

Absence on the part of the editor, during a considerable portion of the last week, will account for the lack of editorial and local matter.

Resolutions endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, were discussed in the Connecticut Senate on Wednesday, opposed by some members, and finally tabled.

The New York World asks "if opinion could make a man a traitor, what would have become of such men as Giddings, and Sumner, and Seward, who held that the Constitution was not the supreme law of the land, but that there was a higher law—their own will?"

Disloyalty in New Hampshire.—Last Friday, in the New Hampshire Legislature, Mr. McNeil, of Hillsborough, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly endorse the declaration of the Chief Executive of the nation, that the States which have been in rebellion are still States, or, in other words, that the governments of those States were not destroyed, but were only in abeyance, and that when the rebellion was suppressed and the laws and Constitution revived, neither the President or Congress has any authority to prescribe the qualifications of electors of those States.

When the vote was taken, the resolution was rejected by a party vote—the Abolitionists going in a body against it! It is a quotation from President Johnson himself.

The New Orleans Picayune says "it is certain the Southern people of the Confederate States everywhere, accept the disastrous appeal to arms as a finality. They have, none of them, any intention of renewing the struggle. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, they have surrendered their armies, some of them still powerful, and returned themselves, and advised all to return to their former peaceful avocations in life. This is the burden of their daily conversation and advice, and the diligence with which they are seeking and entering upon business, if such were wanting, is sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their purpose. The whole Southern country, in fact, bears witness to the actual and permanent return of peace therein—peace earnestly sought for, and we hope never to be disturbed."

The New Pennsylvania College.—Judge Asa Packer, of M'ch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., an ex-Democratic member of Congress, has given \$300,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a college at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. A commission, at the head of whom is Bishop Stevens, is actively engaged in organizing a plan for the college. A tract of fifty-seven acres is also given as a site for the college buildings, and the Trustees are not deterred in their actions as to the kind of buildings to be erected, or such other arrangements as are necessary to carry out the magnificent purpose of Judge Packer. Bethlehem is one of the loveliest villages in Pennsylvania. It is in Northampton county, on the south bank of the Lehigh river, at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and North Pennsylvania railroads, eleven miles from the flourishing city of Easton, and fifty-one miles from Philadelphia.

Subverting the States. The New York Express very cleverly comments upon the Massachusetts programme for the subversion of the rights of the States, but permissively suggests to carry it further than the people of the Bay State would like. The Express learns quite too fast, even for quick-witted Massachusetts, and will make things unpleasant if it goes on in this way. Here is the argument ad hoc in England, in which our precocious New York contemporary indulges:

If New England be really resolved upon subverting the States and the rights of the States—beginning in the matter of suffrage—we do not see why we of New York should say "No." The Constitution of the United States—the Federal Government, the Senate of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States, are very hard and harsh upon the Empire State, and very anti-democratic—and if New England be bent upon a change, so be it.

This is a government now of 35 States—of which it takes some 12 or 15 of the lesser ones to make a New York—and yet New York has only two Senators in Congress, while the 15 States have 30 Senators in Congress. Now, the Senate of the United States is the great power of this government. It monopolizes the making of treaties, the ratification of Executive appointments, the judicial part of the impeaching power,—indeed, the President himself is only a second-rate comparison to created according to population, but according to (p. earned) merit. And why should not New York have her proportion of the ten?

Then, there is the Supreme Court of the United States, which makes and unmake acts of Congress or acts of Presidents, and which can make or unmake States. This body consists of but ten men, and these ten men are not elected by the people, but are appointed by the President, and their terms are for life. And why should not New York have her proportion of the ten?

And next, if the President of the United States is not elected by this Electoral College, the States, and the House of Representatives, elect him—and in this vote, Rhode Island has just as much of the vote as New York.

Then, again, the President may be, and

sometimes is, (as President Lincoln was the first time,) elected President by a large majority of the people. What more anti-democratic?

The fact is, there are a great many things in the Constitution that may be changed, and when Massachusetts man shuffles, why not shuffle with her?

Then, in a Constitutional Convention, we could consider New England into one State, and the Western States their proper influence in the Senate.

If this is to be a consolidated government—New York, the Empire State, has a right to at least thirteen Senators in Congress—the population of her population—and two Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—a sixth part, of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls, and of the "spoils," generally—say, two Cabinet Ministers all the time, or near it.

The revolutionists of Boston, who are now again seeking to subvert this government, but little comprehend the job they have on hand, if once we begin. To obtain the negro suffrage victory they are now struggling for, at the expense of the States of the South, will cost them, if we adopt their principles of government, the suppression of their own State.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of July 13.) Ford—Stanton.

A Mr. Ford appears to be the owner of Congress in Washington City, wherein President Lincoln was assassinated. Being thereupon closed, Mr. Ford attempted to open it some days afterward, but was forbidden and prevented. He next sold it for a church, but the purchasers were unable to fulfill their engagement, and the property reverted. Last Monday evening, he tried once more to reopen it, but was peremptorily shut up by an order from the War Department. The Herald says of Ford's attempt to resume his blood business:

It is his attempt to coin the blood of the great man. People in Washington as well as elsewhere felt that the theater was a dead end; and that it was morally, if not in fact, involved in the crime committed in it, just as a murderer's weapon, which from time immemorial has been forfeited to law. The War Department forbids the performance and closed the theater; and in doing so it only acted up to the popular thought; and though we shall on this subject hear many copperhead howls, the act will receive the full approval of the people.

It is quite probable that "the popular thought" accords with the above assumptions, but there is at least one journal which dares defy "popular" impulses when they contravene law and justice. We let this matter pass without comment, with many similar varieties of the War Department; but its plump justification by the Herald imposes the duty of emphatic dissent.

Under what law, by what right, did Ford of Stanton thus deprive John T. Ford of his own property? It surely will not be pretended that an imminent, overruling public danger dictated the Secretary's high-handed course. For if the theater were opened—so he arbitrarily closed it, in pursuance of a policy to which Abolitionists of other days were long accustomed without being reconciled. The police fear your property will be injured if you use it; so they forbid and prevent your using it at all! It would take a long and severe training to enlighten us as to the beauties of such legal protection.

Mr. Ford, it is said, evinced bad taste, and a deficient sense of propriety, in undertaking to reopen his theater within three months after Mr. Lincoln's assassination. Very likely. But in what clause of the Constitution, what chapter of the Statutes at large, do we find the regulation of public or private theaters, or the enforcement of a duty of propriety, made a duty of the Secretary of War? If he is to regulate other men's regard for appearances, or decorum, who is to regulate—or educate—his?

We know nothing of Ford nor of his theater but what is everywhere current. But suppose he is in debt, and his creditors want their pay—suppose his property heavily mortgaged, and the interest eating him up—suppose him to have a theatrical company under his hands, and no means of paying them except from his receipts. His loss by the suspension of his business for eleven or twelve weeks, while Washington was full of idle soldiers just paid off, must already amount to many thousands of dollars. And why should he be forced to pay the use of his property, the means of paying his debts, in obedience to other's sense of fitness? Why should they evince their regard for our late President's memory at his expense, rather than their own? We urge these considerations, and the idle conceit of influencing the course of Secretary Stanton. That functionary seems incapable of comprehending that our country has, or should have, any other law than his own arbitrary will. But he cannot remain in office forever; and when he retires, we hope to have a restoration of the privilege of habeas corpus and the supremacy of the law; and then we shall hope for a legal scrutiny of some of his many "fantastic tricks" and an adjudication between them and the personal rights they have ruthlessly violated. Meantime, we only wish to stand on record that we hold his assumption of power utterly unwarranted and without excuse.

(Continued on the Observer.) Democratic Celebration of the Fourth at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 8, 1865. Mr. Editor: As the celebration of the 4th of July at this city partook of a party nature, I have thought an account of it would not be uninteresting to your readers. But, first, let me give you a history of how the "split" was occasioned: It was originally the purpose of the citizens to have general celebration, participated in by all. For this purpose a meeting was called on June 10th. The meeting was largely attended, and good order prevailed throughout. The Republicans contrived to have of their own party elected President, while a vast majority of the Vice Presidents were of the same political complexion. Now, Harrisburg, as is well known, is a strong Democratic city, and always has been, and it would have been no more than common justice to have allowed the Democrats an equal number or a majority of the officers. Matters began to assume a political hue. It required no great length of time, nor no keen perception to see that the Republicans were conducting affairs solely for partisan ends. The Telegraph of this city, which is the recognized organ of the Republicans hereabouts, kept up a continuous abuse of Democrats, and was not long in giving vent to the following language:

"One-half of what are called Democratic voters are not fit to be trusted with decent men in any celebration, while the other half could not be induced to conduct such an affair, simply because the greater portion of them were neither able nor taste for such labors. The Union men of Harrisburg—the War Democrats and Republicans—really constitute the intellect, the energy, the genius and the respectability of the city."

and the morning of the 4th arrived. I remained in the city long enough to witness the Republican procession, which constituted the main feature of their celebration. I had prepared myself to witness something grand, but judge of my surprise at seeing the weakest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Harrisburg. There was no taste displayed, no enthusiasm, and in point of numbers it was extremely small.

Three trains were to run to the woods at different hours. Each of these were filled to the utmost. Passengers stood upon the platform, and crowded the tops of the cars—it was with difficulty I found passage on the fourth train. When I reached the woods it was to find them densely packed with people—all enjoying themselves in every possible way. Charles J. Biddle delivered the oration to a vast audience, and was rapturously applauded. Patriotic toasts were drunk, songs were sung, and all so disposed regaled them, soles in "tripping the light fantastic too." Immense quantities of provisions were dealt out to the crowd, and wagons were engaged during the whole day in carrying water to the immense throng, but all insufficient to supply the demand. Large numbers of soldiers were present to guard the scene. A salute of 100 guns was fired; all the plays usually engaged in at such parties were participated in, and music, and song, and gladness ruled the hour. The hour of departure came too soon. Thus passed away one of the grandest celebrations ever witnessed by the citizens of the Capital City—and thus ended the best old-fashioned gathering I ever attended. SAvanry-Six.

Political Items. VARY LIKELY.—A Brooklyn paper deems it important to say in extenuation of Mr. Eastman, who has recently desecrated that city with a very large amount of other people's money, that he was not only prominent in religious works, but a faithful member of the loyal League, and active in squelching copperheads.

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL.—The New York Tribune declares that the negroes "saved the country in the hour of its sorest need." The Boston Courier says it has "a slight recollection that a few white men had a hand in the matter, although the Tribune seems to forget it." We hope it may be recalled to Mr. Greeley's memory before he finishes the "History of the Rebellion."

The Boston Courier perpetrates the following neat syllogism: "The radicals are opposed for four years that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. The radicals declare that war still exists. The radicals are opposing the government: therefore—the radicals are guilty of treason. Let halters be brought."

Senator Sherman delivered the 4th of July oration at Warren, Ohio. The central idea of the oration was, that all men are equal in this country—the native and the foreign—the white and the black—"any creature upon whom the Almighty has stamped the lineaments of man." On this point there is a conflict of opinion between General and Senator Sherman.

Columbus Delano, speaking for the Ohio radical Republicans, a few weeks ago, said: "The heroism of negro troops has added lustre to our history, and without the negroes and our armies would not have succeeded! The negro has fought and conquered for us, and deserves his reward. He has a right to sit on juries, to hold office, and to vote as a freeman at the ballot-box." This language the Cleveland Leader, and other Republican papers, endorse; the former saying that such an expression "entitles him to the respect and confidence of the most progressive anti-slavery men."

The Republicans made a bad fist of it in regard to the soldiers, on the Fourth. There were six regiments of returned veterans at Camp Curtis, and they were invited to join in the Republican celebration, but each peremptorily refused. Quite a number of these soldiers subsequently visited the Democratic picnic at Hoffman's woods, and took part in the amusements there. When it is remembered that several regiments had been detained at Camp Curtis, for the purpose of swilling the hosts of the "loyal," the chagrins the Rhododites may be imagined. Verily, "straws show which way the wind blows."

THE FEELING OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Ohio Democrat says: "We have conversed with quite a number of soldiers since their return, and they ridicule the idea of a soldier voting for the Negro Equality doctrine of the Republican party in Ohio. There are other reasons for this supposition, and foremost among them is the fact that Gen. Sherman is opposed to conferring suffrage on the negroes. This will have its influence among the men, especially with those who served under that gallant officer. We think, therefore, looking over the whole ground, that when the Abolitionists conclude on the votes of the returned soldiers to help them elect their Negro Equality ticket, they are counting chickens that will never be hatched."

"PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION"—The Peoria (Ill.) News says that the distillers arrested recently in that city for a violation of the revenue law, by which they had defrauded the Government out of \$25,000 and thus enriched themselves, were of the "strictly loyal persuasion, and were loud-mouthed, blatant revilers of the 'copperheads,' and frequently boasted that they would give their all to put down the rebellion." For four years, under the plea of "putting down the rebellion," the Treasury leeches have prevented a rigid scrutiny into the affairs of the public Treasury. The rebellion has been put down, and the sovereign people, now called upon to pay the immense debt, are beginning to feel that this cry has covered a vast number of peonizing raids upon the public treasury. Had it not been for the outcry made by the Democratic party the debt would have been greater than it is, and the private fortunes made out of the necessities of the nation by the tribe of shoddy would have been even greater than those accumulated by these dishonest speculators. The records will show that those who were loudest in their denunciation of "copperheadism," those who cried "traitor!" loudest and hurled the most insulting epithets at the Democratic party have been the largest plunderers of the Treasury!

Let all the facts that can be developed be spread before the people, from the Mileage Grab to the Great Vessel Charter Frauds—and then let them render a verdict as to the political honesty of an organization that contains within it so many men who, while denouncing Democrats as dishonest, were filling their own pockets. There is a "good time coming" or the Tribe of Shoddy!

Cox, the radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, is declared by the New York Tribune to be "an ardent advocate of negro suffrage." So are all the organs and leaders of his party in that State, but they were afraid to come before the people with a platform pledged to that issue, as their brethren in Massachusetts and Iowa have done.

The negro population of the six New England States, according to the census of 1860, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population. Connecticut: 8,627; Maine: 1,327; Massachusetts: 9,692; Rhode Island: 3,952; Vermont: 1,450; New Hampshire: 994.

Total, 24,711. While the total population of New England reaches 2,185,288. Whilst the District of Columbia had in 1860, 14,316 colored people, and has now, at the lowest calculation, 30,000 to a total population of about 110,000. Besides it is doubtful, if there are now so many negroes in the New England States as there were in 1860, as a good many of them have been sent into the field.

We wonder, if, of the three millions of inhabitants in New England one million were colored—and this is about the proportion in the District of Columbia—whether these fanatics would insist so much upon negro suffrage or upon the riding of negroes in street cars and other so-called social and political equality of the races? Or if they would still clamor for these things, if, as in Louisiana and South Carolina, the negroes outnumbered the whites in New England?

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.—We are glad to learn, through private sources, from our correspondents, and from the tone of our county exchanges, that the Democracy of Ohio are full of cheerfulness, and are evidently encouraged at the prospect before them. The feeling of despondency caused by former reverses, and mainly attributable to the prevalence of a wide spread hallucination, is rapidly subsiding, and men of intelligence and integrity now distinctly see the light that is breaking upon the darkness of the past. Happily, all differences of opinion on subjects of minor importance have been laid aside, and the patriotism, the resolution of purpose, the disinterestedness, and the energy of our great party have culminated in the desire, and the determination, to vindicate, at the polls, in the next election, the undeniable claims of Democracy to principle to the respect and confidence of the people.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ANDREW JOHNSON DENOUNCED AS A USURPER.—The Chicago Tribune, (Ab.) of the 23rd ult., denounces President Johnson as a usurper. After denying that North Carolina, or any of the so-called rebel States are States of the Union or anything but "conquered provinces," it says:

"If we are not correct; if the President is acting in his civil and not his military capacity, and if the conquered provinces are really and truly States, and endowed with the rights which the States of the North possess, and are not subject to the military law, the President is a usurper and ought to be impeached, because every one of his acts in relation to these so-called States is an assumption of power that he does not possess except as a conqueror."

CHIEF PATRIOTISM.—The Loyal Leaguers of this city are extremely patriotic and liberal in a fault. An instance of their liberality has just come to our knowledge. It appears that the Government employs, and no doubt pays well, a band at Camp Cadwalader for camp purposes, with which we have no fault to find. The band is composed of a few negroes, and is well conducted, so that it is favored. We do object as tax-payers, however, to this band being detailed to play at the Loyal League House, and Broad street every day, and the obligation of those who have been and still are fleeing the government in every imaginable manner. If the band is not needed at the camp, let it be discharged, and let the Loyal League pay the band at the "pay the fiddler."—Phila. Sunday Mercury.

ABOLITIONISTS LOVE THE NEGRO.—Colonel Forney recalls the fact, in a letter to his Philadelphia Press, that the very men who most abuse President Johnson for not conferring suffrage upon the freedmen, are the same men who, four years ago, were for letting the South go and leaving the four million slaves to hopeless bondage rather than fight to maintain the Union. The fact does not touch the logic of the question at issue, but it is significant as to the man, and the obvious moral, that their record gives them no claim to infallibility in their notions of what is right or expedient, and no right to assume an arrogant tone towards others.

A recently agent of the "American Protestant Union Missionary Society" is out in Cleveland county preaching that the next war is to be between Protestantism and Catholicism. He declared that there was a secret society in Rome, ready to strike "at the proper moment." If a Catholic should go about the country giving vent to such devilish phantasies how long would he be without a mistle coat of tar and feathers? Those who preach war between religious sects have no religion—they are devils let loose upon earth to curse it.

GEN. BLAIR'S POSITION.—Gen. F. P. Blair was entertained by his friends with a banquet at the Lindell House, St. Louis, on Tuesday evening last. He expressed himself in favor of President Johnson's reconstruction policy—held that the States had the right to determine the limits of suffrage within their borders, and that the Federal Government should not be a party to the restriction of the franchise to the Southern people.

The Clinton Democrat, edited by H. L. Dieffenbach, Esq., has an article in favor of the nomination of David Karakaden, Esq., for Surveyor General. We do not know the gentleman personally, but Dr. Dieffenbach's recommendation will entitle his claims to a fair consideration.—Savannah Democrat.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—We invite public attention to the card of this well known institution, with much confidence in the moral character of its managers. We feel assured that it is a very useful and reliable institution.

"We know the world is dark and rough, Still a goodly portion of the dark spots may be eradicated by those afflicted with Catarrh of the Bladder, by the use of Dr. H. Seelye's Liquid Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Try it."

The world for sale—hang out the sign, Call every traveler here to me; That he may buy Dr. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, to cleanse the glands and membranes of the nose and head while on his journey. Dust in the nose and head is very injurious to the general health, and it may be gently removed by the use of this valuable medicine. Every traveler should have it—every family should have it for this purpose, if for no other.

THE BEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE FAMILY.—"The piano forte," says the American Baptist, "extensively as it is used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred music as another instrument in which it is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already been extensively introduced into schools, churches, and families, and received the endorsement of the chief organists, musicians, and artists of America—we mean the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ."

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mollified Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and it is not disagreeable to the taste. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for sale by druggists. JY18 Ba

Items of All Sorts. A husband can readily foot the bills of a wife who is not ashamed to be seen footing her own stockings.

The Nashville Union says Brownlow has returned to that city from Knoxville in improved health. If he had returned in improved manners the amendment would have been a great blessing.

The Maine papers record the marriage in Sweden, in that State, of a lad, aged sixteen years, to a widow lady, of Lowell, aged thirty-eight. She is the owner of a farm, and has "taken the boy home."

The eldest son of President Tyler was "Bobby," the eldest son of President Lincoln is "Bob," and the eldest son of President Johnson is "Bob."

We see by a Boston paper that Messrs. B. M. Pettengill & Co., of New York, the prompt and well known advertising agents, are making a collection of the photographs of the editors and publishers of the press. What an album that will be of the beauty and intelligence of the Republic—especially beauty!

"I was walking the other day with a well-known author, when I happened to remark on the fondness for dress displayed. He replied, 'I can assure you our women are such slaves of fashion, that if the Empress Eugenie issued a decree that all people were to go about without clothes this hot summer they would blush—finding themselves dressed.'"

The Pennsylvania State Fair will be held this year at Williamsport, commencing September 26th, and continuing four days. One of the questions of the day, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and a question that immediately concerns every housekeeper, is: "Have the manufacturers of gas heard of the fall in the price of coal?" At this present writing, we can only answer for the Boston Company. They have not.—Boston Transcript.

Henry Ward Beecher asked Park Benjamin why he never came to hear him preach. Benjamin replied: "Why, Beecher, the fact is, I have conscientious scruples against going to places of amusement on Sunday."

A real gentleman never dresses in the extreme of fashion, but avoids singularity in person or habits. In affable with his equals, pleasant and attentive to his inferiors. In conversation he avoids haste, ill-tempered or insulting words. Never tries to outdo other people's affairs. Detects ever-dropping as one of the most disgraceful of crimes. Never abandons an acquaintance. Does never, under any circumstances, speak ill of a woman.

In the revolutionary war a handsome young patriot-officer, fleeing from his British pursuers, sought protection by entering a house where there was nobody but a beautiful young woman. She aided him in seeking for a hiding place, but none could be found. The enemy were close at hand, and not a moment was to be lost. The young lady wore the wide-spreading dress of the time, and a thought occurred to her. Come under here and lie close, she exclaimed, and he had barely time to obey when the soldiers entered the door. She stood stern and still, while they searched the house in vain for the fugitive. If Jeff. Davis had been smart enough to hide himself as that young officer did, perhaps he would not at this time be the occupant of a casemate.

Portrait of a Reverend Gentleman.—It is an unprecedented thing, almost, if not quite, for a clergyman to be made Governor of a State. Parson Brownlow, however, has been made Governor of Tennessee; and a correspondent of the New York Mercury, who is personally acquainted with his Excellency, draws his pen and ink portraiture thus:

"A dusky, sallow man, all gall and bluster. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; he has red hair, an enormous nose, and a friendly and an ugly eye. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shagging feet. His provincialism is shocking, and his sarcasms repulsive. The most uncharitable of preachers, he makes it a cardinal sin to forgive an error. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son John has the same style of temperance, but once killed a fellow collegian."

Gen. H. W. Hloom had a flattering reception at Syracuse, N. Y., last Thursday. Gen. S., in response to a welcoming speech, paid a grateful tribute to the common soldier:

He referred to an article in a Syracuse newspaper, which he said, "had contrasted the reputation given to an officer with that given to a private soldier. Both entered the service from this county—both had been wounded in the same battle and returned under similar circumstances—yet how different the reputations! The officer was met at the depot by a large number of friends and cordially greeted. The soldier was met by an only sister, and by her alone accompanied to his home. I presume there are not ten men with red hair, an enormous nose, and a friendly and an ugly eye. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shagging feet. His provincialism is shocking, and his sarcasms repulsive. The most uncharitable of preachers, he makes it a cardinal sin to forgive an error. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son John has the same style of temperance, but once killed a fellow collegian."

The Richmond Republic has an estimate of the losses experienced by the South in consequence of the rebellion, which sums up \$5,800,000,000. There is no safer protection against burglars than to feed your baby before going to bed with green apples.

The Lay of the Currency Stamp. I'm ragged thin with a brass face, Dirty and greasy, and all forlorn; My print is vile and my looks are base, And my eyes are frayed and all torn.

The presses are running by day and by night, Spawning me off, a thousand fold, Though honest men call it a shameful sight To see me passing for gold.

But politics call for funds galore, To keep 'em in, and to keep 'em out; And paper is cheaper than yellow ore, As nobody claims to doubt.

I'm squandered here and squandered there, Common as dirt and as foul likewise; Fortune comes and goes in the air, As the seed of the thistle dies.

And where I pass all villainy thrives; Every sort of malice and sin; Men sell their souls, their brothers, their wives, In the feverish strife to win!

Thankery thus disorients on the tender passion: "When a man is in love with a woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every one connected with it. He ingratiates himself with the maid; he is bland with the butler; he interests himself with the footman; he runs an errand for the daughters; he gives and lends money to the young son at college; he puts little dogs which he would kick otherwise; he smokes at old stories, which would make him break out in yawns were they uttered by any one but papa; he drinks sweet port wine for which he would scold the Steward and the whole staff. She is the owner of a farm, and has "taken the boy home."

The way in which words are often divided, when set to music, sometimes produces a rather ludicrous effect. "A stranger was once surprised on hearing a congregation, mostly of women, cry out— O for a man! O for a man—sion in the skies!!! While on another occasion a choir sang out to the best of their ability— We'll catch the flea! We'll catch the flea! We'll catch the flea—sing hours!!! It is hoped nobody was bitten.

Mr. Lincoln's age was 55; President Johnson is 57; Jeff. Davis the same; Mr. Seward, the eldest man in the Administration, is 64; Chief Justice Chase is 67; Breckinridge was but 24 when he was chosen Vice President; Mr. Douglas was but 48 when he died; Alexander Stephens was 53; Sillid, 72; Mason, 65; Governor Viss, 59. The Emperor Napoleon is of the same age of President Johnson and Jeff. Davis.

Law is a very good thing sometimes, but if a person indulges too much in the luxury he is called a barrister in law—which means a wrangler and encourager of dissensions—and is liable to punishment. A man is now in jail in Philadelphia for harrassing a poor woman—a tenant—with vexatious lawsuits.

As far as we learn from our exchanges, the crops throughout this State, and elsewhere, are very promising. It is anticipated that the largest wheat crops ever raised in Pennsylvania will be harvested this year.

Gen. Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted, is one thousand and sixty-two dollars and seventy cents. This sum is exclusive of commutation of quarters, etc., which amounts to nearly as much more.

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to Gen. Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel!" replied Sheridan. "For nobody has bled her more than you have."

All vagrant negroes have been driven from Mason, Ga. "It was," the Telegraph of that city says, "a sad sight, but the proceeding was necessary, and all who attempt to follow a similar line of conduct, that is to vagabondize throughout the land, may expect to have the same course pursued towards themselves."

One of the wintry wonders at the White Mountains not yet departed and likely to linger for a time to come, is the snow in Tucker's ravine. A day or two since it was not less than five to seven hundred feet in depth. The snow not more than a mile from where the farmers are putting in their crops, is three feet deep in many places—enough to last all the year round, unless there is an unusually warm summer.

Previous to burying the bodies of the four conspirators at Washington, their names were written on slips of paper and placed in little vials, which were deposited in each of their coffins. By this means the Government will be able to identify the remains at any future period.

A venerable darkey who lived on the charity of Litchfield, Conn., died of starvation, a few days ago, from neglect of the board of selectmen, who found it impossible to spare time to attend to his wants because of their labors in securing suffrage for the negroes down South.

President Johnson, says a contemporary, has suffered an irreparable loss. The "loyal" greenback—"bloodhounds of Zion" may quit praying for him.

A flash of lightning entered a house in Rockville, Conn., lit an oil lamp and retired, leaving it burning. No damage was done. "Politely 'struck,' wasn't it?"

The Richmond Republic has an estimate of the losses experienced by the South in consequence of the rebellion, which sums up \$5,800,000,000. There is no safer protection against burglars than to feed your baby before going to bed with green apples.

The Lay of the Currency Stamp. I'm ragged thin with a brass face, Dirty and greasy, and all forlorn; My print is vile and my looks are base, And my eyes are frayed and all torn.

The presses are running by day and by night, Spawning me off, a thousand fold, Though honest men call it a shameful sight To see me passing for gold.

But politics call for funds galore, To keep 'em in, and to keep 'em out; And paper is cheaper than yellow ore, As nobody claims to doubt.

I'm squandered here and squandered there, Common as dirt and as foul likewise; Fortune comes and goes in the air, As the seed of the thistle dies.

And where I pass all villainy thrives; Every sort of malice and sin; Men sell their souls, their brothers, their wives, In the feverish strife to win!

GREAT SALE OF Watches and Jewelry.

1,000,000 WORTH! TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to cost. By A. H. ROWEN & CO., Agents for the State of N. Y. 23 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

- 100 Gold hunting case watches, 100 Gold watches, various styles, 200 Ladies' gold watches, 500 Silver watches, 1,000 Gold pens, gold pocket knives, 5,000 Gold and silver diamond pins, 4,000 Cal. diamond ear drops, 3,000 Miniature revolving pins, 2,000 Cal. diamond and enamelled gents' scarf pins, new styles, 2,000 Masonic & emblem pins, 2,500 Gold hand brooch holders, 3,000 Jet and mosaic brooches, 2,000 Cameo brooches, 3,000 Coral ear drops, 2,000 Ladies' watch chains, 6,000 Gold pens, gold pocket knives, 4,000 Solitaire watch buttons, 3,000 Sets studs & sleeve buttons, 6,000 Sleeve buttons, plain & engraved, 10,000 Plain & engraved rings, 8,000 Sockets, richly engraved, 15,000 Sets ladies' jewelry, new & latest styles, 5,000 Handmade seal rings, 2,000 Sets broom studs, 1,000 Gold hand brooch holders, 2,500 Sets jet & gold pins & ear drops, latest styles, 2,000 Gold thimbles, pencils, &c., 10,000 Gold pens, & silver cases, 10,000 Gold pens, ebony holders.

This entire lot of beautiful and valuable goods, sold for one dollar each. Certificates of all the articles will be placed in envelopes and sealed envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without charge. On the receipt of the certificates you will see what you are to have, and then it is your own choice to take the articles or not. Five certificates can be ordered for \$1; eleven for \$2; twenty for \$3; and so on, up to \$100. We will send a sample certificate free of charge. Agents wanted, to whom we will send a sample certificate and 25 cents, for one certificate and our terms. A. H. ROWEN & CO., 23 Beekman Street, New York City.

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia A GREAT HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS PREPARATION IS WELL KNOWN IN every region as THE KIDNEY VEGETABLE AMBROSIA, and has this name on account of Ring's Restorative being consolidated with it by a compound of the most valuable medicinal herbs, and is an immense sale, for the following reasons: 1. It restores Gray Hair to its original color. 2. It cures all kinds of itching humors and diseases of the scalp. 3. It is