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Poetry.

Man was not Made to Mourn.

There is a voice which bids us mildly,
When cross and sad we be,
In lonely vale, on lofty hill,
And on the distant sea.
I hear it in the silent night,
And [illegible] of morning,
And [illegible] dark or light—
[illegible] mourn!

[illegible] reward flows,
[illegible] nine cares
[illegible] me blows,
[illegible] there,
[illegible]'s heart,
Sahara,
[illegible] par
[illegible] burn!
[illegible] on,
[illegible] the sunbeam
[illegible] all,
the naked moon,
[illegible] heaven that fell
[illegible] for meadows grow
[illegible] adorn,
[illegible],
[illegible] morn!

of the measures growing out of it. I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with unaffected deference to the opinion of the Legislative department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be my apology for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a system of settlement consistent at once with our true interest and our sworn duties to the constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union had the legal effect of dissolving it.

The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of its policy. The doctrine of secession on the battle field was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything [illegible] the effect, directly or indirectly, of [illegible] dissolve the Union, is to [illegible] further which holds it together? [illegible] it is a power which does not [illegible] department of this Government [illegible] from united." The [illegible] to the Military Re[illegible] "To demonstrate the character of those acts, [illegible] than refer to their [illegible]. It must be seen at once that authorized to declare [illegible] shall be made in the several States; to compel the Legislatures and [illegible] bers of Congress, [illegible] and Vice-Presidential [illegible] who shall be excluded from that [illegible] the Legislatures [illegible] to dismiss [illegible] tionaries of the [illegible] without reorganize and [illegible] inery of the [illegible] administration [illegible] affairs, accomplish [illegible] and them [illegible] not

unrighteous power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; arrested without a judiciary warrant, or punished without fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be proved even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of Republican government in the ten States to which they belong. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a [illegible] and hostile power more unlimited [illegible] Hardly to be abused than any [illegible] other.

I have [illegible] says from the proper and just consideration [illegible] of their great crime those who [illegible] in Rebellion against the Government [illegible] a mode [illegible] punishment [illegible] reconstruction are the most [illegible] that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent, many kept their fidelity to the Union unstained to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence. A large proportion, even of the persons able to bear arms, were forced into the rebellion against their will and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and [illegible] tempers. But those Acts of Congress confound them all, together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon [illegible] communities for offences committed by a portion of them against the government to which they owed obedience [illegible] in the barbarous ages of the [illegible] Christianity and civilization [illegible] such progress, that recourse to [illegible] so cruel and unjust would [illegible] condemnation of all unprejudiced [illegible] right-minded men.

[illegible] justice of this age, and [illegible] country, does not consent [illegible] whole classes of their liberty, and reducing all their people without distinction to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern Rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a good Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a great evil is to be perpetuated. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all times. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects for they never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again.

Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power unrestricted by law may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for, if the Constitution does not protect all it protects none. It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon the negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a portion of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The wor[illegible]y is always false which excuses a wrong because it purposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was never [illegible] and that the people would [illegible] ress[illegible]

would become a grave question whether we ought to [illegible] or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves; but under the circumstances this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make, and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust in power be safe in such hands? The prudential qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs [illegible] State, have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations, negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form [illegible] been successful in their hands. On this continent, wherever the negro has been left to his own devices they always show a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether as a class they know more than their ancestors did. Indeed it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist of nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to [illegible] it.

The President then goes on to say that he recommends the repeal by Congress of the military part of reconstruction, and will join heartily in any just plan to restore the Union on an equitable and patriot basis. He alludes to the fact that those bills, unconstitutional, have not been of that character which required the President to defend and protect the Constitution against their encroachments, and which, possibly, in times of great excitement might lead to civil war. His protests against the Civil Tenure Bill, asks for its repeal, and says that it is unconstitutional, and interferes to a dangerous extent with the perogatives of the Executive in the removal of officers. In alluding to finance, the President says that the present condition of our finance and circulating medium is one to which the early consideration of Congress is invited. He says that the proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed.

Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greater demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tide of the ocean. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country was not more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders is nearly seven hundred millions, while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, whilst others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistant with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the National Banks, to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our circulating medium need not necessarily [illegible] effect the [illegible] themselves [illegible] would "govern himself [illegible] aged by [illegible] its [illegible] tion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State.

A modification of the Internal Revenue system by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the Government. It would render the laws less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, and diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions.

The condition of our foreign relations is peaceable. The President says no arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by her Majesty's Government because it has hitherto been accompanied by [illegible] and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy the just and reasonable claims which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth, not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

A treaty has been negotiated with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. John and St Thomas, in the West Indies, for a naval station.

The President closes the message as follows: The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstance no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world is entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

To Tell the Age of any Lady.

An ingenious and sure way to find out the age of ladies, or others, is this:—Hand the following lines to them, requesting them to inform you in how many columns their age appears; then add the numbers together at the top of each column in which their age is found you have it—

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

What All Young Men Should Do.

Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice; until his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old; and that the habits of youth are often than otherwise [illegible] themselves man. Know[illegible]

AND MUST HE PART?

And must we part? 'tis always thus,
Those whom we love like birds take wing;
But, like the swan, I hope 'twill prove
The sweetest song, the *last* we sing.

And must we part? 'tis better far
That we each other thus have met;
Absence but proves the strength of love,
However keen the first regret.

And must we part, for weary weeks
Each other's voice no longer hear;
Oh, is there aught on earth so sad
As when we part from those most dear?

And must we part? mournful the sound
Farewell, to souls rightly attuned;
'Tis like a dirge, a parting knell,
Or cold, bleak day in month of June.

If we must part, blest be thy lot,
However far away thou art;
Remember still there beats for thee
One faithful, true, and steadfast heart.

The Railroads of Maryland.

From an article in the Philadelphia *Press* of recent date, on the Railroads of the country we select the following in reference to those controlled by the Philadelphia & Baltimore Company, within the State of Maryland and those, by their proximity, which exert a direct and powerful influence on the business and future prosperity of the State:

The roads finished or in progress under the auspices of the P. W. & B. company, some of them old and some of them new, exhibit a degree of enterprise and foresight that deserves to be recorded. We have first the Southwark Railroad itself, running along Broad and Prime streets, the Port Deposit, connecting the main trunk at Perryville, with the Columbia and Port Deposit, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central at Port Deposit. This road is now in operation. Then we have the New Castle and Wilmington Road, the New Castle and Frenchtown, the Delaware River and the Eastern Shore—four roads partly owned and entirely worked by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, and is classified under the general title of the "Peninsular Line," and extends from Wilmington, Delaware, to Crisfield, Maryland, near the Virginia line on the Eastern Shore of that State. Branching from the Delaware Railroad, at Clayton, we have on the east the Smyrna branch, connecting Smyrna and Clayton to Delaware on the west to the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, which is in progress of construction to Oxford on the Eastern Shore, and some thirty-five miles already completed. At Harrington on the Delaware line comes in the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, intended to reach Lewis at the Delaware Breakwater—Twenty-two miles of this road are nearly finished, from Harrington to Georgetown. The Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad, connecting Belair, Maryland, with Salisbury, Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, is now nearly finished, and will be ready for operation before the close of this year. In addition to these roads are the Dorchester and Delaware, from Seaford, and Delaware Railroad to Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore, under contract to be finished before the first of October, 1868. The Chester Creek Railroad from Chester, Delaware county, Pa., to the eastern terminus of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, is also under contract to be finished before October first, 1868. The Kent County Railroad, from Rockhall, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the Delaware river, the Middletown road, Delaware, and the Queen Anne county, from Centreville, Maryland, to the Delaware road have been surveyed, and the cost of their construction provided for, but their completion is retarded by a want of harmony as to the points of connection. Still another road has been originated, and is being located from Elkton, Maryland, on the main line to the junction of the Delaware Railroad and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad.

This magnificent system, although still young, is rapidly progressing. It is all more or less aided and supported by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, which owns, leases, or occupies the various branches. A mere glance at the map will show Philadelphians the large area of country now fed and drained by this comprehen[illegible] net-wor[illegible] its

Summer Reading.

Funny Things creep into religious meetings, as well as elsewhere. For instance, at a class-meeting of one of our churches—of course thousands of miles from here—one of the brothers who had been absent for a long time was called on to relate his experience. "Oh," said he, "since last I met with you, my brethren, my wife has gone—." At this point he broke down, and the encouraging class-leader said: "Gone to glory, has she? hallelujah!" and started the hymn, "We have some friends before us gone!" etc., when the forsaken brother interrupted him with: "No, that's not it; she's gone and run off with another feller."

A Profane Author.—An Irishman, on seeing an acquaintance reading, exclaimed:

"Arrah, honey, an' who's the author of the work?"

"Faith, my jewel, an' how can I tell that same?"

"Why, my dear, look to the ind on't and ye'll see that."

"'Tis *Tom's*," rejoined the other.

"A clever fellow that Tom is; why, he's the author of every book."

A Smart Minister.—A little girl five years old came home from meeting and gave the following account of the minister. Older people have seen preachers not unlike this one.

"Mother, I have heard such a smart minister. He stamped and pounded and made such a noise, and by and by he got so mad he came out of the pulpit and shook his fist at the folks, and there wasn't any one dared go up and fight him."

A new Irishman, just over, went into a restaurant and was asked by the waiter what he would have? "Why, wittles to *ate*, av course," was the reply. A plate of hash was placed before him. "Fot's that?" demanded Mickey. "That's wittles," was the answer. Mickey eyed the compound suspiciously for some time, and finally exclaimed—"Be jabers, the man that chew'd that can *ate* it!"

March of Refinement.—A cobbler [illegible] announces his calling:

"Surgery performed here upon old boots and shoes, by adding of the feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution and supporting the body with new soles. Advice gratis."

A pauper recently died in a poor house the superintendent of which suggested to an old room-mate of deceased that he should dig a grave. This the old fellow stoutly refused to do, saying,—

"Hang the lazy old critter, he's been loafing about here all the Spring; why didn't he dig his grave then if he wanted one dug?"

"There is this difference," says a recent Scotch writer, "between doctors and lawyers: The more lawyers there are the longer the cases continue; while the more doctors there are the less chance there is for the patient to last. The first lead you from one judgment to another; the latter send you double-quick to your final judgment."

"Shunch had some curiously shaped ventilators on the roof of [illegible]. Pointing to them one day, a member of the parish said to the rector: "Those things look more like demijohns than anything else. What is their use up there?" "Well, I suppose," replied the D. D., "they are intended for the outpourings of the Spirit!"

Satisfied.—There is a story of a Scotch boy, asked whether he wished to be regenerated, replying:

"Na, na!"

"What for no, Robin?"

"Because regeneration means being born again, and then wha can tell I might na be a lassie?"

A lawyer, neither young nor handsome, while examining a young lady witness in court, desired to perplex her, said: "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, were I not under oath."

A [illegible] lady from [illegible] looking for a coach[illegible] ver: "A[illegible]

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