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# Selected Loetry.

#### WEARINESS.

), little feet, that such long years just wander on through doubts and fears Must ache and bleed beneath your load! nearer to the way-side inn Where toil shall cease and rest begin, Am weary, thinking of your road.

Have still so long to give or ask! , who so much with book and pen Have toiled among my fellow-men, Am weary, thinking of your task.

), little hearts, that throb and beat With such impatient, feverish heat, Such limitless and strong desires Mine, that has so long glowed and burned, With passions into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fires

And crystalline as rays of light Direct from heaven, their source divine! Defaced throughout the midst of years, How re 1 my setting sun appears, How lurid looks this soul of mine!

Negro Suffrage in the Distiict of Columbia.

Speech of Hon. George Landon, Delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, JANUARY 31, 1866.

Agreeably to order, the Senate proceeded the consideration of Senate bill No. 59, entitled Joint resolutions relative to negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolutions were again read as fol-

Hereas. A bill enfranchising the colored citias of the District of Columbia was lately passed the lower House of Congress, receiving the mest support of our Republican members:

the Senate and House of Representa-... That we approve and commend our members in their support of thi our Senators are requested and hereby ed to vote for the same.

ced, That the Governor be requested to
to each of our members and Senators in
is a copy of this preamble and resolution.

After some discussion of proposed amments, the question recurred on the fithe resolutions.

Mr. LANDON said: Mr. Speaker, not nce the following bill was bethe lower House of Congress: Be it flaws prescribing the qualifications of lectors for any office in the District of same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in said District, on ac-

In looking over the records of the House I find that the bill passed by one hundred and sixteen year to fifty nays, and it gave personally great satisfaction to that every Republican member from Pennsylvania voted ave, with a single excepdy but est in spirit, and would have vod aye had be been present. This action, great Commonwealth which they represent. o meet heroically the duties of the hour and bear manfully the responsibilities of ortals and ever deserves praise. Believthis, it occurred to me that the very Well done good and faithful servants; on acted right and we indorse you in that

Accordingly I introduced the preamble nd resolution now before us.

I did it not to provoke discussion, nor to cure to myself an opportunity to com- home. and the floor, but our Republican Congress having taken a position, one too, anifestly in harmony with free governent and the spirit of the age, it seemed reasonable that we should join them in fight, and fight he did; and that question position by cordially commending ict. My expectation was that the solution would pass without a dissenting ce, or a quiver of hesitancy on this side Senate. But discussion being chalged and hesitancy developing itself, I all seize the present opportunity to vinate the intent and purport of the resolubelieving it entitled to support both What are we? The Senate of Penuvania, the representatives of three miltative men, should be considered calm-

ys and sorrows of human beings. pple was ever called up to consider and tion of the whole to the parts and of the burned down. Yet the very men that fired determine in the same length of time since parts to the whole—the American people the houses and gloried in the creakling nations had an existence on God's earth. should have wisdom and experience com- flames, are to-day voters in the South.

# The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

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\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

## VOLUME XXVI.

### TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MARCH 29, 1866.

NUMBER 44.

Thank Heaven, they have been settled so mensurate with whatever responsibilities | I walked over the field at Gettysburg wisely, so discreetly, so triumphantly.

At the outset of the terrible war that far is a marvel.

swept like a whirlwind of wrath over the land, this question was raised, "Has the Government a constitutional right to defend itself by force of arms, to repel force traveled. We should not fail now. We sending men to Congress, and we are talkby force?" Our then President—one of shall not fail. The experience of the past the few men, by the way, who live long af | is the assurance of the future. The capter they are dead, and are emphatically dead though yet living—announced this singular dogma, that secession was wrong, but if a State did secede the Government is the assurance of the future. The capatral we are lorgetting who inted the whole land with agony and piled up a debt that, because of the course the colored man whole land with agony and piled up a debt that you and I have to help pay, and singular dogma, that secession was wrong, but if a State did secede the Government of the future. The capatral we are lorgetting who inted the ship whole land with agony and piled up a debt that, because of the course the colored man that you and I have to help pay, and that taken in siding with you and me and that children unborn are to be taxed to other, bringing their charge at length safehad no constitutional power to defend it- ly into port, though with rent sails and self against disruption. Here was an issue. splintered masts, should, after casting anto hesitate was ruin. To coincide with chor, have sagacity sufficient to fumigate the President was a voluntary consent to the vessel and drive out the vermin withour national destruction, while dissent out sinking the whole craft. The architect from his theory was an appeal to arms. Partisans took sides, but higglers and ablunge, bringing the capstone with shoutings of this Government. So far as the Southstractionists were not allowed to settle of victory, should be able to take down the the question. They were not the power for scaffolding and remove the rubbish without the emergency. The great people, discarding theorists, controlled by common sense and patriotic impulses, lifted themselved, are those original selves up as a flood and proclaimed to the world their inherent right to defend the inheritance left them by the fathers, against status among men and who shall determine all attacks, by whomsoever made, and by that status? What shall be his rights, whatever agencies were within their reach - the constitutionality of the agency being determined solely by its efficiency. That

if necessary. Hard upon the heels of this determined gress. issue pressed another. With the enemy were millions of slaves. They dug ditches, piled up fortifications, performed camp drudgery and cultivated the lands at home, producing thus the necessary army supplies, while white gentlemen went forth to hew down the pillars of the Government. from his limbs the shackles, and thus weak- side the District I should not stop it. en the enemy and strengthen ourselves? Here again was a vital question. One party shouted emancipate! Another exclaimed, touch him not at your peril! This dent principles. is a delicate subject, you must respect constitutional guarantees-dare not invade the sacred rights of property—this is the what is true, what is right? I know not

Anglo-Saxon's country. cipation in this same District of Columbia, by the saying, that the great enquiry now and a resolution was introduced in this with men—marching as we are from this very chamber, requesting our members terrible baptism of fire and blood—should and instructing our Senators to vote for be, what is just, and true, and right, and that measure, I remember most distinctly these guiding stars we should follow. what an eclipse of darkness settled down upon the visages of certain gentlemen up- tence that I ever saw in the English lanon this floor. They lifted their hands in guage-a sentence surpassing anything in partisan horror, cried sacrilege! and while Milton or Bacon-was the declaration of down the Constitution that once protected

crying swooned into political hysterics.

This question, too, has been settled. The human events flowing onward has swept the right." the entire institution of slavery from every on, and determined it, too, in favor of lib-

We have manumitted the slave—disen-Nay! nay! trembled on pallid lips If down their guns in disgust: the officers have been melted in a furnace of fire. New their management. w ll tear the epaulettes from their shoul-

ders : this is a white man's war. Aye, verily, none but white men could and die in the direful struggle.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends.

and he was absent-he was non est in and the philosophy of the Almighty's dealings with nations was forcibly illustrated the history of Egypt, and with equal my judgment, is honorable to the men clearness reduplicated in our own. When ves and reflects credit upon the nations go astray, God calls after them in tones of mercy and appeal. If they relent 'tis well; if not he touches them as with the little finger of judgment, blistering ccasion, is the highest attainment of them slightly; if this fail, He presses them harder and still harder till the weight of his whole hand is upon them, when they we could consistently do, was to say must bend or break. Thus has it been with us. In our pride and haughtiness we resisted the claims of justice and scorned the appeals of mercy. But events pressed us hard, circumstances crowded us to the wall draft followed draft, until the bony hand of death was stretched over the whole prejudice to common sense. We said, let the colored man be a man. We clothed

was settled. complicated our home difficulties and drew rebels, but true and patriotic men, that word and vote. Who are we to-day, heavily upon our powers of charitable for died for their principles." bearance. Thus has it been for five years. great events of the age. We act a upon our vision. But I congratulate my see? "If you admit our members of Conthe weal of the present and the hopes those vital issues were settled so justly and United States forces from Tennessee, I pray future. I submit that all great ques- so wisely. No public man dare now say you not to admit the members, for we can ment told them they should be protectedtions considered officially by men in author-ity—by law makers—legislators and represent they were not justly settled. Whatever side individuals may have taken hithereto; gress than we can without United States whoever now denounces coercion, emanci- muskets in Tennessee." What is the disinvestigated thoughtfully and passed pation, negro soldiers; whoever denies the position that that indicates? Withdraw tors at home, as well as to fight them will have a perfect pandemonium there. ing where you sit, should be statesmen abroad; whoever decries the five-twenties ot partisans, philosophers, not demago- or refuses legal tender greenbacks, would gues, logicians not special pleaders, the not only be pitied as a simpleton, but Another suggestion that I have to make would be buried so deep beneath public is this: I am afraid, sincerely afraid, that self-seekers. Thoroughly, with a full con- contempt that the convulsions of the resur- the American people are too speedily forsciousness of our responsibility, should we rection would scarcely disturb him in his getting the lessons that the late war was solve upon living issues, involving the slumbers. Well, sir, after surmounting so many difficulties -difficulties springing too speedily forgetting -- who it was that During the past five years this country from war at our own gates, from our pe-burned Chambersburg, though we propose has been called upon to consider and deter- culiar institutions, from the unique com- to give an appropriation of half a million ine more vital questions than any other plexion of our Government, from the rela-

the future may impose. Our success thus

chor, have sagacity sufficient to fumigate who throws up a temple, gorgeous and

Among the many questions yet to be solved, are those originating with the colprivileges and immunities? What are the duties of this Government towards him in his loyalty, and towards the ex-master in the right to defend itself with thunderbolts, are yet to be settled. Shall the freedmen the subject. One thing is a fact, the govvote? This subject now agitates Con- ernment that they once had is destroyed, and

They touched it just as they touched

What shall we do with the negro? Shall ored men of the District of Columbia they he remain a power and support in the hands | will expect it elsewhere. If I find that enof the common foe? Or shall we knock franchisement is extending to others out-While considering this one subject and

that I can carry with me the convictions of man himself, says: "They have the natur-In 1862, when Congress proposed eman- those around me, but I say, sir, and stand Why, Mr. Speaker, the sublimest

our martyred President, when, in defining his position, he said, "With malice to-District of Columbia has become free; but wards none, with charity for all, with firm- tion? Not a bit of it--they have no rights. not this alone-the great Mississippi of ness in the right, as God gives us to see

of public sentiment, determined this ques- old prophet, pealing from the White House

It is a principle with me that no man can thralled him-acknowledged his humanity. gain anything by following a lie; no po- from their grasp, what did he do? He ap- enjoyment of that liberty. need soldiers—we are hard pressed. litical party can benefit itself by pursuing From every quarter comes up a wailing cry false principles; no land can prosper by Shall we clothe the freedmen in burning incense to wrong; but to follow Conventions provided for the mode and the national blue, arm him with the national truth, to practice right, to plant yourself manner of their own amendment. But the al musket, put him in the national ranks, fairly upon justice and equity, makes you President ordered them to hold a constituhonorable and makes you sure of success.

impressions are to be given. What these pressions shall be is for us to determine. I submit that now, while in this state, we be allowed to fight and starve and languish | should plant this Government and country upon a permanent basis of peace by stamp-

ing our every institution with the twin faces of liberty and virtue. I hope my point will be seen. It is the that hereafter the whirlwind of war cannot

again desolate the land. Now is the time to do it. Now is the op-

ou may wish you had done. outh have the same animus to-day that they had three years ago. If I could put my hand upon some documents that I have read, I could illustrate this very quickly. same feeling towards you, the people of the North, towards your Government and

the rebel capital at Richmond, in deliver-Arbitrary arrests opened up a long chaping an eulogy upon the rebel soldiers-upsources of calculation with their problems | What did he say? "If any man brands and intensified by a desire for its downfall, as the throne of God, that they were not Government.

What does Governor Brownlow, of Tennright of the Government to imprison trai- the troops, sir, from the South, and you

> The animus of the Southern people is just what it has been.

> dollars to rebuild the houses that were

three days after the thunder of the cannon had rolled away, and there were broad Nothing short of rare intuition, knowl- acres of blood where death had held high consequently it was not good policy edge or superhuman guidance could have carvinal. The very men that covered those break his head or starve him to death.

> All these things seem to be fast departing from the tablet of our memory. had better hold on to that memory a little

Leaving these general remarks, I come now to another point-the reconstruction ern States are concerned, the United States Government has complete and supreme control in the premises over all questions and over all circumstances.

I may not carry conviction with me, but man, if they are respectfully expressed.

Well, sir, the rebel States have no rights under three heads : They touched it just as they touched the emancipation of slavery, beginning with the District of Columbia. You cannot with the District of Columbia. You cannot up of millions of human beings, they were up of millions of human beings, they were ernment was concerned, they had no right or part. They were in it to be ruled by it; not in it to give dictation or participate in I ask who denies it? its rule. When they tore down the stars and stripes and plunged the land into the four long years of war that followed -when they swore allegiance to the rebel flag--when they left every question to the One is this: That the enquiry of the Am-crican people now should be, what is just, iens, and from that time they had no rights, unless, as Parson Brownlow, a Southern al right to be hung and the divine right to

be damned afterwards." All they can expect is, de gratia, non de not in the name of law. What do I owe them? What does Pennsylvania owe them? What does the General Government owe them, after laboring four years to batter them? Are they to be allowed all the privileges and immunities of that Constitu-It is for the General Government to tell

ointed a Provisional Governor over them. What did he do afterward? Their State We are now in a reforming state. The their Constitution, but ordered them to you arm the negro our soldiers will throw Government is in a plastic condition. We hold a convention, and prescribed rules for

that is the term--subjection, and a very mild phrase to meet their demerits. He told them firmly here is one thing you must do, you must repudiate your rebel debt. Then again he said, you must endorse this proposed amendment to the Constitution of bounden duty of every man, particularly of election contrary to the spirit of liberty and those in authority by the vote of the peo- acquiesence in his commands, what folple, to see that this Government shall be lowed? He set the election aside, thereby uilt upon the basis of permanent peace, so acting upon my theory that the General Government had the entire control over them.

You understand me-the General Govportunity. Let that opportunity pass, and ernment has entire control of all questions ou will be unable to do what in the future in the District of Co'umbia and in the rebel States-in the District of Columbia in re-Another point is this: The people of the gard to the colored men, and in the rebel adds: "And the Executive Government, in States in regard to both the white and colored men.

Further, here are four millions of freedmen. Four millions! Think of it. More I could show you that to-day they have the people than there were in the thirteen col-

Many of them the sons and daughters of land, grasping the heartstrings of every home. Then folly yielded to reason and years ago, and would to-day stab you to taries at large. Four millions of them! the heart if they had a fitting opportunity. | They are freedmen. Now, sir, my affirma-I say this, and I mean it. The reason tion is this: Those four millions of freedhim in the nation's uniform, armed him with they do not do it is because they have not men must be protected. I respect your prethe musket stamped "U.S.," and bid him the ability, but they have the disposition. He ability, but they have the disposition. Shows any the stamped "U.S.," and bid him the ability, but they have the disposition. What did Henry A. Wise say recently, in partisan feelings, if you have any, and I thousand that, when war imperilled the suppose you have ; but as citizens of Pennsylvania, as members of Senate of Pennter of bitter invective and bold denuncia- on those men that murdered your sons, that sylvania, as citizens of the nineteenth cenmurdered your brothers and your friends? tury, under the obligations that rest upon the heel of the tyrant again upon your us, in the name of humanity and justice, I neck ?" Can you bid them take off the unithem as traitors I repel the charge, and I say that these four millions of freedmen form of their country and put on the rags and intensified by a desire for its downfall as the three of Cod the charge, as high

Look at their condition; helpless, yet not allowed to defend themselves. very arms they carried home from the bat-Scarcely has one question, like the moon, essee, say in giving his reasons for admit-tle field are wrested from them by their of patriotic people. We bear a hand waned from the view, when another bursts ting the members of Congress from Tennes- masters. The Government told those four millions to desert their slave masters, to in determining those policies which in- self. I congratulate my country that all gress, and as a consequence withdraw the shake off their shackles, to take refuge under the stars and stripes. The Governthat it would shield them. They took the Government at its word, and cast their cares upon it. Those four millions built their hopes upon the word of this great country, believing that the country throw around them its arm of mighty pro-

tection. They must be protected because of the feeling that exists in the Southern States on the part of their former masters. I beg that you will look things fairly in the face. I pray you not to regard me as standing up to have the name of making a speech Think better of me than that. men must be protected by the General Government from the antagonistic feeling of the white people of the Southern States. Formerly the white men in the whether rich or poor, looked upon the black man as a serf--as an inferior being.

Though despised as a slave, yet was he respected because he was worth a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in hard money, Now, though there is the same contempt for him as a serf that there was before, ing about them as our law makers. I am | yet the respect due to his financial worth afraid we are forgetting who filled the is completely taken from him. More than ment of the freedmen by their former own-We ers. A negro wearing our uniform is shot down at sight. Let this be regarded as a screen them. If you do not do it, a load of infamy will rest upon this nation, such as has never rested upon any nation since the dawn of time. Leave them in the hands of their masters to be crushed, and all Christendom will stand aghast.

The General Government should not willingness to hear the opinions of any they shall do. We have the power to determine the condition of the colored man

--no rights. I don't see how there can be any difference of opinion about that. It is If we had under this power the ability to question was settled, the Government has his treason? These and kindred questions not worth while for us to chop logic upon emancipate the slave, we have the same power to determine what position he shall occupy in society after his emancipation. their exact condition at the close of the war was this: As so many square miles of musket and clothe him with the blue, we hill and valley, they were of course in the have the power to define his rights and his privileges and his immunities. If we had can keep the light of the sun in a half bushel.

I admit that if you enfranchise the colthe power to emancipate him and arm him, pate him and we have the power to say what he shall be and where he shall go

his complete protection is a peace necessi

ure. All that they should hope-all that duty of Congress to see that slavery is they can ask must be in the name of mercy, fully destroyed and liberty completely es-

them what to do and what not to do, how the majority by sheer brute force, may not If that is not grandeur of soul, sir, I far they may go and when to stop. Every the United States interfere—aye, is it not square mile of American soil. Over this never saw anything in human language question in regard to the white men and in their declared duty to interpose and diclet the world rejoice. The people, by force that was. It sounds like the voice of an regard to the colored men in those eleven tate a republican form of government? States comes under the control of the Gen- From these three sources the Government --humble, gentle, yet lofty as inspiration eral Government. The President and Con-itself. Let us close it with this noble ut-But scarcely is this disposed of when terance—"a firm adherence to the true and thing. And the President has acted upon we have solemnly pledged full liberty to that very principle in numerous instances. these millions of human beings, and made For when the bayonet was wrenched ourselves responsible for their unmolested

> wish you to pause and look well at one clause it contains. What is it? After de claring, in his plain, emphatic language that these colored people in such and such States and parts of States shall be free, he cluding the naval and military force, will re cognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." Will you do it? Will you make good that pledge? When the hand that penned it is palsied in death, and the man that wrote it slumbers in the prairie land where the wild winds sing his requiem, here comes his message pledging the whole power of the General hand those slaves back to their task mascountry, bared their brawny arms for the struggle-"We have used you; take off your uniform; go lie down in the dirt with this country to say it? This beautiful shipped?

I, sir, am for maintaining that pledge to the uttermost. I would have this country equalizes the different classes of society.

ing men according to their mental qualities, men and women, how we should long for Thus with anecdote did this driver cheer of their feet.

tion of Mr. GRAHAM, the hour of adjourn- whose office is "to turn the hearts of the ment was extended until Mr. LANDON had fathers to the children, and draw the disconcluded his remarks.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

ated him upon the success of his work.

From the Christian Intelligencer. THE MINISTER AND THE OUAKER-

overshadowed by that of his sons, John Blair Smith and Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

Dr. Robert Smith, before he became Pres ident of Hampden Sydney College, was fixed fact, the freedmen must be protected by the General Government; you must screen them. If you do not do it, a load had a near neighbor, a Friend, whom Mr. Snowden, having forgotten his real name,

If his emancipation was a war necessity,

Second-Then again we have the right not alone by the war power, but we have it by the amendment of the Constitution. Article 13th, first section, declared that slavery shall be abolished throughout the entire United States. The second section declares that Congress shall pass all necessary legislation for the enforcement of this article. It thus becomes the sworn

Third--"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government is this: One under which all men are made equal before the law, and the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, is the rule of public action. If a minority—and they rebels—in South Carolina disfranchise and oppress the freedmen in the rebel States. Again,

is read and admired throughout the civilized world-the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. A document that will be framed in gold, and hung in tional convention; he paid no attention to American parlors, when Bunker Hill monument shall have crumbled to dust-a document that will be read in ages to come, by generations yet unborn, not only where the language of Webster and Burke is spoken, but in all dialects containing the word liberty. This instrument was the battle axe of an angel smiting the pillars of tyranny---a new orb bursting through the clouds of a dark and troubled day, it tinged the hills with a new light and filled the United States. When they held their the valleys with unutterable joy, for it lifted a whole nation of God's poor children from chains and serfdom to freedom and manhood. Thank Heaven for the heart that resolved it and the hand that wrote it

When you read that proclamation, I Government, both naval and military, to maintain that proclamation. Shall it be done or will you which he supposed the least valuable. country-this country of prayers and bibles of the world-the fresh flowers of our hearts down, the coach slewed often fairly touch -where the God of justice and love is wor- and homes--little conjurors, with their ing the brink of the black precipice. "How

extend over these people the ægis of its Often as they bring with them anxieties I have an overturn I shall go round and power, and protect and defend them for ev- and cares, and live to occasion sorrow and keerfully examine the passengers.

An amusing story under this title has long been current in various forms among good people. An authentic statement of it, with name and place, is given in the Pres- | sa. byterian Standard, by the Hon. J. R. Snowden. He says that the minister in question was Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, whose fame as a learned and eloquent divine has been

calls William Jones.
Dr. Smith and Mr. Jones were very good friends, and often visited each other. One

day, Dr. Smith said, "Friend Jones, I noticed that, although we are good friends and neighbors, yet I have never seen you at my church, or meeting house as you call rear line of his lot, most scrupuously thee knows the reason. We Quakers, as the knows the reason. We Quakers, as the favor of hireling to be the hireling t ministers, who are educated especially for the city or town government should consid-that purpose. We favor those only who preach by the Spirit." "Well" says the by every consideration of humanity, to Doctor, "without entering upon the first give himself no rest until every street, alpoint of your ebjection at present I think ley, close gutter and sewer, is placed in a can say that we Presbyterians follow the state of as perfect cleanliness as possible. teachings of the Spirit in our sermons to
the people." "O no, friend Robert, thee
knows very well that thee prepares thy discourse before thee enters the pulpit." "That

"That in February and March, because, if put off is quite true to some extent, but, neverthe- until warm weather, the very effort necesless I can preach without such previous sary to the removal of filth will only tend, preparation." "Well then," says the Quak- in the essential nature of things, to hasten er "I will try thee; I will go to hear thee preach on this condition, namely, that I will its malignity, and to extend the time of its give thee a text, which thee must not see till devastation; because the suns of spring thee goes into the pulpit. I accept the offer." and summer the sooner warm into lite and says Dr. Smith. "Very well, then, I will intensity the viperic and malignant influence." go to thy meeting-house next first day; ence which in its remorseless tread wrecks and will send up the text by the sexton after thee has made the long-prayer which I so much of human happiness and desolates so many hearth-stones. learn thee makes. "That is not quite what I expected when you made the proposition" says Dr. Smith, "but I accept it; and will expect to see you at the Pegue Church next

Sunday morning." Dr. Smith entered his pulpit the next Sabbath with some anxiety. A glance over the congregation showed him that his Quaker neighbor was there; and at the appointed time he expected the text. He commenced his services in usual manner, and after the "long prayer." he commenced a very long Psalm. I believe it was not the very long Psalm. I believe it was not the 119th Psalm througout, but it was quite a oblivion. He bears sealed packages withlong psalm. As soon as the precentor, or fine singer, rose, the sexton came up the aisle, and handed to the preacher the text. It was from the book of Ezra, 1st chapter and latter clause of the 9th verse: "Nine and twenty knives." A sharp as well as a hard text thought the Doctor. The singing of the long Psalm gave him a few moments for reflection; when that was ended, he arose and announced his text, and noticed many a smile upon the faces of his congregation, even some venerable elders could not preserve the usual solemnity of their countenances. But the preacher proceeded with his discourse. He spoke briefly of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon: of their gation, even some venerable elders could condition there; the proclamation of Cyrus: of the wonderful preservation of the utensils of the Temple which had been taken from Jerusalem by the conquerors of Judea: none of the knives which were used for slaying and preparing the sacrifices, were lost, mislaid, or destroyed. They were, said Dr. S., under the special care and protection of God, and were in due the pleading cry "please take my hand time restored to the Temple He then en- papa! larged upon the special Providence of God. 'Not a sparrow falls without his notice;" and the very hairs of our heads are num-"The Lord knows them that are into a sleep again. bered." his, and none of them shall perish." The Quaker was not only pleased, but he was

aroused and delighted. Robert, last first day. Now thee knows, we follow our leader, George Fox, who bore his testimony against a hireling minwill be offended at thee if thee refuse." The cometh. Doctor having noticed a small and ill-looking cow, said, "Well, if I must take one of the cows, I will take that small red cow; which he supposed the least valuable.-"Well, I do profess," says Friend Jones, "thee does not only preach by the Spirit, but thee can choose by the Spirit; that little red cow is the best one I have; my wife would not sell it for one hundred dollars but thee shall have it." And accordingly the same evening, the little cow was driven to the 'manse," and proved to be a valuable acquistion to the dominie's dairy.

LITTLE CHILDREN .- Children are the peetry | withstanding the brakes were kept hard "natural magic," evoking by their spells is that?" I said. "Why, you see," he re what delights and enriches all ranks, and grief, we should get on very badly without as is dead I shall let alone, but them as is Say what you like about "niggerism" him. Only think—if there was never any-and color, and all that. I am for estimat thing anywhere to be seen but grown-up Dead tolks don't sue. They ain't on it." not by the cuticle of their skin or the shape the sight of a little child. Every infant me up. comes into the world like a delegated proph-The hour of one having arrived, on mo- et, the harbinger and herald of good tidings, bedient to the just." A child softens and purifies the heart, warming and melting it by its gentle presence; it enriches the soul SHORTLY after Dr. Jonnson issued the by new feelings, and awakens within it first edition of his Dictionary, he was met what is favorable to virtue. It is a beam of remarken: by a bevy of young ladies, who congratulight, a fountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us saying with great naivette, they liked it from much that engenders and encourages very much, as there were no bad words in it. selfishness, that freezes the affections, rough 'Ah my little dears," said the bluff old ens the manners, indurates the heart ; they Doctor, chucking one of them under the brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate chin "so you have been looking for them exertion, infuse courage, and vivify and sustain the charities of life.

VALUATION OF POOR WHITES .- Capt. Conyngham, in his late work entitled, man's March through the South," relates the following story told him by a former slave. It strongly illustrates the relative value which the planters set on the negroes and poor whites:

"I believe, Dick," I said, "a black man was of more value in the South than a

"Yah, yah !" exclaimed Dick. "White man no count dere ; dis nigger worth fifteen hundred dollars, white man nothing."
"Why, then, Dick, it was better to be a black man than a poor white one.'

"Lor' bress you, massa! poor white no value. Massa was sinking a well. It was berry deep, and Pompey working hard at it, when neighbor Miller came along, and says, 'Am surprised you leave Pompey down dere; that will sure cave in. Hire a poor white man.' Massa sent me for one, and put him in dat ere well in place of Pompey; when, sartin enuff, the well caved over him; and Massa Miller says to Mas-'Now, see, I am the lucky man to you; I saved you twelve hundred dollars;' and they went in and had a drink, and left the poor white man dere."

This was Dick's story, and I believe it was a true one, for I have seen too many instances of the selfish cruelty of planters to their poor white neighbors.

THE CHOLERA .- - Hall's Journal of Health gives the following practical suggestions, which deserve the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera, which threatens to attack us next 1st. Every householder owes it to his

family, to his neighbors, to the community "That is very true, friend Robert, but cleansed, by sweeping, washing and white

A True Man.—He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean thing. He evades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advan tage of our mistakes. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counout tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at the window or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, how-ever the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and thickets, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight-near the thinnest partition-anywhere. He buys no office, he he is straightforward, open, manly. Whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

TAKE MY HAND, PAPA .-- In the dead of the night I am frequently awakened by a little hand, stealing out the crib by my side with

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped his fears vanish, and, soothed by the con sciousness of his father's presence, he falls

We commend this lesson of simple filial faith and trust to the anxious, sorrowing ones that are found in almost every house The next day he sent for Dr. Smith to dine with him. After dinner, he invited mourner, although you may be in the deep-Dr. S. to take a walk around his farm, and est darkness and gloom, and fear and anxcoming to a pasture field in which were his lous suspense may cloud your pathway cattle, he stopped abruptly, and said, "I and that very act will reveal the presence was much pleased with thy discourse, friend of a loving, compassionate Father, and give

istry; we never pay our public friends, but once; night may enfold you in its cold we sometimes give them presents. I wish embrace, but its terrors will be dissipated, to give thee a present, I have many good its gloom and sadness flee away, and, in milk cows. I wish thee to select one for the simple grasp of the Father's hand, thyself." Dr. Smith wished to decline the sweet peace will be given, and you will g:ft, but the Quaker insisted, and said, "I rest securely, knowing that the morning

> CHEERING UP A TRAVELER .- Artemus Ward, in describing his journey from California, says: The driver with whom I sat outside informed me, as we slowly rolled down the fearful mountain road which looks down on either side into an appalling ravine, that he has met accidents in his time that cost the California stage company a great deal of money "because" said he, agin us on principle, and every man who sues us is sure to recover. But it will never be so again, not with me, you bet ! dark. It was snowing withal, and not plied, "that corpses never sue for damages. but maimed people do. And the next time

To Young Men-Two young men commenced the sail making business at Phila delphia. They bought a lot of duck from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each took a roll and was carrhing it off, when Girard

"Had you not better get a dray?" 'No; it's not far, and we can carry it

"Tell your friend he need not endorse

your note. I will take it without."

NEW MAXIOM .-- A thorn in the bush is