Wm. A. Ashton Sr

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The Indiana American.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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POLITICAL.

Address of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee to the People of the States that are to Vote in November.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The importance of your action to the cause of our common country, still imperiled by a perfidious Executive on the one hand, and the defiant spirit of rebellion on the other, impels us to make this appeal before the approaching elections. The members of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee, have been so impressed by the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts in the unreconstructed States, and by the vital necessity of strengthening these efforts by the approving voice of the great party that contributed so effectually to the overthrow of the rebellion, that they cannot believe the American people are ready to allow the enemies of the Republic to gather new courage in their opposition to the restoration of the Union on the basis of equality and justice. Since our circular letter of the 20th of July last, in which we laid before you an account of our stewardship up to that date, the cause of humanity and of liberty has so rapidly advanced in the South that we now look forward to an early realization of our most confident hopes, and believe that not many days will elapse after the next session of Congress before several truly Republican commonwealths will be restored to our beloved Union; and nothing can arrest this magnificent political consummation but the indifference or hostility of those great communities which have been alike the preservers and the protectors of the public liberties. What motives can mislead a Republican who believed in Abraham Lincoln, and who gratefully followed the victorious standards of Grant and Sheridan, to refuse to act with his party in a crisis as great as any that awakened the patriotism or the one on the courage of the others? Our enemies are not only unsubdued, but, from the apostate in the Presidential chair to the perjured and pardoned rebels, they are absolutely looking to the Republicans to encourage them in new treacheries and atrocities. The effect upon them of the October reverses in Pennsylvania and Ohio should admonish and vitalize the Republicans of every other State; and when we tell you that every mail brings us intelligence of new outrages upon the Union men of the South, white and black, and that the difficulties that have beset these patriotic multitudes ever since Congress established its reconstruction policy have been increased by the recent elections, we feel that we may implore you not to add to the exultations of our enemies and the burdens of our friends. Every moral and material interest is deeply concerned in the triumph of reconstruction. That measure is more than half completed, and it will be a sad supplement to all their sacrifices of blood and treasure if the American people should prove indifferent to their own duty or antagonistic to their own welfare. The rebel newspapers do not attempt to restrain their ecstacies over the late elections.

The Charleston Mercury of a recent date says:

The only question for the majority in Congress now to consider is this—*shall they urge this policy upon the Southern States, and thus keep in action and intense exasperation an issue on which it is plain* they have been and must be beaten, and which therefore must fail; or will they give it up at once and leave the public mind to be engaged on other issues which may give them some chance of recovering their lost popularity and power? If they insist *upon clinging to this issue of negro suffrage, and attempt to force it into operation by revolutionary violence and the bayonet, their fall will only be deeper and more damning. It may even bring with it personal and bloody retribution on the revolutionists and tyrants who shall attempt to enforce it.*

The Richmond Enquirer says:

Negro suffrage will not be established here, except through our own fatal and mistaken co operation, if we will be firm, patient and discreet. In short, the results in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with the other like indications, are the knell of that plan of "settlement" which is such only in bitter irony, and the public mind will now turn more rational views. The road to national tranquility is still long, it may be; but it is shorter than it was, now that we are going to the front in the right direction. The Radicals had put up false finger-boards, and turned the backs of the people upon peace, and then led them away while professing to travel towards it.

The Mississippi Avalanche says:

This Radical faction is simply a band of political assassins and public punderers of whom blaspheming Brownlow, the beast Butler, and the devil incarnate, Thad. Stevens, are the genuine types and head men—the truest representatives and most acceptable leaders. We cannot even feel indifferent, but must, of necessity, *hate* so foul and miserable a faction with a hatred that naturally grows more intense with each new act of daily and hourly oppression. The Almighty Ruler of us all is a God of Truth, of Piety, and of Justice. He, therefore, requires such antipathy at our hands; and until He shall see fit to change the eternal standards of wright and wrong, it will be the duty of every honest man to detest and make war upon the American Radicals—those assassins of liberty and enemies of mankind.

It requires no prophet to foretell that if the November elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazzard. Enabled, from our opportunities at the National Capital, and from our extensive correspondence with our agents and friends in the Southern States, to weigh the sincerity of these threats, we declare to you, our countryman, that nothing more is required by these violent, revolutionary and desperate men but the belief that they are sustained by the public opinion of the conquering States, to adventure another conspiracy, and to demand, if necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from contributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, however terrible—that the opostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole rebel army, would end in his own overthrow, and their perpetual disfranchisement, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot box in November, you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of reconstruction, and perpetuate Republican ascendancy, few words of ours should be required to arouse you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solemn obligations. When we can secure everything by an intelligent and discriminating exercise of the ballot, why shall we encourage the men who possess the confidence of no party, and have a thousand times confessed that they deserved the severest punishment for their crimes? There is not one commanding interest that is not deeply concerned in the triumph of the Republican party in the coming elections. Every owner of public securities, National or State; every railroad corporation, every bank, every savings institution, every manufacturer, every mechanic and laborer with a greenback in his pocket, would instantly feel the defeat of that party in the depreciation of their property, and in the decline of their business. Bear in mind that all who are interested in the defeat of reconstruction and the Republican party are also interested in the overthrow of the national credit. The recent speech of Jesse D. Bright is a startling proof of their malignant and dangerous purposes. That daring sympathizer, as if to confirm the justice of his expulsion for treason from the Senate, in 1861, recently declared at a public meeting in Kentucky, where he now resides, "that the war was unconstitutional; Congress was an unconstitutional body; its acts are null and void; the national debt is not binding; slavery is not abolished; slaves must be returned to their masters; Southern men must be paid for all losses sustained during the war, and they must be governed by the principle of State rights," and he closes by advising the people "not to pay another dollar of taxes to the National Government."

These are the ideas cherished by leaders of the combined opposition, which your indifference in the coming election will organize into a new, and possibly into a triumphant rebellion.

Had Andrew Johnson been allowed to restore the traitors to their old possessions, the ten States that seceded from the Union with Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, would now be solidly united in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, unless the rebel debt were added to it, and this load would soon have been increased by other demands not less [illegible] and revolutionary. The declaration of Mr. Bright is hardly necessary to prove a purpose cherished and daily avowed by the rebel leaders in all the Southern States. But the great measure of reconstruction foiled and forever defeated this compound wickedness; and now, in the example of Tennessee, we anticipate the speedy redemption of all the States that were led into rebellion, and the complete salvation of the national credit and revenue.

But you should be controlled by even higher motives. You should remember that six millions of Union men in all the South white and black, look to you for succor and for encouragement. Shall these, your friends during all the dark hours of the war, loyal when the intelligent and wealthy of their section were provoking their disloyalty in deadly battle—shall these, the saviors and sentinels of Union soldiers, the guardians and defenders of the Union flag, be remanded to the tender mercies of the original traitors, and be reminded, in the midst of their sufferings that the Republicans of the North contributed to their second betrayal? Do you give no thought to the thousand of white Unionists in North Carolina; Alabama, Virginia, and the other unreconstructed States? You must decide between the men who supported and finally saved the Republic and those who toiled through a protracted and bloody war to accomplish its destruction. From the moment the accidental President deserted the former and joined the latter, the hope of giving to treason the control of the Government was revived, and nothing will be left undone to effect that consummation.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK
Chairman.

John Conness,
Zachariah Chandler,
William D. Kelley,
John A. Logan,
John M. Broomall,
Oakes Ames,
Executive Committee.
Thomas L. Tullack,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1867.

He who would stop every man's mouth must have a great deal of meal.

A new style of bonnet has made its appearance in Paris. It is a twine string with a diamond set in the top.

A set of six twins in one family may be seen airing in Hyde Park, London, on pleasant mornings. The anti marrying society hires them for continual parade.

He who defers his charity till he is dead is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

A disconsolate radical says the affection of the people of california is turned to Haight.

He who stumbles twice over the same stone deserves a broken shin.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby assists in the Ohio Election—The Defeat of the Amendment—How it was Received at the Corners.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
October 12, 1867.

Feelin that the time hed arrived wich wuz to decide whether 7,000 degradid niggers wuz to grind 500,000 proud Caucasshens into the dust, I felt that ef I shood fall in my dooty now, I shood be forever disgraced. Accordinly, I put in the elekshun day at a Dimocratic town in Ohio—the battlefield—the identikle place in wich I made a speech during the campane.

I arrived ther on the mornin uv the elekshun, and found that comperhensiv arrangements hed been made for defeatin the most nefarus and dangerous propositshen. Paradin the streets as early as 7 A. M., wuz a wagon containin 25 vergins runnin from 27 to 41, the most uv em rather wiry in texture, and over their heds wuz banners with the follerin techin inscripshens: "Fathers, save us from Nigger Ekality!" "White husbins or nun!" It wood hev bin better, I thot, hed they bin somewhat younger. Ther wuz suthing prepostrous in the ijea uv females uv that age callin upon fathers to save from anything, when in the course uv nacher their fathers must hev bin lyin in the silent toombs for sevral consekitiv yeers, onless indeed they married young. Ef still livin—I judged from the aged appeerence uv the damsels their parents must be too far advanced in yeers to take an activ part in bizness. In anuther wagun wuz a collecshen uv men wich hed bin hired from the ralerode, twelve miles distant, whose banners read, "Shel ignerant niggers vote beside intelligint Wite men!" and the follerin verse:

"Shel niggers black this land possess
And rool us whites up here?
Oh no, my friends, we rather guess
We'll never stand that exe."

It okkurd to me that it wood hev dun better hed their spellin bin more akkerit, but upon inquiry I found that it didn't make no difference. That wuz the prevailin way of spellin things in that vicinity. Hangin over the poles wuz a broad peece of white muslin, onto which was painted in large letters, "Caucasshens, Resp ect yer Noses—the nigger stinks!" Then I knowed it wuz safe. That odor hez never yet bin resisted by the Democresy, and it hez its influeence over Republikins.

I never saw sich enthoosiasm, or more cheerin indicashuns uv the pride of race. Ez evidence uv the deep feelin that pervaded that community, I state that nine paupers in the poor house demanded to be taken to the polls that they might enter their protest agin bringin the nigger up to a ekality with em, which wuz nine gain with no offsets, ez there wozn't an Abolishnist in the institushun. Two men in the county jale fur petty larceny wuz, at their own rekest, taken out of doorance vile by the Sheriff uv the county, that they mite, by the ballot, protest agin bein degraded by bein compelled, when their time wuz out, to acknowledge the nigger ez their ekal. One enthoosiastic Dimekrat, who cost us five dollars, hed to be carried to the polls. He hed commenced early at one of the groseries, and hed succumbed afore votin. We found him sleepin peacefully in a barn. We lifted the patriotic man, and in percession marched to the polls. We stood him on his feet, two men supportin him,—one on either side. I put a straight ticket into his fingers, and takin his wrist with one hand, held his fingers together with the other, and guided his hand to the box. Ez it nerred the winder he started ez of a electric shock hed struck him, and, straitenin up, asked: "Is it the shtrate ticket? Is Constooshnel Amindmint Nol onto it?"

Ashoorin him that it wuz all rite, he suffered me to hold his hand out to the Judge uv Elexshun, who took the ballot and deposited in the box. "Thank Hivin!" sed he, "the nagur is not yet my ayquil," and dubblin up at the thigh and knee joints, he sank limber like and gently onto to the ground. Ez he hed discharged the duty uv an Amerikin freeman, we rolled him out to wun side uv the house, where the drippin uv the rain frum the roof wood do suthin toward soberin him off, and left him alone in his glory.

The Amendment got but very few votes in that locality. The Republikins jined us in repudiatin it, mostly upon ethmologikle grounds. One asserted that he hed bin in favor uv emancipashen in time uv war, becoz the Afrikin cood thereby be indoost to fite agin their suthern masters, and it wood hev the effeck uv makin the drafts come lighter in his township. He wuz a humanitarian likewise. He wept when he heerd uv the massakree at Fort Piller, becoz in the army the nigger wuz ez much a man ez enybody, and sich wholesale slaughters tendid to make calls for "500,000 more" more frekent. But, when it came to given uv em the privilege uv votin beside him, it coodent be thot uv. He cood never consent that a race whose heels was longer than hizzen, shood rool Ameriky. "My God!" sed this ardent Rupubliken, "ef you give em the ballot, wat kin prevent em from bein Congrismen, Senators, Vice Presidents, and even Presidents? I shudder when I think uv it," and he hurried in his vote.

I didn't quite see the force uv his objeeshen, for it never okkurred to me that bein sent to Congris wuz the nateral conseksence uv votin. I hev voted fur thirty years, at many elections four or five times, but I hev never been to Congris. Wher is the coostituency wich wood elect me? But it wozn't my bizniss to controvert his posishen. It made no difference to me wat his reason wuz for votin ez I desired him to vote.

The nigger lovers beat up one man to vote for the Amendment, wich, I saw by his dissatisfied look, hed bin over-perswaded. "Sir!" sed I, "do yoo consider a Afrikin suffishently intelligent to be trustid with so potent a weapon ez the ballot?"

Bustin away from them which hed him in charge, he exclaimed, "No, I don't. I can't vote for it. They ain't intelligent enuff. Sir, scratch off the 'Yes' from my ballot, and put onto it 'No!'"

"Here is a pensil," sed I.

"Do it yerself," sed he, "I can't write."

And I did it. Sich is the effeck uv a word in season. Words fitly spoken is apples uv gold, set in picters uv silver.

One man woodn't listen to me, but voted the Amendment. He hed bin a soldjer, and for eleven months partook uv the hospitality uv the Confedrits, at Andersonville. Escapin, he wuz helped to the Federal lines by a nigger who wuz flogged almost to death in his site, for not betrayin wher he wuz hid. I mite ez weil hev talked to a lamp post. Ez he shoved in his ballot, he remarked suthin about he'd ruther see a nigger vote than a d d rebel, any time. From the direckshun of his eye site, I persoom he referred to me.

I left for home ez soon ez the votes wuz counted, and the result wuz made known, only waitin till the poll books wuz made out, and the judges uv eleckshun hed got ther names written by the clerks and ned made their marks to em. On my way home I wuz gratified to see how the nateral antipathy to the nigger hed revived. At Cincinnati the nite uv the eleckshun they wuz bangin uv em about, the patriotic Dimocrisy goin for em wherever they cood find em, and the next day ez I saw em at the ralerode stashens they hed, generally spekin, ther heds bandaged. It wuz cheerin to me, and I gloated over it.

Full uv gladnis, I entered Kentucky, and joyfully I wendid my way to the Corners. I wuz the bearer uv tidings uv great joy, and my feet wuz pleasant onto the mountains. Ez I walked into Bascoms, they all saw in my face suthin uv importance.

"Wat is it?" sed Deekin Pogram, "is it weal or woe?"

"Is the proud Caucashen still in the ascendant in Ohio, or hez the grovelin Afrikin ground him into the dust?" askt Isaker Gavitt.

"My friends," sed I, takin up the Deekin's whiskey, which, in the eggscitement uv the moment he didn't observe, "the Constitooshnel Amendment, given to the nigger ekal rites, hez bin votid down by the liberty-lovin freemen uv Ohio. Three cheers for Ohio."

They wuz given with a will. The wildest enthoosiasm wuz awakened. Bascom put a spigot in a fresh barl, and the church bells wuz set a ringin. The niggers wore a dismayed look, and got out uv the way ez soon ez possible. A meetin wuz to wunst organized. Deekin Pogram spoke. He felt that this wuz a proud day. Light wuz breakin. The dark clouds uv fanaticism wuz breakin away. We hed now the Afrikin under our feet. We hev got him in his normal posishen in Ohio, and, please God, we will soon hev him likewise in Kentucky.

He moved the adopshen uv the follerin resoloosshens:

WAREAS, Noer cust Canan and condemned him to be a servant unto his brethren, thereby clearly indicatin the status uv the race for all time to come to be one uv inferiority; and,

WAREAS, To further show to the eyes uv the most obtoose that a difference wuz intended, the Almighty gave the nigger a different anatomikle struckter, for full partiklars uv wich see the speeches uv the Demokratic stumpers doorin the late campaign; and,

WAREAS, The attempt to place the nigger on an ekality with the white in votin ez well ez taxashun, we consider the sappin of the very foundashun uv civil liberty, ez well ez uv the Christian religion; therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitooshnel and Bibikle Demokracy uv Kentucky send greetin to their brethrin uv Ohio, with thanks for their prompt and effectooal squelchin uv the idee uv nigger superiority.

Resolved, That to the Republikins uv Ohio, risin above party considerashuns, voted agin suffrage, our thanks is due, and we congratulate em that now they, ez well ez us, are saved from the danger uv marryin niggers, and likewise do we ashoor em, that in a spirit uv mutual forbearance, we care not what particular creed they profess, so long ez they vote our principles.

Resolved, That the will uv the people havin been clearly indikated, we demand the insershun uv the word "white" in the Constitushun of the Yoonited States.

Resolved, That we ask the culered voters uv Tennessee, and other States where culered men hev votes, to observe how they are treated in Ohio, where the Abolishists don't need em. In them States we extend to them a cordial invitashun to act with us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolushuns be sent to President Johnson, with an ashoorance of our unabated confidence in his integrity, patriotism and modisty.

The meetin broke up with three cheers for the Dimocracy uv Ohio, nine for the Republikins uv that State, and one for the State at large.

The Fakulty uv the institoot met next mornin, for the purpose of revisin the Scripters. It wuz decided that the word "white" shood be inserted wherever necessary, and that that edition only be yoosed by the Democrisy and Conservativ Republikins. We made progress, the follerin bein a few uv the changes:

'So God created a white man in his own image."

"Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before white men, &c."

"Suffer little white children to come unto me, for uv sich is the kingdom uv Heaven."

Wich last is comfortin, ez it shows that the distinshun is kept up through all eternity. I give these merely ez samples. We shell have it finished in a few daze, and ef funds kin be raised, shell publish it. Sich a vershun uv the Skripters is really needed.

I find the Demokratic mind is exercised over the question uv the succession to Mr. Wade. My voice is for Vallandyham. Never wuz there such a saint, never wuz there a man so aboosed by the tyranickal minions of irresponsible power. He hez suffered for us, and now he must have his reward. It hez been urged that the ten cent collection in 1863 wuz sufficient pay for his martyrdom. I deny it. Every Demokrat in Ohio who hed taxes to pay, or who wanted a pare uv pants, or whoze boots needed half solin, took up a collection for Vallandyham. I know that's so, for I wuz a Demokrat in Ohio, laborin under pekooniary embarrassments in them daze myself. Let Vallandyham have the place he has so well earned.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.).

Finances and Taxation and the Duty of Congress.

The advices from Washington are that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in preparing his annual report, and that it will present a very encouraging condition of national finances. Notwithstanding the large reduction of taxation authorized by Congress for the past year, the receipts of the Government exceed its expenditures, and the report will show both a considerable reduction of the public debt and contraction of the currency, and also a large balance in the Treasury. The financial condition of the Government would have been much more satisfactory, if there had been an honest and rigid collection of taxes, especially upon whisky and manufactured tobacco. In the collection of the whisky excise, especially, there have been the most shameful frauds and corruption, and the consequence of it will be that the more honest and more deserving branches of industry will have to bear the burdens of taxation which it has escaped, and will continue to do unless more vigilant measures are adopted.

One of the most important duties resting on Congress is at its earliest session to give this matter of taxation careful attention, and see that the corruptions of the revenue system are remedied. The responsibility of Congressional action rests upon the Republican party, and for the good of the country, as well as the future success of the party, it should address itself promptly to the work of revising the revenue system, checking extravagance and useless appropriation, punishing fraud and corruption, reducing or removing the taxes on many of the minor articles in the list, establish upon a reasonable basis the currency and debt question, and do all that is possible to bring relief to the people and satisfy the just complaints of the industrial classes. All that is necessary now for the reconstruction of the Southern States is to see that the present Congressional plan is executed faithfully, and to do that little time need be wasted. It will be the part of wisdom to leave the question of suffrage in the Northern States alone. After the result of the Ohio election, it will be the hight of folly to discuss Congressional legislation on that subject in any shape. The project of impeachment will hardly be supported by Congress. It is a measure which ought to be resorted to only in the most extreme cases. Its agitation, under existing circumstances, will have no other effect than to beget commercial distrust, and injure the party which supports it. We repeat, it will be well for the country and well for the party if Congress shall address itself at once to the important work before it, which has as little as possible of partisan political questions in it, and yet the party which proves itself most faithful to this duty will be the one which will most strengthen itself before the people.

We hope to see our Indiana Republican Congressional delegation united and earnest in support of the following: 1. A general and material reduction of expenses in every department of the Government, wherever it is at all possible. 2. Opposition to all appropriations which are not absolutely necessary. 3. A rigid and honest collection of the revenue, and the punishment of all frauds especially in the whisky excise. 4. A reduction of the taxes upon raw productions, an abrogation of the cotton tax, and removal of the taxes upon the minor departments of industry and the hundred minor articles which cumber the duties of the revenue officers and harrass the people, with little additions to the National Treasury. 5. Opposition to the demands of the Pennsylvania iron men, New England manufacturers, Ohio wool growers, and all others who are clamoring for special protection. The people of the West will tolerate no tariff except *for revenue*; the day of special protection is passed. In addition to these measures which are of the utmost importance to the trade and industry of the country, it is important that the national currency and debt shall be regulated so as to give assurance to business and confidence to our national credit both at home and abroad. Attention to these matters will be of much greater importance than the endless discussion of suffrage or impeachment. The people demand a reduction of taxation, and it is also highly desirable that the national debt be steadily reduced. Both can be accomplished by retrenchment, rigid economy, the faithful execution of the revenue laws, and a judicious and settled financial policy.—[Evansville Journal.

Johnny remarked to his grandmother that old Mrs. Cranshaw had the appearance of a person with one foot in the grave.

'Well, really upon my word,' said the antique lady, 'I thought I noticed she walked a little lame lately.'

'Have you 'Blasted hopes?'—asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was much swollen by the toothache.

'No ma'am, but I have a blasted toothache,' was the reply.

How to Spend Autumn Evenings.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Autumn evenings have fairly begun. What shall be done with the shadowed hours that precede repose? There never was a time when this question was more important to business men. Few of those who are engaged as principals in either trade or manufacture now attend to their daily avocations during the late evening hours. But while there is no part of their time more precious, there is none other that is so freely wasted. It is more economy for one whose business cares are pressing him sorely to sit down moodily at his home, with the heavy burden still about him, in the vain hopes that his weary brain may thus find a clue that will lead him out of the labyrinth of trouble. He would not leave an over tasked horse harnessed all night in the stall, or expect of any other creature beside himself such a miracle as work without recuperation; still less would he set one that is already fagged out at a task that had proved too much for his ordinary strength. And yet this is the demand he is imposing on himself. His proper hours of toil are numbered for the day, but he will not cease his aching shoulder of the oppressive burden, and he is still struggling—now vainly of course—to solve the problem which was too intricate even for his freshest powers.

There are others who lay aside the harness after the day's toil or conflict, but who then sink down into mere vacuity of mind, mistaking idleness for refreshment. There is no recuperation in a state of indolence. It is true that the hands need not move restlessly, nor the sinews be strained in unwonted exercise to recruit the system. But the lungs must be expanded and the blood stirred by fresh emotions, if the wasted strength is to be regained. There are many who are shrewd enough to perceive this, but who fail in their object because they pursue it in the wrong direction. The true exercise for recuperative purposes is simply a change in the bent of the mind. Whatever bodily action this new mental flexion may demand, the relief is not in the physical activity, but in the fresh ardor which directs it. In plain terms, if the mind and body be worn down in the daily effort to advance one's material interests, let the relaxation be found in an effort equally zealous to do good to somebody else. A mile's walk taken as a penance to relieve an overtaxed brain will only increase throbbing fever if the same thoughts be entertained on the journey. An hour's gallop will not even cure a fit of dyspepsia if the dinner humor that produced it is carried upon the ride. He who would change the current of his thought, need not go far from home to find a field for his benevolence. A sunny smile as he returns from business, like an electric spark, will light up the whole autumn evening around his hearthstone, and create a magic atmosphere which shall be to him like a new found elixir of life. If he has a family, let him interest himself unselfishly in their pursuits, their joys and sorrows, seem these ever so trifling, and the moment he forgets himself he will begin to rest from the weary load he has borne all the day.

Criminal Extravagance.

As public journalists, we deem it our duty to exert our influence in behalf of sober, sensible living—by which we mean living within one's means, instead of copying after our most highly favored neighbors. If this rule were but half lived up to; the country at large, and especially the morals of the nation would be vastly benefited thereby. We think that no one will deny that the lavish expenditures of money indulged in by the American people, leads directly to frivolity in thought, purpose and action. It is to this extravagance that we may attribute many of the horrible crimes which are chronicled daily. It leads men and women captive, and saps the foundation of society. The youth of both sexes are unfitted by it for the real duties of life; the consequence is, we have a fashionable, drawling, good for nothing class of young men, bejewelled, starched and fluffed off to match a class of young women who devote their walking hours to the cares of the toilet. We can point to a score of couples after this pattern who are well matched in folly, if in nothing else, whose "establishments" (we believe this is the term one of them employs to designate his hired house) are, if anything superior to their father's. We know one instance where an enterprising young man rented a house for the precise amount of his yearly salary. This insane desire to outshine has ruined thousands of men and women. Disgrace and ruin follow in the wake of these vain and absurd expenditures. We can point to three instances within the last three months where the folly led to swindling, forgery and theft. Hundreds of such cases occur daily throughout the country. We remember the case of a young man, a clerk in a hardware store in this city, who was arrested for theft, and whose sole motive was the desire to sport fine clothes and jewelry. He managed to contract fashionable acquaintances, and in his aim to equal them restored to theft. Neatness and good taste in dress is one thing; extravagance and indebtedness is another, and just as much as we feel inclined to commend the first we object to and condemn the last.—[Pittsburgh Advocate.

HAVE PATIENCE WITH YOURSELF.—Of all the religionists and moralists who ever taught, Fenelon is the only one who has distinctly formulated the duty which a self-educator owes to himself. "Have patience with yourself" is a direction often occurring in his writings, and a most important one it is, because patience with ourselves is essential, if we would have patience with others.

'Patrick, do you know the fate of the drunkard?'

'Fate?' Don't I stand upon the most beautiful pair you have ever seen?'

What Childhood should be.

If it were not too serious a subject for mirth, one night often laugh at the superhuman virtue required by adults of little children. "Be good," says the autocrat of the family—mother, father, uncle, or aunt, as the case may be—"be good." Now being "good" in this instance may mean, that a restless little creature, brimming with pent up vitality shall not touch a finger to any article in a small, confined room, except toys whose magic virtues he has long since exhausted, having turned them over day after day for weeks without a solitary word of interest or sympathy having been addressed him in his efforts to extract amusement from the same. At length he cries—cries simply because he is weary and has nothing to do. "Be good," thunders the family autocrat—"be good;" which translated, means, don't trouble me. Now if instead, the autocrat were to take the little creature in his or her lap, in an easy position, so as to rest the little tired limbs, and tell it a story to withdraw its thoughts a while from itself, and give it material out of which to build a little play, which you should presently see him jump down from the lap in glee to rehearse, would it not be vastly more sensible, as well as reasonable?

"Naughtiness," so styled, is oftener than anything else, in young children, want of occupation, confined apartments and insufficient ventilation. The truth is, that "all out doors," as the phrase is, is the only proper apartment for them. *There* is variety; *there* is space; *there* is fresh air. A child brought up in the city, accustomed only to the limitations of a daily walk, is really defrauded of its "childhood;" and, what is more mournful, the theft can never be attoned for in after life. *Nothing* can make up for it, for the gleeful delight of picking shells upon the sea shore, or paddling with dimpled feet in the foam of the waves or plucking handsful of flowers, wheresoever it chooses to stray, or looking at the animal creation every one of which, from a caterpillar to an ox, is a marvel and a wonder, compared to which a toyshop is of no interest whatever. Simply as an educating process, without regard to health or pleasure, it is of more value than any other to childhood; we are taking it for granted that such a child is neither fettered by fine clothes, or tyrannized over by a stupid, ignorant selfish nurse, who replies to every intelligent query, 'Hold your tongue!' or "Don't bother!"

I think that I can always select from out the grown people I meet, those who, when they came into the world, brought their welcome with them, and over whose infancy heaven's dew and sunshine fell, without stint or limit. What crosses, ever in after life they may have been called to bear in a world of mutation, still the eye, at times brightens and the worn hands clasp each other, while the eyes seem to be looking back through far years, as you hear from their lips the slowly-voiced words, "I had such a *happy* childhood!" and now, when the chosen voice, that promised to cherish is harsh, and stern, and cold, and "duty" is in place of love, and the years move all too slowly and wearily to the coveted grave, there still will remain this blessed memory! Perhaps some one scene, stands out in bold relief against all the dark years; some day when the childish grief had reached its climax; and sympathy and love came raining into the little aching heart, healing wheresoever it touched, till smiles chased the tears away and sobs were turned to kisses. And if, at such a memory and its dark contrast, the agonized cry should escape, "Oh, mother! mother!" who shall tell me that eternity has severed such strong heart strings. What were life worth, if one believed this.

FANNY FERN.

An old man who claims the license to speak his mind freely, writes as follows to the *Columbus Index*: "Young ladies, the whole secret why nine tenths of you, of not being able to get off your parent's hands, is that you don't know how to work. You can't keep house. You can't make a pair of breeches. You can't tell for the life of you the difference between bran and shorts, or which cow gives the buttermilk. The young men generally come out of the war with the skin of their teeth,' with no fortune, I might say, but their wardrobes of gray and their canteens, and to marry with them now, rest assured, relates more to making a living with the assistance of a loving industrious help mate, than indulging in opera music, moonshine and poetry. Do you know what they say of one of your butterfly young ladies who has held them in the parlor engaged by the hours listening to 'elegant nothings?' Nineteen times out of twenty it is this: 'Well, she is all right for an evening's entertainment but she will not make a good wife.'

A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet.'

'O, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco.'

'Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded.'

'Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco I'll take good care you are never wedded me, as it would be bigamy.'

The first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell.

'Yes, sir,' he said.

'Well, how do you spell boy?'

'Oh, just as other folks do.'

A footman, proud of his grammar, ushered into the drawing-room a Mr. Foot and his two daughters, with this introduction, 'Mr. Foot and the two Misses Feet!'