TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by E. O. GOODRICH, at $2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$100	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	75

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less $1 50
Administrator's & Executor's Notices .. 2 00
Auditor's Notices 2 50
Business Cards, five lines, (per year) .. 5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25. They will be entitled to a column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. THE REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

H. B. MCKEAN, *ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

W. B. KELLY, *Dentist*. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Aluminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens.

Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired. Aug. 6, 1867.—tf.

MYERS' MILL!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Myer, Foster & Co., will deliver Flour, Feed, Meal, Graham Flour, or any thing else in their line in any part of the village.

Customers will find an Order Book at the store of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co. All orders left in said book will be promptly attended to.

Any inquiries in regard to Grinding, or other business of the Mill, entered in said Book, will be answered.

MYER, FOSTER & CO.
Towanda, June 24, 1868.—tf.

SOLOMON COOPER—Has removed from the Ward House and has opened a SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON Two doors south of the National Hotel, and adjoining Patton's Block, on Main Street, in the basement. This shop is open constantly from 6 a. m., to 9 p. m., to accommodate all that will favor him with a call. Two experienced workmen in this saloon, always ready to wait on customers in a satisfactory manner.—Gents and Ladies Hair Cutting in the latest fashionable style. Razors honed and set ready for use and warranted to suit. Ornamental Hair Work, Switches, Waterfalls, and Curls, made to order. Wigs made and repaired. Towanda, Aug. 18, 1868.—tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO. They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one, through which to make collections.

G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

BRADFORD COUNTY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale.

Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms &c.

H. B. McKEAN,
Real Estate Agent.
Office Montanye's Block, Towanda, Pa.
Jan. 29, 1867.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Offers the following Farms, Coal and Timber Lands for sale:

Pine Timber lot, 3 miles from Towanda, containing 53 acres. Price $1,325.

Farm in Asylum, containing 135 acres. Good buildings. Under a fine state of cultivation. Mostly improved. Price $6,000.

Farm in West Burlington—on the Creek.—New house and barn. Under a fine state of cultivation. 95 acres. Price $5,450.

Farms in Franklin. All under good cultivation. Good buildings. For sale cheap.

Several very desirable Houses and Lots in Towanda.

A large tract of Coal Lands in Tioga county. Towanda, July 18, '67.

MYERSBURG MILLS!

The subscribers having purchased of Mr. Barnes his interest in the MYERSBURG MILLS will carry on the business of Milling, and guarantee all work done by them to be of the very best quality.

Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, and Feed constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest cash price.

Also now on hand a large quantity of best Ground Cayuga Plaster for sale.

MYER & FROST.
Myersburg, Sept 24, 1868.

HARDING & SMALLEY,

Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can *not be excelled*. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*.

We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Vies, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.

N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING.
Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

GULON & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line", of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.

Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.

Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand.

For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New-York, or
G. F. MASON & O., Bank ers.
Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.

J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa. He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves at times to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new Kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.

Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

G. S. PECK, *MILLWRIGHT & MACHINIST*, TOWANDA, Pa. Mills built and Repaired, Engines and Boilers set in the best manner. I would call the attention of mill owners to my

NEW VORTEXT WATER WHEEL,

As combining all the elements of a first-class motor, simplicity of construction, accessibility, great strength of parts, developing the greatest amount of power for water used, easily repaired, running under backwater with no deliment to power except diminution of head, requiring no alteration in Mill frames or addition to flume, will run under low head, and made of any desired capacity. These wheels will be furnished at less than one-half the cost of any other first-class wheel in market, and warranted to perform all that is claimed for them—These wheels will be made for delivery with or without cores, on short notice of the best iron in market.

For full particulars address or enquire of the undersigned. G. S. PECK, Towanda, Pa.

P. S.—These wheels can be seen in operation at Messrs. Horton & Wells' Mill, Towanda Twp. The wheels are wholly composed of iron as now made. Jan. 14, 1869.—1f

The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REMITTANCES OF SUBSCRIPTION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., APRIL 1, 1869. NUMBER 45.

Selected Poetry.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowded round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses
Sorely grievous day by day,
Would we then so often chide him
For lack of thrift and gain—
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our heart a stain?

If we knew that clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away, all trembling,
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows,
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden
Just in mercy flying past.

If we knew the silent story
Quivering through the heart of part,
Would our womanhood dare doom them
Back to haunts of vice and shame?
Life has many a tangled crossing,
has many a break of woe,
And the cheeks, tear-washed, are whitest,
This the blessed angels know.

Let us search within our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love to erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, dear Father, judge us
As we judged our fellow men.

Miscellaneous.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE LAW.

SPEECH OF
HON. JOHN SCOTT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 19, 1869, upon the consideration of the bill to repeal an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I stated when I rose yesterday that I did not propose to discuss the constitutional questions which were involved in the passage of the tenure-of-office bill. I do propose, however, very briefly to state the three grounds that have been taken upon the question of the power to make removals from office, and then to look at the position in which the administration of this Government will be placed in view of the adoption of one of those grounds in the practice of the Government by the action of Congress. The three grounds taken are; first, that the President has the absolute power of removal from office, independent of Congress or of the Senate; second, that this power of removal is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, independent of Congress; and third, that the subject of removals from office is within the power of Congress, and may be regulated by legislation.

I am aware of the broad field which these three propositions open up, but I will not enter it, as I have already stated. The discussions have already made the public mind so familiar with it that it is not necessary for the enlightenment of the people that those discussions should be reiterated here. But, sir, after these questions have been before the country since the organization of the Government, and after a crisis arose in the history of the Government which rendered it absolutely necessary for Congress to act upon the subject, the third theory which I have stated was adopted, and has been acted upon. How was it adopted? That third theory of the Constitution, that Congress has the power of legislation upon the subject of removals, is the very life and spirit of the tenure-of-office bill. The first section of the tenure-of-office bill is an explicit assertion that the President has not the power of removal from office where the incumbent has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The second section of the tenure-of-office bill, acting upon the denial of the power of the President in the first, grants to him the power to suspend for enumerated causes, incapacity, crime, disqualification, or misconduct. All the remaining sections of the bill simply provide for contingencies and penalties.

That bill was passed after one of the most earnest and protacted discussions that ever took place in the history of this country over any constitutional question. It not only passed in the ordinary form of legislation, but after it had passed and after it had encountered the veto of the Executive, and after that veto had laid before the legislative branch of the Government every reason that could be urged against the legislative power to regulate removals, the power was again affirmed by more than a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress. After its enactment the House of Representatives, whose voice on this subject is now invoked in this Chamber to some extent, that House being nearest to the will of the people, again affirmed the power in presenting to this body as a court, eleven articles of impeachment, eight of which were founded upon this very tenure-of-office act. Eight of those articles being founded upon that act, that trial progressed upon those articles, attracting the attention not only of this land, but of the civilized world. The vote of the Senate upon the trial of that impeachment was an affirmance by a very large majority of the doctrine that the President has not the right of removal from office under the Constitution. More than that, sir, after that impeachment trial, founded upon this tenure-of-office law, had closed, the two great parties of this country went before the people, the one distinctly affirming in its platform of principles that the legislation of Congress, including the tenure-of-office act and including the impeachment trial based upon it, was right, and the other attacking it as a usurpation of power, declaring that Congress was seeking to draw to itself the powers of all the other departments of Government. That was now at the head of the Government—and I am not going to stop here to eulogize him, but of whom I may say, without undertaking a eulogy, that thus far duplicity has never been developed as an element in his character—went before the country upon the doctrine announced in one of those party platforms; and after again the full discussion of this question, entered as an element into the judgment to be rendered by the people, if it is worth anything in discussing a constitutional question, that the power of Congress was properly exercised.

Now, sir, in view of all this, what is proposed? We have it first established that the Constitution does not vest in the President the power of removal from office, and we come into power proposing to obey the Constitution in letter and in spirit. If we are earnest in this, then we believe that outside of the tenure-of-office act and of the other acts regulating the Departments which confer the power of removal, there is no authority vested in the President of the United States to remove an officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate during the recess of the Senate, and affirming that doctrine, the proposition now before us is, first, by the House bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act; and second, by the amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary to suspend the tenure-of-office act until the next session; and there is another amendment, the effect of which, as I did not hear it distinctly, I am not able to state.

Now I propose, as I have stated, to call attention to the condition in which we shall be placed by adopting either of these measures. Suppose we repeal the act, where then are we? We are before the country with the express declaration that the President has not the power of removal during the recess. We are then thrown back on the laws which have been passed permitting the President in certain instances to remove from office. Would they permit him to carry on the administration of the Government and remove unfaithful or disqualified officers if he should wish to exercise that power? They might upon one construction that has been contended for here and elsewhere, but they would only reach, even granting that view, certain enumerated officers in the Departments; and upon looking at one of the acts relied on for this purpose I find that even the question of whether the President has the power to remove under that act must give way when we look at the matter in all its aspects. I refer to the act of 1820, and I call attention to it at this time for the purpose of showing that even if there were acts of Congress regulating all the departments of this character, under their phraseology the question would still be open as to who had the power to remove an officer. I read the first section of the act of the 15th of May, 1820, "to limit it the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes!"

"That from and after the passage of this act all district attorneys, collectors of customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, navy agents, receivers of public money for lands, registers of the land offices, paymasters of the Army, the apothecary general and assistant apothecaries general, and the commissary general of purchases, to be appointed under the laws of the United States, shall be appointed for the term of four years, but shall be removable from office at pleasure."

At whose pleasure? we get back to the very question that is started under the Constitution; and the very fact that the law of 1820 conferred the power of the President to remove, if it does confer it, is a strong proof that in the view of that law-maker he did not possess it without its being conferred by Congress; and in the attempt, if there was an attempt, to confer it the language is left so that if the case arose it would still be open to question in the courts whether the power of removal given by that act is given by the President, or is left to the President by and with the consent of the Senate. Take that one act as a sample, and upon the very doctrine on which we have gone to the country, upon the very doctrine on which the present Chief Magistrate of the United States has been elected, how could we say that if he found in office an obnoxious officer who was not provided for under any of these acts of Congress he might remove him? We have denied that power by this whole legislation, by all the action of the Government since it was sought to be exercised in such a manner as to require the action of the legislative department on the question.

There, sir, is where we should be left by the repeal of the law. Now, suppose we suspend it, as it is proposed to do here, how much better off are we? In one view of this question the tenure-of-office act is an unconstitutional restraint of power. In the other point of view it is an enlargement of the President's power, and confers upon him all the power that he has in connection with other acts of Congress to make removals. If we suspend the law, then, having adopted the ground that he has not the absolute power of removal, and that the only power he has is that which is conferred by law, then, from this until the next session, he can remove no officers except those that he would be authorized to remove by other laws upon the statute-book. And, sir, we cannot adopt this legislation on the ground that we wish to give the President the power to remove obnoxious officers. Instead of giving him the power to remove obnoxious officers the repeal of this law, or the suspension of it is taking away from him the power to remove obnoxious officers.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] was right when he said that there is no principle involved in the repeal of this law that is not involved in its suspension, and neither a repeal of the law nor a suspension of it will leave the present President to exercise the power of removal for the purpose for which the country wishes to see him have the power of removal. It will not do, sir. We must go further; we must preserve the principle upon which this law has been founded, and I trust that it will be found in this Congress and in the Senate that when we have obtained a principle, and incorporated it into a law which works beneficially, in the country, we will not surrender it for any mere temporary purpose. If the principle incorporated in the law of 1789, a principle almost as old as the law itself, that no man shall be a judge in his own case, was a good one, and so good that the Senate at least hesitated, as to whether they would strike it from the statute-book at the request of the first man in the nation to put into office the richest man in the nation, I trust that they will adhere to the principle thus placed upon the first days of the session and adhere to the principle that we have obtained and established in the "passage of the tenure-of-office law."

What then, sir, should we do under the circumstances? We have affirmed the power of legislation over the question of removal, and the only point that is presented now is how shall that power be exercised. It was exercised before in view of the fact that a President in place claimed the power of removal and was exercising that power, as it was believed by the country, to take good men out of office and put bad ones in. The law then was passed—even if we say that in one aspect of it it was an enabling act—to restrain him from doing that mischief, from putting out good men and putting in bad ones. Now, sir, we are brought to a different state of affairs. We are not brought to surrender the principle, but we are brought to exercise the principle according to the circumstances in which we find ourselves. We have now in the presidential chair a man who, as I understand it, does not claim the power of removal, and a man who, as we believe, if we confer it upon him, will exercise it only to remove bad men and put good ones in. If that be true, and we exercise our function by giving him the power, we save the principle of the law; we do not say that we have been exercising this authority out of mere malevolence against the individual who happened to occupy the presidential chair; we say that we exercise it for the purpose of protecting and preserving the nation's life against bad men in office, and now we say that we will exercise the same power for the purpose of enabling a good President to turn out bad officers.

Then, sir, in my view we ought not to repeal the law; and if it were possible, if we had time to mature a better law, we ought not to suspend it; but we ought, if we do suspend the law, to accompany it with an addition to the present pending measure, giving to the President the power during the recess of the Senate to remove officers and to report the removals at the next session, requiring him to nominate for the places thus vacated within a limited time. In this way we exercise our power in accordance with the circumstances in which we find ourselves, not for a mere temporary purpose, because we preserve by this course the right and the authority again, whenever the emergency arises, to exercise it in another way if we find a bad man at the head of affairs. I would then prefer—and if I can do so in order at the proper time, unless it be offered by some more experienced Senator, I shall propose to add to this bill suspending the tenure-of-office act until the next session—an enactment that during the recess of the Senate the President shall have power to remove officers, and requiring him at the next session, within twenty days, to report the names of those removed, and make nominations to fill the vacancies.

If any gentleman starts the objection that that authorizes the creation of a vacancy in a recess, I answer it does not in this view of the constitutional power, because it is the exercise of the authority of legislation for the purpose of enabling him to remove and fill the vacancy, and the officer appointed continues until the next session of the Senate. If then he sends in a nomination, and it is confirmed, there is no vacancy; if he sends in a nomination and it is rejected, there will be a vacancy, occurring not during the recess but during the session, and it can be provided for and filled at once.

This is my view of the legislation which we should have on this subject now. Let us, if you see proper, suspend the operation of the law until the next session, so that we shall then have time, if it be deemed proper, to complete the legislation necessary to carry out a system of this character; but do not repeal the law and throw our own President into a position where by exercising the necessary power of removal he will be striking down the principle incorporated in the tenure-of-office law, the principle contended for on this floor in the impeachment trial, and the principle upon which we put him into office by the voice of the people. Do not put him in that position. If we do, and if it be answered that he will exercise this power that was acquiesced in since the foundation of the Government till 1867, I would ask Senators who voted to sustain this law on the trial of the impeachment of a man who professed to have the power how he could in honor refrain from impeaching a President who would exercise a power which he declares that he does not believe he has?

I have heard during the progress of this discussion that legislation of this character would be reflecting on the President of the United States; that to suspend this law would be reflecting on him. "I do not think it would, if we accompany it with the grant of the necessary power, as I have suggested. I think, perhaps, it would if we did not accompany it with the necessary power; but the restrictions in the law, if we think it necessary hereafter to enact them, are never a reflection on any man who intends to obey the law. As well might we come here and contend that the existing statute on the book imposing a penalty on members of Congress for being concerned in the prosecution of a claim against the Government was a reflection on members of Congress. It is not; but if unfortunately any member of Congress should bring himself within the provisions of the law, instead of the law being a reflection upon him, he would be an illustration of the wisdom of the law.

No, sir, it is no reflection, and this legislation will throw no obstacle in the way of the harmonious administration of the Government with a President who is disposed to do right who is in sympathy with the majority in Congress. But having obtained this great principle through this struggle shall we now say, mere question of admission for a moment, even his wishes in disregarding this Administration, be asked to surrender it in the legislation which we enact? I trust not. There are many blessings which have come to nations and peoples through their calamities. We need not go far back in history to show us that. The very oppression of our fathers brought freedom and the declaration of equal rights to a people who were not at first contending for them. The slaveholders' rebellion brought us freedom in the large sense of the word; and the obduracy of individuals and of States has brought us freedom in the larger sense of the word, so that now, through years of blood and anguish, we may say, as we have never said before, that we have a Government in which every man is free to choose the worship of God and free to resist the tyranny of man. That very obduracy is still going on until every man, North and South, white and black, will be clothed not only with the right of citizenship before the law, but with every right necessary to protect the right of citizenship.

In addition we have this principle given to us now, a most valuable principle in the administration of this Government, which prevents the President from absorbing in his hands a power which, in the hands of a bad man, with the immense patronage that would be at his control in this Government, would be the absolute control of all the offices. Shall we surrender it? I say no. Incorporate it in whatever legislation you may have, and that principle is of more importance to us for the future of this country than any mere question of temporary convenience about men either getting into office or getting out of office. Let gentlemen pass their eulogiums on the President in power if it is to their taste; that is not our business here. Much as I may admire him, I do not see proper in the discussion of this question to lose sight of a great principle even in the brilliance of his fame. Pass your eulogies upon him, rear your marbles to him if you see proper, but never lose sight of this great principle, and preserve it, that in the long years yet to come it may influence for good the destinies of this country when your marbles shall have mingled with the dust they were reared to commemorate.

WHY DON'T BOYS LEARN TRADES.

The present generation of young men seem to have a strong aversion to every kind of trade, business, calling or occupation that requires manual labor, and an equally strong tendency toward some so-called "genteel" employment or profession. The result is seen in a superabundance of elegant penmen, book-keepers, and clerks of every kind who can get no employment, and are wasting their lives in the vain pursuit of what is not to be had; and a terrible overstock of lawyers without practice and doctors without patients.

The passion on the part of the boys and young men to be clerks, office attendants, messengers, anything, so that it is not work of the kind that will make them mechanics or tradesmen, is a deplorable sight to those who have full opportunities to see the distressing effects of those in the struggle for such employments by those unfortunates who have put it out of their power to do anything else by neglecting to learn some permanent trade or business in which trained skill can always be turned to account. The applications for clerkships and similar positions in large establishments are numerous beyond anything that would be thought of by those who have no chance to witness it. Parents and relatives, as well as the boys and young men themselves, seem to be afflicted with the same infatuation. To all such we say, that the most unwise advise you can give to your boy is to encourage him to be a clerk or a book-keeper. At the best, it is not a well paid occupation. Very frequently it is among the poorest. This is the case when the clerk is fortunate enough to be employed; but if he should happen to be out of place, then comes the weary search, the fearful struggle with the thousands of others looking for places, the never-ending disappointments, the hope deferred that makes the heart sick, the strife with poverty, the humiliations that take all the manhood out of the poor souls, the privations and sufferings of those who depend upon his earnings, and who have no resource when he is earning nothing. No father, no mother, no relative should wish to see their boys or kindred wasting their young lives in striving after the genteel positions that bring such trials and privations upon them in after life.

How do these deplorable false notions as to choice of occupations get into the heads of boys? Why do they or their parents consider it more "genteel" or desirable to run errands, sweep our offices, make fires, copy letters, &c., than to make hats or shoes, or lay bricks, or wield the saw or jackplane, or handle the machinest's file, or the blacksmith's hammer? We have heard that some of them got these notions at school. If this be true, it is a sad perversion of the means of education provided for our youth, which are intended to make them useful, as well as intelligent members of society, and not useless drags and drones. Should it be so, that the present generation of boys get it into their heads that, because they have more school learning and book accomplishment than their fathers had, they must therefore look down upon the trades that require skill and handicraft, and whose productions make up the vast mass of the wealth of every country, then is it time for the controllers and the directors to have the interior walls of the school houses covered with maxims and mottoes warning them against the fatal error.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

MARRY.

Mr. Rusby goes to Connecticut to assist one of A. Johnson's especial friends, Dixon—he essays a speech, of which only a small portion is delivered.

POST OFFICE, CORNERED X ROADS,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
March 9th, 1869.

The Nyo Hampsheer eleckshun has gone agin us. I had hoped that the "sober, second thought" uv the people uv the State wood bring about a change, but it didn't. That "sober second thought" won't do to depend onto. The gineeine Dimocrat has no sober thought, nor no second one.—The sober man who thinks twice allus has a most unaccountable habit uv votin with the Ablishnists.

To Connecticut now we turn our hopeful eyes. In Connecticut there is still potency in our old watchword, "Ameriky for white men!" and the troo Connecticut Dimocrat still shudders when you demand uv him sternly, "Do you want to marry a nigger?" Then its proximity to Noo York is a pint in our favor, for it's cheaper to transport voters from that city than to any other State except Noo Jersey. To yoose a military phrase, wich I learned when I wuz in servis in the Loozeaner Pelicans, Connecticut is near our base uv supplies. It's too expensive to do it on Pennsylvania, and we shall never try that State agin.

A. Johnson desired me to go to Connecticut to assist Dixon, and I spent one day at that biznis. Johnson loves Dixon, and is perticelerly anxious that he shall be in the House when he gits back into the Senit.—"Then," sed he, "there'll be two uv us." I made my way to a rooral town in his deestrict, and arranged for a meetin to address. Ther wuz a goodly attendance, and I congratulated myself upon a pleasant and profitable season.

Strikin an attitood I commenced by remarkin that the eyes uv the country wuz jist at this time a restin onto the first deestrick uv. Connecticut, and that the country spectid the eleckshun uv that noble patriot James Dixon. I perpose to examine breefly the record uv the man for whom I solissited their votes.

At this pint the cheerman uv the meetin pulled my coat tale vilently.

"Well!" said I angrily, for I wuz gittin on a most elokent sweat, and when I git to perspirin oratorically I don't like to be interrupted, "wat's the matter?"

"Don't menshun his record," whispered he into my left ear. "We dodge that!"

"But before I enter upon that," sed I, sliding off uv that sunken rock, "I shel say a few words regardin the monstrous propositon to force negro suffrage onto Connecticut. Do yoo—"

Agin my coat tail wuz pulled, and another nervous whisper.

"Don't n. enshun suffrage—he voted for it twice. We dodge that."

"Do you desire," resoomed I, somewhat staggered, for nigger suffrage is my best holt, and when deprived uv it I am at sea without a chart or compass. "Do you desire the old narrer ideas uv the silk stockened Whig—"

"For the Lord's sake don't," wuz the next whisper. Dixon wuz a Whig. We dodge that."

"That is wich is"—I struck out wildly—"do you desire to hev the hereseies uv that impracticable Ablishnist Charles Sumner—"

I sposed uv course we wuz safe.—Its alluz proodent to abooze Sumner in a Dimocratic meetin, and when I hev nothin else to say I alluz do it with the happiest results. But there cum a mity pull and another whisper the minit the name was menshuned.

"Don't say nothin about Sumner—Dixon carries a recommendatory letter from him in his pocket. We dodge that."

Mazed and demoralized I commenced agin.

"My friends, yoo are askt by the Ablishn candidate to vote with a party wich only a few yeers ago in their middle lodges wood hev denied the liberty-lovin emigrant the bal—"

"Good Lord, man," whispered this cussed chairman, pullin my coat tail till the stitches yawned; don't you know that Dixon wuz a Know Nothin! We dodge that."

Not knowin precisely what to do, and feelin very much in the condishn uv a man after a hard nite's drinken, I made another dive:

"Fellow citizens, the question for us to consider to nite is, shel we be taxed to pay an unconstitooshnel debt, and made by an un—"

That wuz ez far ez I got. Agin that pull—agin that infernal whisper:

"Don't say anything agin payin the debt. Some uv our Dimoorisy hold bonds. We dodge that."

"D—n your Dimoorisy!" ejaculated I, angrily. "D—n a Dimoorisy wich holds bonds. They must live in secksshuns where the Maine likker law is enforced. Shel I argoo in favor uv payin the bonds?"

"No—don't. A porshen uv our vote is agin it. We dodge that."

Feelin that there wuz one pint onto wich I cood talk safely, I commenced once more:

"The Republikin party, headed by that bloo-kotid butcher, Grant,"—resoomed I, feelin that that must be safe. Pain hope! Skasely wuz the words out uv my mouth when that cussid pull occurred again:

"Tech em litely. Dixon is sleepin with Republikins, and hes called upon Grant. We dodge that."

This wuz the last feather wich broke the camel's back.

"Wat is ther you don't dodge? Wat—but go to thunder and make the speech yoorself," ejaculated I, indignantly, stawkin off the platform. "I hev wrencht myself fearfully at times, and am ekal to almost any emergency, but without preparashun, long and painful, I can't make a speech in the interest uv the genius who hes belonged to every party wich hes flourished sease he wuz a boy, and who is spectin votes from all uv em. I mite abooze Sumner in one place and praise him in another, but I can't do both to wunst. That's a persimmon above me. I hev made a speech in the afternoon in favor uv free trade in Noo York, and the same evenin advocated a high protective tariff in Pennsylvania, but don't ask me to do sich things in the same hall to the same awdjence!—Faugo! It's too much for even a Kentucky Dimocrat."

And I left in disgust. He ought to be elected, and without any uv my help, for if there's a man in Connecticut who can't find suthing in his record to soot him, he must be a singular bein.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

That love is the leading element of the highest happiness in marriage; that love, while it lasts, covers a multitude of errors, privations, misfortunes—even sins—I do not doubt. But the question is, How far is love, when unaccompanied by any other of the conditions which I have mentioned as belonging to a perfect marriage, itself a justification of marriage? True love works wonders; but it cannot prevent the physical and mental ailments which develop themselves in people of feeble organisms. It cannot supply a lack of intelligence, a want of force, in either husband or wife; and, as all housekeepers know, it cannot "make the pot boil." Love alone, when we consider its proverbial instability, and the small chance it has of surviving under bleak conditions, is certainly an insufficient capital upon which to commence the partnership of marriage. This is true of even the highest and strongest love; how much more so of the hasty and passionate attachments which leads to so many thousands of marriages!

There is an infinity of false sentiment about the passion of love.—While I would not cast a doubt upon the existence of noble love, of devotion, and of passion which no sorrow or trial can tire, which is even refined and strengthened by suffering, yet the value, the office, the very nature of love in our ordinary life is greatly misunderstood. Love is the most exaggerated passion in literature. It holds, in our imaginations, a position which it does not hold in the life of one man or woman in a thousand. "Being the supreme passion of modern art," says a recent writer, "it becomes necessary to sound high its praises. We should suppose, if we read only novels and poetry, that the one thing interesting in life is the relation of the sexes and the anxieties of pairing. Many young people are so dizzy with love that they are unable to go on with the other interests of life. They cannot see men as they are, engaged in their daily work, pursuing their various ends and living a multifarious life, of which love is but a single element." Our regard for the passion oversteps the healthy limit, and becomes morbid; we judge of it untruly; we attend to its promptings with absurd expectations; we teach ourselves that the passion is uncontrolable, and regard it as a kind of fate; and we glorify the supremacy of a first love, as if the heart did not require a training as varied as the intellect. Considering the widespread misery which our misconceptions of love have wrought, we might doubt whether this passion was not the greatest misfortune as well as the greatest blessing in the world. We may conclude, in spite of Chaucer, that Love's allegiance is not the *only* thing needful to make a permanently happy marriage.—*Galaxy.*

TURNING THE TABLES.—"Halt! Your money or your life!—Throw up your hands!" exclaimed a stranger stepping out from the shadow, while accompanying the words might plainly be heard the sharp click of a pistol. The person addressed was a weary newspaper man wending his lonely way homeward in the outskirts of the city, at about three o'clock the other morning.

"Oh, yes, certainly. I'm in no hurry—Only walking for exercise. Just as soon hold up my hands as not. I'm not armed. Please turn that pistol a little one side. It makes me nervous."

"Hand over your cash!

"Haven't nary red with me. You see they took that all away from me when they entered my name on the books.

"When did they take your money from you?"

"Oh, yes; why, at the pest-house. You see, I'm a small-pox patient, just out for exercise. They wouldn't let me walk about in daylight, with my face in this condition, so I have to go in after dark and late at night, when the streets are empty. By the way, stranger, the wind is rather in your direction, and unless you ain't particular about it, it might be just as well to stand on the other side."—"I've got my old silver watch, though. If you like it come and take it. You are at perfect liberty to scare me if you like, only don't point that pistol this way, its uncomfortable. D'ye want the watch?"

"No, thank you," said the robber, backing away and around toward the other side. "I couldn't take anything from a man as unfortunate as you are. Here. There's half a dollar for you, poor fellow. Go and get something to drink," and he threw the coin toward him, still backing off. "Now," said he, "you turn back and go round the block the other way. As you're only walking for exercise, it won't incommode you—"

"Oh, not a particle; I'd just as soon walk with you if you desire it. Either way, though, it's all the same to me. Thank you for the half—Won't you join me and drink to my recovery?"

"Well, you go round the block the other way, and as I haven't hurt you, you say nothing about having met me. I guess I'll go this way," and then watching till the supposed small-pox patient turned the corner, he started off on a full run in the opposite direction.

Mr. Newspaper man proceeded on homeward undisturbed, and slept the sleep of one who enjoys the consciousness of having done a good thing, and four bits better off for having met a highwayman.

QUERY.—Did the view ever return the enchantment lent by distance?

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The cost of the two buildings, containing the library, has been the sum of $389,870 73; that of the books, inclusive of the catalogue of the library, $284,911 81; and the library, meanwhile invested, ready to the amount of $323,593 99, the interest on which sum supports it. The number of books contained in the library is in round numbers, 137,000, giving as the average cost of each volume, about $1 64. When we take into consideration the great number of costly books that have been purchased for the institution, this low average is a remarkable illustration of the judgment which has been exhibited in the purchases.

The building in which these 137,000 volumes are contained, comprises two structures attached on Lafayette place between Fourth street and Astor place, and presents a frontage, 150 feet in length by 70 feet in height, of brick, ornamented with brown stone buildings, in the Byzantine style of architecture. The depth of the building is 100 feet.

The system of arrangement of the books in the Astor Library is that of classification by subjects, even to the minutest subdivision, and is based on the plan of Brunet, the great French bibliographer. The two library halls contain the two distinctive classes of books, science and literature; the first in the south building, the second in the north.

The alcoves number 32 in each building, or 64 in all; each alcove contains 123 shelves capable of holding an average of 29 volumes each; and as there are 6,888 shelves, the complement of the library halls is 200,000 volumes. The shelving of the Astor Library, if placed in a continuous line, would extend about four miles; the books, laid end to end, would reach about thirty miles; their cost we have already given, and their weight is about 200 tons. Now let us see what all this weight, proportion and cost are worth from the intellectual point of view.—*Galaxy.*

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, an experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific Congress at Strasburg.—Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough *post mortem* examination; in these cases only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that is, the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, not having room for a sufficient quantity of air to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are: cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting until being chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close room into the open air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an evidence of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence, many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

A HARD STORY.—"Talk about bedbugs!" said Bill Jones, who had been across the Plains. "You should have seen some of the critters I met in Idaho last spring. I stopped one night with some settlers who lived in a log cabin, containing only one room and a loft. When it came time to go to bed they strung a blanket across the middle of the room, and the settler's family slept on one side of it and gave me the other. I laid down to go to sleep, and the bedbugs began to gather like lunch eaters around a free 'lay-out.' I tried to river up and keep away from 'em, but the peaky varmints would catch hold of the bedclothes and pull them from me. They didn't think nothin' of draggin' me round the room if I held