the hero of Virginia, man. We have several justices of the we have and the poor jobs that turn out.

suitors to his of the best men in the country are burnt in pickpocket; there's Justice B---r, he was ted on the square. shoplifter. Both of them are burnt in tune of the Famous Moll Flanders, p. 88.) Nothing is said here of "cavaliers.

of that poet dramatist:

"Luke. It is but to Virginia.

Ludy Frugal. How! Virginia!

High Heaven forbid! Remember, sir, I beseech you

the patient seems to require it.

It is a fust rate wa 2 court the girl's mother a leetle on the start, for there iz What creatures are shipped thither.

Anne. Condemned wretches,
Forfeited to the law;
For the abomination of their life,

Spewed out of their own country."

The City Madam. Act V., sc, 1. Thus from every quarter the testimony ecumulates. And yet we are constantly told that Virginia was settled by "caval-

EARLY SETTLERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA The territory now occupied by South draw in yure wind as the pu hav pain; this Carolina originally constituted a part of will set the gal to teasing yu 2 find out Virginia that it was carved into a separate what ails yu. colony. Although differing in some respects, the population seem to have been uther gals much when i was courting kindred in character. Ramsay, the histori- mite look as tho yu knu 2 much. an of the State, in a work published at If yu will court 3 years in this wa, aw Charlestown, in 1809, says that "the em- the time on the square, if yu don't sa it iz igrants were a medley of different nations a leetle the slickest time in yure life, you and principals," and that among them were can get measured for a hat at mi expense persons "who took refuge from the powers and pa for it, of fortune and the rigor of creditors; young Don't court for muny nor buty, nor rela men, reduced to misery by folly and excess; and restless spirits, fond of roving." To kerosene ile refinin bizziness, liable to get these were added Huguenots, driven from out of repair and bust at eny minute. Co France by the revocation of the edict of a gal for fun, for the luv you bear her, for Nantes. (Ramsay's History of South Car- the vartue and bizziness there iz in her olina, pp. 2, 3, 5.)

the existence of an order of clergymen is ov the sile and the perfeceshun ov the title or sold for soldiers." Dr. Douglass, in his to be found in the laws of Carolina during court her as the she want a fule and yu a Colonial History, printed in 1649, gives the following testimony: "Our plantations in America, New England excepted, have been the first twenty years of its history."—

(History of United States, Vol. 2, p. 83.)

And another historian says that "the inner; court this wa, young man, and if your plantations in the first twenty years of its history."—

(History of United States, Vol. 2, p. 83.)

And another historian says that "the inner; court this wa, young man, and if your plantations in the first twenty years of its history."—

(History of United States, Vol. 2, p. 83.) America, New England excepted, have been generally settled:

1. By malcontents from habitants, far from living in friendship and don't git a real good wife, the fault won't harmony anong themselves, were seditious be in the courting. By fraudulent debtors as a refuge from and ungovernable." (Hewitt's History who chose transportation rather than death." Such a people were naturally insensible to (Douglass' History, Vol. 2, p 428.) Gramoral distinctions, so that, according to ham, the Scotch historian, who has written Hewitt, "pirates were treated with great Josh Billings. great proportion of these new emigrants the provincial juries, and by this means eswith the hope of changing their destinies, ces of the licentious spirit which prevailed * with others like these, more says, "the Governor, proprietors, deputies, likely to corrupt or prey upon an infant and the principal inhabitants, degraded commonwealth than to foster it." (Graham's themselves to a level with the vilest of United States, Vol. 1, p. 54.) The historian | mankind, by abetting the crimes of pirates creet silence. But no veil is needed for the of Virginia, William Stith, whose work was and becoming receivers of their nefarious (History of United States. that-and I've married her!" very different with the early settlers of Vir- tury, is not less explicit: "I cannot but re- Vol. 2, p. 191.) Such is the testimony with THE "CAVALIER" PRETENSION DISMISSED TO CON-

TEMPT.

serve. I dismiss it to general contempt, as one of the lies by which slavery, the greatest lie of all, has been recommended to weak persons who could be deceived by names. But you will not fail to remark how naturally slavery flourished among such a congenial people. Convicts and wretches who who had set at naught all rights of property and all decency, were the very people to set up the revolting pretension of "property in man.' CONFLICT BETWEEN SLAVERY AND LIBERTY

I come back to the postulate with which I began, that the present war is simply a conflict between slavery and liberty. is a plain statement, which will defy con tradiction. To my mind it is more satisfac-tory than that other statement, which is often made, that it is a conflict between arsense is true; but from its generality it is reception of malefactors and the vilest of stricted statement. It does not disclose the people; so that few, at least few large | the whole truth; for it does not exhibit the ingly to transport themselves to such a pretension which we combat. For centumenced war to uphold the intolerable pre-

Call these aristocrats or oligarchs if you oligarchy of cattle, and by the stallion prototype in brutality, you must turn your oligarchy of cannibals, or go to barbarous LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Thus it stands. The conflict is directly because our national death would be the of the special enemy; for our energies can to confront them. "Give me to see," said

COURTING.

Courting iz a luxury it iz saliad, it is iso water, it iz the pla spell ov the soul. The Bacon thus brands the early settlement of man who has never courted has lived in Virginia: "It is a shameful and unblessed vain; he has been a blind man amung thing to take the scum of people and landskapes and water skapes; he has been wicked condemned men to be the people a deff man in the land ov hand organs, and with whom you plant; and not only so, but by the side ov murmuring cannals. Court live like rogues." (Bacon's Essays, 33.) steal out from under a rock at the fut ov a construct a "cavalier." side, singing and dansing and spattering each other, edying, frothing and kaskading side, singing and dansing and spattering sorts, 1st, such as were brought over by ercise, and iz just as innersent as two mer

-wants to be did slow tu git the flaver. I

The next thing is to find out how old she iz which you can dew bi asking her and such as they are" (Fortunes and Misfor- she will sa that she iz 19 years old, and this you will find won't be far from out ov the wa.

I have referred to Massinger. Here is a The next best thing iz to begin moder curious bit from one of the grave comedies ate; say onse every nite in the week for the fust six months, increasing the dose as the patient seems to require it.

> one thing a woman never dispizes, and that iz, a leetle good courting, if it iz done strickly on the square. After the furst year yu will begin 2 be well acquanited and will begin 2 like the bizziness.

> There is one thing I alwas advize, and that is not to swop fotograffs oftener than onse in too days, 'less yu forgit haw the gal looks.

Okashionly yu want 2 look sorry and As a gineral thing I wouldn't brag on

shuns; these things are jist about as the lina, pp. 2, 3, 5.)

But Graham tells us that "not a trace of her as yu would court a farm for the strenth parlor, over the wash tub, and at the pian-Young man, yu can rely upon Josh Bill-

just send for him, and he will show yu how

THE IRON PYRITES, -- A man applied to Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist of Boston, with a box of specimens. "Can you tel me what this is, sir?" "Certainly I can, sir. That is iron pyrites." "What sir ?" in "Iron pyrites." "That's what it is," said the chemist, putting a lot on the shovel over the het coals, where it disappeared. "Dross." "And what is iron pyrites worth?" "Nothing!" "Nothing. Why there's a woman in our town owns a whole hill of

WE consider the old man's reply to his son as to the meaning of the word humbug nearer correct than Webster's. "Humbug, my son, is when your mother says she loves me, and dont sew the buttons on my shirt.'

THE young lady who was struck with an