TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 insertion. 2 do. 3 do.

Four lines or less. \$25. \$3712. \$50
One square, (12 lines,). 50. 75. 1700
Two squares, 1 00. 1 50. 2 00
Three squares, 1 50. 2 25. 3 00
Over three week and less than three mouths, 25 cents
per square for each insertion.

Six lines or less. \$150. \$2 00. \$500.
One square, 3 00. 5 00. 7 00
Two squares, 5 00. 8 00. 10 00
Three squares, 7 00. 10 00. 15 00
Four squares, 9 00. 13 00. 20 00
Half a column, 12 00. 16 00. 24 00
One column, 22 00. 20 00. 50 00.

One column, 20 00 20 00 50 00 Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines20 00:.......30 00.......50 00

one year. \$3 00

Administrators' and Excentors' Notices, \$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

A monk, when his rites sacredotal were o'er, In the depth of his cell with his stone-covered floor, Resigning to thought his chimerical brain, He formed the contrivance we now shall explain. In youth 'twas projected, but years atole away, And ere 'twas completed, he was wrinkled and gray; But success is secure unless energy fails, And at length he produced the Philosopher's Scales. What were they? you ask. You shall presently see, These scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea. O, no! for such properties wondrous had they, That qualities, feelings and thoughts, they could weigh, Together with articles, small or immense, From mountains or planets to atoms of sense; Naught was there so bulky, but there it would lay, And naught so othereal, but there it would stay, And naught so reluctant, but in it must go, All which some examples more clearly will show.

The first thing he weighed was the head of Voltaire,

Which retained all the wit that had ever been there; As a weight, he threw in the torn scraps of a leaf, Containing the prayer of the penitent thief, When the skull rose aloft with so sudden a spell, That it bounced like a ball to the roof of his cell. One time be put in Alexander the Great, And a garment that Dorcas had made, for a weight, And though clad in armor from sandals to crown, The hero rose up, and the garment went down. A long row of alms houses amply endowed By a well esteemed Pharisee, busy and proud, Next loaded one scale, while the other was pressed By those mites the poor widow threw into the chest. Up flew the endowment, not weighing an ounce, And down, down the farthing's worth came with a bounc Again he performed an experiment rare-A monk with austerities bleeding and bare, Climbed into the scale; in the other was laid The heart of Howard, now partly decayed, When he found with surprise, that the whole of his brother Weighed less by some pounds than the bit of the other

By other experiments, (no matter how.) He found that ten chariots weighed less than a plough A sword with gilt trappings rose up in the scale, Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail. A shield and a helmet, a buckler and speer, Weighed less than a widow's uncrystalized tear. A lord and a lady went up at full sail, When a bee chanced to light in the opposite scale. Ten doctors, ten lawyers, ten coartiers, one earl, Ten counselors' wigs, full of powder and curl, All heaped in one balance, and swinging from thence, Weighed less than a few grains of can for and sense; A first-water diamond with brilliants begir', That one good potato, just washed from the dirt; Yet no mountains of silver and gold would suffice, One pearl to outweigh, 'twas the pearl of great price. Last of all the world was rolled at the gate, With the soul of a beggur to serve as a weight; When the scale with the soul so mightly fell, That it jerked the philosopher out of his cell.

Interesting Miliscellung.

Young America Speaking the Lingo.

"Young man," inquired a puzzled traveler at a point of his journey where the way diverged in different directions, "which of these roads will take me to Manchester?" Weither, sir; but if you wait an hour the | R stage will be along to take you to town for a

quarter." "You appear to be a shrewd boy, but not particularly charged with manners. How old are you?"

"I'm bobbin' around in my fifteenth year,

and as for being shrewd, they recken me that away, round here. I have knocked the spots off old Daboll, and beat the school master at 'seven up' and parsing; but when you talk about charged with manners, I'm well loaded and rammed too!" "Have you parents living?"

"Parents living? If you mean the old man and old woman-no. I thank you, they said, and left me to play the thing

"With whom do you reside-I mean with

whom do you live?" "Well, there! if you call living, being bound out till you're one and twenty to one of the meanest men that ever sat down to a boiled dinner. I live up the hill there, to old Wagoner's; who farms it with me and a yoke of roan stags!"

"My young friend, your early culture seems to have been sadly neglected. Have you ever enjoyed Sunday privileges?"

"You'd better think so: there isn't a

"You'd better think so; there isn't a hedge-hog nor a wood-chuck within three miles of here; old Wagoner has the meat, and I have the hide and tallow."

"What may I call your name my lad?" "You can't make any mistake, call me what you have the most of; but my genuine name is Alpha Chesebro—for quick, they call me Cheesy. But I have wasted more time than common; I can hear the old woman giving tongue, and I must worm off or the old boy will be here and lick us both. So, captain, consider me yours, and if you'll eddy around some Sunday, I'll show you fun or pay the rum !"

following occurred to vary the monony of may be looked for in the orders from rolling the proceedings:

a specimen of humanity as one would wish to meet with. After a severe cross-examina- for the supply of their railroads and manution, the counsel for the government paused, and then putting on a look of severity, and an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed: Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made

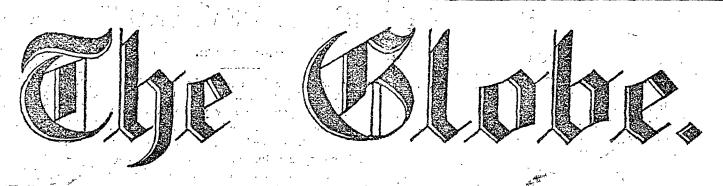
to induce you to tell a different story?"? sir?"

"That is what I mean."

"Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know | canal shipments very much. who these persons are." "Waal, I guess you've tried 'baut as hard

as any of them." The witness was dismissed, while the judge, jury, and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh.



WILLIAM LEWIS,

Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1859

NO. 32.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIREC-TORS.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.

January 11, 1859. In compliance with the Charter, the Board of Directors present the following Report for

the year 1858 :-The receipts from all sources have been as follows:--7252

1.	1000.	7031	
Coal Freights,	\$55,947 02	\$42,628 12	
Merchandise,	6,639 67	6,964 88	
Passengers,	5,995 38	9,286 18	
Mines,	19,624 46	8,269 00	
House Rents,	824 50	406 50	
Mail and Express,	1,862 40	1,775 00	
Miscellaneous,	1,070 67	•	
	\$91,964 10	\$69,329 68	

69,329 68

\$22,634 42 Increase in 1858,

It is scarcely necessary to say that for the greater portion of the past year extreme prostration has been felt in all great industrial interests of the country, and in none more than in the coal and iron trade; notwithstanding this, the increase of receipts as well as of the tennage of the read has been nearly 334 per cent.

Since its first introduction into market, the demand for Broad Top Coal for steam purposes has been on the increase.

Owing to the extreme dullness of the iron market, the demand up to October of the past year, for rolling mills, was very limited. Since that period orders are more abundant, and a great improvement has taken place both in coal and iron interests.

From the statement annexed, furnished by Jno. J. Lawrence, Esq., Superintendent, you will see the earnings of the Road independent of the receipts from mines, and the expense of operating the same, which appears to have been forty-nine per cent. of the gross carnings. When you consider that for only a small portion of the time there was full enployment for the time there was full enployment for the rolling stock, the expenses will be considered moderate. The maintenance of way has certainly been low for a road of forty-seven miles in length—being \$2101 less than last year, notwithstanding the increased tonnage. The following extract from the report of Jno. Fulton, Esq., the resident engineer of the Company, will

show the condition of the Road. "It gives me pleasure to be enabled to report, that during the past year no accident has occurred to trains arising from defects in track, or from mechanical structures, and that the track and mechanical structures of

the Road are in good and secure order." But \$1260 66 has been charged to construcon account for new works, and a larger amount will not be required the present year.

STATEMENT, Showing Earnings and Expenses, and Nett Earnings for Year not including Royalty.

EARNING	S.			
Coal Freight, lerchandise Freight, lessengets, lents of Workmen's Houses, lait and Express, Liscellaneous (old material soll,)	\$55,047 6,639 5,995 824 1,862 200	67 68 50 40	\$71,52 0	ŧ
EXPENSE	s.			

Morive Power.
Maintenance of Cars,
Maintenance of Way,
Conducting Transportation,
Maintenance of Mines, \$31,232 45

Expenses about 49 per cent of Farnings, \$37,297 10 The Royalty receipts for year not in above, are 19,624 46 Miscellaneous, \$10.60 \$57,731 65 Nett receipts,

Included in the rent of mine is \$8,639 32, received for out-crop of coal to a neighboring

colliery.

Huntingdon, January 9th 1859.

It is now two years and nine months since the first opening of the Road to the mines on Shoup's Run. The shipments of coal for

42,000 tons. 78,812 " 105,717 "

found, upon examination, to be equal for the avoided, but some whose own necessities are time to those of almost any other coal road made to an undeveloped region. The mines avoid the sale of the bonds held by them as were not only to open, and dwellings and collateral at a serious loss, and to prevent other necessary improvements to erect, but suits which might result in a demand for a the coal was unknown, except in its own immediate neighborhood, and a market to establish for it.

As an evidence that it holds its own in will merely state that of some twenty compa- which the bonds and a sufficient amount of nies reported in a tabular statement of the the preferred stock can be sold to ensure the coal trade of 1858, published in the United States Gazette, January 1st, but one or two

During a recent trial at Auhurn, the ing place in the iron trade, a large increase he proceedings:

| mills and forges. The great market, howev| Among the witnesses was one, as verdant | er, for Broad Top Coal is undoubtedly to be found in New York and the Eastern States factories, and ocean and inland steamers.

Sample lots sent to these markets have given great satisfaction, and large orders can be obtained at the selling prices of the Cum-berland. We expect to complete such ar-"A different story from what I have told rangements for transportation as will enable operators the present season to place their

coal in these markets.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are deepening their canal from the mouth of the Juniata to Columbia, which will facilitate

A shipping point on the Delaware front of this city is badly needed; and all engaged in the bituminous coal trade should press upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the necessity of extending their road to the Dela-

kill has been the main cause of the loss of a pay or not. number of large eastern orders the present season.

we look forward to a large increase for these and other foreign ports.

With the exception of one or two short intervals the mines have for the past year been well supplied with cars, and the motive power sufficient to have moved a much larger quantity of coal.

From the collieries now opened, if worked with any vigor, 1000 tons per day can be easily mined; and by hiring occasionally of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the present motive power will be sufficient to move it.

Whether there will be a demand to that extent is a question that will be solved by the success of our operators in the Eastern

The collieries of the Company, so far as worked, have equalled our highest expectations; and when you consider that scarcely a commencement has been made at the development of the coal lands of the Company, and that the receipts from that source the present year amount to \$19,624 46, you may form some idea of the value of your coal prop-

have been fortunate, as they are all located upon two of the large runs which cut across the measures of the coal field, and render them accessible from the out-crop.

Fifteen collieries are now opened and improved in the Broad Top coal region, six of which are upon the lands of the Company.— The remainder belong to independent companies and private individuals.

As the question is often asked, "How much has the Road cost per mile?" you will find by the Treasurer's statement, that the construction and equipment account is charged with \$1,344,881. Deducting from this \$75,000 for the equipment, you will have \$1,270,000 as the cost of 42½ miles of railroad, or \$30,000 per mile.

If you add to the 42½ miles of main track 41 miles of siding you have 47 miles of single track road, costing \$27,000 per mile, including interest paid on stock and bonds, extra interest, commissions, and expenses of every kind.

This, we think, will be found to be as low as the same character of road has been built for, anywhere. The loss on the sale of stock and bonds has

not been charged to this account. The real estate of the Company, including their improvements at Huntingdon and Saxton as well as their coal lands and improvements, have cost the Company less than \$110,000, and are certainly to-day worth three times that amount.

At the last session of the Legislature, an Let was passed, authorizing the issue of six thousand shares, \$300,000 of seven per cent. preferred stock, to be used at par, so far as required, in liquidation of the unfunded debt of the Company. This Act was accepted at a general meeting of the stockholders, held

on the 15th of September last.

Since that, creditors to the amount of \$128,000 have agreed to take preferred stock at
par in payment of their claims, provided the
road is retained in the hands of the stockholders. The agreement made with them will

be submitted to you.

At the date of our last annual meeting, the unfunded debt of the Company amounted to \$528,666 49. It has since been reduced by payments in bonds, by earnings from the

Read, and by the arrangement for preferred stock alluded to above, to \$290,221 79.

A large unsecured creditor proposes to take \$21,000 for a debt of \$42,000, which would reduce it to a little more than one half of what it was one years.

half of what it was one year ago. The Company have of second bonds now out as collateral,
The Board estimate the nett \$146,000

revenue for 1859 at \$80,000 Less interest and coupons maturing during the year,

By paying partly in cash, a good deal of preferred stock can yet be used in liquidation of debt.

funds to some extent.

Although these quantities are greatly below our estimates, we think they will be been very indulgent and suits been generally avoided, but some whose own necessities are sequestrator, it is absolutely necessary that measures be taken immediately to provide

50,000

We submit to your consideration, wheth hose markets where it has been tried, we or some plan cannot be matured by entire liquidation of the floating debt within the year. This done, there can scarce be a

companies beside our own show any considerable increase, nearly all the others showing a large falling off in shipments.

With the gradual improvement now taking place in the iron trade, a large increase in 1851 less than those of our Company for ing place in the iron trade, a large increase the present year. The shipments from the company for the present year. Cumberland region, though the increase had previously been slow, were nearly quadrupled between 1851 and 1856.

Is there any reason why the increase in our business should not be equally rapid now that the mines are becoming developed and the character of coal established?

Bituminous Coal is rapidly taking the place of wood on Railroads, and supplanting other coals as a fuel for steamers and steam pur-

The Broad Top is nearest bituminous coal field of the United States to the Sea Board. Its location too in the great iron region of Pennsylvania, must secure to us upon the revival of business a large and constantly increasing home market, always the most profitable.

The total amount of stock being small, and the interest on the bonded debt stationary, allowing the shipments of coal to be Ino. McCanles, trebled or quadrupled with a corresponding increase in a local business, you can esti-

The extra cost of shipping from the Schuy- mate for yourselves whether the stock will

We refer with pleasure to the kindness and cason.

Shipments have been made to some extent

Personal Superintendent of the Pennsylvania to California, Cuba, and Rio Janeiro; and Railroad, in furnishing cars and other facilities for transportation.

The Board desire to express their approbation of the management of John J. Lawrence, Esq., Superintendent as well as of the fidelity and general good conduct of the employees upon the road during the recent embarrassments of the Company.
The success of John Fulton, Esq., the res-

By order of the Board.

L. T. WATTSON, President. LIABILITY IN BONDS AND STOCK. First Mortgage Bonds, all sold, 354.000 146,000

Common Stock, sold 10,833 shares, The Company are allowed to sell \$300,000 preferred stock for the liquidation of their floating debt. An agreement has been made with creditors for a considerable portion of this, but it has not yet been issued.

orm some idea of the value of your coal proprty.

The selection of their lands has proved to ave been fortunate as there are all large and the selection of their lands has proved to ave been fortunate as there are all large as the selection of their lands has proved to ave been fortunate as there are all large as the selection of the selection of their lands has proved to Received for Stock,

Transver Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.

Dol. Cts. Dol. Cts. 430,403 21 for Bonds,
To Passengers, Freights, and Mines, To Bills Payable, Loans, and other debts, Receipts and expenditures on the road for December not included.
Bill: Payable, Loans, &c.,
from which deduct amount for
which creditors have agreed to
take Preferred Stock, 406,049 57 277,921 79 Add amount due for Bonds borrowed of Directors and sold, 290,221 70 1,532,458 34 Dol. Cts Jan. 1, 1859. Dol. Cis. By construction and equipment 1,344,881 74 109,315 88

account,
By Real Estate and Improvements at mines,
By Running Expenses—Maintenance of Way, Superintendence, &c.,
By Interest Account—Interest on renewals. &c., &c.,
Interest on Bonds, By Incidental Expenses—Office expenses, salaries, &c.,
By bills receivable, bonds and stocks, By balance due on stock, By balance in hands of Superin-By Cash on hand and cash as-

23,466 54 10,706 24 1,980 31 1,532,468 34

Namo

B. T. Improvement Co. J. A. Osborno. Hopewell Coal & Iron Co. II. & B. T. H. R. & G. Co.
Do. Do. & R. H. Powel.
H. & B. T. H. R. & G. Co.
Do. Do. & R. H. Powel.
Do. Do.
R. H. Powel.
Do.
H. & B. T. H. R. & C. Co.
Jo.
Orbison, Dortis & Co.
J. & J. T. R. R. & C. Co. &
Semi-Anthracito Co.
Do.
Do.
W. Cummings & Co.
Lancaster Co.
Lancaster Co.
Lineworenent Co. Namo of Proprietor 1015 242 450 1266 1266 826 826 707 707 209 209 200 Gang-way, refer. 1102 1800 1816 062 205 130 1781 3050 1781 3050 1076 1100 306 200 1000 200 8888 888 8888 y in per per

The following are the officers of the Hun-ingdon & Broad Top R. R. & Coal Company, President—L. T. WATTSON.
Secretary—J. P. Aertsen.
DIRECTORS.

3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 0,000 5,000 5,000 6,000 6,000

Estimated value of colliery fixtures.

A. P. Wilson. S. J. Christian, Rathmell Wilson, S. Morris Waln, D. Haddock, Jr., Jas. W. Paul, Jas B. Lane, John Devereux, Wm. Cummings, G. English, Superintendent-John J. Lawrence.

Mining Engineer-John Fulton.

To the People of the United States. From the National Intelligencer.]

Our attention has very recently been cal-led to the following letter from Batt Jones, Esq., one of the delegates from Johnson county, in the Territory of Kansas, to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, one of its most ardent advocates, and also, as will appear from his own statement and the returns, one of the judges of the elec-tion of October, 1857, whose name purports and forgery, and in the language of the reto be affixed to the notorious pretended returns from the precinct of Oxford, in said

county:

St. Louis, (Mo.,) November 23, 1858. To the Editor of the Democrat: Upon the returns of an election held at the Oxford knew of it was from the Lawrence Herald of brand of infamy and execration.

Freedom. I might have made this statement Since the election of August Is Freedom. I might have made this statement sooner, and probably should, but for the persuasion of friends and the excitement which prevailed at the time of the transaction. I did not choose to expose the affair voluntarily of nearly ten thousand, we presume no the time of the transaction. at the time; though I should not have hesitated to have done so if I had been called on by any tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter. In September last I communicated the above statement, in substance, to the St. Louis Republican, from Westport, Missouri. I came here to ascertain whether it had been received, but was unabled to do so. Upon calling upon one of the editors of that paper this morning, he declined to publish any statements in the premises. I therefore submit this statement in the Democrat, and trust it will receive a place in its columns.—
I do this in justice, not only to myself, but to the country. I am aware that my conduct is blamable, but would, nevertheless, have the case properly understood. What the threats commendations with which it was presented to Congress deceived and misled many honand curses of my enemies in Kansas fail to obtain in times of great excitement. I now orable members of both houses, who now, voluntarily give. I am not disposed to implicate others, will not do so except it be

in self-defence. By publishing the above you will do me a great favor.

Respectfully, BATT JONES. The extraordinary character of this letter naturally excited grave doubts as to its au-thenticity; but it is now ascertained and ad-

mitted to be genuine. It will be remembered that the returns from the Oxford precinct were rejected by our joint proclamation, issued at Lecompton on the 19th of October, 1857. For this official act we were violently denounced by the great body of that portion of the press of the United States which subsequently sustained the Lecompton Constitution; and the genuine character of the rejected returns was vehemently asserted, on that occasion, both in and out of the Territory.

Reference to the proclamation will that these returns were rejected because they were clearly illegal and invalid under the Territorial laws, and also because they were "beyond all doubt, simulated and fictitious."

The legal objections stated were clear and obvious. First, these returns were not authenticated by the oath of any one of the judges or clerks, although the laws of Kansas required such an oath to be taken by all of them as an imperative prerequisite to a valid election return. Second, the paper presented to us and rejected was not one of the original poll-books required by the law, but a mere statement of the votes pretended to be given. In our proclamation we dis-tinctly disavowed any authority to go behind the returns, for the purpose of judging the qualifications of voters, or of purging the polls, or of rejecting returns formal and valid on their face, for any reason short of actual forgery. Under our respective oaths of office we might have been constrained to reject the Oxford papers as illegal and invalid upon their face, even if, in other respects, they had

been correct and genuine.

The "simulated and fictitious" character of these pretended returns was evident to us upon the face of the papers; yet we deemed it important, in so grave a matter, to visit the Oxford precinet; and we there ascertained, with positive certainty that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes purporting to have been given, not one-tenth had in fact been polled, and that nearly all the names attached to the statement were palpable forgeries. We know that a village of some half dozen houses, in a precinct of most meagre population, could not have given 1,628 votes; and our averments in that respect are conclusively proved by a census, since taken by authority of the Legislature, showing the entire number of voters in the precinct to have been but forty-three. At the election held in tire number of voters in the precinct to have been but forty-three. At the election held in August last, under the auspices of the present Federal Administration, when the whole vote given in the Territory was larger by many thousands than at any preceding period, the whole return from Oxford was but 29, instead of 1,628, as when rejected by us. A similar insignificant result was exhibited at the election in October, 1858. And, finally to remove all doubt, one of the most active partisans of the Lecompton Constitution, one of the judges whose name purported to be signed to the pretended returns of October, 1857, after a silence of more than a year, now admits the forgery and declares that his name was affixed to the paper neither by himself your mistress lament, and your lady wear nor by his authority.

The calumniators who denounced us for

rejecting these acknowledged counterfeits was a splendid lawyer, and could talk a jury must now eithor retract the assaults made out of their seven senses. He was especially upon this ground, or by adherence to their noted for his success in criminal cases, alattacks, or even by silent acquiescence, be-most always clearing his client. He was come themselves accomplices in this nefari- once counsel for a man accused of horse steal-

of the same instrument prepared all the ma-chinery, and provided all the means and appliances for repeating and multiplying similar frauds under the proposed State organi-

ed, by the successful perpetration of numerous gigantic frauds in the pseuda-State elections of January and December follow-

From information recently obtained, (of which at the time we had no suspicion) we do not now doubt that if the committee of the House of Representatives had made the investigation ordered by the resolution of the last session, they would have disclosed the fact that the census and registration, purporting to have been taken in the fifteen country. ties out of thirty-eight which formed the sole basis of representation in the Convention, were largely contaminated with fraudulent and fictitious names, designed to give control of the Convention to the same parties who were the authors of the subsequent frauds at Oxford, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo and elsewhere, perpetrated under the Constitution itself. Indeed, the failure of so large a number of these registered voters to exercise the elective franchise in so many succeeding elections, at which much larger votes were given, conclusively confirms the information stated, that a large proportion of the names returned in the pretended registry, like those of Oxford and other places, was simulated and fictitious.

Now that these truths have been clearly developed, all candid men must admit that the Lecompton instrument, falsely called a and forgery, and, in the language of the re-cent speech of Scnator Hammond, of South Carolina, "ought to have been kicked out of Congress." What that Senator has already had the courage to concede, we cannot doubt, will soon be the sentiment of the whole country; and "the sober second thought" of the precinct, in Johnson county, Kansas, in October, 1857, my name appeared as one of the judges. I never put it there, nor consented that any one else should do so. The first I through the land that any one else should do so. The first I through the land that any one else should do so. The first I through the land that any one else should do so. The first I through the land that the should be sho

man will assert that that instrument ever was the choice of the people of Kansas; or that it was our duty to be silent, with a full personal knowledge of all the facts, when so

atrocious a usurpation was attempted. However much we may regret the apparent sanction given by the South to these pro-ceedings, we think the censure should fall upon those who, with ample information on the subject, and against light and knowledge, persisted in urging upon Congress the adop-tion of this instrument. tion of this instrument; nor have we ever to Congress deceived and misled many honunite with Senator Hammond in giving that instrument an ignominous rejection from the halls of legislation.

We venture to hope that the bitter vituperation with which we have been assailed will be considered a sufficient excuse for this notice of facts lately developed, coming out at last to vindicate the truth which has been partially crushed, and to condemn the wrong which has been accomplished or attempted.

R. J. WALKER. Late Governor of Kansas Territory. FRED. P. STANTON, Late Secretary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1859.

A Touching Incident. A correspondent, writing from Philadelphia, to the Louisville Democrat, relates the

following:
While an aged and poorly clad female was Chestnut streets, a smart looking young sailor passed within a few feet of her, gazing for several seconds on her haggard face. She approached him and extended her palm in silence. Instantly his hand found its way to his capacious pocket, and when he drew it out it was filled with gold and silver, which

he forced her to accept, saying:
"There, good mother, take this; you may
as well have it as the land-sharks. The last cruise I had out of New York found me with four hundred dollars on hand, but as the neighbors told me my old mother was dead, I got on a spree with the money, spent it all inside of a week, and then shipped again."

"Oh good, good sir! you are to kind to an old body like to me. For your sake I will take it. Oh, you remind me of my poor son George, who shipped and was drowned. Oh, George, who shipped and was drowned. On, George, George White, where are you now."

"George White!" hurriedly exclaimed the now excited sailor. "Why, that's my name!

And you—you are my mother!"

With this he seized her in his arms, and carressed her affectionately, while the big tears of joy ran down his browned check—

tears of joy ran down his brownzed cheek.-The poor woman was entirely overcome by the recovery of her long lost child, and wept and groaned alternately. A carriage shortly after conveyed the mother and son away, leaving many a moistened eye among the crowd who witnessed the scene.

WIFE, MISTRESS, AND LADY .- This paragraph from the German most happily hits the attributes of wife, mistress and lady. It is

just as true as writ:

"Who marries for love takes a wife, who marries for consideration takes a lady. You take a walk with your wife, ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady.-Your wife will share your grief, your mis-tress your money, and your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will shed tears, mourning."

A NORTH CAROLINA ANECDOTE. Gov. S ing. He made a long, eloquent and touching Upon the face of the Lecompton Constitution it appears that this Oxford forgery was incorporated, into, and made part of, that instrument, by the legislative apportionment, avowedly based upon it; while the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted in the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted in the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted in the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted in the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted in the schedule of the same instrument prepared all the man are the denoted and fouching speech. The jury retired, but returned in a few moments and, with tears in their eyes, proclaimed the man not guilty. An old acquaintance stepped up to the prisoner and said:

"Jem, the danger is past; and now, honor bright, didn't you steal that horse?"
To which Jem replied: "Well, Tom, I've all along thought I took that horse; but since

zation, all of which were subsequently proved | I heard the Governor's speech, I don't believe I to have been efficient for the purpose design- did!"