RATES OF ADVERTISING.

onfract. Businges Cotices, without advantagement, twenty.

cents per line.

Thusdest affectioements suyable in palance all chees the affect for first inscribe.

Printed in Sulva's Block Hain Street by

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET

The labor is over and done,
The sun has gone down in the west.
The birds are asleep, every one,

Sleepers on beds of down, 'Neath cover of silk and gold!

Sleepers on mother's breast,

Sleepers happy and warm,

Soft, as on roses new-blown
Slept the great monarch of old !

Cosy as birds in their nest, With never a thought of harm!

Sleepers in garrote high,
Neath Covellet ragged and old;
And one little sleeperall under the sky

Out in the night and cold!
Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless, he;
Begging or stealing to live, and whirled

Like s waif on a angry sea.

The daisy looks up from the grass, Fresh from the fingers of Night,

To welcome the birds as they pass, And drink in fresh rivers of light.

Waken to summer and mirth;

All forsaken and lorn;
Damp from head to the feet,
With the dew of the sweet May morn

Sleepers on mother's breast,

Never to waken on earth— Dead—found dead in the street,

Dead-for the want of a crust!

Dead—in the cold night-air!
Dead—and under the dust,
Without even a word of prayer;

In the heart of the wealthiest city

In this most Christian land, Without even a word of pity, Or the touch of a kindly hand!

THE FROZEN HEART.

BY HENRY CHESTER.

In the western part of the State of Iowa.

there is a ridge of sharp bluffs, which for

some distance flanks the Missouri river. It

years ago, and from the fact a city has taken

Among the early settlers of this section

name of Denver, consisting of father and

mother, one son and two daughters, the

eldest of whom was sixteen years of age. -

Hobart had formed this attachment for

the young creature while she yet resided in

the East; and then her father removed to

the West, the young man followed. But he

had never been an especial favorite of the

father, and now he appeared to be less so

Mary Denver had formerly received the

address of the young man with some degree

of favor, but she saw the dislike her father

entertained toward the young man, and al-

though she could not give any reason for it,

she felt that it could not be without foun-

dation. So she frankly informed Hobert

that he must cease to address her, until her

father should feel differently in the matter.

"Mary, I have loved you long and tender-

y-even from my carliest recollection. I

have left my home to follow you. I have

carefully examined every act of my life, and

I can not find an intentional dishonest one.

I believe your father's dislike to myself to

be entirely without foundation. But you

know your own feelings. If you will love

me and consent to be mine, your father will

soon learn that he has hated without a cause.

If you reject me, you will send me upon the

world with a frozen heart; and God only

knows, in my impulsiveness, what I migut

This sounds something like a threat,

Two nights after the conversation, the

alarm of Indians was given. Mothers

little ones to their bosoms in terror. Strong

One dwelling was already in flames.

house was molested, and the savages appear

In a short time the daylight dawned, and

the neighbors began to assemble around the

destroyed home, which proved to be that

A search for the inmates was at once in-

stituted. The mother was found horribly

mutilated and scalped. The son had died.

belonging to Mr. Denver and his family.

returned the girl, proudly, and she turned

do, or what would become of me."

defend their homes to the last.

ed to have withdrawn.

To this Hobart replied:

She was a lovely young creature—lovely in

by a young man named Edwin Hobart.

its pame - Council Bluffe.

And the world has gone to its rest-

FRANK R. SNYDER.

GREEN VEGETAULES

And the Vote of the Lang Play of You Vote of the U

CREAT CLEADING OUT SALE TO NAKE BOOK FOR THE NEW TOWN MALL so be diskted on the corner of Main & Market Ste. L T. SHARPLESS

How Wiers for Cash or Ready Pay-PRENCH MERINORS at 45 etc.

BLACE ALPACAR at 66 and 55 etc.

AMERICAN MERINORS at 66 etc.

FIGURED POPLING et 66 etc. work 50 etc.

ALL THE ABOVE from 14 as 50 jost cent. below

ALL THE ABOYS from M as M jest sent. below the regular prices.

OALEOGN from 6 sto) to 12; for book.

BLECH'D & BLOWN MUSLING 9 to 15 ats best.

All wold One-incopen as 10.00 to 15.3 & 21.75.

All wold One-incopen as 10.00 to 51.3 & 21.75.

All wold One-incopen as 10.00 to 51.3 & 21.75.

All wold One-incopen as 10.00 to 51.3 & 21.75.

All wold One-incopen as BLOKS for Men. Women.

All of Arth & Carlot as BLOKS for Men. Women.

The Course as BLOKS for Men. Women.

The Ladies of Covered Blown and Covered prices.

All of Calters & Show, wore shote, as 26.0, worth

State. One int Ladies Glove-ind Belmorale and

Uniters at \$3.5 worth \$4.50.

Coffees, Teas, Sugars and Syrups. The balance of one stock comprising all kinds of CUODS. CARPETS St., of proportionably low prices. Country produce wasted, Unab paid for butter and eggs. Store on Melis Breet below Market.

A. SOLLEDER'S

HOOT AND SHOE STORE COPPOSITE THE PRISCOPAL CHURCH. On Main Street, Bloomsburg (1.6 subscriber taken: pleasure de announcing to tre people of Bloomsburg, and vicinity, that he has on band a large week fine becoment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, the distance and greateness's wear, to suit-all function file tity work to of the best quality, and from the unjet, pollable manufacturars; he being a practical w 'friends' and a good judge of

STED COLL. in it. not likely to be imposed upon by receiving multilass material heally made up.

Libes desiring anything in his line would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere. He was tan TREADS

GOOD ARTICLE.

and at prices to will were discours.

All persons who desire light or heavy work made it, order can be seconomodated at his stablishment.

By Also, repairing will be done with neatness and dispatch.

An elegant, assortment of Ladies Spring and Sum made force on hand.

April 2, 1967.

J. BROWER, (Cor. Main & Iron sta.) to now offering to the Public has STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

INGRAIN, WOOL & RAG, CARPETS.

Fid." cloths and cassimers for Ladies coats. In advome thres Goods of all Patterns and qualities. Polains and Prints of various qualities and prices, Risached and Brown Muslins, Ladies French Corsets

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assoriment of Ladies and childrens' Galters t Boots.

Glass and Queensware.

Fa.No. I Macrerel in one half and one fourth Sarrels.
Now is the time to make your relections, as I am off-ring goods at very low prices and our motto is fur deating to all and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROW ER. His omaburg, April 30, 1867.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FAMILY GROCERIES, AT

JOHN K. GIRTON'S STORE

RECOMSBURG, PRUMA.

the subscriber has just returned from the eastern crips with a large and choice stock of first-class

ceries and Dry-Good

which he offers to the citizens of Bloomsburg and veinity as low as can be had of any dealer in this section of the County.

His stock consists of the best varieties of COFFER, MOLASSES, TEA, SPICES,

HUGAN,
PISH (of fine quality.) EPIUES,
DRIED MEATS, (on their schools.)
BOSTON, AND OTHER URACKERS,
GOAP & UANDIES &c., &c., URRESS,
UDALE, LINSEED OILS.
s be a nice assertment of Dry Goods and Hesiery,
and a full variety of goods of the above class, and
of other hinds. In addition to which he has recently
alded to his succe a fine assertment of CEDAR WARE AND

WILLOW WARE:

in which variety of gnods he has several new as ticles of malagar in wemtion, estimatively used where known, and which must come into use here the also has a fine supply of French Moroccoes:

a d also of Morocco Linings for B Queensware.

E. Corner of Main and Iron Street B. E. Corner of Main and Iron Street Bloomsburg, Nov., 20, 1807.

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

Liberta bilde in mond ON THIRD STREET. BLOW MAREST. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

2. P. POX. Proprietor of this establishment, won aspectfully inform his old and new sustamers, the ramecristly inform his old and new sustomers, the he has everything fitted up of his new stand to en-able him to furnish them with READ, UAKES, AND CONFECTIONERIES, as heretafore, 27 Herenfter all bereess, who have been furnish red with Ale, Layer Seer, and Porier, by the whole, half, or quarter harrel, will call upon WitsLIAM GILMORE, at his fishcos in

Shives' Block, Main Street,

ICE CREAM,

to all with may five him with their coston. He is also prepared to make Ice Orean in large quentities for parties, sublic ac social gatherings as the vase may be. Been withing to partialist to his line of the cost of the cost of the second will receive earth and diligent attention.

The is a shankful to his castomers for past in year, and most cordially solicing a sentimence of the costs. April 1, 1867.

NEW RESTAURANT,

In Chive'r Building, on Main Street. WM. GILMORE, takiomical existent of Bloomsbuff and yicinity

BESTAURANT, a this place, where he invites his old friends a setomers to sell and partate of his refreshments t is his intention to heap the best

LACER BEER AND ALE, stantily on hand; Also, Forter, Sargaparilla. Min. Water, Fanny, Lomenados, Raspharry, and Len lyrape, can always be had at his Restaurant, the eating time be presented a

PILL OF PART

turphesed in this plane; vis. Pickted Oyster me, Sardison. Pick. Berbecased Chicken, Pickte ne and Seef Pague. As According Ale also has a good of Cigars and Cigars

BLOOMSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

A still further search resulted in the distovery of Mr. Denver. He had been scalped, but was still alive, and had trawled into PRELIBRED BY MAY WHOM BEDAY IN a ditch for concealment. But he was in-BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY. TREST. of the advance. It set pold within the Bowrie. Se estic additions will be charged in Nopaper discontinued with all afteraged are paid except at the option of the editor. All search for Mary was vain, she was no

where to be found. Among those present was a young man

who appeared to be deeply affected by this terrible deed, and he even wept. But drying his tears, he exclaimed:

"I must leave tears to Women. "Men must think of revenge. Where is Edwin Hobart?"

"He does not appear to be here. "Not here! He must be found at once He is a young man like myself, and must become one of the leaders in this matter.

It shall be followed up to the bitter end. Hobart was nowhere to be found; and Charles Barr, the weeping man, appeared somewhat uneasy. Then he hinted his suspicious, and at last declared openly that if Hobart did not soon return, he should believe that the deed was performed under his direction, by saveges whom he had omployed. Allusion was then made to the re-

derstood to have made a terrible threat at the time. Mr. Denver was new able to speak a few words. He told them that myages had done the work : but that he believed them to be headed by a white man in disguise.

'Could that white man have been Edwin

Hobart?" asked Barry. Mr. Denver remained silent for a time. It appeared to be a difficult question to auswer. But be finally said:

"If Hobart had any motive for doing this, and I could believe him capable of committing so terrible a deed. I might fix the guilt upon him: for certain it is that the white man is about the size of Hobart, and his motives were much the same." "He is the guilty one," said Barry; "and

by Heavens be shall suffer! I'll hunt bim to the very ends of the earth, but I will find But one little sleeper has gone to hisrest, him and bring him back." The day passed and the excitoment in

creased in the little settlement. Hobart was still absent. Scouts had been sent out however, in search of him; and just as night was coming on, he was brought back.

By this time the excitement had reached such a high pitch that the infuriated people could scarcely be restrained from rushing upon him and tearing him to pieces. But Barry assumed the command and declared that everything must be done in order.

The trial was a brief one. Hobert could explain his absence no further than to de clare that he had merely been away on a hunt. This was unsatisfactory.

Just before the decission was given, an Indian came forward and offered to give in his testimony. He was permitted to do so: and he declared that Hobart had tried to hire him, some days before to engage in was here the Indians met in treaty several that work; but that he had declined.

This was enough. The Indian was a drunken, worthless, fellow; but his words were believed-more especially as the accuof the country, there was a family by the ed had very recently been seen conversation with him. Hobart was con demned to be hanged at midnight.

Two hours were to elapse before the execution was to take place; during this time her innocent goodness, and she was beloved preparations for it must be made.

Barry had resolved that it should be grand affair. An example must be made of Hobart for the benefit of all such as should be inclined to do wrong in the future.

The preparations were complete at halfpast eleven. A gallows had been erected upon an open field. Around this was heaped up quantities of brush-wood, forming a circle. These were then to be lighted and the prisoner then marched to his doom.

There was no place where Hobart could e imprisoned with safety, and so he was firmly bound with ropes and placed prostrate upon the ground. In addition to this heavy chains were placed upon him, and forked limbs out from trees, the prongs sharpened and driven down into the earth over his limbs. In this paneful position the poor accused was kept for two hours, unable to move, his face and form flat upon the frosty a mouthful to eat, and his countenance

The citizens surrounded him, heaping their curses upon him, while some could not even refrain from inflicting blows upon him, even though they falt sure he would

Everything in rendiness, Hobart was taken to the fatal spot. The chains clanked fearmilence.

The fatal noose was placed around his

around. And that scene was a sickly one. sprang from their couches and clasped their The doomed man stood erect. His eyes shone like stars as he gamed upon the barnmen seized their wespons, and prepared to ing masses near him and the crowd of angry citizens. His face was very pale, and wore a deathly hue in the light of the blazing few shots had been heard, a shriek had log; but there were no marks of feer upon arisen upon the still night air, and then all was still save the crackling fire. No other

"Have you austhing to say before you die?" asked Berry.

"Only this," replied the doomed man firmly. "If you ever see Mary alive, tell her that I loved her to the last, and that I am innocent of this crime." "Up with the wretch !" cried Barry.

"Stay! Lot the white man live!" laimed a commanding voice, and a huge Indian chief leaped within the circle.

"What wants the chief?" asked Barry evincing some fear.

"To speak with your people for a mo-

Then turning to them be continued: "Xon are children. The guilty die not like that man. .. You should know this." "Is he not guilty?" saked a hundred

> "No!" "Who is the guilty one?"

"Listen; for the chief speaks truly. A dog of a pale-face came to my warriors -He gave them fire-water and mide them mad. Then he bribed them to do that deed of blood, and led them on. He told them that king did not want to see me, being afraid they should kill all in that wigwam but the pale maiden. She had refused to become his Squaw; but he would take her to the mountains and make her his slave.

"Where is the pale maid?" cried severs roices ?"

"I have brought her back. I can not will give you the dead bodies of those who murdered them, for I have slain the breakers of our treaty !"

Mary now entered the circle, and the men asked : jection of Hobart by Mary and he was un-

"Have you killed the white man with the other murderers?" "There is the pale-faced dog."

The chief pointed to Barry, who attemptminutes was hanging in the place he had a great reception. Cannibals from every for Hobert.

The blow was a severe one for all. Poor Hobart suffered an age of agony in the few short hours of that night, and he could not After a few days the queen came to see me. readily recover from the shock. His heart had been frozen; but Mary, as his wife. warmed it into life again.

Two Children Lest.

THEIR LIVES PRESERVED BY A DOG. On Wednesday, says the Keckuk (Iowa) Constitution, two boys named Lynch and Nicholson, aged respectively nine and ten years, went to the woods west of the city, to get a piece of hickory to make a bow. They wandered out so far that they got lost. In their bewildered state they searched about for some land-mark that would lead them to their homes. While thus engaged, they espied a black lamb frisking about near them, and Lynch told Nicholson that he was going to catch it, and accordingly gave chase. In a few moments he and the lamb both disappeared in the thick underbrush. Nicholson. after waiting some time for Lynch to return set about to find the way back to the city himself. which he succeeded in doing, and arrived at home late in the evening. Young Lynch, however, was not so fortunate. He wandered about in the woods till late at night, when he lost all hope of finding his way out of the forest, and laid down beside a log and slept till the next morning. Being refreshed by his sleep, he again went forth with more buoyant hopes to find his way home. But he was again doomed to disappointment, and after strolling through the woods all day was again compelled to make his bed upon the cold ground with no cover but the blue sky. He had just laid nimself down when an unexpected but welcome visitor arrived to share his bed and keep him company. This strange visitor was a large Newfoundland dog, which staid with the little fellow till Friday morning. A short time after daybreak the dog showed signs of great anxiety and uneasiness, and started to leave young Lynch, but he had enough foresight to foltow the dog, and was conducted by the faithful animal to the road where he saw a man upon a wagon. He hailed the man, and after telling his adventure, was put into the wagon and brought to his home. The joy of the parents upon his return can better be imagined than discribed. After searching for their boy in every imaginable place where it was thought he could be, without avail, they had about given up all hopes of finding him, and there is a probability if it had not been for that faithful Newfoundland dog, the child would have starved to death or died of grief in the lonesome forest, During the two days and nights that he was lost he was without

showed plainly that he had indulged extensively in tears. INFANT SLAUGHTER. -Of thirty-seven metropolitan districts in London thirty-two are on the black list for their slaughter of soon pay the penalty of his crimes with his infant life. In one thousand infants born five hundred and seventy-one die during the first month. The current price for adopting an infant, no questions saked, and fully at every step, and he staggered under no further trouble to be given is fifty doltheir weight; but his bearing was that of a lars. In answer to an advertisement offerman resolved to suffer bravely, although in | ing a child for adoption, three hundred and forty-five replies were received! One person had seven children on hand, two of neck, and then the fires were lighted. The whom were dying. The waste of life in flames shot up, throwing their red glare all London, Manchester and Liverpool is so great that a famous doctor said that the children of the idolatrous tribe who passed through the fire to Moloch scarcely incurred more danger than do the children born in several districts of the large cities. The system of infant murder by neglect, &c., is said to be rapidly gaining ground in all civilized countries.

A LADY who was married on Friday, when asked why she consummated such important basiness on such an unlucky day. responded that she had been married on every other day in the week, and had al-Ways made meh a poor fist of it, that she their march through the forest, in a single had concluded to test hangman's day, hoping file, as before. that the halter wouldn't slip this time.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Ans.—Because, though he is the first in mediately, because she was jealous of Niagpity, he is the last in help.

The Camibali of Africa. M. du Chaillu gives the following sketch of a Capulbal tribe of Africa, called the

I never before mw such wild men. The

were all armed to the tooth with spears, poi

Pane .

soned arrows and knives. Their bodies were tattooed all over, their teeth were dred black and they looked more like shorts than men On the ground were skulls of dead men, and bones were scattered all through the streets. The women were the ugliest I ever saw, and were smaller than the men. The that he would die if he mw a spirit. The men did not seem afraid, but the women did. I saw one of the latter run into one of the hute with the leg of a man just out off.-This made me feel uncomfortable, and my only consolation was, that I was very thin, and not worth much for eating. At length give you back your murdered ones, but I the king came to me, surrounded by his of the government. Chaos will set in.

warriors. He was dressed with the skins of

wild beasts, and held a spear in his hands.

He looked at me with wonder, and I did the eccived by the warmest greetings. But of me when surrounded by his warriors. I of me when surrounded by his warriors.

put a bold face on it, and said that spirits silver sixpence.

The credit of the paper-muney to-day is hut to sleep in, but I did not sleep that night—the woman with the leg depressed my spirits: In the morning, when I arose ed to escape, but was secured, and in ten and went out at the back door. I met with part of the country had come to see me. They got accustomed to me in time and I to them, and we became the best friends. She was a lovely creature—tooth sharmoned to a point-body tattoord all over. Cooked plantains were brought me to eat. I told afraid that men's flesh had been cooked in bodies, not of their enemies only, but also of their own people. A man, however, does not eat the body of his own family, but families exchange their dead with each other. In one case that I knew of, a corpse, five days dead was sold for food. They like their game high. They all agree that a woman is tenderer than a man—not the heart merely, but the whole body. Boys, too, are tender, but old men very tough. I myself could see no difference in the appearance of the flesh of men and that of the gorilla.

except that it was a little finer in texture. But in spite of their cannibalism, they are the finest tribe in that country. Their houses are built low, not more than five feet in height, on account of their tornadoes. The walls are made of the bark of trees, they have a little door in front and back, but no windows. Polygamy is common among them, and the more wives a man has the happier he seems to be. Slavery is known. but is not much practiced, because men are scarce, and they prefer to eat them rather than make slaves of them. They work iron in the most beautiful manner, make knives, spears, and very sharp axes. They are exceedingly given to fighting, hence their fonds of working in iron, and their anti at it. Nothing from the coast reaches them except a few beads and pieces of copper. They cover the handles of their knives with parting, the king made me a present of one was covered with human skin. One day, as I was lying in a forest, I got

waked up by an army of bashiquas, a strange

kind of ant. I was so much bitten by them that I was half dead. An antelope had been killed the day before by King Bongo. which I had intended to eat. But it was now covered with, oh, millions of ants!-They are the most wonderful insects in the forests. They are the plague and dread of every living thing. When they attack a village the people have to light fires, pour hot water around, and strew burning ashes around to get rid of these little beasts. They are really wonderful-always in single line, and sometimes the line is miles upon miles in length. The line is generally two inches in breadth, and there are officers throughout the entire length, keeping watch, so that none of these ants get out of line. watched a line passing one particular spot, and it was twelve hours before the last of through the forest, at a certain signal they spread themselves out and attack everything that comes out in their way. They will even go to the tops of trees, and the insects and everything else fly away before them. Elephants, antelopes, gazelles, snakes, scor pions, all run away as fast as they can. In fact, many a time have I been warned of the coming of these bashiques by the insects and other creatures flying away in an opposite direction. I got ready for them by having the fires lighted. They are the most voracious little creatures you can imagine. If they found a dead elephant on their line of march they would attack it, and in a very short time nothing would be left but the bones. Sometimes the chiefs will have a man tied up to a tree, and in an hour or two nothing would be left of him but the skeleton. They certainly are the most vorsciens creatures I ever saw. One singular circumstance connected with them is, that they are afraid of the sun. If they come to a part of the forest where the sun is shining, they dig a tunnel under the spot and page it by that means, and so continue

A gentleman who took a young lady Niagara was obliged to being her home imThe Debt and its inevitable re-

No reduction of the great debt is now taking place, The monthly reports of the Secretary of Treasury show either an increase in the weight of the terrible incubus, The burden is greater than the nation can show signs of weakness. If he falls now, if the Mongrels go on in the revolutionary work they have laid out, the great debt will increase millions a year, while the industry can provide no means of keeping up the interest, or of paying the ordinary expenses Commerce and trade dead, no income for the Treasury, ruin on all sides, the paper currency of the country will tumble in value same with him. He said he was not afraid as rapidly as did that of the old Continentalists, and a greenback will not sell for a

based upon the fact, that hitherto the income of the Government was made large enough to pay its expenses and the interest

on the great debt.

The moneyed scheme of 1780 originated under precisely the same circumstances as ours of 1862-a war debt. The failure of the credit which first sustained the circulation of that three hundred and eighty millions of the Revolutionary war-debt currency. grew out of the fact that there was no government income to secure the interest on the debt. As soon as the people were made should be killed and serve as food for the them I never are cooked food, for I was to understand that the paper currency of that period was based on air, it fell to so the same pot before. The cannibalism of low a degree of value in one short year, that the people is of the worst kind. They eat a copper penny would buy a paper dollar. Our people of to-day are attempting to

do what the country in 1780 could not do-

sustain a heavy public debt. The huge sum of four or five hundred millions a year must be ground out of the nation whose resources are being destroyed by the men who profess to govern with wisdom. As time rolls on, we see these resources contracting, through the results of this wretched administration, and the debt of this country expanding. From January, 1867, to January, 1868, the debt was not reduced twenty-five millions. If the debt is not lessened, and at the same time, if the resources of the nation are being destroyed-two great facts now patent to the world-if, added to these, an Administration is to be again fastened upon the country, the basis of which is plunder and theiring, and of cours entailing upon the people continued ruinous taxation, the final result must be the same as that which visited the country in 1780: a total explosion of public credit and the destruction of our financial paper-currency scheme. Our paper dollar has been kept to a certain point of credit, 30 to 40 per cent. below par, through the well-known fact of a government income, sufficient to pay the demands upon the public treasury: but once let it be understood that the debt is gradually increasing, and the ability of the country to bear taxation gradually decreasing, and we skin taken from the bodies of men. On shall see our paper dollar, and the national bonds, with all other evidences of debt, of these, it had belonged to his father and sink, as did the old Continental "promises to pay," or the assignate of France, to the debt of complete worthlessness. The nation cannot remain on the present track. It is sure to lead to the most terrible social, commercial and political anarchy. The debt must show a quarterly decrease in volume, or we are as surely nearing the precipice as we live. If taxation cannot be made to bring this about, the debt must be voluntairly compromised, reduced, or repudiated.

The people, the wealth-producers, cannot do impossibilities. Human nature cannot accomplish superhuman works. It is only through galling taxation, which inaugurates a system of white slavery, that the financial credit of a country in the condition of ours can be maintained. The dominant party of this country is led by bad men. They will have no mercy on the people, whether their own followers, their own supporters, or their political enemies. Government expenditures will not be curtailed those ants had passed. And as they go to a degree that the people require, in order to be able to meet them. The debt, therefore, either breaks the people down itself. To maintain "public credit" enslaves the nation. If public credit is not maintained, the debt must go. It is white slavery or repudiation. A taxation equal to the necessities of the nation, no people on earth can support, unless they are as servile as dogs, and will allow themselves to be worked like dogs; live like dogs; lick the hand that scourges them, like dogs, and die fortunes. like dogs, having worked their lives out to no purpose, save to benefit a base party of despots, who stole into power under the guise of Republicanism.
"Is there no escape, from repudiation?

asks the high-toned American, who would fain bear some taxation to, what he calls preserve the national credit." In decperate cases, good sir, it is folly to disguise the truth. The chances are terribly against us. If we can restore good old Democrac to power and rule; if we can institute Democratic economy; if we can put into official positions capable and honest men—Andrew Jackson's only required qualifications—we may, perhaps, struggle on and pay; but the chances are mightily against us.

Our first duty is to crush, by the lever of the ballot-box, every vestige of the political rottenness and corruption now holding power in this country; that done, we can then take up the final question.

Noz GENERALLY KNOWN.-Martin Van Buren is the only men who held the offices of President, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thos. H. Bonton is the only man who held a seat or a recupitulation of the previous footings. in the United States Senste for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of fathbear. The strong man of the morning, who ar and son in the United States Senate, at started off steady and hold under his back- the same time, in that of Hon. Henry Dodge, load, now, that the day is advanced and he Senator from Wisconski, and his son, Auis well into his toil, begins to stagger and gustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. General James Shields is the only man who what will he do ere the noon of his national ever represented two States in the United life is reached? What is to be our future? States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quinay Adams held positions under the government during every of the country, crushed out as it will be, administration from that of Washington to that of Polk during which he died. He had been Minister to England," member of both Houses of Congress, Scoretary of State,

and President of the United States. He

died while a member of the House of Rev-

resentatives.

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A SAD STORY. - From Madagascar there omes a terrible story of shipwreds. A French vessel bound from Calcutta to Marseilles, was wrecked on the reefs of Lale St. Brandon, and the crew took to their boats, two in number. One of them was thrown back upon the reefs, and all its occupants were drowned; the other made for the nearest land." In nine days all the provisions were exhausted, and the Captain succumbed to fatigue and privatation. The mate thereupon proposed that they should all drown themselves together, but the suggestion was rejected, and the decision was made to draw lots as to which of them others. The victim was designated and underwent his fate with resignation. Three days after this horrible sacrifice on the 6th of January, the boatstouched at Mahambo, in Madagascar, and there, more dead than alive, the famished men were kindly received and sent to the French Consul.

THE position of the Republican party with reference to the impeachment and removal of Mr. Johnson is well illustrated by a "a little story":

"What do you think of impeachment?" said a gentleman to a Radical, a night or two ago.

"Well, I'll tell you : it's like a boy who was digging after a woodchuok like blases. A man who was passing inquired: "" What are you doing, boy?"

" Digging for a woodchwek." "You don't expect to get him ; do you?"

"Yes, sirree, by thunder! I must have him : we're out of meat!" And this is percisely what's the matter

with the Radical gentlemen who are disging after Mr. Woodchuck Johnson. A poor woman and her child lately settled in a western city, and were greatly in need

of food. The child seeing a chicken in the back yard wanted to kill it and have a pot-

"No, no," said the mother, "that would you."

"Then," said the youngster, looking up, "let's move back to New York; there ain't any God there." A young man who had the misfortune to

resemble a member of the California Legislature was recently knockeddown, and kicked, and stamped upon Tuntil half dead, in Sacramento. It is a way of lobbying they have out there. "MARY, my love," said a not very atten-

'shall I help you to a piece of the heart?" "I believe," said she, "that a piece of the heart is all I have ever got from you. A COUNTRY lawyer who was the happy father of ten tall girls, averaging about six

ive husband to his wife at the dinner table

feet in height, often boasted that he had about sixty feet of daughters. WOMEN act on impulse, men on reason The result is that women occupy ten times as many positions as men, and get at and

from them with corresponding speed. "STEEL your heart," said a considerate father to histon, "for you are now going among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the promis-

ing young man. A MAN out West who offered bail for a friend was asked by the judge if he had an isoumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes,"

mid he, "my old woman," THE best quality of mind that any one can come into possession of is the strength to bear up against disappointments and mis-

An augry man who suppresses his passions thinks worse than he speaks; and if

an anary man chides, he speaks worse than he thinks. A thief who lately broke open a grecer's warehouse, excused himself on the plat

that he only went to take tea. "Bam, parme dobt." " Dobt is a con mon sons, appressive mood, and dreadfu "That'll do. Go to the head."

minating enlargement of clobested verse ity. An old bachelor says the talk of women

is usually about men : even their laugh is he

A thundering lie is now rendered - a fel

When Autum is married to winter the wolding cake is always frosted.

nobly fighting, as his wounds attested, and the youngest daughter was mangled in an customers. (7) Give him a equally horrible manner.

that all and an inchanges of the march of the control of the contr