# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it" -- A. LINCOLN BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PENN'A, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

#### VOLUME 4.

#### Original Poetry.

IN MEMORIAM. BY L. WISE.

BY L. WIST. Fiscrely blow the chilling blast. The giant trees, their barren limbs Tossed to and fro, as if to catch The manule of the anotaing wind: poress howing, so on bis car he went, that sending or by the cruel frost was cropped ; And in the bollow of the vale, The sean and auburn leaves were hesped, Like windrows in the harvest field. December, stern, sat on his throne, Which the windrod played Amongst the things of earth.

'Twas on that bleak December day, We parted with our brothers: Parted.—yes, for to the wars Our brothers needs must go. Our brothers needs must go. That war, -oh, how I shudder yet To think of all the ills it wrought, Of broken vows, of bloody fields. en vows, of bloody fields, ded limbs, of cities sacked, Of mangien threes, of heroes dead, Of dying burves, of heroes dead, Of hearthstones lone, of broken hearts, Of widow's sighs, of orphing's tars, Of dungen bars, of prison pens, Of hunger, cold and storm. Anima der, block ani death.

Tes we parted, --'And our hearts, with depeat sorrow, Swelled to overflowing: We felt lkg giving words of cheer, But grief had such them in our breasts, Tadness broaded o'er our minds; We felt as though the cypress crown, That declas the birow of death, had fell Athwart our very threshhold: Though thus ead and sorrow-stricken; Though the and the sorrow-stricken; Though the and the sorre-stricken; Though we nourful were, and soleans? Though the and the there is the sole for the source of the sole of the sole of the Sparkling our its slives the inter-tion in the sole of the deal of strick. Thousand other hearts beat high. When trave and nothe brothers left them, Left them for the field of Mars: Where beath reigns Lord and King. Where a streams from brawny limbs Paul field out the streams from brawn y limbs Paul for the streams from brawny limbs Paul field was the streams from brawny limbs Yes we parted, --And our hearts, with deepest sorrow, Swelled to overflowing: And passion for rans, Where estimates within the grasp, Were estimates are more than the part field voir is ong the aground. To aggrandize the field. Glorous argues? Its Music of the roaring storm, While tossing occass mountain high. Monee broad, wet sheets all fiberedy shap Agginst the rock hound shore, Sticks into insignificance are cannows load treinendous roor. The crashing shot the screaming shell. The charging squadrons thundering tramp, The force tracet, the mad recall, the force tracet, the star recall. The death shots fulling trick and fast, The sloady corpse, the mangled limb, The slidety corpse, the mangled limb, The slidety corpse, the shot hurah, the slidety corpse, the sload hurah, the slidety corpse, the sload hurah, but the start of the slidety glorious field VS. Dec Bellum Mars.

We gloried in the self denial of our brothers,-floried in their scal, Ginried in their scal, Ginried in their scal, With this powers of trans.n: Who with mailes stern and faces. Had taken up the battle brand Against our rightcons government, Right man milly our brothers bore The patriote steel: patriotic steel : a loyal hearts, and steady tramp, y marched ; with them we sent 

Sank mice the deep vortex Of age pair and gone. At last the deeadful tidings came, Anather and gone. At last the deeadful tidings came, Anather and the sank of the sank of the Pure Casey in devance was sent. Histroops were few, and raw recruits Compresed the built of hisil the fael band. For doay, in deadly due to koght the sank of the sank of the sank of the first of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the the sank of the sank of the sank of the the sank of the

All this we heard; yet who were slain We knew not; dread suppone... All who could tell us who had failen there; Mhere? had we had world at our command, We'd scrifted them all three known. We're they stretched on gory beds, Berunnbed and chilled in death? We'd secrifices used on gory beds, Renumbed and chiled in death? Had they stood the battle's shock And came forth crowned with laurels green? Or had they faitered, turned and field, Or had they failtered, turned and field. Like cowards from the field? This we pondered and we wondered, Till along the leasted wires it treats? "Cann's min runn over line rotramous. *Field Like polycoms?* can it he! Ob: the singulah that we suffered i Oh: the singulah that we suffered i And field as though ourselves r leit lie though ourserves is marks of treason. t so? we often asked; annot be, we can't believe it 'd soner look for stars to fal as to believe our brothers falt eve it : n Than to see that the set of the s thought and often reason ed ; ansupported, unprotected, begin that direful fray. is then we knew that blundering braggart Twas then we knew that binndering by five flat pushead here, yaxous Nor his boasing, serk that message, Though he knew not why he sant it,-Sant it forth posell creation, and dam would with an Casey, Then it is and always will be Ahan commanders have beind. Thus it is and always will be, When commanders luck behind; What roport to send, they know not, Knowing not, they go it blind.

When strong again he grew, he started For the battle field again.
Aud if hard was the first parting, Parting still was harder then:
But he was so brave and manly, That no other cause on earth
Could have led him to dishonor This fair land which gave him birth.
Soon the wild sceam spirit carried
Him ad wn the briny bay, To the comrades who had missed him, Many hundred miles away.
There the meeting of those brothers, Was like loved ones parted long,
In whose hearts the ties of friendship Are like bands of iron strong.

Side by side, nwake or slumbering, Like two doves of tends heart, Loving, wear they were together. Saddened, when they had to part; Gentic were they to their comrades, Fearless in the hour of battle, Marching like Napoleon's veterans, Where the deadly builtes rattle.

But at Plymouth's bloody struggle, Into rebel hards they fell. And were hurried to that so called 'Fittest earthly type of bell:" That filty stockade, bout by demons Or by men of demon's will, At a place called Anderson-A sickly little Georgian ville.

Where the flendish Wirz did duty, As comma-dani of the post, Under whose vilo, black asgives, Mant a man gave up the ghost. There like sheep bound in the shambles, Trending filts and black decay, Eating poisson, sick and wounded, Our poor Union soldiers lay

There our brothers fall the victims Of malaria, fuece and dread, There were moved away to Forence, There were numbered with the dead. After facing death in battle, Fighting for our go dly land, It is hard to think they struggled, Starved, and died by Wirzes hand.

We have reared for them a pillar, More enduring more subline. Than the strongest shalt of granite. Or of metal from the mine: In mem rive's golden hall it stands, Whitened by the tears of grief, With their epilaph well written, Standing out in bold relief.

This the spitaph that's written, Our dear brothers now are dead, May they or thair Saviour's bosom, Ever rest each weary head. They both served their constry truly, Always ready and in time, May their rest be aweet in beston, Evertasting, and sabilime.

### Miscellaneous.

JOHN A. ANDREW. Before he was fifty years old, in the igor of his prime, respected and beloved is few men ever are, suddenly an I with no pain to himself, but with an iberedic ble sorrow to the country. John A. An-drew has goue hence. How strong his hold was upon the hearts of all good men hold was upon the hearts of all good men among us nobody probably fully estima-ted till he died. How much good men counted upon him in the future even they could not know until they found themselves, as now, looking vaguely about and seeing no man in his place. Not since the news came of Abraham Lincoln's death were so many hearts tru-

counted upon him in the luture even they could not know until they found themselver, as now, looking vaguely about and seeing no man in his place. Not since the new came of Abraham Lincoln's death were so many hearts true ly smitten. Not since the bright sprin-days in which that memorable funeral procession wound through the land mere so many sincer tears sheld as for a personal, private loss, in thousands of homes, as on the soft autumn day when Governor Andrew, as he will be always to adj called, was buried. Yet whatev-er might have been hoped and expected in the future, his service to his countra and to makind was already great were solid called, was buried. Yet whatev-ed himself upon his came he takes his place among the really represent-tive a men in his State better know or more wholly trusted. We first heard his awe as 18.56 from a Massachusetts mer Massachusetts which, wanted him, and turred to him at ance as her leader. How he led her is already great family at the dust by albuste better know or more wholly trusted. We first heard his awas as ad, "John A. Andrew will be overnor if he wants to be." But when the was evidential the massachusetts in the was evidential the massachusetts in and had been tully antisfied by him Almost his first engl probable ra-sults olion the 19th of April Massachu-state demanded, as colle that the mand had been tully antisfied by him Almost his first engl probable ra-sults blood--the first in the ware-was bed at Baltimore, and Governor An the state demanded, as colle the the day and had been tully antisfied by him Almost his first engl probable ra-sults. On the 19th of April Massachusetts with the fast in the ware-was blodd aus the Mayor of that savesesion to fire in alsuits of our Massachuse re-sults. On the 19th of April Massachuse with whe relises of our Massachuse re-sults. On the 19th of April Massachuse with were relises of belise of our Amsachuse with whe relises of our Amsachuse with whe relises of und rais the soft of the mand had been tully antisfied by drew's dispatch to the Mayor of that city introduced him to the country. "I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusolely due to moral causes. It is more a solely due to moral causes. It is not the Puritan, the sinewy religious faith of the Puritan. He setts soliders, dead in Baltimore, to be but under a very different form. He laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly was unitarian; but no Calvanist of seat forward by express to me. All ex. Cotton. Mather's school believed more laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly was a Unitarian; but no Calvanist of seut forward by express to me. All ex-pense will be paid by the Common wealth." From that moment until the end of the war there was no more untiring and efficient soldier of the Union and of lib-the war there was no more untiring and efficient soldier of the Union and of lib-erry than he. This executive ability was remarkable, his industry astonishing his, devotion unflagging. He worked with hand and heart and head. He equipped and organized the troops, but he also served the moral sentiment which sus-taned the public opinion upon which the war rested. He was the best of counselors. His insight was solorm at the var met. He was the best of the war rested. He was the best of counselors. His insight was reldom at fault. He measured men accurately-how justly, indeed, experience has since shown in some conspicuous instances. There were good and able mer in the executive chars of the loyal States du-ring the war. But it was a jest instance and or able. Those who had ad no ring the war. But it was a jest instance and or able mer in the street are observed to be loyal States du-fance of measuring the man were ready on their part which selected Governor Andrew to write the address of the loyal. Torm the beginning Governor Andrew saw plainly the relation of altery to the war. When General Butler moved into Marylard in April, 1864, he offered his troops to Governor Hicks to aid in sup-pressing servite insurrections. Governor Andrew, who instictively knew that

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probably influenced General Butler, and wrote to him very kindly, but very de-cidedly, regretting that Massachusetts troops had been offered for such a pur-pose, and stating that such an insurrec-tion must now be contemplated from a military point of view, and was one of the inherent weaknesses of the enemy. General Butler replied with the favorite allusion to "the horiors of St. Domingo," which would follow the arming of the and son to the doriors of St. Domingo, which would follow the arming of the slaves. He failed to convince the Gov-ernor, however, and probably himself; and the next year Governor Andrew, after long and urgent solicitation of the

Five times Governor Andrew was elected by a vast majority. The confi-dence of the State in him was unbound-ed, and so were its pride and love. But in 1865 he dec'ined a renomination. His magistray had begun with the war, and he was willing that it should end and he was willing that it should end with it He was not rich, and he could not afford to be Governor except when the public necessity was overpowering; and when it ceased to be so his duty to himself and to his family withdrew him from public life. But he had doubless overtasked himself. Ear-ly and late he was at his post, and the strain of the whole moral and nervous system exhausted him. He was of a full habit, und had one or two hints of the uncertainty of his health. But while the war lasted he could not heed such hints, and when it was ended it was such hints, and when it was ended it was probably 100 late. Yet, with the blithe urdor of a boy, he threw himself again

into his profession, and into the undisturbed domestic happiness to which he had been so long a stranger. Every morning he passed across the Common, swinging his lawyer's bag, as if he were just sixteen and were on his way to the just sixtéeu and were on his way to the Latin school with his satchel. His tastes were simple; his life unostentations. Every body knew him. He was the best-beloved citizen; and his genial greeting was as warm as a sunny May morning. But "the shadow feared of man" walked very near him; nnd sud-denly holding the hand that was dearest denly holding the hand that was dearest to him in the world, he died.

Slavery was the rebel, instantly felt the him, in the mind of mnay who felt that weakness of the reasoning which had General Grant's nomination to the Pres-probably influenced General Butler, and idency was inevitable, as the most prop-der the plea of State sovereignty, so it Commonwealth of Pennsylvanta idency was inevitable, as the most prop-er candidate for the Vie Presidency. That cheering hope has disappeared. Public life in the United States has lost Public life in the United States has lost a man whom it could not spoil, and who made it truly noble and inspiring; a man who was cultivated without loss of pop-uhr influence; who worked with a par-ty and was never its slave; who kept faith with himself, and was in every fibre of his being, and in the best sense, and American. And he, too, is one of the victims of the war. None of the brave young men who loved him and whom he loved, whom he commissioned and sent with his benediction to the great and sent with his benediction to the great struggle, spent his life for the country more truly than Governor Andrew more truly than Governor Anglew With theirs, his memory is a sacred and immortal appeal to the living to take care that the dead have not died in vain. -Harper's Weeekly.

# THE REACTIONARY POLICY.

While the policy of the Republican party in the present situation of the country is simple and plainly defined, the Democratic or reactionary party, alert and unxious for a chance of returning to power, contents itself with demoniciation, appeals to the lowest prejudice, and claims to be the peculiarly conservative party of the country. Its policy, if it should return to power, must be inferred from its antecedents and the principles announced by its orators and organs. Its view of the origin of the present politiannounced by its orators and organs Its view of the origin of the present politi-cal situation is evident from the views of those who speak for it, and this view must dictate its measures. Thus at the late Democratic meeting in the city of New York chief speakers were Mr. Jas. S. Thayer, Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, Mr. Uox, Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. Montgom-ery Blair. The latter gentlemau's per-formances and opinions are of no signifi-

persuade the Southern brethren to see that they had made a mistake ; but the fighting, if there were to be any, he beg-ged might be of the most fraternal char-

that they had made a mistake; but the fighting, if there were to be any, he beg-ged might be of the most fraternal char-acter, and he had no sonceptien whatev-er then, nor does he seem ever to have acquired any, of the real nature and ne-cessity of the great struggle. When the war really began Mr. O'Gorman opposed it, and denounced the Government with a bitternees which was nowhere surpas-ed. Mr. Thayer was an open and frank a bitternees which was nowhere surpas-ed. Mr. Thayer was an open and frank a bitternees which was nowhere surpas-ed. Mr. Thayer was an open and frank if what he called a revolution were to take place, it should begin at home in the free States. Mr. Voorhees was in-plicated in the conspiracy of "the Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Gold-en Circle," and declared with fervor that and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together." These orators spoke for the Democratic party then as there spice for the Democratic party in the Press-there spice for the Democratic party then as spoke for the Democratic party then as there spice for the Democratic party the spice or the best for the option that 'Lincola spoke for the Democratic party then as spoke for the Democratic party the marker of the comory is founded upon bitter hos. Mr. Cox was of opinion that 'Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together." These orators spoke for the Democratic party then as

man nature and struck at nationality un-der the plea of State sovereignty, so it would now dishonor the nation and out-rage of justice under the name of con-

Is the chief Democratic argument is and appeal to hatred. It expends its force and appeal to hatred. It expends its force and eloquence in defaming the regro-Its highest strain is that this is a white The singular is solvent and is that this is a write man's government, which is true as a matter of fact, since of thirty millions of people only four are colored. But it is wholly untrue as an argument for the exclusion of colored men from the suf-frage for there has never been a time in the bit set of the frage for there has never been a time in the history of the country when they have not voted in some of the States.— By incessant denunciations of "nigger equality," as well as by the most con-temptible falsehoods, the Democratic par-ty tries to inflame the hostility of race. While in the sity of New York and elses where in the North there is no degree of hostility is to make a white how the sum bestiality into which a white human being can sink so low that he is not still a good enough voter and an intelligent fellow citizen, yet the colored man every giod enough voter and an intelligent fellow citizen, yet the colored man every where is of necessity of an inferior race, semi eivilized, a barbarian, ignorant, and degraded. The steple of Democratic speeches is ridicule of the negro, or a sol-ern effort to prove his total incapacity for intelligent eitizenship. Now we ask for a single evidence of that incapacity as a class which is not equally true of the foreign-born voters of the city of New York as a class. And we ask any man who wishes the speedy return of peace and prosperity to the country whether he trusts the statesmanship of a party which systematically excites hos-tility between the Irish-born and the col-ored population. It is the old tactics of the slaveholding oligarchy, which always fostered the matual jealousy of the poor whites and the slaves.

whites and the slaves. ery Blair. The latter gentleman's per formances and opinions are of no signifi-cance, because he is a mere political shy-ster. But the four others are represen-ative men of the Democratic party.— They were all known during the war as the most virulent Copperheads. Mr. O'Gorman, indeed, spoke at the great New York meeting after the fall of sumter, and, arged a show of force to persuade the Southern brethren to see that they had made a mistake; but the fighting, if there were to be any, he beg. The Democratic party also claims to

same block together." These orator spoke for the Democratic party then as they speak for it now. The war, in their opinion, was uncoastitutional, unnecessa-ry, and wicked. It was occasioned by the aggressions of the free States upon the rights of the slave States. Upon the rights of the slave States. Upon the rights of the slave States. Upon the rights of the doctrines of their party. The negro was an inferior race; Slavery tended to civilize him; and whether Slavery were right or wrong it was none of our business. To condemn Shavery was "to poison the wells" of our Southern brothers; it was to fomeut disunion. Such were the views of these repre-sentative Democratic before and during the war. Since the surrender of Lee they have declared, upon all occasions, that arms having been laid down every thing returns to its previous condition; and the only constitutional method of dealing with the situation is to indice they decry such a course as impolitic...— the output wise. At the same time they decry such a course as impolitic...— the oper such as the same time they decry such a course as impolitic...— the only constitutional method of they decry such a course as impolitic...— the only constitution is to indice they decry such a course as impolitic...— the policy of reconstruction, therefore, which a part/ holding such views must nec.ssarily put into practice, should it regain power, is that which springs from the varies of the they integret previous condition; they any the hold more they be repreded. We must they any to thow practice, should it regain power, is that which springs from they decry such a course as impolitic... oratic part in the present situation of the country is founded upon biter hos-tility to a part of the population, and upon disregard of the principles of the Constitution and of public honor. It is

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR. BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR. From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special relig-ious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in rightcounsness." and "who daily loadeth with his benefit," but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Alded by the cultivated reason, and the teaching of Divine revel-ation, we, however are taught to recog-nize in that Supreme Ruler a Heaveniy Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fer-vent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the earth with his goodness, and whose pathe drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and coverent the valleys with corn who "maketh the out-goings of the morning to rejoice," who "is one refused corn who "maketh the out-goings of the morning to rejoice," who "is our refuge and strength ;" who maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;"

whose "throne is for ever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord.' On all sides we have increased assu-

on an successful a long and the increased assu-rance of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in saftey, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag of the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safe guards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as

the ark of their political safety. A kind Providence has not grown weary of supporting our continuous wants.

A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unwolested, over the trackless deeps.— Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, relig-ion, social improvement and refinement with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of enjoyment and comfort to over-flowing. Recognizing our re sponsibility to Him who controls the destiny, of nations as

Recognizing our re sponsibility to Him who controls the destiny, of nation's as well as individuals, and "from whom cometh every good and perfect git?," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devoted gratitude and hearty thanksgiving. I, therefore recommend that Thursday the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiv-ing, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assembled

be suspended, and the people assembled in their various places of worship to ac-knowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine fa-Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thir-ty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Common-

wealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY. By the Governor;

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

"BEAUTIFUL RIVER."-Sabbath day is the beautiful river in the week of Time. The other days are troubled streams, The other days are troubled streams, whose angry waters are disturbed by the countless crafts that flaat upon them; but the pure river Sabbath flows on to Eter-nal Rest, chanting the sublime music of the silent, throbbing spheres and timed by the pulsations of the Everlasting Life. Beautiful river Sabbath, glide on! Beaut forth on thy boom the poor, tired spirit the treat which it seeks, and the warv, watching sould to endless blise.'

#### NUMBER 48

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-Holiness of heart is the jewel-clasp that binds humanity to Heaven. -Prayer should be the key of the day, and the lock of the night.

and the lock of the night. —When you want friends is the time to find out if you have any. —In the child, says Jean Faul, happi-ness dances; in the man, at most, it only spilles

stniles.

-An Irishman objected to pay the dog tax on the ground that the dog was not naturalized.

-The guilt of eulogizing or apologiz. ng for wicked actions is second only to

ing for wicked actions is second only to that of committing them. --Nothing is more odfours than the face that smiles abroad, but flashes fury amidst the caresses of a tender wife and ohil-

dres. —Why is a flirt like a dipper attached to a hydrant? Because everybody is at liberty to drink from it, but nobody de-sires to take it away.

-A knavish attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was honesty?--"What is that to you? meddle with those things which concern you," was the instant reply.

-The most difficult operation in the practice of surgery is said to be "taking the jaw out of a woman." The fellow that said that must be an old bachelor of -Sam Slick tells us that if he were

-Sam Slick tells us that it ne were asked what death he preferred, as being most independent, he would answer freez-ing, because he would then go off with a "stiff upper lip."

-A Bide's Advertisement.-A lady advertises for sale, in a Southern paper, ' one babboon, three tabby cats, and a parrot." She states, that, being mary ried, she has no further uso for them.

-The useful encourages itself, for the multitude produce it, and no one can dis-pense with it; the beautiful must be en-couraged, for fow can set it forth, and many need it.

-How boldly do we judge of what is right and wrong in the conduct of others 1 How boldly do we censure and condemn very often when we are doing them the bitterest injustice.

-A preacher named Opie reproved one of his elders for falling asleep dur-ing service, whereupon the latter retorted that he 'couldn't help it, while under the influence of Opie ate.

-A person holding an argument with A procer concerning matters of trade, the grocer's wife bid him give over arguing, for she was sure her husband could show a thousand reasons (raisins) to his one.

-An alderman was heard the other day getting off the following specimen of what may be called "corporation" logic: "All human things are hollow; I'm a human thing, therefore I'm hollow. It is contemptible to be hollow, therefore I'll stuff myself as full as I'm able."

-Grattiu being asked his opinion of -Grattiu being asked his opinion of the valor of a certain captain, who from excess of feeling put up with a sovere castigation, replied, that be thought it edd, for to his knowledge the captain had fought. "Who, who?" cried his informant. "Shy," said the witty bar-vistor rister.

-A young man walking along Fourth Street, espied a house shut up, with a bill over the door, showing that the house and shop were to be let. He asked a person at the next door, if the shop might be let alone? "Yes," replied the other, "you may let it alone, for any thing I trow"

-The celebrated wits, Foote and Quin had a quarrel, but were finally reconciled by their friends. Foote, being still a

autorities at ... ashington, obtained leave to raise three years colored volun-teers, And the Fifty fourth Massachu-setts was the first colored regiment that marched from the free States. The Gov ernor addressed it upon its departure, and gave to its young Colonel the flag for which he and so many of his brave soldiers heroically fell. Five times Governor Andrew wa

In the swamp and by the morass, Camped our soldiers night and day ; There inhaling dire malaria, There inhaling dire malaria, Boores to fever fell a proy : There was one fond brother Who was hale and stout an Carried almost in his descent, To the portals of the grave.

aried round by some good fortun Just as clouds beer round the rai hough why, nor ha, nor I could t Reached his childhood's home ag

which a party holding such views must nec.ssarily put into practice, should it regain power, is that which springs from the theory that the robellion is now a suppressed riot, and that it is impolitic to prosecute any rioter. During the war the Democratic party denied the consti suppressed riot, and that it is impolitic to prosecute any rioter. During the war the Democratic party denied the consti-tutional power of the Comman ler-in-chief to emancipate slaves, and prophe-sied a servile insurrection and universal massacre of the white population of the rebel States as the inevitable conscapence

of emaccipation. But the party now generally acquiesce in the fact of the freedom of the lare slaves. It insists, however, that Congress has no authority whatever to enfranchise them politically and prophesies, as a consequence of ne-gro voting, the lapse of the late rebel

States into a barbarism as universal as

1.00

weary, watching soul to endless bliss !

FOLLOW THE RIGHT .- No matter who

FOLLOW THE RIGHT.—No matter who you are, what your lot or where you live; you cannot afford to do wrong. The only way to obtain happiness for yourself, is to do the *right thing*; you may not always bif the mark; but you should neverthes. Tess, always *aim for it*, and with trial your skill will increase. Whether you are to be praised or blamed for others; wheth er it will seemingly make you rich-er or poorer, er whether no other person

acts.

cies should never make brothers and sis-ters forget to be polite and sympathizing to each other. Those who contract thoughtless and rude habits towards the er or poorer, er whether no other person than yourself knows of your act on; still always, and in all cases, do the right thing. Your first lessons in this will sometimes members of their own family, will be rude and thoughtless to the whole world. and thoughtless to the whole world. But the family intercourse be true, ten seem hard ones, but they will grow easier and easier, until finally, doing the right thing will become a habit, and to do wrong will seem an impossibility. der, and affectionate, and the manners of all uniformly gentle and considerate, and the members of the family thus trained will carry into the world and society the habits of their childhood. They will rev

quire in their associates similar qualities they will not be satisfied without mutua esteem, and the cultivation of the best affectioes, and these will be sustained by that faith in goodness which belong to mind exercised in pure and hig thoughts.

-Socrates, at an extreme age, learned to play on masical instruments. Dryden in his sixty-sight year commenced the trans-lation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions, were written in his old it can refuse it without guilt. productions were written age Franklin did not fully his philosophical pursuits till be had reach-ed his fifteenth year. It is never too old to

little sore, said to Quin : "Jemmy, you shouldn't have said that I always lie abed while my only shirt is being washed."----To which Quin replied: "Sammy, I nav-er could have said that, for I never gave you credit for having a shirt at all." -A very corpulent gentleman travel. - A very corputes walking backwards ing in Minnesota was walking backwards and forwards in front of a tavern, while the horses were changing. One of the the horses were changing. One of the gapers, an inhabitant of the place, had a mind to be witty; viewing the gentle-man's person, he accosted him with-"I see, sir, you carry your portmantsau be-fore you." "Certainly," said he, "I al-

ways think it requisite to have it under my eye, when passing through a suspi-cious-looking place."

-Why speed one's life in fretting over the inevitable? If a man or wo-man be plain, why not accept the fact, and go their ways attending to the pleas-DEPENDENCY .- The race of mankind, DEFENDENCY.—The race of mankind, would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help.— All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals.— No one who has the power of granting the anergine it without guilt. sides, were it not so, life is earnest, and may be rendered so noble and so benuti-ful, despite what are considered by sur-face-people adverse circumstances, that -About a half a million of dollars have been expended for the relief of the people of the South, under the Con-who are wrongly supposed to be the vains

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