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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. F. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

BAD READING.

Next to mental arithmetic, reading is one of the most greatly abused of the common school sciences. Want of space will prevent the enumeration of all the errors committed by teachers, as well as those who practice reading. This occasion will justify the notice of at least six of these errors, as noticed in the school room.

1. The first error is that of mincing, or half pronouncing words. This is extensively practiced, notwithstanding the *caution* of authors, and the abundance of pronouncing dictionaries. The latter, tho' in every bookstore, are lamentably missing in the school room. Teachers ought to examine critically almost every word that is doubtful orthoepy. Every element in every word should have its proper sound, according to the most approved standards. In regard to the thousand words of disputed orthography and orthoepy, nothing is intended, but reference is had to the well settled words of our language.

2. The second error is made in an improper modulation of the voice at the grammatical pauses. Much of the stiff and unnatural reading habit, is acquired *in our schools*, under the positive instruction of the teacher. For instance, the pupil is most erroneously required to keep the voice elevated at every comma, semicolon and colon, regardless of the sense Than this, there never was a more absurd and nonsensical rule. The sense, and the sense alone, must regulate the modulations of the voice. The sense often requires commas, semi-colons and colons to be regarded as interrogatory, or exclamatory marks, and as often the falling as the rising erotesis. What folly then to keep the voice not only suspended but elevated, like the sharp D on a flute, at every pause except the period.

3. A third error is enforced in regard to the length of grammatical pauses. The rule of stopping while you count one, two, four, is extremely ridiculous; first, because one pupil can count twice as fast as another; and, second, because different pieces require different times. If the writer is imitating slow speech, the reader must produce the imitation: If rapid speech, the reader must also produce the imitation. But how can he do so, if the pauses while he can count one at every comma, &c? This is one evil resulting from such rules. Another is, acquiring the habit of stiff, unlively, unnatural rule-reading. The only good rule for reading is good imitation. Carry out the intentions of the writer by executing what he designed.

4. Another error is that of overlooking entirely the rhetorical suspension, where the construction will not admit of a grammatical pause. These pauses the teacher should mark out, either on the blackboard or in the book, and require each pupil in the class to imitate him in reading them; that is, provided he can do so himself. If not, the pupil is left to his own resources, but must still endeavor to carry out the design of the person who framed the sentence or paragraph.

5. Another infliction of cruelty on good composition is caused by improper emphasis. From no emphasis, teachers and pupils too often go to the opposite extreme of too much emphasis, or to its equivalent, which is, emphasizing the wrong word. The leading facts should have the chief emphasis, descriptive words the next. But seldom, indeed, should every word, or even every other word be emphasized. The accent in the feet of poetry can hardly be called emphasis. The term relates rather to natural than artificial accent. The truth is, no one can emphasize correctly, who does not realize clearly the meaning of the passage read Hence the teacher should study thoroughly every lesson, in order to be prepared for imparting to his class the proper instruction. The rules of elocution should be well studied, and the antithesis of words in sentences carefully observed; for tho' the general rule requires the principal emphasis to be placed on the feet, yet contrast, or other circumstances, often requires the descriptive, or modifying word, to have the emphasis. In order to avoid extremes, two rules should be discarded, one is always to emphasize the modifying or qualifying words. The sense is the best and the only safe guide for emphasis.

6. I shall mention but one error more, which is rending too much. Some schools read, as men labor, by the job. They try how much reading they can turn out in a given day. When a pupil should pause and examine the dictionary, the teacher says *it takes up too much time*. The *quantity* and not the *quality* seems to be the object. What folly! Read over nine or ten pages of a School Reader in a day, or a lesson, and not pronounce twenty words correctly! Much better read one verse nine times, than read nine pages. It is admitted that in order to learn rapidly to read, many words must be said; but they should be said *correctly*, and repeating the same word twice will give two enunciations just as truly as naming two words.—S. B. McCormick, *in Pa. School Journal.*

☞ Gov. Curtin has pardoned Oswald, Eberly, and Kauffman, the abolitionists who led the mob against John Kennedy in Cumberland county. This pardon only frees the outlaws from the $60 fine; the costs, and $900 damages are yet to be paid unless knavery can find some way of escape. A similar conviction occurred in Lycoming county, and this mob-abetting law-defying Governor pardoned the mob. Encouraging & protecting abolition mobs seems to be a favorite business of Republican office holders and politicians.

☞ Gen. McClellan has won the most decisive victories of the war, with little loss of life; yet there are those among us who are black-hearted and traitorous enough to calumniate his motives, impugn his suggestions, and depreciate the value of his successes. These fanatical abolitionists wanted him defeated at Yorktown, so that they could renew their vile slander.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN NEW YORK.

When Wendell Phillips walked into the Senate Chamber some weeks ago leaning upon the arm of Senator Sumner, Mr. V. President Hamlin descended from the chair to welcome and embrace him. He was feted and petted, and received with every mark of respect by United States Senators and members of Congress. The doors of the Smithsonian Institute were opened to him, and Government officials flocked to hear his lecture and applaud his sentiments. The abolition press of the country were in ecstacies that the leader of their clan, the man who had denounced the Constitution as "a league with death and a covenant with hell," and had spent nineteen years of his life in attempting to dissolve the Union, should be thus treated in the capital of the nation. What a revolution in public sentiment? they exclaimed. Yes, it was a revolution, and such a revolution as marked the departure from constitutional principles, and the decay of patriotism, prevalent among a certain class at Washington.

The identical Wendell Phillips who was feted and applauded at Washington by Republican members of Congress, and who was invited to use the Senate chamber of Pennsylvania by a Republican Senate, recently delivered a characteristic address at the meeting of the American anti-slavery society in New York, which we find reported at length in the *Tribune*. In speaking of that prince of plunderers, John C. Fremont, the great abolition orator said:

"Abraham Lincoln only rules; John C. Fremont governs. [Applause.] I find by the pulse and opinion of the people, the real President of the American mind does not live in the White House; he leads the Mountain Department of Virginia [cheering] and history will record the realities and not the appearances of the present day; and the reality is, that although the votes of '56 omitted Fremont, although the caucuses of '60 omitted him, the people buried him in their hearts, and reproduced him, when the emergency required it, on the prairies of Missouri, and elected him President of the crisis."

"President of the crisis"—a very happy designation! The man Beard, who was paid $191,000 by Gen. Fremont for constructing certain useless forts at St. Louis, which, according to the testimony of experienced army officers, did not cost more than $70,000, would doubtless endorse this sentiment, if he could be found.

After expressing so much admiration for the great patron of swindlers, Mr. Phillips very naturally proceeded to denounce the patriotic framers of the Constitution. He said:

"There is an old adage, "The devil is an ass." He always is, and when he framed the Constitution he put the fugitive slave clause in it, and that fugitive slave clause, in my apprehension, has been the mightiest, strongest weapon which the abolitionist has had to produce this uprising of the people."

Mr. Phillips regarded the negro as not only as good as the white man, but a great deal better:

"Justice! justice to the negro would be to lay the wealth of the nation at his feet, put on sackcloth and ashes, and sit down at his feet, and beg pardon for the sins of six generations; we should yield up every printed page, every evidence of civilization for which we are indebted to the toil of the negro. We do not mean to give him justice when we give him his own right hand."

The ravings of this fanatic would not be worth repeating but for the fact that he is in high favor with many leading men of the Republican party.

A SECRET ABOLITION LEAGUE.

We have always been, and shall always continue to be the opponent and implacable foe of all secret political organizations—because they are destructive of popular rights and subversive of good government. And we shall, whenever we have opportunity, expose their machinations and consign them to destruction, without reference to what may be their professions (or "principles!") or to what political party they may belong, whether Democrats, Know-Nothing or Abolition.

Quite recently we have received, and intend as soon as convenient, to make public the details of a secret abolition society, founded in several counties of this State, for the purpose of operating in the next election, in order to "ensure" the triumph of abolitionism, and in the hopes of its disciples, to establish permanently in the State of Pennsylvania an organization which shall control all future elections, and secure to its projectors and officers the permanent possession of all the public offices, and the spoils accruing therefrom.

The plan proposed and for some weeks past in progress, rivals—indeed surpasses—all previous secret organizations, including the celebrated order of "Sam's" followers, in boldness, villany and impudent despotism. It is, in fact, nothing more than an association of desperate political gamesters, who, despairing of success on all previous issues, and perceiving from the signs of the times the failure of all former efforts and the speedy downfall of their party, with the extinction of all hope for securing that great object of their desires—public plunder—are bent on a last desperate strike to win, by corruption and fraud, the game for which they have so long striven, and to keep it in their own hands by a perpetual system of terrorism and odious despotism.

We are by no means astonished at this development: we have long known that the abolition party were acting under the advice and leadership of the most unscrupulous of all political managers who, as outcasts from various old political parties, have come together on the single ruling idea—"to the victors belong the spoils;" who have no political character to lose, are determined, if possible, to win what is of vastly more value to them than character—office and wealth. The people have seen, and became familiar with during the past ten years, the changes, the ever-shifting policy of a band of seditionists and disorganizers who, under the various guises of "Protectionists," "Native Americans," "Know-Nothings" and "Republicans," have made but two ruling ideas—the possession of the public offices and the retention of them, by a complete subjugation of the popular will.

In all their efforts prior to the fall of 1860, they met with only partial success in their first object to secure a foothold. Having then embraced a new issue, in the antagonism of different portions of the Union; and having promulgated, as the first article of their faith, the revolutionary dogmas that the interests of the North and South were necessarily opposite, naturally and absolutely antagonistic; in fact, that "there could be no Union between the two sections;" that "a Union of States, one half slave-holding and one half free States, was repugnant to common sense, undesirable and impossible;" they proceeded to instil this fatal doctrine into the minds of the people; they drugged their odious principles with the most shameless lies and basest slanders; they named their infamous conglomeration of various poisons by every different element of which it was composed, according to the locality in which it was to be used; and while persuading their patients that they only indulged their appetite for a favorite drug, they succeeded in forcing upon them the filthy compound of "black mass" which first stupified the popular senses, and then destroyed the Union.

Thus have the abolition party fulfilled their own prophecy—that "the Union could not exist;" and accomplished their own mission—the destruction of the Republic, for the time being at least. And they seem resolved that their plans of disorganization shall continue, until the days of progressive and final ruin. They are bent on perpetuating their own political cabal, and that is, of course, the signal for everlasting separation; for they know, and the country must have seen enough to know it also, that while abolition is triumphant in the Government, peace, prosperity, "Liberty and Union" are unattainable and impossible.

In our future developement of the plans of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania, and the machinery by which it shall accomplish its designs, our readers may see in all its deformity the malignant and desperate antagonist with which liberty will in a few months have another fearful struggle. All the freemen of this Commonwealth will be forewarned; they should also be forearmed, and then the victory of liberty will be the triumph of our whole country.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

The Necessity for a White Man's Party.

Although this republic was founded by white men, to secure to white men personal liberty, religious liberty, and the individual and collective prosperity which naturally flows from enlightened free institutions, we have now a Congress and many State Legislatures, whose sole occupation seems to be exclusive legislation for the benefit of the blacks.

The imperative requirements of the war—the consequent necessities of the Treasury; the stagnation of commerce and manufactures; the languishing condition of labor, which daily appeal to the hearts and heads of our legislators, are drowned in the mighty rush of zeal that inspires our Solons with multitudinous expedients to blacken the records of Congressional legislation!

The resolutions, the acts, the speeches of the national body might lead to the belief that the Government was located in Timbuctoo, were it not that the documentary evidence we daily receive of this African legislation is dated from Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile the white men, who loaned their money to the Government to suppress a gigantic rebellion, are alarmed at the ominous delay in Congress to secure them even the interest of the vast sums they so liberally advanced in the time of greatest need. White merchants ask in vain for relief; white manufacturers do the best they can; and white laborers already look with apprehension upon the numerous bands of runaway blacks that daily invade the soil of Pennsylvania and threaten to enter into competition with them in the various fields of their occupations. The white citizens of Pennsylvania will soon feel, in the increase of their poor and county taxes, the additional burthens put upon them by the sudden accession of a lazy and improvident colored population.

The counties of Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster are already overstocked with these contrabands. We see them daily passing through Harrisburg, wending their way northward and westward, and there is no exaggeration in saying that, ere long, in every county of the Commonwealth, our white laborers will meet runaway blacks face to face in competition for employment. The inevitable consequence of this competition must and will be the degradation of labor, and the reduction of wages; they will then detect, when too late, the false pretences of the Republican party, whose laudations of "*the dignity of labor*" were but a cheat to lure them from the ranks of the Democratic party, which alone has, ever since the Revolution, honestly protected white labor against the constant encroachments of the aristocracy of wealth. The day is not far distant when the white citizens of the North will awaken, as if from an oppressive dream, to the dreadful realities which surround them, and will join in mass the white man's party that is destined to hurl from power the black man's party—now hurrying the nation into anarchy and irretrievable ruin.

☞ In the battle of Shiloh, two Kentucky companies met face to face, one rebel, the other federal, and it happened that one of the federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, Don't shoot there any more—that's Father.

☞ Have the states a right to destroy the nation? asks an abolition paper. No, say we; nor has the nation a right to destroy the states.

The Negro Invasion of the North.

It seems that contrabands in large numbers are flocking to the army for protection. The recent army order prohibiting the return of these fugitives even to loyal masters, converts the army into a nursery for loose negroes. They must be fed and protected until such times when they can make their way northward, and distribute themselves over the surface of Northern Society. They have no intention of remaining in the South, but turn their faces towards the Abolition land of promise.

As the army advances Southward, and under the emancipation policy, lets loose a continuous and constantly augmenting stream of contrabands to flow into the Northern States, the question arises, what are we to do with them? Some of the Western States have adopted harsh measures to relieve themselves from their share of the burden. Indiana has a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes into that State. Illinois is also about to put a similar prohibition into her Constitution. Ohio and Pennsylvania, in their exposed border positions, must necessarily become the paradise of contrabands. The advance guard of the approaching host is aleady upon us. They will swarm into the State like the locusts of Egypt, getting into our kneading troughs and consuming our substance. We cannot but pity them in their destitute condition, while pity for the poor creatures is mingled with indignation towards the authors of their and our troubles.

What can we do with them? They are not needed among us. Free black labor is opposed to free white labor.—White citizens do not want their labor to be brought into competition with that of negroes. It is unjust and degrading to the white freeman. Certain mock philanthropists of the Abolition stripe have undertaken to provide the contrabands thrown upon the city of Philadelphia with employment, and have offered their services to farmers of the neighboring counties at the low price of twenty five cents per day. Upon this small pittance negroes can manage to subsist, but white men cannot—and every negro who works at this price necessarily displaces a white man.

This is only a foretaste of what is to come. The evil is daily growing in magnitude. The policy of emanipation which the Abolitionists have forced upon the Government is at direct war with the interests of the Northern people, and a fatal blow at free white labor. It adds immeasurably to the public burdens. It increases taxation, strikes at the dignity of labor, interferes with private rights, and throws upon the charities of the Northern States a degraded and servile population. These are some of the penalties the Northern people must pay for entrusting Abolitionists with power, and placing them in positions where they are enabled to work out their radical and destructive theories.

Congress appropriated a million of dollars for the emanipation of 3,000 slaves in the District of Columbia, and one hundred thousand dollars for their colonization. If the same policy is pursued with regard to the four millions of slaves in the Southern States, the total cost to the Government would exceed thirteen hundred millions of dollars. But as the Abolitionists are opposed to a general system of colonization, and in favor of the army letting loose the slaves as it advances into the rebel territory, these negroes, instead of being deported abroad, would remain in the country—not as free laborers upon the plantations of their late masters, as recent events show, but as a burden upon such Northern States as tolerate their presence. After their liberation they would not and could not remain in States where they would be liable to re-enslavement after the restoration of the Union.

The question, what shall we do with the large surplus negro population which the Abolitionists are casting upon the the country? is a serious one, for every man in Pennsylvania who pays taxes or earns wages. Strict justice to white and black requires that they should be billetted upon the Abolitionists; but we know enough of abolition philanthropy to know they will contribute the least, and consider their part of the work finished in securing to the slave the boon of idle and thriftless freedom. The evil must work out its own cure—how, we cannot tell. But this we do know, that if this war had been conducted with an eye single to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and had those in power turned a deaf ear to the Abolitionists we should not now be threatened with a negro invasion, and the prospect of a speedy restoration of the old harmonious Union would be much more immediate than it is.

A SOUND PLATFORM.—The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, the publication of which has been suspended for some time in consequence of secession rule, has been resumed, and the editor says it will in future be conducted on these principles: "To restore the Union, to hang the leading traitors, *to pardon the people and to stand by the Constitution.*"

☞ The Louisville Democrat says an old darkey, while enjoying the privileges accorded to him by these happy (?) times exclaimed:

"Bress the Lord, hallelujer, dat dis old nigger should lib to see dis ere happy time, when white men must hab a pass to move about, and nigger go where him please without one. Bress de Lord."

☞ When you hear an editor or politician denouncing all who do not consent to wholesale abolition, as a traitor, ten to one he had a share in that $60,000,000 which Mr. Dawes, Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, proves to have been stolen from the Treasury during the past year, by the party in power.

☞ Wendell Phillips says he thanks God for having created Beauregard. The Louisville Journal says it has no doubt that Beauregard thanks God for having created Phillips. Both may thank Satan, for they will have a chance to, one of these dark nights.

THE FEDERAL TAX BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate reported, on Monday last, the tax bill with a large number of amendments, which however, do not essentially change the character of the bill. After five months spent in discussing the negro question and in passing measures calculated and designed to extinguish the last spark of Union sentiment in the Southern States, Congress is apparently about to pass the most unequal and unjust tax bill that could possible be contrived. The New York Times sums up the objections against the House bill in the following forcible and truthful style:

1. It creates a machinery of collection costing twenty per cent, of the revenue collected.

2. It establishes a system of domiciliary visitation and inquisition to which no free people can submit.

3. It taxes in the most offensive way a hundred articles, where the taxation of ten would be equally productive.

4. It makes no attempt to apportion the taxation according to the dictates of of the Constitution, and may, therefore, be successfully contested by the reluctant taxpayer.

5. The burden of taxation will fall heavily upon some portions of the Union, while others will be practically exempt.

6. The revenue, in the opinion of those more conversant with such topics than any member of the Senate or House, will fall greatly below the estimate.

7. The taxes are levied unequally and inequitably, so that no portion of the public is satisfied with the bill.

8. It has been framed in entire disregard of the experience of other nations, who have brought the knowledge of a thousand years to bear on the matter.

The passage of this bill would give the government immense patronage in the appointment of a swarm of collection officers, who would become so many political emissaries. Men desirous of filling these officers are already hanging about Washington in anticipation of the passage of this bill, which would afford a rich harvest of plunder, and was no doubt so designed by leaders like Thaddeus Stevens, who are without a spark of honesty in their composition. The Times estimates that this army of collectors would absorb twenty per cent of the gross revenue realized under the operations of this bill, amounting to the enormous sum of $20,000,000 upon $100,000,000 wrung from the capital and industry of the public.

Mr. Dawes recently affirmed, from facts within his knowledge, that more than sixty millions of dollars had been fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury during the past year by swindling contractors and faithless government agents. This money, which has gone into the pockets of the professional plunderers and mock patriots, who have the brazen assurance to denounce honest citizens as traitors, constitutes part of the public debt, to pay the interest on which onerous taxation is necessary. The interest on $60,000,000, at seven per cent., is $4,200,000; and Pennsylvania alone will be called upon to pay at least one-sixth of this sum—$700,000. Seven hundred thousand dollars annually to pay the interest of the money abstracted from the Treasury in the course of a single year, by a class of men who obtained power through promises of economy and retrenchment!

Taxes are neither popular or agreable when imposed for necessary and proper purposes; but when they are augmented to an enormous degree to cover wholesale peculation, and maintain a swarm of political parasites, they become oppressive and detestable. And the worst of it is that the money diverted from the Treasury into the pockets of swindling politicians will be used to control the next election and maintain the plunder gang in power where they may continue their assaults upon the Treasury.

Congress should at least make some attempt to compel the plunderers to disgorge their illgotten gains, and then enact a fair and equitable tax bill so simplified as to render unnecessary an army of collectors. The people are willing to pay the proper expenses of the war without murmuring, but they are not willing to pamper a privileged class of political parasites, who will take their money and use it for the destruction of their liberties.

A New Bomb Shell.

Gen. R. L. Fleming, Postmaster at Flemingville, in this town, has been for a year past engaged in the invention of an incendiary shell, and an inflamatory compound for the same, and we are gratified to learn that his effort has been eminently successful. Having perfected his intention he visited Washington recently and laid it before the military authorities, by whom he was sent to West Point to have it tested by Col. Bowman, who pronounced it a decided improvement, gave Gen. Fleming a favorable report, with which he returned to Washington, where it was accepted in thirty minutes by the Government, and the General ordered to procure a supply with as little delay as possible, proceed to fortress Monroe, then and there to charge the shells and forward supplies as rapidly as possible to Gen. McClellan and other military commanders, it having been determined to use them in all our future battles so far as they can be supplied. They are undoubtedly the most destructive missile ever yet invented for war purposes.

We congratulate the General on the complete success which has crowned his untiring perseverance and the government on the valuable addition which his inventive genius has produced to its means of defence.—*Owego Gazette.*

"The man who prates about and quotes the Constitution in this crisis, is a traitor.'—B. F. Wade.

The above is an extract from a speech delivered in the Senate by one of its recognized leaders, and shows to what lengths the part now controlling that body would carry their assaults upon the rights of the people, if they dared to go farther than they have already gone.

Can Obedience to the Constitution be Treason?

Senator Wade, of Ohio, recently epitomised the abolition creed when he declared that whoever speaks of constitutional rights is a traitor. No doubt Mr. Wade thinks so. As early as 1856 he commenced making disunion speeches. It is quite natural for him to hate the Constitution and to desire its overthrow. He and his abolition clan have always been opposed to the Constitution, and they regard the war in which they, together with the Southern traitors, have plunged the country, as the fitting opportunity for the destruction of our present form of Government and the erection upon its ruins of an abolition empire, wherein the negro shall be the equal of the white man.

But, in the language of Daniel Webster, it is our duty to cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him. The Constitution is good in time of peace, and better in time of war. All our national woes have proceeded from violations of the Constitution in spirit and letter. Therefore should we now adhere to it all the more sedulously.

The Republican party was the nursery of anti-Constitutional sentiments. The very formation of what was intended to be a sectional organization was directly in the face of the spirit of the Constitution, and opposed to the solemn warning of George Washington, President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, against the formation of sectional or geographical parties. His impressive beware! was unheeded by this party. The enactment of Personal Liberty laws by so many Northern States was not only a defiance of the Constitution, but, at the same time, an endorsement of the doctrine that the States may nullify an act of Congress. The Republicans were then ardent "States' Rights" men, and contemnors of the legitimate authority of the Federal Government. Then, as now, the more radical of this party derided the Constitution, and as to the Union, they were perfectly willing that it might "slide."

The Southern rebellion is a monstrous violation of the Constitution. Secession is a breach of the Constitution. If the Southern States had clung to the Constitution there would now be no rebellion to put down. The Federal Government is now engaged in suppressing this rebellion by virtue of the power invested in it by the Constitution. Without that power the Government would be no more justified in using force to put down this insurrection against its authority, than it would in employing similar means to compel the Mexican States to acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Government over the whole continent. If the Constitution guaranteed the right of State Secession the Government could not prevent it. But because the Constitution *does not* grant such privilege to any of the States, it is the right and the duty of the Government to suppress this rebellion against its authority. The right springs from the Constitution, and the army is the means of compelling allegiance to it.

Whoever, therefore, strikes a blow at the Constitution is a traitor—no matter whether he lives North or South—whether his name is Jefferson Davis, or Benjamin F. Wade. The country is passing through the convulsions of civil war, because the Constitution has been violated, not because it has been too carefully respected. Our only safety is to be found in obeying the Constitution ourselves, and compelling every individual and every State in the Union to obey it.—*Patriot & Union.*

CAREFUL OF THE NEGROES HABITS.—We are informed by a correspondent from the "lower end" of the extreme care certain abolitionists have over the morals of the colored man. One of them had a "contraband" in his employ for some months, and getting short of work, sent him to his son, with a note saying, "If thee has anything for him to do thee will find him a good trusty hand; but I advise thee not to give him anything but his victuals and such clothing as thee can spare, that is what I did, for fear it might learn him bad habits." In passing from father to son, the negro exhibited this note to citizens as he passed along the road.—*Westchester (Pa.) Jeffersonian.*

☞ Eleven Illinois regiments have voted on the adoption of the new constitution. Only 66 voted no, although the entire republican party, at home, oppose it because it will not allow any more negros to come into the State, nor to vote or hold office. That's a fair indication of political issues now-a-days. Are you for or against the decision of 10334/11930ths of the brave Illinois fighting patriots?

VICE VERSA.—The Teachers' Institute of Sacramento, California, in their printed constitution, have the following strangely classic passage:

"2. Honorary members shall be chosen *vice versa*, and a three-fourths vote shall be necessary for an election."

A queer way to choose 'em, truly; but it reads like some sort of backing in.

A Melancholy Suicide.

Mrs. Travis, wife of James Travis, a farmer of this town, living on the opposite side of the river, five or six miles east of this village, deliberately walked into the river on Friday last, and was drowned before she could be rescued. Her body had not been found on Sunday.

She was 56 years old—had a young child three months—was in poor health and supposed to be laboring under mental derangement.—*Owego Gazette.*

THE QUAKER ARMY.—The only notice which McClellan has taken of the denunciations of his enemies, is the quiet remark in a despatch addressed to his wife, "the Quaker Army is doing very well." No shell could have been better aimed or been more effective.

☞ Charles Miller was convicted at Easton, recently for burning his own barn and fined two hundred dollars and sent to the penitentiary for three years.