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PRAYER FOR ALL.

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.
God of the mountain, God of the storm,
God of the flowers, God of the worm;
Hear us and bless us,
Forgive our weakness;
Breathe on our spirits, Thy love and Thy healing,
Teach us content with Thy Father's dealing—
Teach us to love Thee,
To love another, brother his brother,
And make us all free—
Free from the shackles of pagan tradition,
Free from the yoke of man's tradition;
Help us each one to find his true mission,
And show us the God-like labor.
God of the darkness, God of the sun,
God of the beautiful God of each one;
Glorious and feeling,
Thou art our God,
Show us that which is good in our heart,
That the ill is not there, and Thou give it
to all.
Help us to fight the day and the night—
To love mercy and kindness;
Help us to conquer the powers of the past;
Show us our future to cheer us and arm us,
The upper the better, the mansion thou hast;
And, God of the grave, that the grave can
not hold us.

THE JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN VIRGINIA.—The following from the *Charlottesville (Va.) Advertiser*, is, for a legal proceeding, one of the most curious instances on record. On a verdict, obtained by such means, stand:

"The negro who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, by a few weeks since, was sentenced on Monday last, by the Louisa County Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are permitted to learn that a scene in the trial of this case which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging and for transportation. Under the decision the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree, and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that she was not to be hung, the excited mob filled the court room benches, and the court was made to see that she should not be permitted to leave the county. The court was then ordered to adjourn, and the woman was taken to the jail, and one of two gentlemen approached the dissembling justice, and advised him to change his opinion. Under these circumstances, the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung. As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the court rose, and stated, that as to the jury and the danger to the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation became satisfied with the court."

LOOK ON THIS FIGURE.—The Albany Journal says:
In eleven States voted for Fremont, and Nineteen for Buchanan—nearly two to one.
In the eleven States there are 47,000 Free Schools.
In the nineteen States there are 37,000 Free Schools.
In the eleven States there are 2,000,000 of Scholars.
In the nineteen States there are 1,200,000 of Scholars.
In the eleven States there are 800 Libraries with 800,000 volumes.
In the nineteen States there are 392 Libraries with 520,000 volumes.
In the eleven States there are 12,000 Common School Libraries.
In the nineteen States there are 250,000 Common School Libraries.
In the eleven States there are 235 million copies of newspapers.
In the nineteen States there are 161 million copies of newspapers.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION.—At the last meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hon. Henry Burdick, the President, presented an interesting paper relating to the amount of money expended for educational purposes in the United States. The whole amount of land appropriated by the General Government for educational purposes to the 1st of January, 1851, was stated to be \$2,080,221, which, at the minimum price of such lands, when first brought market, represented 150 million of money, or 150,000,000 dollars, which at this time could not be worth less than \$200,000,000. The amount of donations and subscriptions by individuals for educational purposes, as far as they are reported, is \$1,000,000. Mr. Burdick read from a table exhibiting the donations and bequests made by the citizens of Boston within the last century, amounting to upwards of \$1,000,000.

A lady, walking a few days since, on one of the wharfs of New York, asked a fisher when she met, why a ship was called "The son of Neptune" replied, "because the rigging cost more than the hull."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Editor's Gazette.—I had designed to give full notes of my tour through Northern Europe, but this I find at present to be utterly impossible. Travelling as I have been compelled to, frequently by night as well as by day—occupied with night scenes—conversation with friends, or with official duties every moment during the day—reel have I had time to jot down rough notes and first impressions. I have seen much, very much, in a short space of time. But extended remarks, if given at all, must be reserved for periods of more leisure.
From Antwerp, I started by railroad for Hanover, where I had requested Rev. Mr. Jacoby, superintendent of our German Missions, to meet me. On the route I stopped first at Meilin, or as it is called in Europe, Malines. This is an old city, once distinguished for its manufacture of Mecklin lace. Our company on entering the city got into a carriage—were stopped by a soldier on guard, but after a word from our Commissioner, or guide, we heard him say, "Allez, and on we went." On entering the public square we alighted to see the statue of Marquis of Anstey, and the old Cathedral—Immediately a great crowd of men, women and boys gathered around us, and for a few moments I could not understand the cause. Subsequently I learned that the city had been for a few days in great excitement in reference to the Convent Bill. The windows of the Archbishop's residence had been broken, and a general tumult had been threatened. Some high ecclesiastical officers had arrived that day, and when we drove towards the cathedral they knew not what it might portend. We saw the old cathedral—founded hundreds of years since and yet not finished. Old Spanish buildings—the prison used in the days of Philip, were also shown to us. And we saw the church of Our Lady, which owed its foundation to a strange story told in their early legends. A breeze of the virgin fell into the river, but like the dutchman's wife, told of in our country, it floated up stream until it reached the spot where the church now stands.

Several hours I spent in Aix la Chapelle. I saw the throne in which Charlemagne sat—the spot where he is buried—his large skull preserved in the church. And then what a host of relics had the priest to show me! There was a hair of John the Baptist—a tooth of St. Stephen—pieces of the true cross—and a cloth that had wiped the sweat from the face of the Saviour. I looked intently on the face of the priest as he showed these relics, and described possibly seen to believe these stories. But he had learned his lesson well. "All is sacred to me," he said, "and I have not time to give to you more than a few minutes." Our route lay through Cologne, where stands the great Cathedral, always visited by strangers. We were now in Prussia, and crossing the Rhine we hurried onward. In Hanover, I spent the Sabbath with Mr. Jacoby—and happened to see the King and Queen, and the Duke Constantine of Russia, who is married to the sister of the Queen of Hanover. He is evidently a man of mark—a man for the times—and would live his influence will be felt through out Europe. Hamburg was our next point, and thence to Copenhagen. The old Danish palace was full of interest—the materials of the old kings—the antiquities of the Scandinavians—the old round tower, and the Tycha Brahe watched the heavens, and up whose stairway Peter the great is said to have driven with a coach and four—and many other objects of great interest. Then I travelled through the straits of the Skagerrak and the Kattegat—two narrow straits which my tongue in the days of my childhood, will be one of the most noted stock exchanges of the globe.

The pecuniary affairs of the State look rather more cheering. The Treasurer announces that within sixty days he will be enabled to pay all anti-slavery claims against the State, in cash. There is now a prospect that the scrip system will be wholly abolished.
The act providing for a stamp duty, to be levied on bills, orders, and other papers used in mercantile operations, went into effect on the 1st inst.
The Cahulua Indians have been committing great outrages on the Mormon settlements in San Bernardino, by running off and slaughtering their stock. A detachment of Saints had gone in pursuit of the red men.
Recent rich discoveries of gold have been made in Sonora, and the rush thither was great. The gold is very similar to that found in Mariposa, but the diggings are by no means extensive.
The markets of San Francisco were glutted with all kinds of produce. There being no demand, prices were rapidly declining. Four hundred of Gen. Walker's troops remained at San Jose and Punta Arenas.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—A gentleman whose statements may be relied upon writing to a citizen of this town from Irons county, Mo., in reference to Artesian Wells in that county, says: "Three Artesian Wells have succeeded admirably in this county. The water rises over the top and runs off in a fine stream. The opinion is quite prevalent here now, that good water of this kind may be secured any where on our prairies, at the expense of \$1,50 per foot, and at this level they will not have to sink them more than 125 feet.—*Charleston Courier.*"

SYRIAN WHEAT.—A gentleman from Alabama, received from the Patent Office some seed from the "Farm of Alabama," at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

THE Patent Office has received three thousand applications and fifteen hundred patents within the last six months. The income of the office for the same time has been over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, July 27.
The Illinois brings \$1,458,043 in gold, and news to the 6th inst.
Politics have been the all engrossing theme of conversation during the two weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the last mail steamer. The election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention has already taken place in most of the large counties, and at no previous period in the history of the State has there been witnessed so much excitement at the primary assemblages of the Democracy. The struggle between the Administration and Broderick wings of the party—John B. Wells the former, and J. W. McCorkle of the latter. So far as the Democratic majority, and there is no doubt that he will go into the State Convention with a numerical force sufficient to give him the nomination on the first ballot provided, however, his forces are not weakened by the multitudinous applications which have been heretofore brought to bear so successfully on California politicians. The Convention met on the 14th.

The Republicans held theirs on the 8th, and it was expected that full delegations would be present from most of the counties. There is not the remotest possibility of their achieving a victory at the ensuing election, even though the Democracy split, in which there is some probability. They, however, seem determined to maintain their organization as a party, and will no doubt poll their full strength on the day of the election.
On the 29th ult., heavy rains fell in the interior, phenomena of rare occurrence in June in California, although showers have been witnessed occasionally as late as August. The crops were not seriously injured, and the prospect now is that they will be garnered in good condition, albeit somewhat abundant as last year.
Mining is carried on as successfully as ever, and new discoveries are constantly being made. Attention of capitalists is still being directed to quartz enterprises, and veins long since abandoned for want of money to work them, are now being worked to advantage. The facilities for procuring the requisite materials for quartz crushing, are far greater than ever before, and the machinery itself being simplified and effective, companies engaged in this branch of mining are generally doing better than ever before.

Great interest still continues to be felt in mountain wagon roads, and men and money are at work. Stage coaches now run regularly between Placerville and Corning. Contracts for grading the more difficult sections of the route have been let, and in a few weeks a good road will be ready to connect with the National Road that is to have its terminus in Henry Lake Valley. The "Big Top" route, also, and the Oroville route, are both feasible, and over them stages have been driven with comparatively little difficulty.

The citizens of Marysville having invited Hon. S. W. Inge to give them his views on the validity of the claim of J. D. Fremont to the mineral lands in that country, he responds in a communication, denouncing the claims of Fremont, and declaring that they never can be sustained before the Supreme Court.
Increased attention appears to be directed to the importation of thorough blooded stock, and a number of splendid bulls, Merino sheep, &c., have lately arrived in excellent condition. The fecundity of animals in this State is so wonderful, the climate so congenial, and the land so rich, that a few years only will elapse before this will be one of the most noted stock exchanges of the globe.

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DRAGOONING 'ABOLITIONISTS.'

The New York Times has generally given unqualified assent to the official acts of Governor Walker, but it does not seem to regard the descent on Lawrence as either wise or justifiable. It does not like the motive which prompted the movement, nor the newborn devotion to the South, and hostility to the Free State men of Kansas, which have been revealed since the Southern Ultraists took exception to the course of Governor Walker. To its issue of Monday the Times says:
When journals like the South and the Charleston Mercury, among the inhabitants of Lawrence, are the supporters of the Topeka Legislature, "abolitionists," bent on destroying the just supremacy of the slaveholding interest in the councils of the nation, this illotid insolence passes for just what it is, worth with all intelligent men in all sections of the country, and neither excites us to our surprise nor moves us to indignation.
But when the Washington Union, and papers of that stamp, which are recognized as the organs of the Cabinet, permit themselves to echo this foolish language of the Southern extremists, and to talk of "dragooning" the "abolitionists" of Kansas, it is necessary to remind them that they are touching upon dangerous ground, and risking the peace of the Nation in a very serious manner.

The affairs of Kansas cannot be adjusted by violence. The people of Kansas have suffered what no free citizens of the United States have ever suffered before in our history—the violent suspension of their dearest rights, personal, political. It is not to be expected that they should be found very ready to put full faith in the intentions toward them of an Administration elected by the same party from whose representatives they had in times past, received such atrocious treatment. They need to be conciliated by the wisest statesmanship, and to be satisfied beyond a peradventure of the rectitude, and the unquestioned patriotism of the functionaries in whom they are invited to repose their confidence. To talk of "dragooning" and "suspending" these men—to assume towards them the attitude of the House of Stuart Tories, is to invite those calamities of civil war which we all profess to deplore—to invade them, not perhaps in this year, nor in the next, but eventually and inevitably.

Changing Clothes.
The Synod of Kentucky was in session. The subject of raising the salaries of certain Professors was under discussion. The Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge, D. D. (of whom his nephew, the new Vice President, said "if Uncle Robert had been appointed as a commander in Mexico, they would have been fighting to this time") was on the floor, making a speech in opposition to the measure. It had been said that ministers of high standing and large means, clothed in fine lines and furs, and every thing else, did not sympathize with those whose salaries are small. To this Dr. Breckinridge was replying. He scouted the idea that ministers live for money; or desire the luxuries of the world. As to himself he challenged any man to say that he lived more frugally than himself. Drawing himself up to his full height, and standing six feet high at least, he displayed his proportions and exclaimed:—"as to fine lines, if there is a man on this floor who dresses more plainly than I do, I offer to exchange clothes with him this moment!"

Directly in front of the Moderator, and in sight of most of the members, sat the Rev. Mr. Hopkins one of the planning clerics—a short, thickset, and rotund brother, whose countenance exceeded his stature; and in this respect, no man in the house presented so strong and striking a contrast with the tall and slender Kentucky. But the proposition to swap clothes had hardly escaped the lips of the speaker, before Hopkins wriggled himself out of his seat, and on his feet, and cried out:
"Mr. Moderator, I'm his man!"
The effect was instant and tremendous! The image of Breckinridge with his long arms and legs protruding from Hopkins' toggery, was up before the eyes of the Synod. They could see nothing else; and for a while they gave way to uncontrollable laughter, in which no one joined so heartily as the discomfited speaker.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Famine in Minnesota
An old citizen of Minnesota and an extensive farmer writes to the *St. Paul Times* that famine is likely to be the lot of that Territory during the next winter, in consequence of the Grasshopper scourge. He says:
"The effects of this grasshopper scourge which is now being inflicted upon a large portion of our territory cannot well be overestimated. All kinds of business must suffer thereby not only, but starvation, eye starvation, death!—as the word—must be the lot of many, unless timely assistance be rendered.—There are thousands of families here who have had hard work to get through the last long winter. Their last dollar has been expended in getting in their little crop of their only dependence for the future, their only support for the winter which will soon be upon them. This, their last and only hope is now being completely and entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers. In many fields not a vestige of the crop remains, in others the stalks of the grain only remains, while in all of these the destruction is complete. In my vicinity some 500 acres have been put into crops this year, which, with a fair season, would have been worth to the farmer from 12 to \$15,000, but are now cutely worthless."

PRIDE.

By JOHN G. SAKE.
"Tis a curious fact as ever was known,
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage,
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pepper potage.
Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth,
Among our 'hered democracy'.
A bridge across a hundred years,
Not even a prop to save it from sneers—
Nor even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing for laughter, flings and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!
Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed on the other end
By some plebeian vocation!
Or worse than that, your boasted line,
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.
Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Do not be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose,
At poorer people in plainer clothes.
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation."

The Child in the River.
Returning from a visit in New Orleans, we were fortunate enough to secure passage in a fine steamer, with but few passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was the widow of a wealthy planter, and was returning with only one child to her father's house. Her devotion to the child was very touching, and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much, for the Lord would take him away from her."
We passed through the canal of Louisville, and stopped for a few minutes at the wharf, when the nurse wishing to see the child, walked out on the guard, at the back of the boat, where, by a sudden effort, the child sprang from her arms into the terrible current that sweeps toward the falls, and disappeared immediately. The confusion attracted the attention of a gentleman who was sitting in the forepart of the boat, quietly reading. Rising hastily he asked for some article the child had worn. The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the babe in her arms. Turning to a splendid New-England dog that was, *scarcely*, watching and then to the spot where the child had leaped into the rushing water and also disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on shore, supposing that the dog was lost as well as the child, they procured a boat and started off to search for the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he struggled with the waves, but it was evident that his strength was failing fast, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that he had the child, and that it was still alive. They were brought on board—the dog and the child.

Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed forward, and sinking beside the dog, threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears. No man could view the sight unmoved, and as she caressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner, and said:
"O, sir, I must have this dog! I am rich, take all I have—everything—but give me my child's preserver."
The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head, said:
"I am very glad, madam, that he has been of service to you, but nothing in the world could induce me to part with him."
The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about, and giving his sides a staccato, laid himself down at his master's feet, with an expression in his large eyes that said plainer than words, "No, nothing shall part us."

Cassius M. Clay.
In a county in Kentucky near Madison, in which latter Cassius M. Clay resides, on the 4th of July has been celebrated in an appropriate manner for three years past. The Democracy have gone so far as to permit Clay, with a pistol lying on the table besides which he speaks, to call Slavery by its right name, a thing to be eternally hated, loathsome ulcer on the body politic, prolific parent of vice and crime, the leader drag upon all true progress, and the worst enemy to the white man that can be introduced or established in any State.
Even on last 4th of July, Cassius M. Clay addressed 3000 persons in one body, in a grove in the vicinity of his residence, and gave the "miserable dogmatic" as he most justly term the "Democrats," just such a course of analysis as their history warrants. When he had concluded his speech, he read a couple of resolutions characterizing the Dred Scott decision as a disgrace to the age and an insult to the Creator, a base lie in our judicial history, and a blot upon the records of the Supreme Court. What a pity that some Pennsylvania Democrats had not been present to cry treason and let slip the "Dead Rabbits" upon him! Wondrous to relate, however, in the very heart of slaveholding Kentucky, resolutions of the above tenor were cordially adopted, with but two dissenting voices, as we learn from the published lecture of one who was present on the occasion.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

To make a good garden—Get a good wife. "To raise" poultry—call at your neighbor's poultry yard in the night time.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, who is now in London, writes to the *Tribune*, under date of July 1st:
Mr. Sumner is here, at Maudry's Hotel, in Regent street. I have not yet seen him, but some friends told me he is looking very well. No American has ever been more popular in England than Mr. Sumner, and he is at present floating on the top wave of London society. I heard the other day a good story of his arrival here. He entered his name upon the book as simply "Mr. Sumner, Boston," and was accordingly set down by the host and his flunkies as an ordinary traveler. The next morning, one of the latter came to Mr. Sumner's room in some excitement and said: "I've brought you down stairs, Sir, asking for you." To the waiter's amazement, Mr. S. quietly said, without exhibiting the least surprise: "Very well; show him up." Not long afterward the former came still more excited: "Sir, the Lord Chief Justice has called, and asks for you." Show him up, was again the cool reply. After his Lordship had departed the waiter came once more, bewildered, and a little aggravated: "Sir, Sir, the Lord Chancellor of England has called to see you." Show him up, repeated Mr. S. These astonishing details were no doubt at once communicated to the landlord; for the next day's *Morning Post* announced the arrival of "His Excellency the Honorable Mr. Sumner" at Maudry's Hotel.

Reminiscence of Napoleon.
In 1810—that memorable year when Paris, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp and Rome were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the *Armée d'Allemagne*, and as the different regiments defiled before him, remarked a grenadier, who bore the *chevron* of a sergeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed, like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or *devenue*. When the line was re-formed the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed: "I have seen you before," said Napoleon: "your name?"
"Noel, sir," he answered with a faltering voice.
"Were you not in the army of Italy?"
"Yes, sir; drummer at the Bridge of Arcole."
"And you became sergeant-major?"
"Sir, yes."
"I have taken my share of all the great battles."
The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel for a few moments, the quick glances of his eyes toward Noel showing that he was talking of him. He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions.
The Emperor recalled him to his side: "You have inherited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore.
"You are a brave man!"
The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a deaf silence, the Colonel turning towards the brave knight, who, with trembling hands was placing his cross on his breast, said, with a loud voice:
"In the name of the Emperor, respect sergeant-major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks."
The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream; and only the stern, immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made the drums beat, and again the Colonel spoke:
"In the name of the Emperor, respect sub-lieutenant Noel as lieutenant in your ranks."
This new thunder-stroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears; and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks, when he heard a third roll of the drums, and the loud voice of his Colonel:
"In the name of the Emperor, respect lieutenant Noel as captain in your ranks."
After this promotion, the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air which none who beheld ever forgot; but Noel, bursting in a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of his Colonel, while from the regiment came a loud, united shout of *Vive l'Empereur!*

PARSON BROWNLOW, the eccentric editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, in an article complaining of the unnecessary and tedious length of obituary notices, concludes by saying, "when we die, we desire some friend to pen this obituary for us."
"Departed this life, on—day, in the year of his age, W. G. Brownlow, for many years the editor of a newspaper. He desired it stated to the world, that if he had his life to live over again, he could improve it in many respects. He leaves no apologies to be made to men in this life, and asks no favors of any body "on the other side of Jordan," but his God! His friends, if he has left any behind, can be of no service to him; his enemies, he is proud to know, can't reach him!"

IN New York, a note or draft given by parties of undoubted credit is called "first class," in New Orleans it is known as "fine proof," and in Boston as "gold-edged" paper.

GOOD NEIGHBORS.—The Newburyport Herald gives a curious account of a "queer kettle of fish," that is being cooked at Georgetown. It seems that there is a dispute between two neighbors about the ownership of a small tract of land, and in a half dozen years of contention, more than forty suits have been brought by the rival parties. This year, as heretofore, one of the parties would cut the grass, and before it was clearly cured, the other would have it in his ear; but before he could reach his barn, his police posse for the rescue; and then would come suits for malicious trespass, and occasionally, to diversify the proceedings, for assault. Thus they have managed for the last week to average about two suits a day, one party being waited upon into Court in the morning by the constable, and the other being a prisoner in the afternoon. It could have been settled at any time for a trifle of money, but neither would yield. Finally, the whole question is to be referred to Judge Hoar, whose opinion is to be binding.
These two individuals might have sat for the picture "Going to Law," wherein one of the litigants was represented, after the verdict, as having nothing on but a piece of his shirt, and the other stark naked.

THE Democratic papers are making themselves hoarse in denouncing a certain church in Michigan which expelled a member for having voted for James Buchanan. If any church did this, they did a very silly thing.
But the papers which speak most harshly of this case, say this *Liberty Journal*, have no word of condemnation for those churches at the South who compel their pastors either to preach that Slavery is a divine institution or leave. In one case—that of Rev. Mr. Burdick—he was compelled to leave Charleston simply because he would not laud Brook's assault upon Sumner.

MAKING WOOD FIRE PROOF.—Professor Houghelder, of Prague, has just discovered a new anti-phlogistic material, which promises to become of importance. It is a liquid chemical composition; the secret of which is not yet divulged, which renders wood and other articles indestructible by fire. Several successful experiments have been made; and others are promised on a larger scale.
A REGION OF EXTREMES.—A letter from Littleton, N. H., states that "the thermometer ranges in the middle of the day, from 90 to 97, in the shade." In winter they go in the opposite extreme, from 20 to 40 below zero.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

It is a fact not generally known, that Harrisburg was once selected as the site for the Capital of the United States. As the discussion on the location for the Government buildings was going on in Congress, all the Northern members were decided in their choice of a site along the Susquehanna, and both Harrisburg and Wrightsville were spoken of. Washington himself, it appeared, favored Wrightsville, though the Southern members of Congress were united in favor of a situation on the Potomac; and the majority of the Northern members were equally decided in opposition to both these places, and gave Harrisburg as their choice, which was then the best known town on the Susquehanna. The matter, however, was compromised, and the present location adopted. Benton, in his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, thus alludes to this circumstance: "One of the objects that early received the attention of this (the First) Congress, was the establishment of a permanent seat of Government. The Northern members were in favor of some place on the banks of the Susquehanna, and Harrisburg and Wrightsville were equally decided in opposition to both these places, and gave Harrisburg as their choice, which was then the best known town on the Susquehanna. The matter, however, was compromised, and the present location adopted. Benton, in his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, thus alludes to this circumstance: "One of the objects that early received the attention of this (the First) Congress, was the establishment of a permanent seat of Government. The Northern members were in favor of some place on the banks of the Susquehanna, and Harrisburg and Wrightsville were equally decided in opposition to both these places, and gave Harrisburg as their choice, which was then the best known town on the Susquehanna. The matter, however, was compromised, and the present location adopted. 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