

# American Democrat.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY!

AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 37.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

NO. 1.

**New and Cheap Store.**  
THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and the surrounding country, that they have just opened in the store room adjoining the store of Mr. J. G. Carmony, and directly opposite Moyer's Confectionary store, in North Hanover street, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

**Cloths, Cassimeres,**  
Cassimere, Satinets and Vestings, a great stock of Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear, Mus- do Laines, Lawns, Gingham, Bareges, Alpachas, Bareges de Laines, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, muslins, flannels, table and toweling drapers, table cloths, umbrellas, parasols, ribbons, stockings, gloves, linen, cambric and silk handkerchiefs, faces, edgings and linings, on nets, table-towels, swiss, book, small, foot-cloth and cambric muslins; an elegant assortment of

**Cheap Bonnets,**  
of the most fashionable kinds, Palm Leaf, Straw, and Braided Hats.

**GROCERIES, QUEENWARE,**  
Carpet chins, hardware, &c., some handsome and cheap carpets, together with a variety of Goods in our line, which have all been laid in at low prices, and will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

We respectfully invite every body to call and judge for themselves, as we are determined to offer for great bargains.

I. L. STERNER & CO.

April 4, 1850.  
**Spring and Summer Dry Goods,**  
At the Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry-goods Store of

**ARNOLD & LEVI,**

WHO are now opening the largest, handsomest, and cheapest assortment of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Carlisle, among which will be found a beautiful selection of

**Ladies Dress Goods,**  
new styles, plain, changeable and striped Silks; Bareges, Silk Tissues, Bareges de Laines, Laines, Linen Lustres, Mouslin de Laines, French, English, American and Scotch Gingham; French and English Chintzes; Figured, striped, broad and plain Swiss and Book Muslins; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Thread and Cotton Laces, and Edgings.

**Bonnets & Ribbons,**  
of every kind, quality and price. Parasols & Sun Shades, a very handsome assortment.

**DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!**  
Our stock of Domestic can not be excelled this side of Philadelphia. Purchased previous to the advance in cotton, we are enabled to sell 20 per cent. cheaper than those who purchased this spring. We have Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Omburgs, bleached and unbleached Table Diapers.

**CARPETS! CARPETS!**  
The largest assortment ever brought to Carlisle, which we are determined to sell at our usual cheap prices, and the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Mattings, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.  
**Boots & Shoes,** for Men, Boys, Women and Children.  
A Fresh Supply of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., very cheap.  
Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap goods, will do well to call and examine our extensive assortment before purchasing elsewhere.  
Carlisle, March 28, 1850

**The Big Gun has commenced firing!**  
CHARLES OGDEN has commenced, and will be receiving for some days; his brilliant and very extensive stock of

**Fresh Spring Goods,**  
and particularly invites all those who wish to lay their cash out to a good advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to distribute a great many good bargains this spring and summer. His stock consists in part of a large lot of

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**  
Satinets, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Velvet Coats, Beaver-lin, linen and cotton Drillings, of every color and price. A general stock of Tickings, Checks, light and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Fowlings, Omburgs, Drillings and Bagging in great variety.

**Ladies Dress Goods,**  
such as Silks, Lawns, Linen Lustres in great variety and of the latest fashions. French, Scotch, English and American Gingham; of various styles; Chintzes and Calicoes, a large and cheap lot of a great assortment of Laces, Nettings and Edgings; in the best stock of Hosiery and Gloves that has been in Carlisle for years; no stock of Ribbons and Bonnets like ours; a large lot of Muslins and Sun Shades, well selected to please the ladies; and hundreds of other articles to please both ladies and gentlemen of the most refined taste.

**Carpets.**—The largest stock of Three Ply Imperial, Ingrain, Venetian, Girthing and other Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Children's boots and shoes, in every variety, and very low.

**Groceries.**—A large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, &c. Congress, Cavendish, Roll, Hand, and Cut and Dry Tobacco. Come one, come all, and secure pretty and cheap goods at the lowest prices for cash, where you can have a stock of goods worth selecting from.

Carlisle, March 21, 1850.

**A CARD.**

**OWENS & RICHARDS,**  
FROM PHILADELPHIA:  
THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that they have opened a

**South Yard**  
in Carlisle, in North Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court House, and nearly opposite A. & W. Dent's store, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with a call. Having purchased a large stock of Marble, for sale, they are determined to sell lower than any other shop this side of Philadelphia. They have some most beautiful designs for

**Monuments, Head Stones, Mantels,**  
and every thing else in their line of business, which they will be pleased to show to any person that may be wanting them.

They are also the authorized agents of Mr. Robert Wood, of Philadelphia, and will furnish from his manufactory all varieties of Iron Railings for the enclosing of Graves lots and all other purposes, at the shortest notice and at Philadelphia prices.

They will also furnish of manufacture all kinds of building work, such as Sills, Stairs, and Windows, &c., at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Having had great experience, and being employed in the best shops of Philadelphia, they are therefore enabled to manufacture the most fashionable work, and respectfully ask a share of the patronage of Carlisle and the surrounding country.  
Carlisle, Feb. 21, 1850—If

**JOHN WILLIAMSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the house  
Bentz, South Hanover street.  
Carlisle, April 4, 1850—17

## THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

Published every Thursday, at Carlisle, Pa., by JOHN B. BRATTON, upon the following conditions, which will be rigidly adhered to:

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
For one year, in advance, \$3 00  
For six months, in advance, 1 50  
No subscription taken for a less term than six months and no discontinuation permitted until all arrears are paid.  
Twenty-five per cent. additional on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
One square, one insertion, 5 cts  
One square, two insertions, 7 1/2 cts  
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 25 cts  
A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for three or six months.

**Office.**—The office of the American Volunteer is in the second story of James L. Graham's new stone building in South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court House, where those having business are invited to call.

## THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.  
John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

### Williamsport Convention.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**  
Report of the Committee appointed to Investigate the Bribery Charges.

Williamsport, May 31, 1850.  
The committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution offered by Mr. Coyle, to investigate certain charges made, report as follows, viz:

To the members of the Democratic State Convention, now assembled at Williamsport, Pa.

**GENTLEMEN.**—The committee appointed by this convention for the purpose of investigating certain charges of bribery and corruption, made in relation to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, respectfully report—  
That, in pursuance of their appointment they met, and adjourned from time to time, as will appear from their minutes, annexed hereto.  
That, after hearing the testimony, hereto attached, and the several statements and defenses, in relation to the aforesaid charges, and rumors of bribery and corruption, referred to therein, after a full investigation of all the evidence brought before them, unanimously of the opinion, and take pleasure in giving it expression, that the several gentlemen before this convention as candidates for nomination, are not, in the most remote degree, in any manner connected with the aforesaid charges. Your committee also take pleasure in exculpating fully and entirely the public officers, now in Williamsport, in attendance on this convention, from all connection with the said charges. They cannot, however, find terms sufficiently strong to condemn the dishonest and infamously corrupt course pursued by the individuals implicated in the transactions referred to, and would ask that this convention will adopt a resolution, not only that the money shall be indignantly returned, but being recognized among Democrats as being the property of any person true to Democratic principles. Your committee, having devoted much time and attention to the important duty committed to them, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

**Testimony of William Greene, taken before the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Williamsport Convention, May 30, 1850.**

Mr. John Donahue, a delegate from the county of Philadelphia, in the convention of Philadelphia, and an delegate to the convention, now sitting at Williamsport. I board at the United States Hotel in this town; after supper this evening I was out on the pavement and William B. Rankin, of the Northern Liberties, came up to me and asked me to take a walk with him; we walked up the street, and going along he said to me, "how are you going to vote on the next Legislature?" I told him I was voting for Franklin Vanzant. He said, "why don't you come over and give Hubley a vote?" I told him I was at liberty to go for whatever man I pleased, he said "I were in your shoes I'd make something; I can give you one hundred dollars to go for Hubley, he will be nominated and you might as well make the hundred dollars." I told him I had not seen any money but thought it (money) was about. We returned to the United States Hotel, and he left me telling me not to go away from the pavement. I called Mr. John Donahue, a delegate from the county of Philadelphia, to me, and told him what was going on; Rankin told me before to see Donahue, to see if I could not get him to come over, and that we could get one hundred dollars a piece by it. Mr. Donahue said he did not want to do it, Donahue and Rankin met me and Rankin said to me, "Donahue and go up into No. 47, in the United States Hotel; Mr. Samuel Ovenshine of the city of Philadelphia, Wm. B. Rankin and myself went up into No. 47, in the third story of the United States Hotel; Mr. Samuel Ovenshine took his pocket book from his pocket and gave me five twenty dollar bills, which I have not since the latter 7 of the bills are two twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Middletown, one twenty dollar bill on the Harrisburg Bank, and two twenty dollar bills on the Cecil Bank of Maryland; Samuel Ovenshine told me to vote for Hubley and I could have anything I wanted if he got the nomination. Ovenshine then left. I told him I did not want to go out with him as somebody might see," and he left me with Wm. B. Rankin. I came out, Rankin said to me "now mind on the first ballot," I said "Yes," and there we parted. I then went and hunted up Donahue and John Oline, and went up into my room; I told Donahue I would get him one hundred dollars; we came down stairs together, met Rankin on the pavement; I told Rankin that "Donahue would do right," he told us to go up to the Eagle Hotel, and that they (Ovenshine and Rankin) would be drunk at the bar. Rankin and Ovenshine went out the back door of the front door, and went into the back part of the entry where we met Ovenshine and Rankin; Ovenshine and Rankin parted; Rankin came around and told Donahue he was eighty dollars which he gave him saying he would give him twenty dollars more; he said, "now whatever you do don't say anything about it for it will ruin me." We parted immediately to Mr. C. M. Johnson, a delegate from Lancaster; and to Mr. John Oline; Mr. Johnson said jokingly, "I wonder if I could get a hundred dollars."

**Cross-examined by Dr. Stokes.**—Mr. Rankin did not take the money from me. Rankin said to me "that General Cameron always took care of his friends, and that when any person did his party a favor he never desisted them."

**WILLIAM GREEN.**  
Sworn and subscribed before me May 30, 1850.  
E. CALVERT, J. P.

**Testimony of John S. Donahue of Philadelphia, taken before the committee of Investigation, May 30, 1850.**

My name is John S. Donahue, I live in the county of Philadelphia, and am a delegate to the

Williamsport convention now sitting. Mr. Will- Green told me he got one hundred dollars and that I could get one hundred dollars by the same operation, that is promising to vote for Hubley; I said that as soon as I received the money I would take it over to the convention, and I did so. I received eighty dollars from Mr. Wm. B. Rankin of Philadelphia county at the Eagle Hotel, consisting of three twenty dollar notes of the Bank of Middletown, and one twenty dollar note of the Bank of Harrisburg.

The testimony of Mr. Green as far as I have any connection with it is true; immediately after the time the money was given, Mr. Green said to me, "Now Donahue you vote before me and me, and you get it for your vote." I said I would, and I never put it into my pocket, but handed it to the president of the convention when I went in.

**Cross-examined by Dr. Stokes.**—There was nothing said about General Cameron or where the money came from, there was no time to say any thing after the money was given. I am willing, if required, to make oath to the facts above stated.  
JOHN S. DONAHUE.  
Sworn and subscribed before me May 31, 1850.  
E. CALVERT, J. P.

On motion of Mr. Brewer, the report was twice read and adopted, viz:  
Resolved, That we denounce as irreparable the conduct of those men who attempted, by bribery, to assail the integrity of members of this convention, and direct the President to return the money to the source from which it came.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.**  
Mr. Frazer from the committee on resolutions, made report as follows, viz:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania by her Delegates to this Convention assembled, do hereby resolve as follows:  
That the doctrine and principles of Democracy as asserted by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in May, 1844, and May, 1848, we still warmly recognize and support, and pledge ourselves, as representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, not to yield, or give up any portion of that broad and constitutional platform, covering the entire extent of the Union, and which is as follows:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and no power should be arrogated to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, connected for local internal improvements, and other states purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to charter a monopoly of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to collect the same, and to resist any attempt to deprive them of the same, and to resist any attempt to place the blessings of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial matters, should be such as to place the country in the hands of the people, and to place the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of government to enforce and practice the most strict economy in their own affairs, not permitting any more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been re-established.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our Republic; and that we will resist any attempt to place the same in the hands of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial matters, should be such as to place the country in the hands of the people, and to place the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most dangerous and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That the principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes sure the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge or to deprive the people of these principles, is a violation of the Constitution which are broad enough and comprehensive enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full extension of the energies and despatch of the great and Progressive Republic.

**Resolved,** That, as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional

feelings; we know no North, no South, no East nor West. And this great State, occupying her central position, can countenance no disaffection to that Union, now expanding from Ocean to Ocean.

**Resolved,** That attempts to create prejudice against any section of the Union, or the institutions they have established for themselves, in our opinion, Anti-American and fraught with the most dangerous tendencies; and impressed with these sentiments, we shall cordially reject, and approve of, such compromise of the existing controversy as will accede to the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the fraternal regard of the country; and with this view we approve of the admission of California as a State, with her present constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress, at the same time, to provide governments without delay for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principle of non-interference, thus displaying a frank and equitable manner, of the abiding subject of domestic agriculture.

**Resolved,** That we will yield to none in our devotion to, and warm, zealous and cordial support of the Union; and we will defend, preserve, and protect it at all hazards, by every legal and constitutional means; and we believe that, as Americans, proud of our great country, we cannot too warmly commend to the consideration of our countrymen, the farewell addresses of the Father of his country, expressed in the following prophetic language: "To cherish a cordia, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the pedestal of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to encumber the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

**Resolved,** That the National Administration, notwithstanding its energy and ability, for its protracted inconsideration of the public moneys—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and Cabinet members—its repeated blunders in regard to its foreign intercourse; have but too truly demonstrated that the Democracy predicted of them prior to election, and what the country mourns to realize since that event.

**Resolved,** That the State Administration, true to the abandonment of previous pledges, has been distinguished only by a factious and illiberal policy, involving aid overthrowing, as far as possible, the wise and beneficent measures of the late Democratic Administration, and placing the State in a state of anarchy and irresponsibility, as well as using the Veto power for party purposes; indicate arduously that our great and good commonwealth should revert to its Democratic principles, the only true constituents of the Constitution and of the freedom of the people.

**Resolved,** That the Committee being unable to agree in favor of a permanent time and place for holding future Democratic State Conventions, respectfully suggesting that the next State Convention be held at Reading, Berks county, on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1851.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to this Convention, and elect Representative D. Leggett only.

**Resolved,** That our candidates this day put in nomination, viz: Wm. T. MORRISON, for Canal Commissioner, Col. J. FORSTER HAWLEY, for State Auditor, and EPHRAIM DANIEL, for Auditor General, are standard bearers that the Democracy can follow with confidence that in them the great qualities for office to be found, "honesty and capability," and worthy of the warm and hearty support of the Democracy of this State.

**Resolved,** That we will all employ every means in our power for the success of our candidates, and we can confidently say, to our respective constituents, that never were auspices more favorable for success to our cause than the present, and we confidently expect, by diligent and united exertions, to obtain an old fashioned Pennsylvania majority, of at least 20,000.

**Resolved,** That we tender the thanks of this Convention to the Commissioners of Lycoming county, in the midst of a cold and stormy day, for their kind and attentive arrangements, and others, for their care and attention to the comforts and wants of the Convention while in session.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:  
**Resolved,** That this Convention take this occasion to express to the citizens of Williamsport their most cordial thanks for the kind reception they have extended to them, and assure them that they will bear away with them, and long cherish, the most grateful recollections of them, and their beautiful borough.

These resolutions having been, on motion of Mr. Brewer, read the second time, the vote was asked to be taken on their separate time.

The first six resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The seventh resolution, in relation to slavery in the territories, was considered.

When a motion was made by Mr. Penniman to amend by striking out the words "or others," it disagreed to.

And the resolution was adopted.

The remaining resolutions were unanimously agreed to, except the last one, in relation to Senatorial representation in State Conventions, which was lost.

Mr. Barnett offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

**Resolved,** That the present revenue laws of the general government are just and fair in their operation upon all the great interests of the country, and we would regard any deviation from the principles upon which they are based as unwieldy and impolitic; any alterations that time and circumstances may require, should be made with a view to the maintenance of the Union, and the honor of the Democratic party of the Union.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

**Resolved,** That the officers of the Convention are entitled to the thanks of this body, for the able and impartial manner in which they discharged their duty.

Mr. Loaman offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

**Resolved,** That this Convention recommend to the State Central Committee to give notice that the delegates to the National Convention, for May, 1852, will be appointed at our next State Convention.

Anderson, from the Committee to inform Mr. Morrison of his nomination as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, reported, that the Committee had performed that duty, and that Mr. Morrison, in reply, had expressed his willingness to accept the honor conferred by the confidence reposed in him by the members of this convention.

Similar reports were made by the committees to Messrs. Barnett and Mr. Drayley.

On motion of Mr. Galledge, the recommendation attached to the report of the committee on resolutions, naming the city of Reading as the place for holding the Democratic State Convention, on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1851, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blattenberger, the convention adjourned sine die.

(Signed by the officers.)

"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to find you in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live."

"Yes, yes, I know you told me, doctor, but I did not take the dose you left."

### MODEST WORTH.

As streams that run o'er golden mines,  
Yet humbly, calmly glide,  
Not seem to know the wealth that shines  
Within the gentle tide;  
So virtue, though the simplest gift,  
Thy radiant gem should be,  
And that which charms all other eyes,  
Beamed worthless in thine own.

### THE BEREAVED.

There's many an empty cradle,  
There's many a vacant bed,  
There's many a lovely blossom,  
Whose joy and light is fled;  
For thick in your graveyard  
The little hillocks lay,  
And hundreds of sweet blossoms  
Are gathered there to-day.

The turn of Life.

From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself, may be considered as in his prime of life. His stature strength of constitution, and his mind is almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given him judgment the source of almost the infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal, all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over his business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he strikes at a critical period in the road of his existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still.

But a short time will elapse, and he will be a man of "Old Age," around which the river winds, and then flows beyond, without boat or causeway to affect his passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends how it is crossed, whether it bends or breaks.

Content, simplicity, and other good characteristics are in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure.

To quit the path, the way of life is either into a prolonged life, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost extension, now begin either to close, like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One inclination is impulsive, a single fatal excitement, may be forced beyond its strength; while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to night a plant, will sustain the beauty and vigor until life has fairly set.—The Science of Life.

What an Influence!

There are at least three millions of mothers in the United States. These mothers, aside from other children, have it is supposed, between two and three hundred thousand infants in their charge. No influence, at present, can reach their infant minds but that of a mother. These minds may be moulded at the will or discretion of these mothers. If this army of mothers should combine to accomplish any given object, what might they not do? If every mother should emulate the example of Hannah the wife of Manoah, her infant to the service of the Lord, what would withstand such a moral influence? And yet from these infants are to come our rulers, our judges, our ministers, and all the influence, either for good or evil, which is to sway the destinies of the nation.

Necessary Discipline.

Sufficient attention is not always paid to the early training of little children, and to the necessity of necessary discipline. Impulsive children should be taught authority should be the first thing that they should learn to obey, and to respect the authority of their parents.

Our hills, and dale, and distant sea,  
Through all the mists that stretch between,  
My thoughts must fly to rest on thee,  
And would, though worlds should intervene.

Farewell! I did not know thy worth,  
But thou art gone, and now I prize;  
Bequests would I had known on earth,  
But when thy life was recognized.

**Cross Examination.**—Here are some readings, almost as intelligible and quite as laughable, as any transient reverie:

Early yesterday morning, as a lame cart was walking on his head to Eighty Nine Street, a little boy on three hundred yug of gin dazed to declare war against the Yankees at the Cape of Good Hope. This beautiful force, hidden as it was by a terrible shirk, like a set of falling snow, broke suddenly into a gully, and having taken a lump of coal to break up a monkey's bed-room—the barber, knowing that as the sweatshops were desperate, they would probably put his leg off, stole six jack knives and made them into a fine cream. Not content with this, the populace pulled off the man's shirt, and they discovered the skeleton of a cannon ball passing rapidly on his way to church. Ben cannot describe the screams, the broken bones, combed white hair, and inkstains which denoted the first quartile of the queen having taken a lump of coal to break fact, set down on the large spiral of a line kiln, where the cattle gave her noisegays mounted on stilts. This pleasure was much marred by a ragged beggar that Daniel Webster had seduced into love for pickled whelms, and though nobody was hurt everybody was killed.

P. S.—The child's leg has not yet learned to pick its teeth on account of the weather.

**FIRE DAMN EXPLOSION.**—We regret to learn that an explosion of fire dam occurred, on Monday, in the mines of Messrs. Hainbridge & Byers, on Mill Creek. Some sixteen persons were severely burned, and several other wounded. One man in particular, whose name we could not learn, had broken, and it was subsequently reported that he died of the injuries received. This explosion was rendered additionally violent and destructive, from its having communicated with five or six kegs of powder, which also exploded instantaneously with the fire dam. It is always more or less dangerous to enter a mine, particularly such as are known to be fiery—on Monday morning—labor being suspended on Sunday, the noxious gases accumulate the more freely, and more especially when, as has been the case for several weeks past, damp and cloudy weather prevails. Disengagement in the weather always interfere, more or less, with the ventilation of the mines, and they are not unfrequently filled with water so far as to compel a suspension of work in them. Such was the case in the above instance. *Miner's Journal.*

Before anything is offered we think it is impossible; but if it is done, we shall be glad to wonder that it was not accomplished before.

**A LOVING DIALOGUE.**—"Wife, I am going to leave you. The doctor tells me that I can live but a few hours at the most! I shall soon be in heaven!"

"What! you soon be in heaven! You'll never be no nearer heaven than you are now, my old brute!"

"Dolphus," hoarsely growled the old man, "Dolphus, bring me my cane, and let me larrup the old trollop, once more before I die!"

A Southern paper says that "all the ladies are for Union—to a man."

Misery has many bitter moments; but I believe the first waking after any great sorrow, is the one of its most uterly agony.

### A PRETTY THOUGHT.

There's not a heart, however rude,  
But hath its little flower,  
That brightens up the solitude,  
And scents the evening hour.

### A PRETTY SERENADE.

Slumber gentle lady,  
Slumber like the rose,  
When the air of heaven  
Lulls it to repose.

Angels hover o'er thee,  
Softly sing thy sleep,  
With thy angel spirit,  
To the smiling skies.

**A Beautiful Character.**  
We extract from a volume of Lectures and Essays, by the Rev. Henry Giles, the following beautiful picture of a just man. The two volumes are filled with similar passages of eloquence and truth: "A just man is always simple. It is a man of direct aims and purposes. There is no complexity in his motives, and thence there is no jarring or discordancy in his character. He wishes to do right, and in most cases he does it; he may err, but it is by mistake of judgment, and not by perverted intention. The moment his judgment is enlightened, his action is corrected. Setting before himself, always, a clear and worthy end, he will never pursue it by any concealed or unworthy means. We may carry our remarks for illustration, both into public and private life. Observe such a man in his home; there is a charm about him which, no artificial grace had ever had the power to bestow; there is a sweetness, I had almost said a music in his manners, which no sentimental refinement has ever given. His speech over fresh from purity and rectitude of thought, controls all that are within its hearing; with an unfeigned and yet relentless sway; faithful to every domestic duty, as to religion