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EXILE OF ERIN.

There came to the beach a poor Exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill;
For his country he sigh'd when at twilight repairing
To wander alone by the wind-beaten bill,
But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
For it rose over his own native isle of the ocean,
Where once in the fire of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of Erin go bragh.

Oh! my fate! said the heart-broken stranger;
The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee,
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country remain not to me.
Never again, in the green sunny bowers,
Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the
Sweet hours,
Or cover my heart with the wild woven flowers,
And strike to the numbers of Erin go bragh!

Erin my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
But alas, in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends who can meet me no more.
Oh cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me
In a mansion of peace—where no perils can chase
me?
Never again shall my brothers embrace me?
They died to defend me or lived to deplore!

Where is my cabin-door, fast by the wild wood?
Sisters and sire, did you weep for its fall?
Where is the mother that look'd on my childhood?
And where is the bosom friend dearer than all?
Oh my sad heart, long abandoned by pleasure,
Why did it dote on a fast fading treasure?
Tears like rain drop, may fall without measure,
But raptures and beauty they cannot recall.

Yet all its sad recollection is suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom can draw.
Erin, an exile bequeaths thee his blessing,
Land of my forefathers! Erin go bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion,
Green be thy fields—sweetest isle of the ocean!
And thy harp striking bard sing aloud, with devo-
tion—
Erin mavournin—Erin go bragh!

—Campbell.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:
In compliance with a custom as old as the Govern-
ment itself, I appear before you to address you
briefly, and take in your presence the oath
prescribed by the Constitution of the United
States to be taken by the President before he
enters on the execution of his office. I do not
consider it necessary at present for me to dis-
cuss those matters of administration about which
there is no special anxiety or excitement.
Apprehension seems to exist among the people
of the Southern States that by the accession
of a Republican administration, their property
and their peace and personal security are to be
endangered. There has never been any reason-
able cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the
most ample evidence to the contrary has all the
while existed, and has been open to their
inspection.
It is found in nearly all the public speeches
of him who now addresses you. I do but quote
from one of those speeches when I declare that
I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to in-
terfere with the institution of Slavery in the
States where it exists. I believe I have no
right to do so. Those who nominated and re-
lected me did so with the full knowledge that
I had made this and many similar declarations,
and had never recanted them, and more than
this, they placed in the platform for my ac-
ceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the
clear and emphatic resolution which I now
read:
"RESOLVED, That the maintenance inviolate
of the rights of the States, and especially the
right of each State to order and control its own
domestic institutions according to its own judg-
ment exclusively, is essential to that balance
of power on which the perfection and endurance
of our political fabric depends, and we denounce
the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the
soil of any State or Territory, no matter under
what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."
I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing
so I only press upon the public attention the
most conclusive evidence of which the case
is susceptible that the property, peace and
security of no section are to be in anywise en-
dangered by the now incoming Administration.
I add, too, that all the protection which con-
sistently with the Constitution and the laws can
be given, will be cheerfully given to all the
States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever
cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.
There is much controversy about the deliv-
ering of fugitives from service or labor. The
clause I now read is as plainly written in the
Constitution as any other of its provisions:
"No person held to service or labor in one
State under the laws thereof escaping into an-
other, shall, in consequence of any law or regu-
lation therein, be discharged from such ser-
vice or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim

of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely a question that this
provision was intended by those who made it
for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive
slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the
law.

All members of Congress swear their support
to the whole Constitution—to this provision as
much as any other. To the proposition then
that slaves whose cases come within the terms
of this clause and shall be delivered up, their
oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would
make the effort in good temper, could they not
with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a
law by means of which to keep good that uni-
form oath. There is some difference of opi-
nion whether this clause should be enforced by
National or State authority, but surely that
difference is not a very material one. If the
slave is not to be surrendered, it can be of but
little consequence to him or to others by which
authority it is done, and should any one in any
case be content that his oath shall be unkept or
a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it
shall be kept.

Again in any law upon this subject ought not
all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized
and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so
that a freeman may not be in any case surren-
dered as a slave? And might it not be well at
the same time, to provide by law for the en-
forcement of that clause in the Constitution, which
guarantees that the citizens of each State
shall be entitled to all the provisions and im-
munities of citizens of the several States? I
take the official oath to-day, with no mental
reservations and with no purpose to construe
the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical
rules, and while I do not choose now to spec-
ify particular acts of Congress as proper to be
enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer
for all, both in official and private stations, to
conform to and abide by all those acts which
stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them
trusting to find impunity in having them held
to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first Inaugu-
ration of a President under our National
Constitution; during that period fifteen differ-
ent and greatly distinguished citizens have,
in succession administered the executive branch
of the government. They have conducted it
through many perils and generally with great
success, yet with all this scope for precedent I
now enter upon the same task for the brief
Constitutional term of four years under great
and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the
Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now
formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal
law and of the Constitution the Union of the
States is perpetual—perpetuity is implied if not
expressed in the fundamental law of all national
governments.
It is safe to assert that no Government proper-
ly ever had a provision in its organic law for its
own termination. Continue to execute all the
express provisions of our national Constitution
and the Union will endure forever, it being
impossible to destroy it except by some action
not provided for in the instrument itself. A-
gain, if the United States be not a government
proper, but an association of States in the na-
ture of a contract merely, can it, as contract be
peaceably unmade by less than all the parties
who made it? One party to a contract may
violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not
require all to lawfully rescind it? Descend-
ing from these general principles we find the
proposition that in legal contemplation the U-
nion is perpetual, and confirmed by the History
of the Union itself; the Union is much older
than the Constitution.

It was formed in fact by the articles of associa-
tion in 1774. It was matured and continued by
the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was
further matured and the faith of all the thirteen
States expressly pledged and engaged, that it
should be perpetual by the articles of Confed-
eration in 1778, and finally, in 1789. One of
the declared objects for ordaining and estab-
lishing the constitution was to form a more
perfect union; but if the destruction of the
Union by one or by a part only of the States
be lawfully possible, the Union is less than
before the Constitution, having lost the vital
element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views, that no State upon
its own mere motion, can lawfully get out
of the Union, that resolves and ordinances to
that effect are legally void; and that acts of
violence within any State or States against the
authority of the United States, are insurrection-
ary, or revolutionary according to circumstances.
I therefore consider that in view of the Consti-
tution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to
the best of my ability I shall take care as the
Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that
the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in
all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a
simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it
so far as practicable unless my rightful masters,
the American people, shall withhold the requisite
means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct
the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace,
but only as a declaration of purpose—that, as to
the Union, I will constitutionally defend, and
maintain it. In doing this there need be no
bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none,
unless it be forced upon the National authori-
ties. The power confided to me will be used
to hold, occupy, and possess the property and
places belonging to the Government, and to col-
lect duties and imposts, but beyond what may
be necessary for these objects there will be no
invasion, no using of force against or among
people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any
interior localities shall be so great and so uni-
versal as to prevent competent resident citizens
from holding Federal offices, there will be no
attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the
people for that object. While the strict legal
right may exist in the Government to enforce
the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do

so would be so irritating, and so nearly imprac-
ticable with all, that I deem it better to forego
for the time the uses of such offices. The mails,
unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in
all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The
people everywhere shall have that sense of per-
fect security which is most favorable to calm
thoughts and reflections. The course here in-
dicated will be followed unless current events
and experience shall show a modification or
change to be proper, and in every case and ex-
tending to my best discretion will be exercised ac-
cording to circumstances actually existing, and
with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution
of the national troubles, and the restoration of
fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or an-
other who seek to destroy the Union at all
events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I
will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such
here, I need address no word to them. To
those, however, who really love the Union, I
may not speak? Before entering upon so
grave a matter, as the destruction of our Na-
tional fabric with all its benefits, its memories
and hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain
precisely what we do? Will you hazard so
disperate a step while there is any possibility
that any portion of the ills you fly from have
no real existence; will you, while the certain
ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones
you fly from; will you risk the commission of
so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content
in the Union if all constitutional rights can be
maintained. Is it true, then, any right plainly
written in the Constitution has been denied?
I think not. Happily the human mind is so
constituted that no party can reach to the ac-
tivity of doing this. Think it you can of a
single instance in which a plainly written pro-
vision of the Constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority
should deprive a minority of any clearly writ-
ten Constitutional right it might, in a moral
point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly
would if such a right were a vital one,—
but such is not our case. All the vital rights
of minorities and of individuals are so plainly
assured to them, by affirmations and negations,
guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution,
that controversies never arise concerning them.
But no organic law can be framed with a pro-
vision specifically applicable to every question
which may occur in practical Administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any docu-
ment of reasonable length, contain express pro-
visions for all possible questions. Shall fugi-
tives from labor be surrendered by National or
State authority? The Constitution does not
expressly say. May Congress prohibit Slavery
in the Territories? The Constitution does not
expressly say. Must Congress protect Slavery
in the Territories? The Constitution does not
expressly say. From questions of this class
spring all of our Constitutional controversies, and
we divide upon them into majorities and
minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce,
the majority must, or the government will
cease. There is no other alternative for con-
tinuing the Government but acquiescence on
the one side or the other. If a majority in such
case will secede rather than acquiesce, they
make a precedent which in turn will divide and
ruin them; for a minority of their own will se-
cede from them whenever a majority refuses to
be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, why may not any portion
of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbi-
trarily secede again, precisely as portions of the
present Union now claim to secede from it?
All who cherish disunion sentiments are now
being educated to the exact temper of doing
this. Is there such perfect identity of interests
among the States to compose a new Union as
to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed
secession? Plainly, the central idea of seces-
sion is the essence of anarchy. A majority held
in restraint by Constitutional checks and limi-
tations, and always changing easily with the
deliberate changes of popular opinion and sen-
timents is the only true sovereign of a free
people. Who ever rejects it, does of necessity
fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is
impossible. The rule of a minority as a perma-
nent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so
that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy
and despotism in some form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some
that constitutional questions are to be decided by
the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such
decisions must be binding in any case upon the
parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit;
while they are also entitled to very high re-
spect and consideration in parallel cases by all
other departments of the Government, and while
it is obviously possible that such decision may
be erroneous in any given case, still, the evil
effect following it, being limited to that particu-
lar case with the chance that it may be over-
ruled and never become a precedent for other
cases, can better be borne than could the evils
of a different practice. At the same time the
candid citizen must confess that if the polity
of the Government upon vital questions, affecting
the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by
the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant
they are made in ordinary litigation between
parties in personal actions, the people will have
ceased to be their own rulers, having to that
extent practically resigned their government into
the hands of that eminent tribunal; nor is there
in this view any assault upon the Court or
the judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink
to decide cases properly brought before them,
and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn
their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery
is right and ought to be extended; while the
other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be
extended. This is the only substantial dispute.
The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and
the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave
trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any
law can ever be in a community where the

moral sense of the people imperfectly supports
the law itself. The great body of the people
abide by the dry legal obligations in both
cases and a few break over in each. This, I now
think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would
be worse in both cases after the separation of
the sections than before.

The foreign Slave trade, now imperfectly
suppressed, would be ultimately revived with-
out restriction in our section, while fugitive
slaves now only partially surrendered, would
not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate;
we cannot remove our respective sections from
each other, nor build an impassable wall be-
tween them. A husband and wife may be
divorced and go out of the presence and beyond
the reach of each other, but the different parts of
the country cannot do this; they cannot but re-
main face to face, and an intercourse either
amicable or hostile must continue between
them. Is it possible, then, to make that inter-
course more advantageous or more satisfactory
after separating than before? Can aliens make
treaties easier than friends can make laws?—
Can treaties be more faithfully enforced betwixt
alien nations than laws among friends? Sup-
pose you go to war; you cannot fight always,
and when, after much loss on both sides, and
no gain on either, you cease fighting, the iden-
tical questions as to terms of intercourse will be
again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs
to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they
shall grow weary of the existing government
they can exercise their constitutional right of
amending it or their revolutionary right to
dissolve it or overthrow it. I cannot be igno-
rant of the fact that many worthy and patri-
otic citizens are desirous of having the National
Constitution amended. While I make no re-
commendations of amendments, I fully recog-
nize the rightful authority of the people over
the whole subject, to be exercised in either of
the modes prescribed in the instrument itself,
and I should, under existing circumstances,
favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity
being afforded the people to act upon it. I
will venture to add that, to me, the Conven-
tion mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it al-
lows the amendment to originate with the
people themselves, instead of permitting them
to take or reject a proposition originated by
others not especially chosen for the purpose, and
which might not be precisely such as they
would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the
Constitution, which amendment, however, I
have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect
that the Federal Government shall never in-
terfere with the domestic institutions of the
States, including that of persons held to service.
I have a serious misgiving of what I have said,
I depart from my purpose not to speak of par-
ticular amendments, so far as to say that hold-
ing such a provision to be now implied as
Constitutional law, I have no objections to its
being made express and irrevocable. The
Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from
the people, and they have conferred none upon
him to fix terms for the separation of the
States. The people themselves can do this also
if they choose but the Executive, as such, has
nothing to do with it; his duty is to administer
the present Government as it came to his hands,
and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his
successor. Why should there not be a patient
confidence in the ultimate justice of the people?
Is there any better or equal hope in the world?
In our present differences is either party with-
out faith of being in the right? If the Al-
mighty ruler of nations with his eternal truth
and justice be on your side of the North, or on
yours of the South, that truth and that justice
will surely prevail by the judgment of his
Great Tribunal.

The American people were the framers of
the government under which we live; this
same people have wisely given their public
servants but little power for mischief, and
have with equal wisdom provided for the return
of that little to their own hands at very short
intervals.
While the people retain their virtue and
vigilance no Administration, by any extreme
of wickedness of folly, can very seriously in-
jure the government in the short space of four
years. My countrymen, one and all, think
calmly and well upon this whole subject.—
Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.
If there are objects to hurry any of you in
hot haste to a step which you would never
take deliberately, that object will be frustrated
by taking time, but no good object will be
frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dis-
satisfied, still have the old Constitution un-
impaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws
of your own framing under it; while the new
Administration will have no immediate power,
if it would, to change either. If it were ad-
mitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the
right side in the dispute; there is still no single
good reason for precipitate action. Intelle-
gence, patriotism, christianity, and a firm reli-
ance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this
favored land, are still competent to adjust, in
the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen,
and not in mine, is the momentous issue of
civil war; the Government will not assail you,
—you can have no conflict without being
yourself the aggressors. You have no oath
registered in Heaven to destroy the govern-
ment, while I shall have the most solemn one
to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth
to close. We are not enemies, but friends.—
We must not be enemies. Though passion may
have strained it must not break our bonds of
affection.

The mystic chords of memory, stretching
from every battle field and patriot's grave, to
every loving heart and hearthstone all over
this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of
the Union when again touched, as surely they
will be, by the better angels of our nature.

"JONES AND SEREFEENER."

We hev said it was night. And once for all
we say agit:
It was night.

In the fore room of widder Tuttle's house sat
widder Tuttle's only darter—Serefeener. To
say that Serefeener Tuttle—such was her
name likewise her nature—was a lovely gal,
would be several rows of apple trees away
from her case. Her raven tresses were redder
than her nose, expressible eyes, teeth—grinders,
tothers being out—probably ivory. Add to
these the form of a syrup, and you hev one of
them gals kalkerlated to make a man strike his
father and kick his grandmother, break the ten
commandments, and pretty much everything
else.

Leastwise, so thought James Perkins, as he
knelt at her feet that cold, cold, night.
"Fairer of the fair sects," implored the
youth, "cheer me swar?"
She said she would.
And he be whorled.
"May I be whittled inter kindling wood,"
swore James, "may I use stuffing sarsives if I
ever—"

Here the strain caused by kneeling was too
much for James' omentions. That war a
tip, then a tear, and James serflumexed.

A deadly pallor surrised the classic coun-
tenance of the lovely Serefeener.

"Oh, grabus!" she cried, then swooned.

An then James he swooned too.

Then—as if this had been the signal—thunder
bellered, lightning flashed, and the wind
roared in the chimney.

"James—James," at length called Serefeener,
in the gossamer tone olan expirin' treetode,
"this are the lyin' gals."

Then life once more returned to the dyin'
youth. For a single moment he sat on the
hair; gracefully as a Roman senator a foldin
his toggy did gather his cape tails round his
tored trowais—sorrowfully did he gaze upon
the face of his beloved—and solemnly he re-
plied:

"It kaint be so—it's too airly!"

Hardly had he heesed speakin'—or more
properly speakin, skasely had he dried up
when the door opened, and —!!!

CAMP MEETING INCIDENT.

Our readers may remember the story of the
soaping of the signal horn. The story runs,
that when a certain revivalist of celebrity took
up the horn to summon the worshippers to ser-
vices, after dinner, one day, he blew a strong
blast of soft-soap all over the astonished breth-
ren. It is also said by the chronicler of this
"item," that the brother was so wroth at this
joke that he cried out loud, "Brethren, I have
passed through many trials and tribulations, but
nothing like this. I have served the ministry
for thirty years, and in that time have never
uttered a profane word, but I'll be cussed if
I can't whip the man that soaped that there
horn."

Well, this is a strong story; but we have,
from a reliable authority, something a little
stronger in the sequel to the same incident.—
This is given to us as follows:

Some two days after the horn-soaping, a tall,
swarthy, villainous-looking desperado strolled
on the grounds and leaned against a tree, list-
ening to the eloquent exhortation to repent which
was being made by their preacher. After a
while became interested, finally affected, and
then taking a position on the anxious seat, com-
menced groaning in the bitterness of his sorrow.
The clergyman walked down and endeavored
to console him. No consolation—he was too
great a sinner, he said, Oh no—there was
pardon for the vilest. No, he was too wicked,
there was no mercy for him.

"Why, what crime have you committed?"
said the preacher. "Have you stolen?"

"Oh, worse than that!"

"What, have you by violence robbed female
innocence of its virtue?"

"Worse than that."

"Murder, is it?" gasped the horrified preach-
er.

"Worse than that!" groaned the smitten
sinner.

The excited preacher commenced "peeling
off" his "dry goods."

"H-re, brother Cole!" shouted he, "hold my
coat—I've found the fellow that soaped that
horn!"

The CROWD OF HUNGRY OFFICE SEEKERS.—
Every avenue to Mr. Lincoln and even to his
supposed future advisers, is literally choked up
by greedy, craving demagogues, who have no
thought excepting to get some greater or small-
er morsel of the spoils that are about to be
distributed. The dirty crowd that has poured
in from the West and Northwest, reminds one
of the locusts of Egypt. They fill the hotels
and the avenues; block up the passages of the
Capitol; deluge the streets with tobacco juice,
and are a most intolerable nuisance to the regu-
lar inhabitants of the Capitol. Their princi-
ples depend upon the State of the Cabinet market.
Now that Mr. Seward's authority is con-
firmed, they curse Greeley, Fessenden & Co.,
and denounce "ultraists" as traitors. A few
days ago, when it appeared probable that con-
servators would get the upper-hand, they were
ready to hang the future Premier on the nearest
lamp post. The welfare of the country is their
last consideration. The North and South may
cut each other's throats, and the whole nation
go to destruction, for all they would do to pre-
vent it. The little mess of pottage they have
come to Washington for, and without which
many of them will go away without paying
their bills, is of more importance to them than
the salvation of the republic, and they think it
must be equally so to every one else.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When first we were acquaint,
I had money in my pocket, John,
But now you know, I haint!
I've spent it all in treating you,
Because I loved you so,
But mark how you have treated me,
John Alcohol, my Jo!

John Alcohol, my Jo, John,
We've been too long together,
You must now take one road, John,
And I will take another,
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have to foot your bills,
John Alcohol, my Jo!

THE PRINTER'S DOLLAR.—The Printer's Dol-
lars! Where are they? We will suppose one
of them is in somebody's pocket in Alabama;
another in Mississippi, and a third in Georgia,
while others are resting serenely in Missouri.
A dollar here and there; scattered all over
the country; miles upon miles apart. How
shall they be gathered together? The type
founder has his hundreds of dollars against the
printer; the paper maker; the building owner;
the journeyman compositor; the grocer; the
tailor; and all his assistants in carrying on the
business have their demands; hardly ever so
small as a single dollar. But the mites from
here and there must be diligently and patiently
hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the
large bills will never become bulky. We im-
agine the printer will have to get up an ad-
dress to widely scattered dollars something like
the following:

"Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all
manner of fractions into which ye are divided
collect yourselves and come home! You are
wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men
that help the printer to become a proprietor,
gather in such force and demand with such good
reasons your appearance at his counter, that
nothing short of a sight of you will appear
them! Collect yourselves, for valuable as you
are in the aggregate, single you will never pay
the cost of gathering! Come in here in silent
single file, that the printer may form you into
a battalion, and send you forth again to battle
for him and vindicate his feeble credit!"

Reader are you sure you haven't a couple
of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes?

AN ENGINE OF WAR.—There is now being
exhibited to the citizens of Baltimore a new
gun, or movable fortress, styled by the inven-
tor Dickinson's Peace Maker. It is a centrifugal
gun, throwing from one hundred to five
hundred balls per minute, or from one ounce
to twenty-four pounds. The gun is worked
wholly by steam, neither powder nor caps
being used, and is certainly a very terrible
engine of war. It was in operation on Thursday,
for the purpose of exhibiting its powers to a
number of military officers, all of whom de-
clared it a powerful and destructive weapon.
It is movable, can be put in readiness for action
in a few minutes, and easily worked by four
men, who, as well as the machine, are safely
enclosed behind an impregnable steel armor.
It is certainly a great curiosity, and worthy
the attention of those interested in gunnery.—
Patriot & Union.

Mr. James Shirley, of Cove Station, had
his pocket picked while in Harrisburg, seeing
"Old Abe," on the 23d Feb. We are informed
that the pick-pockets did a good business there
on that day. A preacher while standing on a
corner, was relieved of three hundred dollars
in gold. He must have been a lucky fellow
to have had so much money and all at one time
too, but not very lucky in having it taken from
him. We would like to see the man who can
relied-up of that much at one time. In fact,
we don't believe it can be done, as we never
had that much, nor never expect to have, at
one time.—Broad Top Miner.

RESIGNED.—We are sorry to learn that our
friend, Mr. William Graham, Foreman of Re-
pairs on Shoup's Run Division of the Broad
Top Railroad, has sent in his resignation, which
is to take effect to-day, or sometime soon. Mr.
Graham is a master workman, and has proved
himself such, since his connection with the B. T.
Co. The company deeply regret his with-
drawal, as well as a host of warm friends, who
are sorry to lose him from their midst. Where-
ever he may go, or in whatever he may embark,
the best wishes of his friends go with him for
his future welfare.—Broad Top Miner.

Mrs. Partington says, that "when she
was a gal she used to go to parties, and always
had a beau to escort her home. But now,"
says she, "the gals undergo all sorts of declivi-
ties; the task of escorting them home revolves
on their dear selves." The old lady drew down
her specs, and thanked her stars that she had
lived in other days, when men could depre-
ciate the worth of the female sex. "Posidly,"
she added, "so many men are murdered every
day, that you gals must make haste and get
husbands as soon as you can, or there won't be
any left." "Why so, aunt?" "Why, I see
by the paper that we must have got almost
thirty thousand post offices, and nearly all of 'em
dispatches a mail every day."

The N. Y. Tribune says it prefers the
preservation of the Chicago paper to "FIFTY
UNIONS." This is the difference between
parties—one willing to surrender all for the U-
nion, the other not even a rotten plank in its
platform!

The California Legislature have passed re-
solutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromis,
and the views against coercion expressed by
Brechinridge and Douglas. An attempt is
making to reunite the two wings of the Demo-
cratic party in that State.