VOL. 33, NO. 20.

Boeten.

IF WE KNEW.

BY RUTH BENTON.

If we knew the cares and crosses Crowding round our neighbor's way, If we knew the little losses. Sorely grievous, day by day; Would we then so often chide him For his lack of thrift and gain— Leaving on his heart a shadow, Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us, Held by gentle blessings there, Would we turn away all trembling, In our blind and weak despeir? Would we shrink from little shadows, Lying on the dewy grass, Whilst 'tis only birds of Eden, Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,
Quivering thro' the heart of pain,
Would our womanhood dare doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life has many a tangled cressing:
Joy hath many a break of woe;
And the cheeks, tear washed, are whitest;
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms

For the key to other lives,
And with love towards erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Sear to realms of light again, We may say, dear Father judge us As we judged our fellow-men.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER,

In the United States Senate, August 12, 1848, on the Question of Organizing the Territory of Oregon subject to the Ordinance of 1787, excluding Slavery forever therefrom.

There are two or three political questions arising in this case which I wish to state dispassionately; not to argue, but to state. The honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Berricu,] for whom 1 have a great respect, and with whom it is my delight to cultivate personal friendship, has stated with great propriety the friendship, has stated with great propriety the importance of this question. He has said that it is a question interesting to the South and to the North, and one which may very well also attract the attention of mankind. He has not dition of this question in the south and to the North, and one which may very well also attract the attention of mankind. He has not dition of this question in the south and to the south and to the south and the south stated any part of this too strongly. It is such a question. Without doubt, it is a question which may well attract the attention of mankind. On the subjects involved in this debate, the whole world is not now asleep. It is wide awake; and I agree with the honorable member, that if what is now proposed to be of this community, or against its constitutional States have been created and added to the they are. rights, that injustice should be presented to the rights, that injustice should be presented to the civilized world, and we, who concur in the proceeding, ought to submit ourselves to its rebuke. I am glad that the honorable gentlegreat tribunal of modern civilization, as well ed territory! as the great tribunal of the American people. It is proper. It is a question of magnitude nations of the earth, to call from those who support the one side or the other a statement of the grounds upon which they act.

the grounds upon which I proceed, historical ward the South. Northern votes have been and constitutional, and will endeavor to use as few words as possible, so that I may relieve the been given, to aid in the admission of these five Senate from hearing me at the earliest possible new slaveholding States. These are facts; and, moment. In the first place, to view the matter as the gentleman from Georgia has very properhistorically. This Constitution, founded in ly put it as a case in which we are to present 1787, and the Government under it, organized in 1789, recognized the existence of slavery in us see how we stand. I do not represent the certain States then belonging to the Union, and North. I state my own case, and I present the a particular description of slavery. I hope matter in that light in which I am willing, as that what I am about to say may be received an individual member of Congress, to be judged without any supposition, that I intend the slight- by civilized humanity. I say then, that, acest disrespect. But this particular description of slavery does not, I believe, now exist in Europe, nor in any other civilized portion of the habitable globe. It is not analogous to the case of the predial or slave glebe adscripti of newly-acquired territory, which acquisitions Russia, or Hungary, or other States. It is a were not at all in the contemplation of the Conthe person who is called a slave is transferrable | the people when they agreed that there should as a chattel, from hand to hand. I speak of be a representation of three-fifths of the slaves this as a fact; and that is the fact. And I in the then existing States. will say, further, perhaps other gentlemen may remember the instances, that although slavery, tle, exists except in America. Now that it existed, in the form in which it still exists, in certain States, at the formation of this Con-

ment, there is no doubt.

The Constitution of the United States recogbetween the inhabitants of the Southern States. I do not call it an "institution," because that term is not applicable to it; for that seems to imply a voluntary establishment .the Constitution. The Constitution was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789. When it was adopted, the state of the country was this: slavery existed in the Southern

was destined to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no slavery should exist in this territory. I gather now, as a matter of inference from the history of the debates, that the prevailing motives with the existence of slavery in the Southern States, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not form new States on the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not form new States on the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not form new States on the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not form new States on the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not form new States on the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not suppose the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would not suppose the southern states, and giving representation to those States founded variety in the common understanding which prevails among the continuous states in it. As to the power of Congress, I have nothing to add to what I said the other love to see the subtenction. As to the power of the said the said the other love to see the subtenction of the said the said the other love. The subtenction of the said the said the other love to see the subtenction of the said the position that no acquisition of territory would be made to form new States on the southern I should encounter the honorable member from conquest. No one looked to any acquisition of new territory on the southern find "no end in wandering mazes lost" mail certain ration of representation in Congress.— And now, sir, I am one who, believing such to be the understanding on which the Con-

stitution was framed, mean to abide by it.

There is another principle, equally clear, by which I mean to abide, and that is, that in the with it. Therefore, I say that all agitations exist. and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and are, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the Government of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration, under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity, and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause have nothing whatever to do with it, nor right to interfere in it. They have

dition of things upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. What has happened since? Sir, it has happened that above Union, bringing ten Senators into this body, (1

Mr. Berrien, (in his seat.) Yes, Iowa. Iowa is not yet in the Union. Her Senators enough, of interest enough, to all the civilized are not here. When she comes in, there will be one to five-one free State to five slave States formed out of new Territories. Now, it seems strange to me that there should be any com-Now, I propose to state as briefly as I can plaint of injustice exercised by the North tonecessary, they have been ready, and they have ourselves before the world for its judgment, let cording to true history, the slaveholding interests in this country has not been dis-favored by the North. The North has concurred to bring in these five slaveholding States out of

Mr. President, what is the result of this?-We stand here now, at least I do, for one, to as a system of servitude attached to the earth, say that, considering there have been already exists in various countries of Europe, I am not five new slaveholding States formed out of newat the present moment aware of any place on ly-acquired territory, and only one non-slavethe globe in which this property of man in a holding State, at most, I do not feel that I am human being as a slave transferrable as a chat. | called on to go further; I do not feel the obligations to yield more. But our friends of the South say, "You deprive us of all our rights. We have fought for this Territory, and you deny stitution, and that the framers of that instru-ment, and those who adopted it, agreed that as question as it really is; and since the honorable far as it existed it should not be disturbed or interfered with by the new General Governof mankind-and as I agree with him that it is The Constitution of the United States recog-nizes it as an existing fact, an existing relation ened part of mankind—let us see how the matter in truth stands. Gentlemen who advocate the cause which my honorable friend from Georgia, with so much ability, sustains, declare that we invade their rights, that we deprive them When I first came here, it was a matter of of a participation in the enjoyment of territo-frequent reproach to England, the mother ries acquired by the common services and comcountry, that slavery had been entailed upon mon exertions of all. Is this true? How dethe colonies by her against their consent, and prive? Of what do we deprive them? Why that which is now considered a cherished "institution" was then regarded as, I will not say of carrying their slaves, as slaves, into the new an evil, but an entailment on the colonies by territories. Well, sir, what is the amount of the North. There is, then, no exclusion of the policy of the mother country, against their that? They say that in this way we deprive wishes. At any rate, it stands recognized by them of the opportunity of going into their acquired Territories with their property. Their "property." What do they mean by "property!" We certainly do not deprive them of the

the Northwestern Territory, and the prospective abolition of the foreign slave trade, were generally, the former unanimously, agreed to; and on the basis of these considerations, the South

Southern gentleman, in making this complaint, insisted that where slavery existed it should not is, that they cannot go into the Territories of be interfered with, and that it should have a certain ration of representation in Congress.—

| Description of the congress of ment, is all the ground of complaint they have.

Now, here, I think gentlemen are unjust towards us. How unjust they are, others will judge: generations that will come after us will judge.

It will not be contended that this secret of Convention, and in the first Congress, when ap- It will not be contended that this sort of per-Convention, and in the first Congress, when appealed to the subject by petitions, and all along in the history of this Government, it was, and has been, a conceded point, that slavery in the States in which it exists is a matter of State of the regulation exclusively, and that Congress has not the least power over it, or right to interfere does not extend, property in persons does not extend, property in persons does not a state of the representation of slaves.

Let me conclude, therefore, by remarking, that, while I am willing to present this as showing my own judgment and position in regard to this case, and I beg it to be undergord that I am speaking for no action that I am speakin

Well, sir. what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say, "We will carry our local laws with us wherever we ing property by authority of that law, can go into new territory, and there establish that local law, to the exclusion of the establish that local law, to the exclusion of the general law. Mr. President, it was a maxim of the civil law, that between slavery and freedom, freedom should always be presumed, and slavery must always States, I feel that there is nothing unjust, nostatus of an individual is presumed to be free until he was proved to be a slave, because slavery is an exception to the general rule. Such, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is presumed to be free until he was proved to be a slave, because slavery is an exception to the general rule. Such, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is presumed to the free until her such because of so humble a person as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for to be free, until a law can be produced which member, that if what is now proposed to be acquired by cession, first from France, and then to be proved, and, therefore, if individuals go into done by us who resist this amendment is, as he supposes, unjust and injurious to any portion what has been the result? Five slaveholding are not freemen, or else the presumption is that

Now our friends seem to think that an meman proposes to refer this question to the been admitted to the Union from all this acquir- in persons. The assertion is, that we create the other side in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the counsels that formed and established this Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together. I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it causes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the free white man despises to work, to use his own expression, where slaves are employed. This is a matter of great interest to the free States, if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. I agree that slave laber does not necessarily exclude free labor totally. There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee, and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves. But it necessarily loses something of its respectability, by the side of, and when associated with slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to freemen. The freemen of the North, therefore, have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the new Territories.

But sir, let us look further into this alledged inequality. There is no pretence that Southern people may not go into territor, which shall be subject to the Ordinance of 1787. The only restraint is, that they shall not carry slaves thither and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more inaccurate in point of fact than this statement. I understand that one-half the people who settled Illinois are people, or descendants of peole, who came from the Southern States. And suppose that one-third of the people of Obio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South; and I venture to say, that in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of Southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of Northern origin, according to the general number and proportion of people, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of Southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law. Neither in principal nor in fact is there any inequality.

The question now is, whether it is not con

petent to Congress, in the exercise of a fair was this: slavery existed in the Southern privilege of going into these newly-acquired and just discretion, considering that there have States; there was a very large extent of un- Territories with all that, in the general estima- been five slaveholding States added to this occupied territory, which, it was understood, tron of human society, in the general, and com- Union out of foreign acquisitions, and as yet

conquest. No one looked to any acquisition of new territory on the southern or southwestof new territory on the southern or southwest-ern frontier. The exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory, and the prospective The Southern States have peculiar laws, and this respect, far beyond all that any Southern man could have expected, or did expect, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. I time of the adoption of the Constitution. I repeat the statement of the fact of the creation of five new slaveholding States out of newly acquired territory. We have done that newly acquired territory. We have done that which, if those who framed the Constitution centatives twenty persons voting upon this very question, and upon all other questions, who are only in virtue of the representation of

stood that I am speaking for no other than myself, and while I am willing to offer it to the whole world as my own justification, I rest on these propositions: First, that when this go. We insist that Congress does us injustice, unless it establishes in the Territory, in which we wish to go, our own local law." This demand, I, for one, resist, and shall resist. It principles of the Constitution prohibited, and goes upon the plea that there is an inequality, were intended to prohibit, all interference of

will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that under no curcumstances will I consent

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Charleston Collapse.

"Did the militia stand fire?" asked George Washington of the messenger who brought him the first tidings of the fight on Bunker Hill. "Yes, they did." was the response.— "Then, thank God, the liberties of America are safe." It was not necessary that the patriots hastily rallied from their plows and their firesides should have triumphed; it was essential that they should have manifested the courage and the will to look the Kings drilled mercenaries steadily in the eye without panic or flight. That point secured, all beyond was but a question of time and cost.

Let us, then, be grateful that, for the first time in our history, a Democratic National Convention has looked the Slavery Propaganda calmly in the face, and virtually said: "We have conceded very much to you, and we stand to those concessions. We are ready to restate and reaffirm them; thus far and no further, we will go; there, where you were so lately glad to stand with us, we will stand; you may desert and defeat us, but we will not discard nor deny our cherished principles, even at your bidding, but will affirm and uphold them, be the coesequences what they may." In this stand of the Northern Democracy there is as assurance that the bottom has been reached and that this Republic is to be at the worst no more flagrantly false to the grand ideas on which it was founded, than it has been in the

Let us look closely at the newly raised bu destined to be historic monuments that marked the Parting of the Ways.

Here is the Platform reported to the Con-vention by the majority (17) of its Grand Committee of one from each State delegation -said majority being made up of the representatives on said committee of every Slave State (15) with those of California and Ore-

gon:
Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cin-

That the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories; First that Congress has no right to abolish Slavery in the Territories, second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish Slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude Slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Resolved That the enactments of State Legis-

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subver-sive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in

Resolved, That it is the duty of ... Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of person and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation

recognize it as the imperative duty of this Gov-ernment to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens. Resolved, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period. Whereas. That one of the greatest necessities | be received with satisfaction if not with grati-

substance and spirit. The meaning of its first and third planks is just this: "Any slave-holder has the same right to take his slaves into any Federal Territory that he or any other citizen has to take any property whatever thith-er; and both the Federal and Territorial Govother person in the enjoyment of any property whatever." And this is in essence the extreme Southern platform, first propounded by John C. Calhoun, since embodied in the Jeff Davis resolves now before the Senate, and more logically set forth in those of his col-league, Alberg G. Brown.
Under ordinary circumstances this platform would have been swallowed by the select office-

holders and office-seckers in Democratic National Convention assembled, without cavil or hesitation. The ruling logic would have run thus: "This platform is a more abstraction, while Sixty Millions per annum is a solid present reality; if we do not give way on the platform, the South will not bolt en massie, the Election will be lost, and with it our Sixty Millions : so let us shut our eyes and go it."

And go it they would.

But Mr. Senator Douglas happens to be a candidate for the Presidency, backed by nearly or quite half the delegates to this Convention; and he could not stand on this platform. Even though his resolute and successful resistance to the Lecompton fraud had not forbidden, he last summer saw fit to place himself deliberately and clearly on the record by writing and printing this letter :

Washington, Wednesday, June 22, 1859

"My Dear Sire: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

"Before the question can be fully determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—

"To snarl and bite, And play the dog:"

The origin of the permanent President of the Democratic Convention is also remarkable. Cush was that son of Ham as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and if, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, because the policy of the disposition shown by this illustrious persouage to place himself upon the disposition shown by this subject, it is probable that they would be able to discover many things of great interest to the sorrowing friends of the defined party and increase. such new issues as the revival of the slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

"I am, very respectfully, your friend,
"S. A. DOUGLAS.
"To J. B. Dorn, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa."

Now, there can be no need of arguing that

Now, there can be no need of arguing that this letter is incompatible with the acceptance of a nomination on the platform above given, for that platform was devised and designed t render either the nomination of Mr. Douglas or his acceptance of it impracticable. Hence the representatives on the Grand Committee of sixteen Free States, casting a large majority of the Electoral Votes of the entire Union,

of the Electoral Votes of the entire Union, united in reporting the minority Platform:
Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted, and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend as our only future resolutions the following:

[Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of

[Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories;

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the question of Constitutional law.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of U. States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of yiew,

in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the tenstruction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legis-

latures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fu-gitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their ef-

This Platform was substituted for that of the majority of the Committee, by a direct vote of the full Convention-Yeas 165, Nays 138-27 majority on a vote very nearly sectional, Having been thus substituted, the minority demanded and secured a vote on the adoption of its several parts separately; whereon the preamble and second resolve (given above in brackets) were rejected by an almost unanimous vote .-The explanation of this vote is curiously interesting. The delegates from the Free States had framed and presented it as a substantial concession to the South, which-being so much over and above all that had been hitherto conpeded at Baltimore and Cincinnati-ought to

tude. But when the South called for a ion, and proceeded either to vote by States against this plank, or else sulkily refrain from voting at all, the Northern Delegates said to each other—"What use in burdening ourselves with concessions which are rejected and spurn-ed by those to whom we make them?" And so Free State after State began to emulate their Southern brethren by voting No; and soon those which had already recorded- themselves in the affirmative changed to the negative; until at last but a few fragments of delegations, amounting to next to nothing in the aggregate, were left recorded in the affirmative. Thus the Platform termed minority, but which was adopted by a majority of the Convention, as ultimately adopted, stands without any allusion to the Supremo Court or its decisions; but is simply the old Cincinnati affair, with a little extra fillibuster-

ing negro-catching thrown in by way of sauce. The subsequent proceedings of the Convention—the concerted bolt of eight or nine South-ern delegations because of the refusal of the majority to adopt the Slave-Code Platform; the fifty-seven ineffectual ballots for a candidate for President, wherein Mr. Douglas received on every ballot a majority of all the votes cast, and on several a majority of the entire Electoral vote of the Union, yet was determinedly denied the two-thirds declared requisite to a nomination all these are freshly in the public mind. The majority held fast to Mr. Douglas; the minority would not allow him to be nominated, and could not concentrate their votes on any one else; thus nothing remained but an adrument, which was carried yesterday morning by a vote of 166 Ayes to 88 Nays nearly twothirds. So the Convention stands adjourned over, to reassemble at Baltimore on the 18th of June-a month after the nomination will have been made at Chicago. Probably the character of that nomination will greatly influence the action and results of the adjourned gathering at Baltimore. But let the future speak for itself.

CALEB.

Inasmuch as the Hebrew language is not considered essential to a fashionable education, our readers will not feel offended if we presume that they have not all learned it—and proceed to tell them that the word Caleb signifies a dog. Primarily it was an imitation of the yelping noise made by a dissatisfied cur. This explanation may serve to throw some light upon the snarling, howling and barking exhibited in the grand sanhedrim of Democracy at Charleston; for when

rowing friends of the defunct party; and inasmuch as Democracy now is but a matter of history, such investigation may be deemed appropriate, and far less harrowing to the feelings of the mourners, than the ruthless unfoldings of a Committee of the popular branch of Congress.—

The Occulation of the planet Venus, which attracted so much attention on Tuesday even-ing the 24th ult., will be followed shortly by the occultation of the planets Jupiter and

About midnight of Thursday, April 26th, Jupiter was eclipsed in the northern part of New Hampshire and Maine, and some of the British provinces; but in the Southern part of New England, the least distance of the edges of the planet and our satellite will be about one-twentieth the diameter of the latter. The third of these occultations will be that of Mars. in the morning before sunrise of Thursday, May 10th. It will be visible in a large part of the United States and the British provinces. As the moon will then be about five days past the full the emersion will take place on the dark side. The color of Mars will be a fiery red, as it will be quite near the earth; indeed, at Mars' opposition to the Sun, on July 17th next, it will be nearer to us than for several years, with a high southern declination, thus giving the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope an excellent and rare opportunity of determining its parallax with greater precision. The fourth of this extraordinary series of occulations is that of Jupiter in the forenoon of Thursday, May 24th, which also will be visible in a large part of this country, but which taking place whilst the Sun is above the horizon, cannot be seen except with the aid of a very good telescope.

IMPORTANT CHANGE .-- The Iron City College has removed to the splendid halls in the new College Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, opposite the St. Clair Hotel.— Prof J. C. Smith, A. M. for the past three years the principal teacher in the College, is now associate Principal and proprietor with F. W. Jenkins in the Institution, and Mr. A. Cowley is engaged as the permaneut teacher of The College now occupies the penmanship. The College now occupies the largest and best rooms in the city. - Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.

Wit is not the produce of study; it comes almost as unexpectedly on the speaker as on the hearer; one of the first principles of it is good temper; the arrows of wit ought to always be feathered with smiles; when they fail in that, they become a sarcasm

"I am not fond of catnip," as the little girl said, when pussy bit off a piece of her nose