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THE AMBOY JOURNAL.

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POETRY.

[For the Journal.]

Decoration.

When a free people rally at the sunrise hand,
Bent alone to hear our beautiful dead,
When they bear, in the solemnness of commemoration,
The trampled and National flag in the alpha,
When, out country reminded with war's dread alarms,
When the artillery pealed and the drum beat to arms—
Then come public soldiers, as time and as scene
And left all their loved dearest, their country so sweet.

There assembled their mourners and marched to the fight,
To battle for Liberty, Union, and Right,
And they succeed not, faltered not, but boldly proceed on.
Till the foe fled, were vanquished—the victory won.
Though it seemed they was fighting the horses of hell,
They fought till they conquered, so fighting they fell.

Ages, fighting they fell. Blest, many more made,
Who labored so nobly and patiently then.

Will power light more for their slumber to-day,
In their last resting—to lie laid down—
Wrapped—lonely? Nay, for my brothers then shall
Not know in the morrow, they died not in vain.

For the state springing hence triumphantly waves,
Over the land of the free and the patriots graves,
And the stars either more brilliantly from their
Robes,
And our nation is stronger than ever before.

As nations each year down her mantle of green,
And the earth trimmed with roses so fair to be seen,
From Pacific and Atlantic and Gulf to the lakes,
And above on each home a grave, beautiful flowers,
Let us honor their memory—these patriots true,
Who died while defending the Red, White and Blue.

When warfare and strife shall forever be done,
When life's battles are fought and its victory won,
When all nations shall know and acknowledge the
Lord,
When the faithful and true shall receive their
reward.

Then shall rise to the regions of air to falling light,
These glorious heroes who died for the Right.

W.

VICTORIOUS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES,

But Beaten in Congress by the Stars and Bars.

How Fernando Wood's Democracy Winds.

Oh, What a Union Rescue! And Who's to Profit?

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1879.

The sickening effect of the last vote, and the certainty of the next one has taken the starch out of the Bourbons, and a little relaxation, a temporary health-lift, was felt to be necessary, so an adjournment was had to allow our over-worked Congressmen to attend the races at Baltimore.

The people are beginning to enquire when this confederate Congress is to adjourn, and what economy exists to longer continue its sessions. They might, if they were patriotic, do it inside of three days, and a sample time to pass the army and appropriation bills. Time, however, is just the thing they do not wish done. They are determined to wipe off the statute book every vestage of war legislation, and take away all protection to voters at the polls, to make it possible by fraud, bull-dozing and intimidation to seat a representative of their state rights views in the Presidential chair, and thus undo, so the I voted, that they failed in doing on the battle field. Their threats are heard now as in 1861, daily in the house. The eighty confederate generals in Congress are faithful servants to their disloyal constituents, they represent them perfectly. The documents they advocate are the same as those put forth by Calhoun in the House Halls, which finally ripened into rebellion. These men scorn the idea that secession was treason to the Union, and they openly assert that the National Government is only a compact of States, and at any time a member of the compact may withdraw and be released from obedience to the authority given in the Constitution. The State is the sovereign, and the General Government is subordinate to the state. This doctrine makes the representatives of the states in Congress in their view superior to the National Executive, hence their persistent determination to coerce the President by withholding the appropriations, and starving the Government, until he approves of the measure that would rob him of the power to use the army and navy to protect the national life against destruction by the bellish state rights' doctrines of the solid South, asserted to by Northern Democratic doughfaces fortunately President Hayes is master of the situation, and he will firmly stand by the constitution he has sworn to defend. These people were put upon their honors for the first two years of the President that the North might see what they would do, and the picture is so startling that the people discover that the Union defenders is unfettered action and common sense answer the seven cold energy. Verily, Mr. Hayes holds in the palm of his hand the power to save the life of Federal law in the South, to stop treason dead, and greatly embarrass the conscients of traitors. Here is a fact, the commencement to a report just made says that state officers and even judges on the bench have had their salaries reduced to weaken the authority of the officers and laws of the United States, and to make any excuse to arrest or punish persons for doing or assisting in enforcing Revenue laws. The leaders of the Democracy, see the desperate chance to defraud the people, some to fill the Southern heart that the enforcement of the law is an impossibility without the presence of a force of armed men, the enormous bands of idle clerks and hanger-on-ners. In this way supplies the Confederate in Congress want to prevent the use of the military in the south. Their constituents would then be able to have a clear field and defy assault, and kill the of fenders unmolested. This is only a part of the programme of the Solid South.

The friends of the Silver bill met an unexpected defeat in their pet scheme. The Republicans and honest money democrats worn a bill for their bites. In the shape of an amendment, making the charges for converting bullion into coin equal to the difference between the market value of the bill coin in New York, and the legal tender value of the coin. The adoption of this amendment encourages the honest money men in the House to believe that the measure will finally be so emasculated as to render it harmless.

Fernando Wood, whose long experience in the means and appliances necessary to be used to secure democratic ascendency, makes the frank and candid admission that Northerners can have no hope of carrying New York unless the present election laws are repealed. This discomfiture has sent in the covenant. Without unbridling fraud and corruption the democrats will lose New York. This is no new thing to the people who reside in that state. It is a well-known fact that whenever the democrats have carried the State in the last thirty years, it has been by fraud and corruption.

The military record of members of the present House and Senate is itself enough to stimulate loyalty to the party that bore the flag, and saved the Union. The Senate has 44 democrats, of whom not one was in the Union army, while 20 are ex confederates. There are 32 Republicans, not one of whom favored the lost cause, and 4 were Union soldiers. In the House are 149 democrats, 60 of whom are ex-confederates, while 9 were Union soldiers. There are 130 Republicans, 50 of whom were Union soldiers. No one of all was unfaithful during our country's peril. The record of clerks and subordinates shows that the Republicans among the hundreds of employees are as scarce as white blackbirds, and a large proportion of those positions now feeding at the National crib boast of their valor and services during the late unpleasantness. An exchange of Sam Rannsing over both Houses would complete the farce, and would be quite in harmony with the speeches ringing daily in the ears of the true men who are now breasting the onward tide of the new Bourbon rebellion. Surely it is no wonder the loyal North is marshaling its forces "Victory in peace" should be the watchword inscribed on every banner.

PHARS.

[For the JOURNAL.]

REVIEW OF MORMONISM.

REJOINDER TO ELDER CADWELL.

Friend Cadwell, you say Messrs. Lewis would have us believe that Smith, Stowell, and others were such idiots as to offer in exchange for a mere dog, etc. Whether fools or idiots, or not, we would have you believe that they did just such absurd things. And it is no greater stretch of credulity than it is to believe what you and others do of Joseph Smith. The facts are that the sacrifice of white dogs, black cats, black rats, and such like was an indispensable part or appendage of the art which Smith, the prophet, was then practicing. He claimed to possess the supernatural power of second sight, or to see things at a distance, and deep under ground, and his frequent references to "*the enchantment*," proves that he was a conjurer, a sorcerer, which Webster defines as "an enchanter," and sorcery as witchcraft, or intercourse with the devil. That this was his occupation has been proven by his father-in-law, Isaac Hale, and many others, relatives and friends. Mr. Hale says in his affidavit, "Smith's occupation was that of seeing, or pretending to see by means of a stone in his hat, and his Father closed over his face." In this way he gave directions where and how to dig, (for the chest of money) and when the workmen failed to find the treasure at the designated place, he would make those engaged in the work believe that "the enchantment" had removed the treasure to another place.

The history of Susquehanna County has a plenty of these dodgings, the principal excavation, and four smaller ones, on the farm now owned by J. J. Skinner, some of them not wholly obliterated to this day. Now, we think could see the enchantment remove the stones, and gave directions where to dig, and how to proceed, he thief of ecstasy give directions what sacrifice was necessary to propitiate the enchantment. We have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement about the white dog, and the black cat, and that something of the kind took place each time the enchantment removed the treasure. It is hard to believe that men of common intelligence could be so easily made fools of, but we believe in human nature. We believe foolish as to spend thousands of dollars in such a way, but Smith translated his book of Mormon every word of it with the same pretension, and he believed it to be true, and the people did for a time, and it is just as hard to believe in the required transformation as to believe in the great and efficacy of his dog sacrifices.—Friend Cadwell, for you or Mr. Morse, or any other person to state that you never heard, or knew anything of certain alleged transactions, is no evidence against the truth of those who do know, have seen and heard. That is, your ignorance cannot be admitted as conclusive proof against what others have seen and heard. Neither is bombast and ridicule argument or evidence.

We know that nine-tenths of Smith's impaired utterances while in Harmony, Pa., proved false, and his miraculous power a sham, yet there were some besides the money diggers, who believed that Smith was what he claimed to be, "nearly equal to Jesus Christ." That he had power to raise the dead, and if they were to forfeit away either the old bible or the book of Mormon, it would be the bible. Friend Cadwell, you look upon the reports of Smith's money peeping, dog sacrifices, etc. as so foolish and wicked that you cannot believe that he or any other person could be thus employed. And yet you believe that he, Smith, was the prophet of God, and by inspiration translated the book of Mormon, and that he inspired qualities should be measured by the number of his followers. Now apply this same measurement to Mohammed, and his millions of followers. You will not allow that Mohammed was anything but a false prophet, Smith translated the book of Mormon by means of the same peep stone, and under the same inspiration that directed his enchantments and dog sacrifices; it was all by the same spirit. Christ says "by their fruits ye shall know them;" and by the application of Christ's rule, we know that Smith was a false prophet, to be sure, not equal to Mahommed. Friend Cadwell, I need to you honesty and sincerity. Let me also tell you that you are laboring under a delusion. Again you say Messrs. Lewis were quite young, but mere boys,—were not actors, and took no part in the matters they claim to remember so well.—Elder, you are again testifying about matters that you know nothing about. I was the younger of these "mere boys." Let me say, I was then old enough to do a man's day's work, and did so, using Smith's oxen and plow, and plowed some very good ground, and well remember Uncle Isaac Hale's remarks about Smith's plow I was using. Just how Smith obtained said oxen I am unable from personal knowledge to tell. But undisputed report was that Smith said to one of his disciples, (in another place) "The Lord says you must give me those oxen," and the disciple did as he was requested.

As to Mr. Morse's statement that the lost containing the plates was stone, not iron, it may be correct, at least the outside box. I stated in the former article that it was while Smith was trying to remove the stone that covered the box that he was knocked down, etc., but the statement of the blinding ghost and all the transactions stated were substantially correct, and can be verified by other living witnesses in this county; and that Mr. Morse heard no such statement, but another, amounts to nothing Smith was in the habit of telling different and contradictory stories, on many occasions. Aira Hale, Smith's brother-in-law, says Smith told him that his thumb to get of seeing with a stone and hat was "gift from God," but also states "that Smith told him at another time that this peeping was all d—n nonsense. Now if people will disbelieve the truth of the statements of all the witnesses that have set forth the operations of said Smith while in Harmony, Pa., by the same rule they can succeed in the truth of any and all that creditable witnesses have said on any subject whatever. And the scripture found in 1 Thess. 5-10, is applicable to them: "Because they receive not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusions, that they all should be damned."

HIRL LEWIS.

The Country Press, and Its Coming Tramp.

Society: Morning, Rec.

CHICAGO, May 29th, 1879.

C. B. Bostwick, Esq., Secretary of the Illinois Press Association, was in our city last week, concluding arrangements with various railway lines centering relative to transportation of members of the association and their ladies to the meeting which occurs at the Tremont House on the 17th and 18th of June. I am informed that he was very liberally treated by officials of the Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois and there is every prospect now of a full and interesting meeting of the association. W. H. Newnham, the efficient and popular representative of the Central and Northwestern railway, has extended the members of the association an invitation to make a trip to Dakota, via Madison, Watertown and Mankato, Minn., and return via Sioux City, Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The invitation has been accepted and there is little doubt but the trip will prove thoroughly enjoyable.

Referring to these press gangs it is a fact that there are of age at home, in many of the craft in many ways and when it comes to the discussion of matters of public interest they are generally in error. Those are most conspicuous who are of value interest to the previous press gangs that can be in no other way as well considered and determined upon. How to best secure general and local news, the relations of advertisers and advertising agencies, the attitude of the press toward the provincial, and the interchange of samples of typographic labor are a few that occur to me at this moment. It matters but little difference how much one of so-called may undertake to degenerate the influence of the "country press," I notice that those who are disorder and capricious lose palm to secure the good will of the same, and those who seek to buy or sell anything are the first to seek its outcome.

There is no single power in existence today which wields a greater influence than the press. Mr. Beecher may sensationalize and seek to belittle, he may newspaper paragraphers to a perverted public taste, and the reviewers of scandal and sensations, but the fact remains that even he has at heart a wholesome respect for their criticisms, and almost all his detraction and error all his criticisms the newspaper is a power which will live and reign when the empire of his influence is overthrown and forgotten. And it is well to understand that the empire is not held in the hands of one, or a few, but that, in proportion as intelligence, and skill and force of character are infused, so is the power imparted which moves men and creates masters, no matter whether emanating from a larger or smaller center.

SOCIAL POINTS.

It is about time now for our city folks who do not repair to the remotes watering places or summer resorts for the "heated term," to go crazy about boarding in the country, where in many places they find a plentiful lack of shade and nutritious things wanted, which the city stores supplies. Let them it is fashionable, you know.

Many of our fine average residences will soon put up their summer blinds, and their owners be away to the resorts of Jessup, Marshall Field, Esq., has rented a cottage at Newport; his partner, L. Z. Leiter, together with R. F. Fairbank, the millionaire lard man, ex-Mayor Rickert and other, will locate at Geneva Lake; while Cape May, Saratoga, Oconomowoc, Waukegan, and other resorts will find many representatives from Chicago. It may interest your lady readers to know that chinese cloth, the identical material used for chinese wrappings is in demand for ladies' summer dresses, they are trimmed with blue band and pipings of bandana handkerchiefs.

One hundred and six marriage licenses were issued here last week, and it was not a very good week for marrying either. One old gentleman of 70 summers, hailing from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took into his sallow bosom a maiden of 27. June and January.

EXTENSIVE.

Call for Convention.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois, will hold a convention at Amboy, Lee County, on the 10th and 11th of June. All Woman's Temperance societies of whatever name, also all pastors and individuals interested are earnestly invited to be present. We call upon you to help us by your prayers, your influence and your work.

We invite each woman's temperance society to send two delegates.

We also respectfully request each pastor in the district to appoint a lady from his church to be also come as delegate.

Miss Frances E. Willard will be present and take part in the discussion.

Entertainment will be furnished to all women who come. Please send names and time of arrival to Mrs. L. T. Moore, Mrs C. D. Vaughn, Mrs J. R. Rosebrugh, Mrs. C. P. Miller, Mrs. L. A. Halbert.

Come one, come many, and help the cause along.

H. L. MILLER,
President W. C. T. U.

SARAH F. NOURSE, Secretary

PROGRAMME.

June 10, Morning Session. 10 a. M. Devotional exercises; after which the Convention will be called to order by the President, and the minutes of the last morning read.

2d—Appointment of committee on nominations, motions, business and resolutions.

3d—Brief report from delegates and temperance workers.

Afternoon session, 2 P. M.

1st—Devotional exercises.

2d—Reading minutes

3d—Address of Welcome, by Mrs. George Mingle, of Amboy, and response by Mrs. M. H. Holycke, of Dixon.

4th—Report of committees.

5th—Address by the President, on being the work of the last year.

6th—Miscellaneous business and questions.

Evening session. Address by Miss F. E. Willard.

Wednesday, morning session 9 a. M.

1st—Devotional exercises.

2d—Reports from delegates.

3d—Reports from standing committees.

4th—Discussion of plan of work.

5th—Discussion.

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M., Devotional Exercises.

1st—Reading minutes.

2d—A paper on Woman's Work by Mrs. M. H. Holycke.

3d—A paper on Temperance Literature by Mrs. M. H. Holycke.

4th—Report of committee on Resolutions.

5th—Business.

6th—Reading of Resolutions.

Evening Session. A musical entertainment by Miss Frances Willard.

DOWN GO PRICES!
Advertisement begun 11 the 1st
Wheat, Per bushel 75 to 80
Corn, Per bushel 25 to 30
Oats, Per bushel 15 to 20
Potatoes, Per bushel 25 to 30
Chickens, Per dozen 12 to 15
Butter, Per pound 10 to 12
Eggs, Per dozen 10 to 12
Lard, per pound 6 to 7
Bacon, per pound 6 to 7
Hams, per pound 8 to 9
Shoulders, per pound 5 to 6
Sugar, per pound 8 to 9
Coffee, per pound 25 to 30
Tea, per pound 50 to 75
Flour, per barrel $4 to $5
Boots, per pair $2 to $3
Shoes, per pair $1 to $2
Dry Goods, per yard 5 to 10
Calico, per yard 5 to 6
Cotton Flannel, per yard 5 to 6
Brown Muslin, per yard 5 to 6
Bleached Muslin, per yard 5 to 6
Linen Towels, per dozen 50 to 75
Linen Table Cloth, per yard 50 to 75
Linen Napkins, per dozen 50 to 75
Linen Handkerchiefs, per dozen 50 to 75
Linen Sheets, per pair 50 to 75
Linen Pillow Cases, per pair 50 to 75