

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
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Selected Poetry.
The early winter comes;
How his foot-step through the night!
I hear his vanguard from the heights
March through the pin) with muffled drums!

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How his foot-step through the night!
I hear his vanguard from the heights
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Miscellaneous.
RECONSTRUCTION.
SPEECH OF HON. THAD. STEVENS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Delivered in the House of Representatives,
December 18, 1865.

Mr. STEVENS. A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be profitable to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes, what he has no right to do, now being decided by each of these States are held in hostility to the General Government. It is no loose unorganized insurrection, having no boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force. South of this line is enemies' territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by unorganized hostile and belligerent power.

The Bradford Reporter.

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action of both branches of Congress and the Executive. The separate action of each amounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing republican governments to lapses or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately can determine the right of States to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union?

To prove that they are and for four years have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and being now conquered, subject to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorities. If the so-called "Confederate States of America" were an independent belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and by Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent, then, during such time, they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war; nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect. In the able opinion delivered by that accomplished and loyal jurist, Mr. Justice Greer, in the prize cases, all the law on these points is collected and clearly stated. (2 Black, page 66.) Speaking of civil wars, and following Vattel, he says:

"When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory; have declared their independence; have cast off their allegiance; have organized armies; have commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents, and the contest a war."

"The parties belligerent in a public war are independent nations. But it is not necessary, to constitute war, that both parties should be acknowledged as independent nations or foreign States. A war may exist where one of the belligerents claim sovereign rights as against the other."

"The idea that the States could not and did not make war because the Constitution forbids it, and that this must be treated as a war of individuals, is a very injurious and groundless fallacy. Individuals can not make war. They may commit murder, but that is no war. Communities, societies, States make war. Phillimore says, volume 3, page 68:

"War between private individuals who are members of a society cannot exist. The use of force in such a case is trespass and not war."

But why appeal to reason to prove that the seceding States made war as States, when the conclusive opinion of the Supreme Court is at hand? In the prize cases already cited, the Supreme Court says:

"Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they have acted as States claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and asserting a right to absorb their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government. Several of these States have combined to form a new confederacy, claiming to be acknowledged by the world as a sovereign State. Their right to do so, now being decided by each of these States are held in hostility to the General Government. It is no loose unorganized insurrection, having no boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force. South of this line is enemies' territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by unorganized hostile and belligerent power."

Again, the Court says, what I have been astonished that any one should doubt:

"The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed."

Now, what was the legal result of such war?

"The conventions, the treaties made with a nation are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contracting parties."—Vattel, 372; Hall, vol. 3, section 23.

gentlemen suppose that this doctrine applies only to national and not to civil wars, I beg leave to refer them to Vattel, page 423. He says:

"A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. These two parties must therefore be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies; two distinct societies. They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms."

At page 427:

"And when a nation becomes divided into two parties absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledge a common superior, the state is dissolved, and the two parties stand on the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two different nations."

But must the belligerent be acknowledged as an independent nation, as some contend? That is answered in the case referred to in 2 Black, as follows:

"It is not the less a civil war, with belligerent parties in hostile array, because it may be called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents be considered as rebels or traitors. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted province or State be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war, according to the law of nations."

This doctrine, so clearly established by publicists, and so distinctly stated by Mr. Justice Greer, has been frequently reiterated since by the Supreme Court of the United States. In Mr. Alexander's case, 2 Wallace, 419, the present able Chief Justice, delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"We must be governed by the principle of public law so often announced from this bench as applicable to civil and international wars, that all the people of each State or district in insurrection against the United States must be regarded as enemies until by the action of the Legislature and Executive, or otherwise, that relation is thoroughly and permanently changed."

After such clear and repeated decisions it is something worse than ridiculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error, because, as the Constitution

forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union in fact. A respectable gentleman was lately reciting this argument, when he suddenly stopped, and said: "Did you hear of that atrocious murder committed in our town? A rebel deliberately murdered a government official." The person addressed said: "I think you are mistaken." "How so? I saw it myself." "You are wrong; no murder was or could be committed; for the law forbids it."

The theory that the rebel States, for four years a separate power, and without a representation in Congress, were all the time here in the Union, is a good deal less ingenious and respectable than the metaphysics of Berkeley, which proved that neither the world nor any human being was in existence. If this theory were simply ridiculous it could be forgiven; but its effect is deeply injurious to the stability of the nation. I cannot doubt that the late Confederate States are out of the Union to all intents and purposes for which the conqueror may choose to consider them.

But on the ground of secession, the United States have the clear right to elect, to adjourn, to stop, to stop both by matter of record and in *pari passu*. One of the first resolutions passed by seceded South Carolina in January, 1861, is as follows:

"Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and has no effect on the Constitution of the United States; and that the only proper negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States."

Similar resolutions appear upon all their State and Confederate Government records. The speeches of their members in Congress, their generals and executive officers, and the answers of their Government to our shameful sues for peace, went upon the defiant ground that no terms would be offered or received except upon the prior acknowledgment of the entire and permanent independence of the Confederate States. After this, to deny that we have a right to treat them as a conquered belligerent, severed from the Union in fact, is not argument, but mockery. Whether it be our interest to do so is the only question hereafter and more deliberately to be considered.

But suppose this powerful but now subdued belligerent, instead of being out of the Union, is merely destroyed, and is now lying about a dead corpse, or with animation so suspended as to be incapable of action, and wholly unable to heal the mischief by any unaided movements of their own, then they may fall under the provision of the Constitution which says "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Under that power, can the judiciary, or the President, or the Commander-in-Chief of the army, or the Senate, or House of Representatives, acting separately, restore to life and admit them into the Union? I insist that if each acted separately, though the action of each identical with all the others, it would amount to nothing. Nothing but the joint action of the two houses of Congress and the concurrence of the President could do it. If the Senate admitted their Senators, and the House their members, it would have no effect on the future action of Congress. The Fortieth Congress might reject both. Such is the ragged record of Congress for the last four years.

In Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard, 1-42, the Supreme Court says:

"Under this article of the Constitution [the one above cited] it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not."

Congress alone can do it. But Congress does not mean the Senate, or the House of Representatives, and President, all acting severally. Their joint action constitutes Congress. Hence a law of Congress must be passed before any new State can be admitted, or any dead one revived. Until then no member can be lawfully admitted into either house. Hence it appears with how little knowledge of constitutional law each branch is urged to admit members separately from these destroyed States. The provisions that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," has not the most distant bearing on this question. Congress must create States and declare whether they are entitled to be represented. Then each house must judge whether the members presenting themselves from a recognized State possess the requisite qualifications of age, residence, and citizenship; and whether the election and returns are according to law. The houses, separately, can judge of nothing else. It seems amazing that any man of legal education could give it any larger meaning.

It is obvious from all the foregoing that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside or defunct States, and providing proper civil governments for them. Since the conquest, they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despotic, and ought not to exist longer than is absolutely necessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in constitutional government for some years, I know of no arrangement so proper for them as territorial governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom and eat the fruit of full rebellion. Under such governments, while electing members to the territorial legislatures, they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of suffrage. In Territories Congress fixes the qualifications of electors; and I know of no better place nor better occasion for the conquered rebels than the conqueror to practice justice to all men, and accustom themselves to make and to obey equal laws.

As these fallen rebels cannot at their option re-enter the heaven which they have disturbed, the garden of Eden which they have deserted, and flaming swords are set at the gates to secure their exclusion, it becomes important to the welfare of the nation to inquire when the door shall be reopened for their admission.

According to my judgment they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union, or of being counted as valid States, until the Constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its framers intended; and so as to secure

perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union; and so as to render our republican Government firm and stable forever. The first of these amendments is to change the basis of representation among the States from Federal numbers to actual voters. Now all the colored freemen in the slave States, and three-fifths of the slaves, are represented, though none of them have votes. The States have nineteen representatives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free then they can add, for the two-fifths, thirteen more, making the slave representation thirty-two. I suppose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making the representation of non-voting people of color about thirty-seven. The whole number of representatives now from the slave States is seventy. Add the other two-fifths and it will be ninety-three.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about thirty-seven, leaving them but forty-five. With the basis unchanged, eighty-three Southern members, with the Democrats that will, in the best times, be elected from the North, will give them a majority in Congress and in the electoral college. They will, at the very first election, take possession of the White House and the halls of Congress. I need not depict the ruin that would follow. Assumption of the rebel debt or repudiation of the Federal debt would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen; and the re-establishment of slavery would be the inevitable result. That they would scorn and disregard their present constitutions, forced upon them in natural and just, no one who has any regard for freedom of election upon them in those governments, forced upon them in dress, with any favor. If they should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think they would always be Union white men enough in the South, aided by the blacks, to divide the representation, and thus continue the Republican ascendancy. If they should refuse to thus alter their election laws, it would reduce the representatives of the late slave States to about 45, and render them powerless for evil.

If the plan of this amendment must be consummated by the defunct States are admitted to be capable of State action, or it never can be.

The proposed amendment to allow Congress to lay a duty on exports is precisely in the same situation. Its importance cannot well be overestimated. It is very obvious that for many years the South will not pay much under our internal revenue laws. The only article on which we can raise any considerable amount is cotton. It will be grown largely at once. With ten cents a pound export duty it would be furnished to our foreign markets than they could obtain it from any other part of the world. The late war has shown that. Two million bales exported, at five hundred pounds to the bale, would yield \$100,000,000. This seems to be the chief revenue we shall ever derive from the South. Besides, it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic manufactures. Other proposed amendments—to make all laws uniform; to prohibit the assumption of the rebel debt—are of vital importance, and the only thing that can prevent the combined forces of the foreign and domestic markets from legislating against the interests of the Union whenever they may obtain an accidental majority.

But this is not all that we ought to do before these inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have turned, or about to turn, loose four million slaves without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education, understanding the common laws of contract, or of managing the ordinary business of life. This Congress is bound to provide for them until they can take care of themselves. If we do not furnish them with honest laws; if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than that of our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty, when we have the power, we shall deserve and receive the execration of history and of all future ages.

Two things are of vital importance. I. So to establish a principle that none of the rebel States shall be counted in any of the amendments of the Constitution until they are duly admitted into the family of States by the law-making power of their conqueror. For more than six months the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress, and which had Legislatures, or which were States capable of acting, or required to act, on the question.

I take no account of the aggregation of white-washed rebels, who without any legal authority have assembled in the capitals of the late rebel States and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning play-acting which they delude the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina has adopted the amendment," "Alabama has adopted the amendment," being the twenty-seventh State," &c. This was intended to delude the people and astonish Congress to hear repeated the names of these defunct States as if they were alive, when, in truth, they have no more existence than the revolted cities of Latium, two-thirds of whose people were colonized and their property confiscated, and their right of citizenship withdrawn by conquering and avenging Rome.

It is equally important to the stability of this Republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, recreate, and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the rights of American citizens. It is time that Congress should assert its sovereignty, and assume something of a dignity of a Roman Senate. It is fortunate that the President invites Congress to take this manly attitude. After stating with great frankness in his able message his theory, which, however, is found to be impracticable, and which I believe very few will consider tenable, he refers the whole matter to the judgment of Congress. If Congress should fail, firmly and wisely, to discharge

that high duty it is not the fault of the President.

This Congress owes it to its own character to set the seal of reprobation upon a doctrine which is becoming too fashionable, and unless rebuked will be the recognized principle of our Government. Governor Perry and other provisional governors and orators proclaim that "this is the white man's Government." The whole Opprobrious party, pandering to the lowest prejudices of the ignorant, repeat the cuckoo cry, "This is the white man's Government." Demagogues of all parties, even some high in authority, gravely shout, "This is the white man's Government." What is implied by this? That one race of men are to have the exclusive right forever to rule this nation, and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races and nations and colors are to be their subjects, and have no voice in making the laws and choosing the rulers by whom they are to be governed.

Wherein does this differ from slavery except in degree? Does not this contradict all the distinctive principles of the Declaration of Independence? When the great and good men promulgated that instrument, and pledged their lives and sacred honor to defend it, it was supposed to mean that time it was held that the right to rule was vested in families, dynasties, or races, not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a divine right to enjoy exclusive privileges.

Our fathers repudiated the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of men before the law. Upon that they created a revolution and built the Republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had thus broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion. The time to which they looked forward with anxiety has come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this Republic is not now made to stand on their great principles, it has no honest foundation, and the Father of all men will still shake it to its centre.

If we have not been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father still lingering in his indignation as if increased the severity of the plagues of Egypt until the tyrant consented to do justice. And when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to re-enslave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses, and strewn the shore with dead carcasses.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself, and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constituents.

This is not a "white man's Government," in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principles of our gospel of liberty. This is man's Government; the Government of all men alike; not that all men will have equal power and sway within it. Accidental circumstances, natural and acquired endowment and ability, will vary their fortunes. But equal rights to all the privileges of the Government is innate in every human breast, no matter what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits.

If equal privileges were granted to all, I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to the weaker races. In a country where political divisions will always exist, their power, joined with just white men, would greatly multiply. It did not entirely prevent the breakup of majorities. Without the right of suffrage in the slave States, I do not speak of the free States, I believe the slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage lately declared in this city that they do not expect to obtain it by congressional legislation, but only by administrative action, because, as one gallant gentleman said, the States had not been out of the Union. Then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. If it were to come, it must be constitutional amendments or congressional action in the Territories, and in enabling acts.

How shameful that men of influence should mislead and miseducate the public mind! They proclaim "This is the white man's Government," and the whole choir of copperheads echo the same sentiment, and upstart, jealous Republicans join the cry. Is it any wonder ignorant foreigners and illiterate natives should learn this doctrine, and be led to despise and maltreat a whole race of their fellow-men?

Sir, this doctrine of a white man's Government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame; and I fear, to everlasting fire.

PARTING WITH AN OLD FRIEND.—In a hospital at Nashville, during the war, a wounded hero was placed on the amputating table, under the influence of chloroform. They cut off his right arm and cast it, all bleeding, upon the pile of human limbs. They then laid him gently upon his couch. He woke from his stupor and missed his arm. With his left arm he lifted the cloth, and there was nothing but the ivory stump. "Where's my arm?" he cried more—my arm; I want to see it once more—my strong right arm." They brought it to him. He took hold of the cold, clammy fingers, and looking steadfastly at the poor dead member, thus addressed it with tearful earnestness: "Good-by, old arm. We have been a long time together. We must part now. Good-by, old arm. You'll never fire another carbine nor swing another saber for the Government," and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He then said to those standing by, "Understand, I don't regret its loss. It has been torn from my body, but not one State should be torn from this glorious Union." It was by such heroic devotion that the rebellion was finally overpowered.

FUN, FACTS AND FAETIÆ.

A JUDGE, trying a case out West, had protracted two hours, when he observed, "Here twelfth." "Please your honor," said one of the eleven, "he has gone away about some other business, but he has left his verdict with me!"

A confirmed bachelor uses the following argument against matrimony: "Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish any thing of moment, either of head or of hand, they must keep clear of the institution, entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, swelling cheeks, a pair of white teeth, a pair of meesles, a large sized whooping-cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill."

The local editor of the Richmond (Indiana) *Tribune* recently passed a comfortable carriage in that city, and from the open windows of the parlor the notes from a piano come pouring forth, accompanied by the inevitable, "Oh, who will care for dear, dear mother now?" Passing around the corner, his way led by the window of "dear mother" caring for herself and all the family besides. His admiration for the daughter's musical talents underwent a collapse.

A BILL of fare at a Paris restaurant announces for the benefit of English patrons, that "who will care for dear, dear mother now?" "Dear mother" caring for herself and all the family besides. His admiration for the daughter's musical talents underwent a collapse.

JOHN BENJAMIN, a costermonger, was summoned before the Marlborough magistrate the other day, because he would not "move on." Mr. Yardley said he was very strange that a man bearing the name of Benjamin should not "progress," and advising him to move on for the future when he was told, let him go for this time.

"It was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to raise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night I dreamed that I was engaged in a man of practiced virtue, called Behram, said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Oh, how glad I am to see thee,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

An Irishman who had returned from Italy where he had been spent by being lionized—he was asked in the kitchen, "Yea, then, Pat, what is the matter with the master talking about?" "Only a drop of the crater," was Pat's reply.

MARVELOUS CURE.—A young friend of ours who recently suffered from the presence of a sty in his eye, derived considerable benefit from the application of cold pigs.

HERBERT WIT.—The *Stockton Independent* of Sept. 13 says: "Yesterday afternoon, a Irishman was driving a mule toward the race-track he was accosted by a man on horseback, as follows: 'Well, I think I see you have your brother along with you.' To which the witty Herbert retorted: 'Yes, and he is my brother's brother, and we are to meet our father!'"

AN IRISH PARADOX.—The Irish Fenians have committed a gross absurdity in their illegal drilling. The Fenian "circles" have been endeavoring to form themselves into squares.

It is said that there was never but one man who was speared by being lionized—he was a few, and his name was Daniel.

SHERIDAN was walking in the suburbs of London one day arm in arm with a boon companion. A passer-by recognized him, and remarked to his friend, "He's a great good, is that Sheridan." "Well, he has a good deal of the countenance of Sheridan's friend," "Oh, no," replied Sheridan, "he has only knocked an eye out of me."

A MAN coming home one night rather late, a little more than "half seas over," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end of which was catching between his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began to pull at the end, and the little ball unwinding, he found it was a man's head in his hand, and still no end, apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Wife! wife! I say, wife, come here, I am all unraveling."

It is easy to say "Know thyself," but who is to introduce you? Most people go through life without making the advantageous acquaintance in spite of their own boasted wisdom.

AN INGENIOUS RIDER.—Hear the Quebec *Gazette* of 1844: "It was done when it was done, it was done when it was half done, and yet it wasn't done when it was finished. Now, what was it? Of course you can't guess. Well, it was 'Timmy the tumbler,' the end of the tumbler. It was Dunn when it was begun, it was Dunn when it was half done, and yet it wasn't Dunn when it was done—for it was Johnson."

A LAWYER who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the case of an offender, began by saying, "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel." Here he alluded to the man that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately turned round and said, "What great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by many of his contemporaries."

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a person of his landlady one day, during a conversation about the old saints and apostles. "All right," she was asked, "clever old soul, I know, but he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us and ask no questions, for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder!"

The other day several gentlemen were discussing the alarming prevalence of the crimes of wife desertion, woman-chasing, courtship, &c., when a well-known Teuton, who had been listening with great attention stepped up, and in an excited manner said, "my wife runs away with me, and I know it, but I will never see her again, and I don't care for her, I will see my own wife, I will!"

How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact, that in sacred history, the age, death and burial of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. "Sarah was a hundred years old, and not to have been a subject for history or discussion."

SOME cute yankee has invented a palpitating bosom for the ladies, which is set in motion by a concealed spring. A well-spring of affection in the heart is a much older and more valuable invention. It don't need winding up, except twice a year with a new bosom.

Mrs. SUKES says the reason why the children in this generation do not hold their own in the wearing of Baltimore boots instead of old-fashioned slippers. Mothers it is much trouble to take off their boots to whip children, so they go unwhipped.

At a *soiree* the other evening one gentleman pointed out a dandified looking individual to his friend as a scold. "What," said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a scold?" "Surely you must be mistaken," "He may not be the kind of one you may mean," said the informant, "but I know he eluded a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

CHARLES LAMB, when a little boy, walking with his sister in a church-yard, and reading the epitaphs, said to her: "Where are all the naughty people buried?"

LOOK at the pages of your own heart and you will see a dim reflection of what the recording angel has written of you in his book.

The guilty man is doomed to carry and odge his fiercest accuser in his own bosom.

LAY your hand upon your own mouth when the rod of deserved chastisement is upon your back.

If a man will play the loafer, he had better do it in a coffee house than in a church.

MADAM SCANDAL.

A long time ago, in the western part of England, there lived an aged couple, whose time had passed away, since early youth in the every day round of farm life, and who had never been known to have the least ill feeling toward each other, since the time when old Parson Heriot had united them in the holy bonds of wedlock, twenty-five years before. So well was the fact of their conjugal happiness known that they were spoken of far and near as the happiest pair in England. Now the Devil (excuse the abrupt mention of his name) had been trying for twenty years to create what is called a "fuss in the family" between these old companions. But, much to his mortification, he had not been able to induce the old gentleman to grumble about breakfast being too late or the old woman to give a single certain lecture.

After repeated efforts, the devil became discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination, he would doubtless have given the work up in despair. One day as he walked along in a very surly mood, after another attempt to get the old lady to quarrel about the pigs getting into the yard, he met an old lady, a neighbor of the aged couple. As Mr. Devil and the neighbor were very particular friends, they must needs stop on the way and chat a little.

"Good morning, sir," said she, "and pray what on earth makes you look so bad this morning? Isn't the controversy between the churches doing service?"

"Yes."

"Isn't Deacon W. making plenty of bad whisky?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is the matter, my highly honored master?"

"Everything is going on well enough," replied the devil, "but (and he looked as blue as a monkey on a crab apple tree) old Blueford and his wife are none the less the cause terribly by their bad example; and after trying for years to induce them to do right, I must say I consider them hopeless."

The hag stood a moment in deep thought.

"Are you sure that you have tried every way?"

"Every way I can think of."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes."

"Well," replied she, "if you will promise to make me a present of a new pair of shoes, in case I succeed, I will make the attempt myself, and see if I can raise a quarrel between them."

To this reasonable request the devil gladly assented. The old hag went her way to old Blueford's house, and found Mrs. Blueford busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work. After the usual compliments had passed, the following dialogue took place:

"Well, friend B, you and Mr. B. have lived a long time together?"

"Five and twenty years, come November," replied Mrs. B.

"And all this time you have never had a quarrel?"

"Not one."

"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the hag. "I consider it my duty to warn you though this is the case, you must not expect it to be always. Have you not observed that of late Mr. B. has grown peevish and sulky at times?"

"A very little so," observed Mrs. Blueford.

"I knew it," continued the hag; "and let me warn you to be on your guard." Mrs. B. did think that she had better do so, and asked advice as to how she should manage the case.

"Have you not noticed," said the hag, "that your husband has a bunch of long, harsh hair growing under the chin, side of his throat?"

"Yes."

"These are the cause of the trouble, and as long as they remain, you had better look out. Now, as a friend, I would advise you to cut them off the first time you get a chance, and thus end the trouble, and as long as they remain, you had better look out."

Soon after this the hag started for home, and made it convenient to meet Mr. B. on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between him and the old woman.

"But, friend Blueford," said she, "I think it my duty as a Christian to warn you to be on your guard, for I tell you your wife intends your ruin."

Old Mr. B. was very much astonished, yet he could not wholly discredit her words. When he reached home he threw himself on a bed in perplexity and feigning himself asleep, studied the matter over in his mind. His wife thinking this a good opportunity for cutting off the obnoxious hair, took her husband's razor and crept softly to his side. Now, the old lady was much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's neck, and her hand was not so steady as it once was; so between the two, she went to work very awkwardly, and pulled the hairs, instead of cutting them off. Blueford opened his eyes, and there stood his wife with a razor at his throat. After what had been told him and seeing this, he could not doubt but that she intended to murder him. He sprang from the bed in horror, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So from that time there was jaw, jaw, quarreling and wrangling all the time.

With delight the devil heard of the success of the faithful emissary, and sent her word if she would meet him at the end of the lane, at a certain time, he would pay her the shoes. At the appointed time she repaired to the spot, and found the devil at the place. He put the shoes on a pole, and standing on the opposite side of the fence, handed them over to her. She was much pleased with them—they were exactly the article.

"But there is one thing, Mr. Devil, I would like to have explained; that is, why you hand them to me on a stick?"

"Very easy to explain," replied he, "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet of me." So saying, he fled in terror.

After a while the old woman died and when she applied for admission to the lower regions the devil would not let her in, for fear she might detract him, as she was so much his superior. So the old woman is yet condemned to wander over the world, creating quarrels and strife in peaceful families and neighborhoods.

Would you know her name?

It is Madam Scandal. When she died the story of her life was left orphans, but the devil, in consideration of past services done by the mother, adopted them; and so you see he is father to that respectable class called scandal-mongers.

Reader, don't you know some of the family?

"SUTTERSBENS," who was toasting his shiny, obsequious tail, the old man was clearing a customer in some oil, called out to him, "Jim, I can tell you how to sell it twice as much oil as you do now." "Well, how?" growled Jim. "Fill your measure."