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#### Choice Doeten. A NATION'S PRAYER.

BY J. HARRY HAYWARD.

God of our fathers, now extend Thy ever gracious hand, And grasp from fell destruction's pow'r Our poor, distracted land—
The land so blest by Thee with all A nation could desire, Where like a beacon for the world Has burned dear Freedom's fire.

God of our fathers, still the storm That sweeps across our shore, And into every throbbing heart The awests of concord pour ; Bid Thou the winds of passion stay, The wavesof anger keep-No longer let the fearful gale 'Round Freedom's cradle sweep.

God of our father's give us light, Turn darkness into day, Let wisdom in our councils sit, 'Mid those who would betray. Oh! yield them light, that they may see How fearful is the blow That gives a nation to despair, And Freedom up to woe!

God of our fathers. He who hears The soul's least whisper'd prayer, Now listen to our people's voice, And take them 'neath thy care, Thy hand is mighty to protect, Thy voice the dead may wake-Stretch forth thy hand-oh! speak the word. For our dear country's sake!

#### The inaugural Address of President Lincoln.

FELLOW CITIZEN'S OF THE UNITED STATES : the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present tration about which there is no special anx- in the instrument itself. lety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the in the nature of a contract merely, can it accession of a Republican administration, be peaceably unmade by less than all the their property and their peace, and their personal security are to be endangered .for such apprehension.

Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been fere with the institution of slavery in the elination do so." Those who nominated the platform, for my acceptance, as a law phatic resolution, which I now read :-

Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate is less than before the Constitution. of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend-and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed forced of the soil of any state or tetritory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence which the case is susceptible. That the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, ticable, unless my rightful masters, the for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one American people, shall withold the requi-

There is much controversy about the de livering of fugitives from service or labor -The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its pro- stitutionally defend and maintain it. In

State under the laws thereof, escaping into be forced upon the national authority. vide or labor may be due."

his provision as much as any other.

affort in good temper, could they not with lating and so nearly impracticable with all, be controlled by such a minorit

STAR OF THE NORTH | nearly equal unanimity frame a law to keep that I deem it better to forgo for a time the good that unanimous oath.

TERMS:-Two Dollars per annum if paid difference is not a very material one. If shall have that sense of perfect security their decisions to political purposes. One and not in mine is the momentous issue of within the year. No subscription taken for but little consequence to him or to others and reflection can give The zourse here is right and ought to be extended, while the You can have no conflict without being your

Every subsequent insertion, . . . . . 25 it shall be kept? Again-In any law upon will be exercised, according to circumstan- sion of the foreign slave, are each as well am loth to close. We are not enemies but One square, three months, . . . . . . 3 00 this subject, ought not all the safeguards of ces actually existing, and with a view and enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in Triends. We must not be enemies. Though freeman may not be, in any case surrender- sympathies and affections ed as a slave ?

time, to provide by law for the enforcement all events, and are glad of any pretext to do cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be land will yet swell the chorus of the Union, of that clause in the Constitution, which it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there guarantees that "the citizens of each State be such, I need address no word to them shall be entitled to all the provisions and To those, however, who really love the slave trade now imperfectly suppressed,

mental reservations, and with no purpose hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do there is any possibility that any portion of and abide by all these acts which stand un repealed than to violate any of them, trustbe unconstitutional.

National Constitution. During that period denied? I think not. Happily the human citizens have in succession administered to the audacity of doing this. the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many per ils, and generally with great success. Yet Constitution has ever been denied. If, by with all this scope for precedent I now en. the mere force of numbers, a majority shall ter upon the same task for the brief term of deprive a minority of any clearly written four years, under great and peculiar diffi. Constitutional right, it might, in a moral culty. A disruption of the Federal Union point of view justify a revolution. It cerheretofore only menaced, is now tormida- mainly would, if such a right were a vital bly attempted. I hold that in contemplatione. But such is not our case. tion of the universal law and of the Consti-

proper never had a provision in its organic provision specificably applicable to every law for its own termination. I shal con- question which may occur in practical adby the President before he enters upon the tique to execute all the express provisions ministration of our national constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to for me to discuss those matters of adminis- destroy it, except by some action not found

Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak exact temper of doing this. There has never been any reasonable cause does it not require all to lawfully rescind

Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal conopen to their inspection. It is found in all templation the Union is perpetual, confirmthe published speeches of him who now ed by the history of the Union itself-the addresses you. I do but quote from one of Union is much older than the Constitution. these speeches, when I declare that "I have It was formed in part by the articles of asno purpose, directly or indirectly, to inter- sociation in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Indepen-States where it exists. I believe I have no dence in 1776. It was further matured, and lawful right to do so. And I have no in- the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should and elected me, did so with the full knowl- be perpetual by the articles of confederedge that I had made this and many simi- ation in 1778, and finally, in 1789 One of lar declarations, and had never recanted the declared objects for ordaining and esthem. And more than this they placed in tablishing the constitution was to form a more perfect Union; but if the destruction to tnemselves and to me, the clear and ema of the Union by one, or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union

The Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity, it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union .-That resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally, void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to cir-

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfuly executed in all the States During this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as pracsite means, or in some authoritive manner their own rulers, having to that extent live; this same people have wisely given direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that I will condoing this there needs be no bloodshed or "No person held to service or labor in a violence, and there shall be none, unless it

mother, shall, in consequence of any law The power confided to me will be used pressly say. Must Congress protect slaor regulation therein, be discharged from to hold, occupy and possess the property such service or labor, but shall be delivered and places belonging to the Government, up on claim of the party to whom such ser- and to collect the duties on imports, but this class spring all our Constitutional con. by taking time. It there be an object to hurbeyond what may be necessary for these troversies, and we divide upon them into ry any of you in hot haste to a step which ticed how it froze one drop at a time until excitement prevailed throughout the house. It is scarcely questioned that this provis- objects, there will be no invasion, no using for was intended by those who made it for of force against or among the people any the reclaiming of what we call fugitive where. Where hostility in any interior inves, and the intention of the law-giver | lecality shall be so great and so universal is the law. All members of Congress swear as to prevent competent resident citizens heir support to the whole Constitution-to from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers To the proposition then that slaves whose come within the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up" their oaths are ment to enforce the exercise of these offi
To the proposition then that slaves whose among the people for that object, while the strict legal tight may exist in the governthan acquiesce, they make a precedent, have no immediate power, if it would, to strict legal tight may exist in the governthan acquiesce, they make a precedent, have no immediate power, if it would, to strict legal tight may exist in the governthe proposition then that slaves whose among the people for that object, while the strict legal tight may exist in the governthe proposition then that slaves whose among the people for that object, while the strict legal tight may exist in the governthe proposition then that slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the stronger at the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose among the people for that object, while the next slaves whose slaves where the next slaves while the n usanimous. Now, if they would make the ces, the attempt to do so would be so irri- from them whenever a majority refuses to in the pispute; there still is no single good there will be final deformity and wretched was said about the money, which led the

use of such offices.

There is some difference of opinion The mails, unless repelled, will continue from which they may not shrink to decide wored land, are still competent to adjust, in whether this clause should be enforced by to be furnished in all parts of the Union so cases properly brought before them, and it the best way, all our present difficulties. national or State authority, but surely that far as possible. The people everywhere is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn. In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of which the most favorable and calm thought section of our country believes that slavery civil war; the government will not assail you And should any one, in any case, be con- events and experience shall show a modi- be extended. This is the only substantial registered in heaven to destroy the governtent that his oath shall be unkept, or a fication or change to be proper, and in dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the ment while I shall have the most solemn metely unsubstantial controversy as to how every case and exigency my best discretion Constitution and the law for the suppres- one to preserve, protect and defend it. risprudence to be introduced, so that a al troubles, and the restoration of fraternal people imperfectly supports the law itself | break our bonds of affection. The mystic

immunities of citizens in the several States?" Union, may I not speak, before entering I take the official oath to-day with no upon so grave a matter as the destination of our national fabric, with all its benefits to construe the Constitution or laws by any its memories, and hope, would it not be wise to ascertain previously, why we do so. Will you hazard so desparate a step white suggest that it will be much safer for all, but the ills you fly from have no real existence? in official and private stations to conform to Will you think the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful ing to find impunity in having them held to a mistake? All profess to be content in the It is nearly seventy-two years since the maintained Is it true then that any right first inauguration of a President under our plainly written in the Constitution has been fifteen different and greatly distinguished mind is constituted that no party can reach

Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the

All the vital rights of minorities and of in- the people who inhabit it. tution, the Union of these States is perpet- dividuals are so plainly assured to them by Whenever they shall grow weary of the It is safe to assert that if the government But no organic law can be framed with a

> No President can anticipate, nor any doc ament of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

> For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secrede again, precisly as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the

> Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States, to compromise a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of

A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereignty of a free people.

Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible The rule of a minority as permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority princis ple; anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court. Nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government.

And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be eroneous in any giv en case, still the evil effect of following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the polieffecting the whole people is to be irrevo cably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority ? The Constitution does not expressly say.

May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not exvery in the territories? The Constitution majorites and minorities.

majority must, or the government must good object can be frustrated by it. Such cease. There is no other alternative for of you as are dissatisfied still have the old ter was but slightly muddy, the icicle looks him alone ?" "You have no right to rob continuing the Government, but acquies. Constitution, unimpaired, and on the sensi- ed foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just him !" mingled with oaths, and imprecacence on the one side or the other. If a tive point the laws of your own framing un- so our chatacters are forming-one little tions, and curses. At this moment twenty minority in such case will secede rather der it; while the new administration will thought, or feeling at a time adds its influ- to thirty of the ship's crew rushed in, and

Nor is there in this view any assault up- patriotism, christianty, and a firm reliance on the Court or the Judges It is a duty on Him who has never yet forsaken this fa indicated will be followed, unless current other believes it is wrong and ought not to selves the aggressors. You have no oath

the sections than before. The foreign be the better angels of our nature. would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced to go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other.

But the different parts of our country cannot do this They cannot but remain face Union if all Constitutional rights can be to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. I it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advartageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enlorced between aliens than laws among

> Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.-This country with its institutions belong to

ual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed affirmatives and negatives guarantiees and existing Government, they can exercise -In compliance with a custom as old as in the fundamental law of all national gov- prohibitions in the Constitution, that con- their constitutional right of amending it, or troversies never arise concerning them. their revolutionary right to dismember or

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightfol authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances layor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead only wish to either accept or refuse.

the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of my purpose not to speak of particular took place in the very instant of dissolution. constitutional law. I have no objection to

its being made express and irrevocable.

without faith of being in right if the Almigh cy of the Government upon vital questions ty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice upon your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people by the frame of the Government under which we practically resigned their government into their servants but little power for mischief. and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short interval. While the people retain virtue and vigilance no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years. My countrymen does not expressly say. From questions of this subject; nothing valuable can be lost you would never take deliberately, that ob- it was a foot long or more. If the water An insult was made upon the mate. Some If the minority will not acquiesce, the ject will be frostrated by taking time, but no was clear, the icicle remained clear, and cried one thing and some another. "Down

The great body of the people abide by chords of memory stretching from every That there are persons in one section or the dry legal obligation in both cases, and battle field and patriotic grave to every lov-And might it not be well, at the same another, who seek to destroy the Union at a few break over in each. This I think ing heart and hearthstone all over this broad worse in both cases after the separation of when again touched, as surely as they will

#### The Dead.

The dead are the only people that never grow old. There was something typical in the arrestment of time in the case of the died long ago remains in death and in remembrance the same young thing forever. rope that came in the middle close to the the place on the night in question. ground. The boy was leaning on the rope, The sea captain, having placed his be swinging backwards and forwards, and upon the red, sat with his head leaning upshouting with delight. The mother went on his hand, as if to await the result of the into her cottage and lost sight of him for a game. The ball fell into the column, and minute; and when she returned the little he was the minner. The wheel started man was lying across the rope, dead. It again, but the captain did not move, had got under his chin; he had not sense contrary to usual practice, the amount of

face of that morning, and the little half ar- many exclaimed, "He is mad !" ticulate voice, would have been faintly re-

had grown old in life, grow young after teenth was the same. The bankers vocifof permitting them to take or reject a prop- death ?- the expression of many years erated curses on the wheel player. Others osition originated by others, not especially since, lost for long, come out startingly in urged the captain to withdraw at least a chosen for the purpose, and which might the leatures, fixed and cold? Every one part of his winnings. "Sixteen thousand not be precisely such as they would not has seen it; and it is sometimes strange | dollars" were at stake for the seventeenth. how rapidly the change takes place. The The ball flew like lightning, but there was I understand a proposed amendment to marks of pain fade out, and with them the no change. The money was piled up bemarks of age. I once saw an aged lady die. fore the captain in heavy bank notes, but She had borne sharp pain for many days he moved not a finger not uttered a word. with the endurance of a martyr; she had to bear sharp pain to the very last. The features were tense and rigid with suffering; persons held to service. To avoid a mis- they remained so while life remained. It struction of what I have said, I depart from was a beautiful sight to see the change that

amendments so far as to say that holding The features, sharp for many days with hat. Having thus secured the money, he such a provision to be now impliedly as pain, in that instant recovered the old as-The Chief Magistrate derives all his au- You saw the signs of pain go out. You felt corpse of the captain fell against him. He thority from the people, and they have con- that all suffering was over. It was no more ferred none upon him to fix times for the of course than the working of physical law; separation of the States. The people them- but in that case it seemed as if there was a selves can do this also if they chose, but further meaning conveyed. And so it the executive, as such, has nothing to do seems to me when the young look comes dashed it in his face; then for spirits; but with it. His duty is to administer the press back on the departed Christian's face .ent government as it came to his hands, Gone, it seems to say, where the progress Life was extinct. and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his of time shall no longer bring age or decay. successors Why should there not be a Gone where there are beings whose life traternal confidence in the ultimate justice may be reckoned by centuries, but in whom had rolled it up in a handkerchief, but in of the people? Is there any better or equal life is fresh and young, and always will be so. Close the aged eyes! Fold the aged In our present differences is either party hands in rest! Their owner is no longer .-Erom Recollections of a Country Purson.

A WARNING TO EUCHRE PLAYERS .- A young man in Rochester. who is very fond of euchre and also very fond of the daugh. tet of a pillar of one of the churches, was taking tea at the house of his adored a short time since and had some fruit cake offered him. Being somewhat confused on account of his situation, as the cake was held out, "I pass." The father hearing him, and having played some in his younger days, was horror struck at his infatuation for the game, and thought he would teach him a lesson. He spoke bluntly-"You pass, do you? then, I order you up-and there's the door : I shall make a march !"

### KIND HEARTS.

Let but the heart be beautiful, And I care not for the face, I heed not that the form may want Pride, dignity, or grace. Let the mind be filled with glowing that's And the soul with sympathy, And I care not if the cheek be pale, Or the eye lack brilliancy.

What though the cheek be beautiful, It soon must loose its bloom : The eve's bright lustre soon will fade In the dark and silent tomb; But the glory of the soul will live Though the joyous life depart,

And the magic charm can never die. Of a true and noble heart. The lips that utter gentle words Have a beauty all their own.

And more I prize a kindly voice Than music's sweetest tone : And though its sounds are harsh or shrill, If the heart within beat free. And echoes back each glad impulse, 'Tis all the world to me.

#### Scene in a Gambling House.

The following very remarkable circumstance is vouched for by Green, the reformvonthful miner, of whom we have already ed gambler, which we condense from his spoken. Your little brother or sister that work on gambling. There is a degree of romance attached that in a degree relieves it of the horror excited by the catastrophe. It is fourteen years this evening since the It occurred at New Orleans some years ago writer's sister left this world. She was A sea captain was in the habit of frequentfifteen years old then-she is fifteen years ing a roulette table, kept by a Frenchman, old yet. I have grown older since by four- in company with a party of gamblers .teen years, but she has never changed as Green remarks that they played with more they advanced; and if God spares me to fairness then than is customary or general four-score, I never shall think of her as oth- now. The captain was evidently influence er than the youthful creature she faded - ed in his visits more by a wish to kill time The other day I listened as a poor woman than for any passion for the sport. He had told of the death of her first born child. He visited the room frequently, and his invariwas two years old. She had a small wash- able bet was twenty five cents, and winner ing-green, across which was stretched a or loser he never increased it. He visited

to push it away; and he was suffocated his bet was doubled. He won the second. The mother told me, and I belive truly, third, fourth, and fifth, the amount doubthat she had never been the same person ling each time. Thus it went on in the amusement or edification alone. since; but the thing which mainly struck eighth time, when the gamblers began to me was, that though it is eighteen years get excited, and uttering loud curses, exsince then, she thought of her child as an claimed, "He wins again !" At this many pointed time to give it unto thee without infant of two years yet; it is a little child who were in the room gathered around the asking. she looks for to meet at the gate of the Gol- table. The result of the ninth and tenth den City. Had her child lived he would being the same, one of them cried out "He have been twenty years old now; he died, is a fool! why don't he make sure of what piece?" for it may be that the truth may and he is only two; he is two yet; he will he has won !" The eleventh, twelfth, and never be more than two. The little rosy thirteenth brought the same result, and

But the game went on and the captain membered by the mother had they gradu- continued heedless. The fourteenth was ally died in boyhood and manhood; but in his favor. At the fifteenth thousands that day stereotyped them; they remained were at stake, from the small beginning of twenty-five cents, and all eyes seemed fix. Printer more trouble than thou thinkest. Have you seen, my reader, the face that | ed in amazement. Still he won. The six-At this juncture a husky voice, in sea-

man's phrase, was heard-"Haul in captain! you don't bet all that pile against this set of land pirates! Haul in!" and a hand was stretched forth from one at the table, grasping the money and depositing it in a seized the captair, by the shoulder, saving, pect of quietude, which they had borne in "Come, you have a full cargo, it's time to health; the tense, tight look was gone - set sail"-when horrible to relate, the had been sitting with his head upon his hand throughout all this exciting scene, having died while in the act of betting the first quarter. The mate called for water, and all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

The gamblers then demanded that the money should be refunded; but the mate the hands of a cabin boy, and charged him to run with it for his life to the ship, deliver it to the clerk, and summons the crew to the gambling house. The confusion was so great that the boy slipped away unno-When the corpse was laid on the plank the gamblers again demanded the money

of the mate, stating that, as the captain had undoubtedly died betting the first quarter, justice required that it should be returned young man to put his name in with hers. to the bankers. The mate, in a tone of defiance, replied that the orphan children of the captain needed the money, and should have it. Force was then threatened if he refused to give it up. Seeing that their threats were unheeded, they rushed upon him with violence, seized the hat and bore it off, supposing that they had thus secured ONE DROP AT A TIME.-Have you ever was empty. A large number who were only a full stomach. One should be carewatched an icicle as it formed? You no- present took the part of the mate, and great ful and not mistake potatoes for principles. sparkled brightly in the sun, but if the wa- with him!" "Get the money!" "Let

robbed, and were about rushing upon "Monsieur Grampin" as the proper person to indemnify him for any loss he mighthave sustained, but were diverted by the entrance of some twenty of the city watch, armed with short swords.

The sailors knew the character of this posse, made up of what were called by them "wharf-rat Frenchmen," and were no more dannied by their array of force than they would have been by the display of tin swords in the bands of so many trained monkeys. A fracas was, however, prevented between the sailors and the watch by the assurance of the mate that the money was safe, and a request from him that they would quietly return to the vessel. He proposed to take the corpse on board, but was informed by the captain of the watch that the coroner's inquest must be held over it before it could be removed. He then seated himself by the corpse of the captain, to watch over it during the rest of the night; and the gamblers returned to the common work of darkness, playing cards and drinking liquor, meanwhile, now and then, uttering curses upon the dead body of the cap-

#### Printer's Proverbs.

Do not read aloud in the office of the Printer, for, peradventure, he may have read the article a dozen times; and he and his workmen are not interested by the buz-

It is not well to occupy the editor's chair longer than one hour in the morning, when there are half a dozen waiting for their tuin-of course the editor has no use for it. Read the papers which are before thee, and then fold them properly and replace them. It is an annoyance to have them

left open and scattered about the floor. "I should like to take your paper but can't afford it-I'll step in and read it occasionally," is poor encouragement for the printer. Profitable employment for the time thou loungest about his office would

enable thee to pay for a dozen papers. Pay up and stop the paper, if you don't like its politics or its morals, and then stop whining about the manner in which it was conducted. It is not printed for thy special

Never inquire thou of the printer for news, for behold it is his duty at the ap-

When thou dost write for his paper never say unto him, "what thinkest thou of my

It is not fit that thou should-t ask him who is the author of the article, for his duty requires him to keep such to himself.

When thou dost enter a printing office, have a care upon thyself that thou dost not touch the type; for thou mavest cause the

Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositor, for that is not meet in the sight of the printer.

It generally costs little to get a wife. but often a ruinous amount to keep her.

Bribery-Offering you a pair of lipsfor a kiss. Justifiable Corruption-Taking

man said when he kissed his own wife before going out to kiss his neighbor's. FACT.-If a man's Aim in this world

"Business before pleasure," as the

be good, the chances are that he will Miss Fire in the next. About the only person we ever heard of that wasn't spoiled by being lionized,

was a Jew named Daniel. Ir some men's bodies were not straighter than their minds, they would be crooked enough to ride on their own backs.

Selfishness sometimes works well .-If Eve had only eaten the whole apple instead of sharing it with Adam, human nature would have been evil only on the

Deliver us from temptation is a petition less dwelt upon than give us our daily bread, and vet, without such deliverance. the bread is not worth praying for.

A young lady in town sars she would like to do something so as to have her name in the papers. We advise her to get some

It is said of French ladies that their fondness for effect runs to such an excess, that widows who have lost their husbands practice attitudes of despair before a look-

Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it i

TA speaker at a stump meeting, out West declared that he knew no east, no west, no north, no south, "Then," said a typsy bystander, "you ought to go to school and larn your geograpy."

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. Strength