WHAT MEN WILL DO FOR MONEY. BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

When the welfare of men, their virtue, their intelligence and their happiness weighed in the scales against money. avarice is the stronger. It is true, re-garding the whole enlightened community, and political economy, that the inter-ests of property are identical with the interests of virtue, and that whatever tes virtue is a good investment, and whatever destroys virtue in the end injures property. Comprehensively, in intelligence and religion are good for the lowest interests in a community, as well as for the highest. They are not alone beneficial to men in their family relations and in their higher social connections and future estate; though they are prominently beneficial in these. It would be to the interest of every man. even if he looked only at his pecuniary advantage, that there should be integrity, purity, disinterestedness, elevation of pi ety, true godliness. Vice is a corrup-tion, not of morals simply, but of prop. erty as much. It is not only a burden to its victims, but it is destructive to the whole community as well. It is a taxgatherer and oppressor. It wrongs the poor, it wrongs those who are next to the poor, it wrongs those who are next to them, it wrongs you, it wrongs me, it nity, doing good to the actor, does good e or less to the whole community; and every single evil influence that is extogether, our social connections and sym. pathies and liabilities are such, that reflectively the good of one is the good of all, and the evil of any part afflicts the whole. Such is the moral constitution of this world, that Godliness is profitable in all things. But to those classes of men who do not understand or care for any good except immediate good, and physical good at that, it does not seem of men. All the forces of huge capitals and life itself, put in one scale, with monso. The profitableness of virtue, in a re are invested in ways so notoriously de- ey in the other, does not weigh a particle, mote way, incidentally, is nothing to men who have no faith to morrow or of next year, who live by their senses for the immediate moment, and to whom living

man happiness, and life itself. It will not do, then, for us to be sentimental, and exclaim against such degrading views of human nature There us nothing more potent and nothing more melancholy, than that a man will make money out of his fellow man-literally out of his blood and bones-if he can: There is no measure of cruelty, there is no depth of wickedness, there is no degree of meanness, that men will not come to practice for the sake of getting money. I hope at first with scruples and reluctances; but at last without sensation or delicacy. There is nothing gigantic in fraud; there is nothing base and treach-

means some pleasure in the nerve and some gratification of the muscle. They

do not hesitate, therefore, to make money

at the expense of human purity, and hu

would do any thing for the sake of money

Strangers that sojourn in our midst find hemselves watched for, as men watch for game in the woods. The trapper does ban do gamblers and soul de ers and soul-destroy essent their traps for men; and with n

The collecty in respect to the treat-ment of sailors; in respect to the lairs and dess into which they are enficed; in respect to the outrages which they suffer; in respect to the utter abominations fer; in respect to the utter abominations of inhumanity that, from year to year, for a long time, have remained unexplored and untouched; this is one of the prolific chapters of bottomiess lust and warioe.

Look at the way men seek their living, by adultarations in combination circumstances may by vigorolific chapters of bottomiess lust and warioe.

You know very well how all the power of the Government, and all the interpo-action of beneficient organized citizens, in

soldier from the most audacious robber prayed to God, saying, "Lord, why ha gone through summer and winter in the camp and on the battle filed, and faced animals, that were fed to disease, fever death and sickness, and endeared them. and rottenness . And there are men tha selves to the imagination and the heart of every true man, have drawn their bounties and hard earnings, and started deal of money made by it. Suppose it does for home, and on their way thither been slay five hundred children in a year, what robbed of their little pittance, and ren-dered bankrupt, and that by those who money in the pocket? To such an exhad the shape of men, and would deny

if he is stripped of his possessions, can can be detected. Men tell me that they cious. There are thousands of sewing and laboring women who are driven down ready. to a point of poverty, beyond which one single step is starvation—oh! starvation is the door of heaven in comparisondamnation! And into that, with utter articles of luxury, medicine itself, that indifference and remorseless greed they should restore us to some degree of health, wrongs every body. Every single moral are thrust, as sheep are thrust into the when sickness has thus been brought influence that is put forth in the commu- shambles for butchery. You know it.— upon us, is adulterated to such an extent We all know it. It is no time, there- that doctors hardly dare prescribe, unless fore, to be sentimental, and say, "Men they know the brand and are certain of can not commit such wickedness." It is genuineness. Doubtless thousands of erted in the community, doing harm to no time to say that men can not, in circlives are lost at critical stages of disease, the actor and victim, also does harm to the whole community. We are so bound I tell you, there are more cannibals in desired effect, on account of its having New York than in the isles of the Pay been adulterated. And do you suppose cific! And if you were to take away that these men, who are adulterating this night the support that comes from food and medicine, and corrupting the eating men, there would be thousands and stay and staff of life, do not know that thousands of empty maws to morrow in they are spreading sorrow and trouble and that city !

> obviously result in the atter destruction their minds. And all human comfort, pendent upon the morbid tastes of men, so far as they are concerned .- Herald of and classes, that every step you take to Health. correct those ways is understood to be an attack on capital.

There are haunts of thieves throughout the cities without which robbery the National flag to be carried and respect

have an interest in them. They may not be known. You can not tell by the way a tree fooks where its roots are sucking sap from. There is many a man that wears clean lines, and has good association to display the flag upon his dwelling house or office. But if the General had issued such an order as that, have went that we have been without reason 2

besides those who are known to be directly responsible for their. If it were not for what may be called respectable hypacrifical capitalists they could not ex-

ist as they do.
Saloons and gambling dene, which are never far apart, are statemed in woodrous profesion alknows the cities. Why, if if schools were as thick; if provision for refinement, or solace, or succer, or relief, were as great, men would marvel. They would raise the cry of prodigatity. Not these in summer are thicker than these sa

the poor, that must buy what they can get what about until food do they have put upon them! Ten thousand wretched hearte have sighed, and sorrowed, and

babe died ?" go on furnishing the community with such milk, just because there is a good tent, in every civilized land is it carried it if we said they were monsters! that governments are obliged to inter-It strikes the imagination when it is fere and make inquisition by means of one who wears the uniform of the sol- mechanical tests and in other ways, in dier; but this villainy is carried on un-der circumstances more trying still, where it is a woman instead of a man. A man, learn to cheat faster than their cheating repair the damage again. If he is thrown never think of patenting an invention in down to-day, he is on his feet again tomorrow. There are endless resources cover an improved process they put it in open to him. But a woman, what can use and use it all they can, before others she do? There are thousands and tens can get it; that by the time others get it of thousands in these cities who are de- they have another ready; and that they pendent on one or two sources of sup depend on keeping ahead in that way .port; and they often fall into the hands It is certainly so in knavery. You never of men the most unprincipled and avaricome up with one method of cheating before men have another fresh coined and

As if it were not enough to destroy human life by the adulteration of the supports of life, flour and meat, and all mischief? They know it perfectly well, Now vast sums, millions and millions, are invested in a way which directly and money; and that is the main thing to

GEN. SICKLES AND THE FLAG.

The action of General Sickles in ordering would almost be paralyzed. They are ed by the Firemen's procession in Charles would almost be paratyzed. Indian ed by the Fireman processing the cop-known; vigilant eyes have watched them; ton has been severally criticised by the cop-there is no doubt in respect to their char-perheads as the "iron heel," and by some acter; and yet the robberies go on be cause these places are often all secretly maintained in the interest of capitalists. maintained in the interest of capitalists.

There are dens of orgies. Nothing this side of hell can equal multitudes of these places. We do not need to go to Vesuvius to see volcances. We have them all around us, in spite of the possible lice, and the common sense of the community; and it is only because capitalists ried any flag. It appeared to be as arbitrary

not have been without reason?

Se it proves in the present case. It way to a man whom you respect, but it cer-tainly should not be done at the expense of the honor of the United States; you will also carry and respective United States fag."

Such an act of firmness shows to the mourners of the "lost cause", that the Uni-

THE MOBILE RIOT.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

Accounts from Mobile Papers.

AN "UNPROVOKED ATTACK."

The Mobile Papers on the Riot.

The Mobile Advertiser and Registroand the News, while stating that the recent rise at Mobile, and the attempt to assassinate Judge Kelley, was the "result of the merest accident," at the same time charge Judge Kelley with being the cause, from the language he used, which they style "inflammatory remarks."

Coroner Delchams, a Justice of the Peace in Mobile, however, testified before a Coroner's jury that he "listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker, that we men what I saw and heard at the meeting, and previous to the speaking, my honest conviction was, and is still, that most, if not all the citizens of Mobile, black and white went, to that meeting which in ordinary circumstance would be considered wrong," and that the colored people would not have used their weopons "had it not been that the opinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white went, to that meeting men, and with no intention of creating a riot or any disturbance whatever. I am still of the opinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white went, to that meeting men, and with no intention of creating a riot or any disturbance whatever. I am still of the opinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white went to the same spirit, and that the unfortunate disturbance whatever. I am still of the epinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white are actuated by the same spirit, and that the unfortunate disturbance whatever. I am still of the epinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white are actuated by the same spirit, and that the unfortunate disturbance whatever. I am still of the epinion that the citizens of Mobile, black and white, are actuated by the police when the passing of the car or carriage causing a jam of the carved avertice of the person who were about to be arrested by the police when the passing of the carved avertice of the person who were about to be arrested by the police when the passing of the carved a

"The disturbance that occurred at the "The disturbance that occurred at the meeting to hear Judge! Kelley was the result, as we have stated, of the merest accident. First, a citizen who had been drinking made several loud comments on portions of Judge Kelley's remarks that did not please him. This happens at every public political meeting. It was very imprudent and improper to have been indulged in at this meeting. In truth, the best thing that the white people can do is to keep away from these meetings—
The police endeavored to quiet the tipsy citizen, and, failing in that, to arrest him The police endeavored to quiet the tipsy citizen, and, failing in that, to arrest him The arrest provoked a scuffle, and about the same time a carriage and horses ran off through the outskirts of the crowd, off through the outskirts of the crowd, producing a rush to get out of the way. The two circumstances created the impression in the body of the crowd that there was a fight begun, and the whole mass broke up and dispersed at double quick. Meantime the freedmen commenced firing their pistols, and, as we learn, in the air, as they ran. The last account must be true, for as there were from 150 to 200 shots fired, if they had been ained in the crowd, pearly as many hundred men must have been hit. As As it was, the shot casualties do not exceed six on eight, and most all of those

It has been charged that shots were fired in the morning from the residence of John Forsyth, the editor of the paper from which the above extract is taken. but the Register denies this.

From the Register we extract the following sworn testimony of Coroner J. J Lelchamps :

On Tuesday evening, at about 71 On Tuesday evening, at about 7½ o's clock, I was on the corner of Government and Royal streets, where a large number of black men and some white men were assembled. I mingled and conversed freely with the colored men, and was strongly impressed by their remarks. I had occasion to discuss with them the momentous questions of the day, and was more than pleased to hear from them, that they wished to live in amity with their old and tried friend, and deal honestly and honorably with all who were estly and honorably with all who were willing to treat them in a like manner.— One of the number had a discussion with me, and see ... ed to hold at heart wrongs is frault, there is nothing base and treacherous and heartless, that man will not do
for the sake of realizing pelt.

If you should take the treatment of
the emigrants that hard on our shore; if
you should take the deliberate deceptions,
the freeing, the overwhelming ruin bro't
upon families, their beggary, their compulsory degradations; if you should all the wire, and seems to be a Christian
from must lips histories now suppressed
and unknown, of unutterable anguish
suffered by those who can not speak the
tongue of the land to which they have
come; if you should know that these
thongue of the land to which they have
come; if you should to business, and
that heartless fleedings were reduced to a business, and
that heartless fleedings were carried on
by men that cared neither for tears nor
anguish, nor separation, nor the deep
damnation that they heeped on the victim's head, you would not obtoubt takem as companyed and thousands and thou which he asserted had been done him plain, common sonse remarks, calculated to promote harmony among all classes, lead it good feeling and educate the masses of all colors to act right, lawfully and honorably towards all men without distinction.

Such an act of firmness shows to the mouragers of the "lost cause" that the United States are in-earnest. When a State is under military rule, it is so occause the State is in a condition in which words and forms are deeds. The commanding General, who understands exactly what public demonstrations mean is the beas judge of what shall be allowed to be said and done. Harper's Weekly.

A modest young lady who was a passenger on board a packet ship it is said, sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard on hearing the captain, during a storm, order the mate to haul down the sheets. The same lady once left the the arreindignantly, because the seem's had proceeded from, and at the sheets. The same lady once left the the arreindignantly, because the seem's his direction of the street. The cry was at once raised near me, "there's a fight, and a number of sticks were raised by left in the same lady once left the the arreindignantly, because the seem's his direction of the street. The cry was at once raised near me, "there's a fight, and a number of sticks were raised by left of the street of the old Goart House, when shots were last to a Sunday."

men near me laid down flat on the ground

induced the belief that there was a fight or riot, and pistols were fired.

Subsequent to the scattering of the crowd several gangs of men, colored entirely, so far as I could see, were formed and scemed to chase white men down Government and Royal streets, firing at them, but I am convinced that most of them hastened quietly off to their homes. Nor do I believe that these gangs would have been formed had it not been that the opinion prevailed among the crowd that an unprovoked attack had been desliberately made on the meeting.

that an unprovoked attack had been de-liberately made on the meeting.

My opinion is in nowise changed by the unfortunate disturbance of last night; but I still firmly believe that the great mass of the black, as well as the white citizens of Mobile, are anxious to live in peace and harmony with all men, and to avoid all difficulties or riotous conduct. A REBEL SKETCH OF MR. KELLEY.

A REBEL SKETCH OF MR. KEILEY.

As some apology, we suppose, for the attack on Judge Kelley, the Advertiser gives the following sketch of him.

He belongs to a party that has, first, denied us by brute force those rights in the Union which it proclaimed during the war we should have if we would tay down our arms; second, that he belonged to a party that had reduced this people to military subjection; and third, that he had come out to insult and traduce a people helplessly pinned down by bayonets which he had set at their throats. Who will say that this is not a brave act. Who will say that this is not a brave act, all worthy of his party? Shooting prisoners of war in cold blood is only a little ess chivalric than abusing them to their aces, with manacles on their bands and

MR. KELLY'S DEPARTURE. Of his manuer of leaving mobile the

Register says:
A good deal was said in the streets A good deal was said in the streets yesterday touching the departure of Mr. Kelley from the city. That he left a little out of the regular way of doing things of that sort was generally understood, but the information as to how it was done was not so extensively diffused. He did not take the regular passenger boat for Texas, but left on the Annie for the trip his other his the said of the control of the said of the s boat for Texas, but left on the Annie for the trip, while others hint that she was pressed into service in spite of her smoke-stack. The first assertion is most probably the true one, as Mr. Kelley could have had neither the right nor the power to lay violent hands on a steamboat and force her to carry him wherever he had a mind to go.

milk is twenty cents a quart; straw berries tow dollars and fifty cents a quart, and turkeys five dollars a pair -A Western editor lately married

An importinent follow asked a gentle-man at a public gathering why he had shaved off his side whiskers, and was answered, "that to meet some men he required more cheek."

DECEMBER — One of the most important points of life is decemey. Which is to do what is proper where it is proper; for many things are proper at one time and at one place which are extremely improper at another. This decemey which shines in life, assuers the approbation of those with whom we live—by she regularity, point and modesty of our opinions—and aptions.

aptions.

THE Agricultural Department thinks the coming wheat crop will be the finest for many years.

REGULATION OF SUFFRAGE.

One of the most acute of living political suffrage, and in leaving it to the various States to determine who should be the voters in the nation, the convention of 1789 exposed the country to the peril through which it has recently passed. Yet there can be litted edubt that if the constitution had made every innocent male adult in all the States of the proposed Union a voter, it would not have been ratified by the necessary number of States. This, however, does not disturb the fast that the pussion was a radical extended to the control of the proposed Union a voter, it would not have been ratified by the necessary number of States. This, however, does not disturb the fast that the pussion was a radical exthe fact that the emission was a radical error; nor the other fact, that the constituion may contain in other clauses a remedy

Senator Sumner has written a letter sugjuences of the omission may be obviated quences of the omission may be obviated under the constitution and the laws as they now exist. He thinks that the necessity for equalizing suffrage before the Presidential election is so pressing that it is impossible to wait for the usual method of amendment by State Legislatures, which, in this instance, also, he thinks is too uncertain to be trusted. His propositions are: First, That Congress is bound to secure to every State a republican form of government, and the war has settled that political disability by reason of color is unrepublican. Second, The amendment abolishing slavery gives Congress power to enforce emancipation by country, and it can equally pass a Political Rights bill. Third, The amendment proposed by the Reconstruction committee, and adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States defines citizenship, and forbids any State to

dennes citizenship, and forbids any State to abridge the privileges of citizens. The second of these propositions seems to us untenable. The amendment abolishes chattel slavery, and authorizes Congress to enforce emancipation with proper legislation. But it cannot be fairly asserted, in the orlinary meaning of the words, except by rule of interpretation which is wholly nissible, that equality of suffrage in New York is necessary to maintain emancipation

The third proposition is equally untena ble. The amendment was indeed adopted by three-fourths of the States; and that should of course, under the circumstances, be sufficient. But Congress has not made it so. It is the opinion of Mr. Sumner, it is our opinion, it is the opinion of many others, that the States which maintained their interpretation of the constitution and were competent to legislate through the war, were equally and of necessity competent to amend the constitution. But they did not decide that they were. They have not pro-claimed the amendment adopted by three-fourths of them as part of the constitution; and until that is done nobody in entitled to act upon it as if it were a part of the consti-

But the first of these propositions is unjudge of the republicanism of the State government which it is bound to guarantee, just as it must determine in a conflict between two elaiming governments—as in Rhode Island in 1843—which is the lawful government. But how and when shall it exercise this power are purely questions of expediency. Insisting even upon an undoubted authority is often the extremest folly. Burke never denied that Great Britain

set between the ages of ten and fifteen and then call upon all the States to make their constitutions conform. Yet Congress is the final and und, ubted judge of what constitutes a Republican Government. The constitution does not require it to ask the supreme court or any other authority to define such a government. To the nature of the case it must decide for fiself, and from its decision there is no appeal except to the people at the pulls. Therefore Congress must decide to exercise the power districtly, which confrols it will be thrust from power.

It will be said that the framers of the constitution, by leaving the suffrage to be settled by the various States in which the electoral qualifications differed, and in many of which elsevery existed, conceded that alsavery and political exclusion by reason of color were compatible with a Republican Government; and it will be urged that as the intention of the makers must construct the instrument, we cannot fairly say that authority to guarantee a republican form of government empowers us to call the disability of he coloral quotien for color unrepublican. To this there are two replies. In the first place the political disability of the colorad people in the States that formed the Union did not spring from their color but from their condition. In other words, they were not freemen because they were alaves. But when slavery was abolished in any State, it cannot be fairly shown that political exclusion for color only was republican in the sense of the famers of the constitution for color only was republican in the sense of the fairly shown that political exclusion for color only was republican in the sense of the famers of the constitution of the sense of the famers of the constitution for color only was republican in the sense of the famers of the constitution for color only was republican form of color only was republican in the sense of the famers of the constitution of the sense of the famers of the constitution of the mater whose they were not freemen because th

constitution established political disability reason of color. Slaves did not vote, but colored freemen did. The fathers of the writers in England says of our constitution; constitution followed the England precedent, which was, that whenever the disqualification of slavery was removed the slave became a subject. So Hamilton says in the Federalist, No. 54, "It is admitted that if upon the government, but upon certain sub-ordinate local, and sometimes, as in the South now, hostile bodies." And the wri-ter easily shows the danger of such a sys-tem. There is no doubt that it is a cardi-mal defect in the constitution that it does not exactly define the qualification for the suffrage, and in leaving it to the various States to determine who should be the voters in the nation, the convention of 1789 exposed the country to the peril through which it

NUMBER 24.

disputative that the rathers did think exclusion for color republican—it is both unwise and perilous, upon proper occasion, not to use every opportunity afforded by a written constitution to adapt it to the changing fundamental opinion of the country. This is to damental opinion of the country. This is to be done in two ways: by express amendment, and by interpretation. If fairly, and without wresting plain words from their meaning, authority can be found in the constitution even for objects not specifically contemplated by the framers, but which, in the course of time, and by radical changes of opinion, have become of the most obvious necessity for the attainment of those objects, Congress, the immediate representative of the people, may justly exercise it. It was this which justified many of the measures of Congress and the Government during the war. It was upon what is called "strict construction" that the rebellion relief for success, and it was in the school of strict con-struction that treason was narrared. The success, and it was in the school or struction that treason was nurtured. The fundamental law must be as flexible as possible to the conviction of the nation. When it is written like ours, and when the method

most liberal and elastic interpretation is ex-sential to the national welfare.

It is in this spirit that Senator Freling-huysen, of New Jarsey, said in a late speech:
"The States may regulate suffrage; but can the States destroy the elective franchise so-far as a million of native born citizens are concerned on account of their ancestry?— And, if they can not, can Congress by a law forbid the exclusion of citizens from voting on account of their race? That is a quesion that I am not now prepared to a

of amendment is so cumbrous as in ours, the most liberal and clastic interpretation is es-

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When Jefferson Davis was caught run-

When Jefferson Davis was caught running away in his wife's petticoats, if he had
been summarily tried, convicted, and executed as a rebel in arms against the Government, the public opinion of the country and
of mankind would probably have justified
the act. We are flad that such was not his
fate, although it very soon became clear that
nothing remained but to allow him to go at
large autouched.

That result is now reached. After the
most dignified delay upon the part of the
Government he has been surrendered to the
civil authorities, and by them arrested for
high treason and bailed in the sum of one
hundred thousand dollars, precisely the
amount of the award offered by the President for his capture as an accessory in the
assassination of Mr. Lincoln. In maintaining a consistency of folly the Government
not only has not formally withdrawn the
charge of assassination, but after two years
of preparation announces that it is not ready
to proceed with the trial for treasure; and
the prisoner is released with the most perfect understanding on all sides that he is not
to be tried at all. When the Government
saw that it could not sustain the charge of
complicity in the assassination, and had defor treason, it should have released him on
his parole as it had released Alexander H.
Stephens.

Before these lines are read Jefferson Dater and the prophally have arrived in New York.

doubted authority is often the extrement folly.

Burke never denied that Great Britain had the right to tax the Celonies, but he deplace that it was wrong, under the circumstances, to exercise the right. So it would be very inexpedient for Congress, merely because it has a right, to assert that republicanism required the voting of all girls between the ages of ten and fifteen, and then call upon all the States to make their constitutions are sufficiently asserting to the control of the control of