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Political, &c.

LETTER OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS

We publish below the letter recently written by the distinguished Georgian-Hon. A. H. Stephens-in regard to the proceedings at party, omitting only a few passages of minor importance:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., May 9, 1860.

A State Convention should be called at an early day-and that Convention should consider the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, with "the sober second thought," and determine whether to send a representation to Richmond or to Baltimore. The correct determination of this question, as I view it, will depend upon another; and that is, whether the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories ought to be adhered to or abandoned by the South. This is a very grave and serious question, and ought not to be decided rashly or intemperately. No such small matters as the promotion of this or that individual, however worthy or unworthy, ought to enter into its consideration. It is a great subject of public policy, affecting the vast interests of the present and the future. It may be unnecessary, and entirely useless, for me to obtrude my views upon this question, in advance of the meeting of such Convention, upon whom its decision may primarily devolve. I cannot, however, comply with your ritorial Legislatures could control slave proprequest without doing so, to a limited extent, at least. This I shall do. In the first place, then, I assume, as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, that non-intervention as stated, has been for many years received, recognized, and acted upon, as the settled doctrine of the South. By non-intervention, I mean the principle that Congress shall pass no law upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, either for or against it in any waythe great Southern leader, that Congress shall ment place it." This has been eminently a Calhoun, in his speech, in the Senate, on the and since its establishment has been again and again affirmed and reaffirmed as the settled policy of the South, by party conventions and State Legislatures, in every form that a people can give authoritative expression to ony of Georgia was settled under British Parliament.

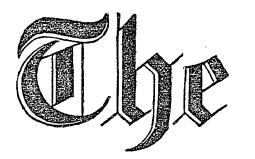
I refer to this matter of history connected with the subject under consideration barely as a starting point-to show how we stand in relation to it. It is not a new question. It has been up before, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been decided-decided and settled just as the South asked that it should be-net, however, without a great effort and a prolonged struggle. The question now is, shall the South abandon her own position in that decision and settlement? This is the question virtually presented by the action of the seceders from the Charsleston Convention, and the grounds upon which they based their action. Or, stated in other words, it amounts to this: whether the Southern States, after all that has taken place on the subject, should now reverse their previous course, and demand Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, as a condition of their remaining longer in the Union. For I take it for granted that it would be considered by all the most mischievous folly to make the demand unless we intend to push the issue to its ultimate and legitimate results. Shall the South, then, make this demand of Congress, and when made, in case of failure to obtain it, shall she secode from the Union as a portion of her delegates, (some under instructions and some from their own free will,) seceded from the Convention, on their failure to get it granted

Thus stands the naked question, as I understand it, presented by the action of the seceders, in its full dimensions; its length, breadth, and depth, in all its magnitude.

It is presented, not to the Democratic party alone; it is true, a Convention of that party may first act on it, but it is presented to the country, to the whole people of the South, of all parties. And men of all parties should duly and timely consider it, for they may all have to take sides on it, sooner or later.

It rises to importance high above any party organization of the present day, and it may, and ought to, if need be, sweep them all from the board. My judgment is against the demand. If it were a new question, presented in its present light, for the first time, my views upon it might be different from what they are.

The only cause of complaint I have heard is, that non-intervention, as established in 1850, and carried out in 1854, is not understood at the North as it is at the South; that while we hold that, in leaving "the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self-government place it," the common Territories are to remain open for settlement by Southern people, with their slaves until otherwise provided by a State Constitution. The friends and supporters of the same doctrine at the North maintain that under it the people of an organized Territory can protect or exclude slave property before the formation of a State Constitution. This opinion, or construction of theirs, is what is commonly dubbed "squatter sovereignty."-



WILLIAM LEWIS.

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 49.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 30, 1860. VOL. XV.

ted States, a great deal has been said and

We have heard it in the social circle, in the groaned with dissertions on it. Pamphlets spective sides. Congress has spent months Charleston, and the policy of the Democratic in its discussion, and may spend as many at any more definite or satisfactory conclusion in relation to it than Milton's perplexed spirits did upon the abstruse questions on which they held such high and prolonged debate when they reasoned:

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate; Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge, absolute,

And found no end, in wandering manes lost." It is not my purpose now to enter the list of these disputants. My own opinions upon the subject are known; and it is equally known that this difference of opinion, or construction, is no new thing in the history of this subject. Those who hold the doctrine that the people of the Territories, according to the great principle of self-government, under the Constitution of the United States, can exclude slavery by Territorial law, and regulate slave property as all property, held the same views they now do, when we agreed with them to stand on those terms. The fact is also historical. The South held, that under the Constitution the Terrritorial Legislatures could not exclude slavery—that this required act of sovereignty to do. Some gentlemen of the North held, as they now do, that the Tererty as absolutely as they could any other kind of property, and by a system of laws rage. could virtually exclude slavery from amongst them, or prevent its introduction if they

That point of difference, it was agreed by both sides, to leave to the courts to settle. There was no cheat, or swindle, or fraud, or double-dealing in it. It was a fair, honorable and constitutional adjustment of the differthat they shall not interfere or act upon it at | ence. No assertion or declaration by Conall-or, in the express words of Mr. Calhoun, | gress, one way or the other, could have effected the question in the least degree; for if 'leave the whole subject where the Constitu-tion and the great principle of self-govern-of self-government," under the Constitution, have the right contended for by those who Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. | espouse that side of the argument, then Congress could not and cannot deprive them of 27th of June, 1848; and after two years of it. And if Congress did not have, or does discussion, was adopted as the basis of the not have, the power to exclude slavery from adjustment finally made in 1850. It was the | a Territory, as those on our side contended and demand of the South, put forth by the South, still contend, they have not, then they could not and did not confer it upon the Territorial Legislatures. We of the South held that Congress had not the power to exclude, and

could not delegate a power they did not possess-also, that the people had not the power their will and wishes. This cannot now be to exclude under the Constitution, and, therematter of dispute. It is history, as indelibly fore, the mutual agreement was to take the fore, the mutual agreement was to take the fixed upon the record as the fact that the col- subject out of Congress, and leave the question of the power of the people where the spices of Oglethrope, or that the war of American Revolution was fought in resistance to This is the whole of it. The question in disthe unjust claims of power on the part of the | pute is a judicial one, and no act of Congress, nor ony resolution of any party Convention can in way affect it, unless we first abandon the position of non-intervention by Con-

But it seems exceedingly strange to me, that the people of the South should, at this late day, begin to find fault with this Northern construction, as it is termed-especially since the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott. In this connection, I may be permitted to say that I have read, with deep interest, the debates of the Charleston Convention, and particularly the able, logical, and eloquent speech of Hen. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It was, decidedly, the strongest argument I have seen on this side of the question. But its greatest power was shown in its complete answer to itself. Never did a man, with greater clearness, demonstrate that "squatter sovereignty," the bug-bear of the day, is not in the Kansas bill, all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. This, he put beyond the power of refutation. But he stopped not there-he went on, and by reference to the decision of the Supreme Court alluded to, he showed conclusively, in a most pointed and thrilling climax, that this most frightful doctrine could not, by possibility, be in it, or in any other Territorial bill—that it is a constitutional impossibility. With the same master-hand he nent Opposition journal in Maryland, at presshowed that the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" is not in the Cincinnati platform; then, why should we of the South now complain of non-intervention, or ask a change of platform?

What else have we to do but to insist upon our allies to stand to their agreement?-Would it not have been much more natural to look for flinching on their side than on ours? Why should we desire or want any other platform than that adopted at Cincinnati? If those who stood with us on it, in the contest of 1856, are willing still to stand on it, why should we not be equally willing? For my life I cannot see, unless we are determined to have a quarrel with the North anyhow, on general account. If so, in behalf of common sense, let us put it upon more tenable ground! These are abundant. For our own character's sake, let us make it upon the aggressive acts of our enemies, rather any supposed shortcoming of our friends, who have stood by us so steadfastly in so many constitutional struggles. In the name of patriotism and honor, let us not make it upon a point which may so directly subject us to the charge of breach of plighted faith. Whatever may befal us, let us ever be found, by friend or foe, as good as our word. These are my views, frankly and carnestly given. The great question then, is, shall we stand

by our principles, or shall we, cutting loose from our moorings where we have been safely anchored so many years, launch out again into unknown seas, upon new and perilous adventures, under the guide and pilotage of those who prove themselves to have no more fixedness of purpose or stability as to objects or policy than the shifting winds by which we shall be driven? Let this question be decided by the Convention, and decided with when a man plants himself upon truth, and nomination of Douglas, his enemies say he Upon this point of difference in construction that wisdom, coolness, and forecast which be in utter disregard of expediency, goes forth cannot be elected. But why not, unless the 'No,' replied the gallant, "No," replied the gallant, "of what are "the great principles of self-gov-come statesmen and patriots. As for myself, to its defence—he is sure to rise up to friends of other candidates go over to the Re-

ernment," under the Constitution of the Uni- I can say, whatever may be the course of fu- the true measure of his manhood and genius. publicans; which some of the leaders may do ture events, my judgment in this crisis is, that we should stand by our principles "through woe" as well as "through weal," and mainforum, on the hustings, and in the halls of tain them in good faith, now and always, if legislation. The newspapers have literally need be, until they, we, and the Republic, perish together in a common ruin. I see no have been published for and against the re- injury that can possibly arise to us from them -not even if the constitutional impossibility in its discussion, and may spend as many of their containing "squatter sovereignty" years as they have months, without arriving did not exist, as has been conclusively demonstrated. For, if it did exist in them, and were all that its most ardent advocates claim for it, from it.

Even according to their doctrine, we have the unrestricted right of expansion to the extent of population. They hold that slavery can and will go, under its operation, wherever the people want it. Squatters carried it to Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, without any law to protect it, and to Texas against a law prohibiting it, and they will carry to all countries where climate, soil, production, and population will allow. These are the natural laws that will regulate it urder non-intervention, according to their construction; and no act of Congress can carry it into any Territory against these laws, any more than it could make the rivers run to the mountains, instead of the sea. If we have not enough of the right sort of population to compete longer with the North in the colonization of new Territories and States, this deficiency can never be supplied by any such act of Congress as that now asked for. The attempt would be as vain as that of Xerxes to control the waters of the Hellespont by whipping them in his

The times, as you intimate, do indeed, portend evil. But I have no fears for the institution of slavery, either in the Union or out of it, if our people are but true to themselves—true, stable, and loyal to fixed principles and settled policy; and if they are not thus true, I have little hope of anything good, whether the present Union lasts or a new one be formed. There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the "irrepressible conflict" of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent, and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our syscan and will defy all assaults from without. My greatest apprehension is from causes within—there lies the greatest danger. We have grown luxuriant in the exuberance of our well-

being and unparalleled prosperity. at the North, but at the South, to strife, dis-squatter sovereignty, which is certain death

on to guard. My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston | tent, they will spurn it, just as Jefferson Daby the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man | they will have Douglas to be their "Majesty" whom the party everywhere can support with or not, as the Japanese called the President the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856,

when the same principles were involved. If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together—shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when constitutional rights were in peril, let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "you did it!" In every and any event, let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon your name. If everything else has to go down let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

A Significant Article.

We copy the following leading article from the Baltimore Patriot of the 19th, the promi-

ent conducted with unusual ability:
MR. Douglas' Great Speech.—Mr. Douglas has eclipsed himself. Hitherto, in all his sovereignty, he has walked in a fog, and his commentators after him, including even our distinguished townsman, Reverdy Johnson. They were all treading, as it were, upon cineres dolosos, or, in the Western vernacular, they were walking on eggs, and they held their breath for fear of breaking some of them. But since the Charleston Convention has rudely smashed every egg in his pathway to the Presidency, he has thrown away all prudential policy, torn the mask from his face, and revealed himself in his true proportions | if we are to judge from their action, would before the country.

We used to think Mr. Douglas was a demagogue, who would sell his country for gold; but not so now. His rebellion against the slave-codists redeemed him in some measure in our estimation as a statesman, but his continuing to adhere to the political organiza-ion which sought to crush him, made him

He has proved, beyond the possibility of sovereignty, but that General Cass is, and accepted it as the cardinal doctrine of Foundation of the cratic faith upon the subject of slavery. both wise?

In this district we think the voice of the cratic faith upon the Suprementation of the cratic faith upon the subject of slavery. Both wise?

In this district we think the voice of the cratic faith upon the subject of slavery. whelms his opponents by copious citations from the printed records of the Democratic of the now slave-codists, he shows up with irwhich the unities have been so completely preserved. He lays down all his propositions with all the vigorous certainty that belongs to a mathematician, and he goes on to his demonstrations with the same rigor of argument, leaving nothing to be inferred, and in every case coming out logically triumphant. He has proved to the world that he and his supporters are the sole representatives of the Democracy that went into the Presidential conflict of 1856, and came out victorious. He has established beyond a doubt, that squatter sovereignty is Democracy, and Democracy squatter sovereignty; and in the demonstration he is upheld by such men as Governor Hershel V. Johnson and Alexander II. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, and others of their school, who have not gone after the false gods of slave-codism, and revival of the African slave

trade, and disunion. Never before, in all previous contests, have the treasonable designs of disunion been made to stick to the backs of the slave-code Democ- strike down the Napoleon of America poliracy as Mr. Douglas has made them. He states their principles in their own language, and leaves them to the logical fate of those principles, and that is, pure unmitigated disunionism. There is no escape from this Nes-

sus' shirt. leader and expounder at Charleston, by a clear majority vote, is the exponent of squatter sov-

eignty, or the right of the people in the Territories of the United States to admit or prohibit slavery, as they shall see fit to do, without interference from the General Government in any way. In other words, that they are politically supreme, just as the people of the States are, under the Constitution. The bolters, on the other hand, from the make slavery a Federal institution, both in tem rests upon an impregnable basis, that the States and the Territories, to be protected and preserved as such by law. With these clear distinctions before the public, Mr. Douglas patronizingly offers quarter to the dissen-

ters, which they as scornfully reject. And thus it is that the slavery-extensionists and There is a tendency everywhere, not only slave-codists are now compelled to accept be accepted by the Richmond Convention or vis spurned it a day or two ago. It will then be for the people at large to decide whether the other day.

Who Shall be Nominated at Baltimore?

Who shall be nominated for President at Baltimore, is a question as easily answered as asked. If the delegates, when they assemble on the 18th of June, in that city, are governed by the choice of the rank and file of the Democracy, they cannot hesitate to nominate Stephen A. Douglas. The vote which hereceived at Charleston proves beyond a doubt that the people want him for their standard bearer in the coming Presidential contest; and why should they not be gratified? His 1521 votes represent several thousand more than two-thirds of the numerical strength of the Democratic party; which, if any indication at all, is conclusive to his popularity with the masses. Why should he not be nominated? There is no good reason against it. He is acknowledged as an experienced and able statesman, and conservative, and his Democracy is endorsed beyond question by the strong support he received in the Convention. He is the representative man of the party, and stands a head and shoulders above all his competitors. While the people are for him, it is true that the politicians are against efforts to make plain his doccrine of squatter him. So they were against Jackson, but the popular feeling of the country overrode all such puny opposition and placed him in power in spite of it; and unless we are much mistaken in coming events, such will be the case with Mr. Douglas. We find that the opposition made to his nomination is composed of two elements, the federal office-holders and hangers-on in the free States, and the avowed disunionists men in the South; who appear cordially to fraternize to strike down the great leader of the Democratic party. These men, sooner seethe party destroyed, than that Doug-las should be elected. They not only unite in the most bitter personal warfare upon him, but join hands in advocating doctrine which is a disgrace to the age, and will ruin any party which endorses it.

Now there are many reasons in favor of his nomination at Baltimore, when the Convenseem to us a cringing politician still, that tion re-assembles at that place, but none thrift might follow fawning. We never against. He has a majority of the delegates dreamed that he had it in his heart to war who represent two-thirds of the Democratic who represent two-thirds of the Democratic upon the slave-codists from that stand-point, vote of the Union. He is strong all over the with a solemn determination to crush them | North, and the conservative masses of the out, or crush out the Democratic party. His | South are with him. The minority asks him course, or rather the course of his friends in | to give way, but wherefore? Our whole systhe Charleston Convention, and his recent tem of government is founded upon majorigreat speech in the Senate house, have opened | ties, which he has, and why should it not be our eyes very wide indeed, and we are now respected in this instance, and draw to him prepared to accord to him a statesmanship the additional votes to make up two thirds? and a political integrity which his previous The weaker has no precedent, nor right, for history had never been able to impress us asking the stronger party to give way; if with. So true is it, that when a man throws either must yield, and one or the other will away the scabbard he-can always make a have to, if a nomination is made, the former better fight than with it-in other words, must go under. As an argument against the

and we hope will, but none of the rank and cavil, that he is not the author of squatter | file will follow them. They expect the friends of Douglas to support any one of their men if that the Democratic party in the slave States | nominated, and it would be treason not to do

people is fairly for Douglas, and believe, if they had the power to do so, they would so record it. Mr. Wilson, of Lehigh, cast his party in the South. The tergiversations, too, vote for him at Charleston; and we feel assured that Mr. Vansant will represent his no serious practical danger to us could result resistable ridicule. Never, never have we constituents, if he does the same thing at Balmet with a speech delivered anywhere, in | timore, which we have every hope he will do. The delegates are not self-constituted, but are the representatives of the people, and in Convention are supposed to do that which carries out their will.—Doylestown Democrat.

Good Pluck.

When the Southern fire-eaters bolted from the Charleston convention, Mr. Claiborn, of Missouri, arose and is reported to have made

the following plucky speech :-"Gentlemen of the National Democratic party of the United States-I am a slaveholder, and represent a slaveholding district that has shed more blood for slavery than all Alabama. I was sent to this Convention to save the Union, and not trample it under foot. The party that the whole country has rallied around the last fifty years cannot be denationalized even by the secession of delegates from fifteen slaveholding States, from whom we will appeal to the people. The contest for the nomination has been a war waged by a corrupt administration and its office-holders to tics. I came here believing that the heart of the people was throbbing more wildly for Douglas than for any other living man; and I don't feel a d-d bit scared at this secession. I did't mean to swear, but hot weather, five dollars a day, and disruption would make a The Democratic party proper, therefore, preacherswear. Let us emblazon on our banaccording to Mr. Douglas, its recent chosen ner the name of Douglas, and it will give it a new lustre.

Oliver Stevens, Esq., a delegate from Massachusetts, immediately took the floor and spoke as follows:-

"I have come to the conclusion that the secession to-day was a deep laid plot for the defeat of Douglas. I say no more here than I have said to my colleagues, that they who oppose Douglas misrepresent Massachusetts. I am willing to go home to my constituents regular organization, are those who want to and present to them the record of my fidelity. This whole thing of secession is but a ruse to frighten the friends of Judge Douglas. All and skillful sergent took position on an emiwe have to do is to go straight forward, in our line of duty, and then we can stand before the

Col. Wright of Pennsylvania, followed Mr.

Stevens and said: "The day of concessions has gone by, and we must now act with firmness and decision. the teeth of secession from the National Democratic Convention by a band of fire-eating from which they came. The "Old Keystone State" will give her vote to Stephen A. Douglas by an immense majority. Throw out of the Convention the federal office-holders, and there would be but one voice, and that for Douglas.

"I Wish I Had a Capital."

So heard I great strapping young man exclaim the other day. I did want to tell him a piece of mind so bad. But I'll just write it to him. You want a capital, do you?—And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital! Haven't you got hands and feet, and body and muscle, and bone, and brains; and don't you call them capital? What more capital did God give to anybody? Oh! but they are not money, say you. But they are more than money. If you will use them they will make money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't it is time you were learning. Take hold of the first plow, or hoe, or jack-plane, or broad-ax that you can find, and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Aye, but there's the rub; you don't want to work, you want money or credit that you may play the gentleman and speculate, and end in playing the vagabond; or you want a plantation and negroes, that you may hire an overseeer to attend to them, while you run over the country and dissipate, and get in debt; or want household sympathies, they will love home, to marry some rich girl who may be foolish and find pleasure there. enough to take you for your fine clothes and good looks, that she may support you.

with the capital you have, and you'll soon gold; you would only know how to waste.

his drumming-well. Yes, whatever you unhas given you, you will never have any other | loud voices blend in loving accord. to manage. Do you hear, young man?

A good-looking young lady recently entered a dyer's shop, and thus accosted him: "You are the man that dies are you not?"

assail his youthful mind, that well remembered prayer to his "Father who is in heaven," will strengthen him to resist evil .--When in riper years he mingles with man-

> nember his "Father who is in heaven." Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world and allow the seed of selflove to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender as those maternal lips which instructed him to his "Father who is in heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation but the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to Him who died that we might live-the

A Beautiful Picture.

ebject at once the most sublime and fender

that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministra-tion we are incited to good and restrained

from evil. The image of the mother becomes associated in his mind with the invocation she taught him to his "Father who is in heaven." When the seductions of the world

kind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty; when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coolness of inter-

ested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow-men; but he will re-

A mother teaching her child to pray, is an

Genuine Religion.

Redeemer of the world.

How beautiful is that religion which teaches me to love God above all things and my neighbor as myself! Religion is benevolence, and benevolence includes every virtue. The benevolent can not be uncharitable, can not be unfaithful, can not be censorious, can not be impure in act or thought, can not be selfish; they love God and their neighbors, and they do as they would be done by. But who is religious? who is benevolent? who is at all times free from censoriousness, from uncharitableness? None. No, not one. The precepts taught us as those on which "hang all the law and prophets," the love of God and the love of thy neighbor, may be impressed upon the heart and have the whole undivided assent of the understanding; while the mind is in this state, the individual is religious.-But the cares of the world and their jarring collisions must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from this wholesome state. The passions which have been cherished by bad education—the indulgences that have become habitual before the beauty of wisdom was perceived by the thousand and ten thousand occurrences which tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns, banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery; to become hermits and monks. Truth becomes effective by frequent contemplation; and the habitual recurrence of its precepts induces practice.

An Ingenious Advice.

A sergent with about twenty-five soldiers had been sent out some miles from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to guard some stock which were sent to graze, when they found that the party was surrounded by about four hundred hostile Navajoe Indians. The brave nence, and by a volley from the long shooting rifles of his party at first drove off the savages, who, however, soon rallied, and were prepared to storm the small party on all sides.

The screent, in taxing his brain for an ex-

pedient by which to convey intelligence of the desperate peril in which his party was placed, sension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against to the further extension of slavery, because it this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should be called up
sension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against to the further extension of slavery, because it thing she can concede but her honor. When party fastened to his collar a note written it was charged upon us in the meetings of the with a pencil, informing the commander at the fact of his circuit took as ingle dog which had accompanied the thing she can concede but her honor. When it was charged upon us in the meetings of the with a pencil, informing the commander at the fact of his circuit took as ingle dog which had accompanied the thing she can concede but her honor. When it was charged upon us in the meetings of the with a pencil, informing to be commander at the fact of his circuit. Mr. Douglas' gracious offer of quarter will platform committee that we sympathized with the fort of his situation, took a tin cup in abolitionism, I hurled back their base insinua- which he put some pebbles, which were conto be sent to the adjourned Convention at not remains to be seen. If they are consistions. Two weeks' association with Southern fined with a piece of cloth over the top, fasmen at Washington, has convinced me that | tened with a string to the dog's tail, and start-Douglas will carry every Southern State, in ed the dog loose, knowing that he would in his fright run to the fort. He dashed with his greatest speed to Fort Defiance; the note fanatics, who represent minorities in the States | was discovered and read. Straightway a party was sent to the rescue, and arrived just in time to save the lives of the whole party.

Suspicion.

One thing you will learn fast enough in the world for it is potent in such teachingthat is, to be suspicious. Oh! cast from you forever the hateful lesson. Men do not think how much of true innocence they are laying down, when they assume a clothing whose texture is guile. Beware of this mock protection; for you can hardly use it without practicing deceit. I do not ask you to trust always, but I would have you think well of men until you find them otherwise. When you are once deceived, either by an acted or a spoken falsehood, trust that person no more.

I had once laid down to me as an axiom by a very dear friend (and I am so satisfied of the procept's truth as to make it a rule of my life,) that persons rarely suspect others except of things which they are capable of doing themselves. Yes! these shadows of doubting are generally flung from some bad realities within. You are looking at your own image when you see so much vileness in your neigdbor's face. How much better might not we ourselves become, if we used more largely to others that blessed charity which thinketh no evil!

HOME LIFE. - If home life is well ordered the children having, according to age, working time, play time, books, games, and

Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures .-Shame upon you young man! Go to work Drawing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable; and make interest enough upon it, and with it, to the art will be useful to them in after life. give you as much money as you want, and Have them read to each other stories and parmake you feel like a man. If you can't make agraphs of your selection, and save the funny money upon which capital you have, you things and the pleasant ones you see in pacouldn't make it if you had a million of dol- pers to read them at your leisure. You can lars in money. If you don't know how to use not imagine how much it will please them, bone and muscle and brains, you would not and how it will bind them to you. But choose know how to use gold. If you let the capital | well for them; for the impression made on you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it their minds now will last when the hills crumwould be the same thing with you if you had ble. Have them sing together, and sing with them, teaching them songs and hymns. Let Then don't stand about like a great help- them sing all day-like the birds-at all less child, waiting for somebody to come in proper times. Have them mutually interesand feed you, but go to work. Take the first ted in the same things—amusements and ocwork you can find, no matter what it is, so cupations; having specified times for each, so that you be sure to do it like Billy Gray did that their time will be orderly. Let them work together in the garden-boys and girls dertake, do it well; always do your best. If _both need out-of-door work. Together let you manage the capital you already have, you them enjoy their games, riddles, etc.-all will soon have plenty more to manage; but their plays, books, and work-while the paif you can't or won't manage the capital God | rents' eyes direct and sympathize, and their

A cook expected company, and was at a loss how to entertain her friends, Her mistress said: "Chloe, you must make an apology." "La! missus, how can I make it? I "No," replied the gallant, "I'm the man got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no nuffin, to make it wid!"