

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Swanton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1851.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business. WILL be taken at this office, if application be immediately made. A boy from the country, about 15 or 18 years of age, will be preferred. He must be of good moral character, and possessed of a thorough English education.

Our friend Col. JOHN BIGLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives of California, has our thanks for sending us a number of late California papers.

New Spring Bonnets.—There is a greater variety in styles and materials of the Spring Bonnets than has been noticed for several years. The governing materials are of coarse straw and fresh daisy spring flowers. The shape is reduced to the most perfect form of beauty—the crown small, low and receding, and the front gracefully opened and expanded on each temple, with a decided undulating expression on the top. The style of the inside trimming is very fresh and lovely. Altogether the new Spring Bonnet is the prettiest affair of the kind ever invented. The advertisements of our Carlsruhe merchants, in another column, will tell our lady readers where to procure them.

Friendless Boys.—A new institution has been established in New York called the "System for Friendless Boys." We think it would not be a bad notion to send this institution to locate a branch in our town. From the occasional scenes of rowdiness and profanity exhibited on our streets and elsewhere, we are of the opinion that there are a considerable number of friendless boys in our midst—boys without fathers or mothers, masters, guardians or homes.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.—CUMBERLAND VALLEY SENTINEL.—Dr. W. H. BOWEN, a strong and vigorous writer, has taken charge of the editorial department of the Cumberland Valley Sentinel, published at Chambersburg. The Sentinel is a most able and reliable Democratic paper, and deserves to receive the patronage of every Democrat in old Franklin.

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.—This sterling Democratic paper, published by our young friend RUDY, at Ebensburg, has made its appearance in a new suit and looks decidedly neat. Mr. R. is a gentleman possessed of fine qualifications, and a finished writer. We wish him success.

THE MIDDLEBORO EXPONENTIAL, a neutral paper, published by our valued friend, Dr. BENJAMIN, at Middleboro, Dauphin county, comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. We always open the Emporium with pleasure, for we are sure to find in it much instructive reading. Dr. H. is a gentleman of fine education, and a graceful and pleasing writer.

WHIG CONTENT FOR LABORING MEN.—MR. WILLIAM D. LEWIS, the Whig Collector of the port of Philadelphia, says the Reading Gazette, in a letter to the President, upon the subject of the charges preferred against him, remarked that laboring men "are well enough in their sphere, but by no means among the most respectable and influential of our citizens." This is pretty language, indeed, for a man holding office under a government which has marked out no "sphere" for the working man different from that of any other citizen, but considers all upon a perfect equality. But it expresses the real sentiments of nine-tenths of the Whig party, however carefully they may seek to conceal them. Mr. Lewis doubtless thought there was no danger in showing his true colors in Whig company; nay, he probably considered that a little exhibition of aristocratic pretension would all the more readily secure him the sympathy of "the powers that be."

WE are certain that he never intended this opinion of the laboring man to see the light; and so Mr. Lewis will have to pay the penalty of speaking his mind too freely. We hope that the large and influential body of citizens upon whom this contemptuous aspersion was cast, will bear it in mind and not suffer themselves to be deceived any longer by Whig professions of regard for the mechanic and laborer, who are generally made in great profusion about election times—and forgotten immediately after.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—REV. CHARLES HILL, aged 62 years, committed suicide at Leominster, Mass., on the 9th instant. He officiated in the pulpit on the preceding Sabbath. No cause is assigned for the act.

CALLED IN A DIFFERENT QUARTER.—The editor of the Courtland, (N. Y.) Democrat has resigned his charge over that paper. He says, "Paul the Apostolic Messenger, directed us, by means of the spiritual rappings, to leave our business in this place and remove to Auburn, there to commence and continue the publication of a paper, to be devoted exclusively to this cause."

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have determined to hold their first Exhibition and Cattle Show, at Harrisburg, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of October next, the citizens of that Borough having pledged themselves to contribute the sum of \$1,500 to defray the expenses.

This will no doubt be an interesting occasion, and will be productive of great benefit to the important branch of industry which it concerns.

Twelve full regiments, comprising infantry, artillery, rifles and mounted troops, were out in full force at New York on Tuesday, in honor of the President, and never was a more gallant sight witnessed. During the day all business was suspended, and flags floated from all the hotels and public buildings; and notwithstanding a tremendous storm prevailed during the evening, the rain descending in torrents, the streets were thronged, and fire rockets were let off in profusion during the evening from the Astor House, in honor of the distinguished guest.

Mr. George Piper, a respectable farmer of Path Valley, Franklin county, committed suicide last Friday, by hanging himself in the barn. He was nearly sixty years of age, and in comfortable circumstances. No cause is assigned for the act.

A pauper at the almshouse, Wilmington, Del., killed another inmate by striking him with an iron bar in a quarrel, and then killed himself afterwards while in jail. This occurred week before last.

BAD BUSINESS.—A man in Licking county, Ohio, sued his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage. The verdict and judgment of the jury was for fifty cents damages, at the late term of the Licking Common Pleas.

STUDENT KILLED.—At Emory College, Oxford, Ga., two students, while studying in Bishop Andrew's yard, entered themselves to be drawn into a quarrel, and, drawing a pistol, shot the other instantly dead. Both of them were under eighteen years of age. The murderer is in custody.

J. R. Giddings, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, broke two of his ribs by a fall last week.

COL. BIGLER—GOV. JOHNSON.

The act of '47 to prevent kidnapping, passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was signed by Charles Gibson and James Cowart, and approved by Gov. Shunk. The last legislature repealed the 6th section of that act, which prevented our jails from being used for the custody of alleged fugitive slaves. The bill is yet unsigned in the hands of the Governor. Is Col. Bigler in favor of the repeal of a part of that law, which was approved by the lamented Shunk? Is he in favor of imprisoning negroes and mulattoes suspected of the horrid crime of slavery, along with white and black thieves, incendiaries, burglars, and murderers? Is he opposed to its repeal? If in favor of its repeal, how will he answer the inquiries and secure the support of the Anti-Slavery Democrats in Pennsylvania? If opposed to it, how will he secure the votes of the Burhanman men, who want by the repeal of the 6th section of the Act of '47 to bargain for Southern votes in the National Convention.

What are the opinions of Col. Bigler about the Compromise, which excluded the Wilnot Provision from New Mexico and Utah? Is he in favor of the Fugitive Slave law? In favor of the Wilnot Provision, how will he answer the inquiries, and secure the support of the Anti-Slavery and Free Soil Democrats?—Daily American, Harrisburg.

We take the above article from the Harrisburg Daily American. The editors appear very anxious to know Col. Bigler's views on the subject of slavery, &c. Had the editors first enlightened us in regard to Gov. Johnson's views on the same subject, they could then have asked the above questions with a much better grace. It will be the friends of Johnson to ask Col. Bigler questions on any subject. At the proper time, if he deems necessary, Col. Bigler will answer all questions that may be put to him, provided they are asked in honesty, and for the purpose of ascertaining his opinions. We do not mean to say by this that Col. Bigler intends to stump the State, for we do not know that he will do so. But this we do know, that he is not afraid to express his opinions in the most public manner. The course of the Democratic papers of this State in regard to slavery and the Compromise, should be a sufficient indication, we should think, of Col. Bigler's views. He is a Democrat—a national Democrat—one who loves his State and the Union, and he will advocate the policy and the measures with which the democracy of the nation are so closely identified.

But, what are Gov. Johnson's views? Last winter an act was passed by our Legislature, repealing the 6th section of the kidnapping act of 1847, which prevented our jails from being used for the custody of fugitives from labor. The repeal of this section was by carrying out the spirit of the Compromise measures adopted by Congress. What was Gov. Johnson's course when this bill, repealing the 6th section of the kidnapping bill of 1847 was presented him for his signature? Did he sign it, and thus prove to the world that he was in favor of the Compromise measures of Congress? No! Did he summon up courage to veto it? No!—but he still retains the bill, unsigned, in his breeches pocket! He is not the man to avow himself either the friend or the enemy of the measure, but he exports, by retaining this bill in his possession, to again deceive and hoodwink the people, as he did in 1848. To the Abolitionists he will exhibit the unsigned bill, and pledge himself never to sign it—to the national Whigs and the friends of Fillmore's administration, he will also exhibit the unsigned bill, and swear by all that is holy that his signature shall be appended to it, as soon as he is re-elected. This is the object of Gov. Johnson in retaining the bill in his possession. How like the man! What miserable cowardice! And yet one of his organs has the audacity to put certain questions to Col. Bigler?

Johnson is now courting the Abolition vote, and the papers in his interest advocate Abolition doctrine. This being the fact, can the national Whigs—those who are sincere in their attachment to their country—can they give their support to that political gambler, William F. Johnson? Will such men as James Cooper, Josiah Randall, John Swift, and other friends of the National Administration, sustain, by their votes, the miserable bankrupt administration of Johnson? We shall see!

Perhaps, however, Gov. Johnson thinks he can again deceive the people, as he did in 1848, by making professions in one locality which he repudiated in another. But if he entertains such a hope, he will find himself mistaken. Although Col. Bigler is averse to stamping the State, he is nevertheless not the man to permit Johnson to peddle his nostrums unmolested. Johnson will not get over the State quite as easy as he did in 1848. Our word for it, should Gov. Johnson again take the stump, he will find himself short of wind before he delivers a half dozen speeches. Mark that!

A Scene Not in the Hills. We are informed by the Pennsylvania Statesman, that the enthusiasm of the President's reception in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, was somewhat marred by an unexpected demonstration on the part of the opponents of Mr. Lewis. A large procession was formed, which marched to the United States Hotel, preceded by a transparency, with the inscription: "They are all well enough in their sphere, but by no means among the most respectable and influential of our citizens." The procession was composed almost entirely of mechanics and laborers, who smarting under the insults offered them by Mr. Lewis, naturally seized upon the opportunity to express their indignation and resentment. The President was called for and loudly cheered. Mr. Webster presented himself and was greeted with reiterated applause. The name of Mr. Cooper elicited a prolonged cheering and the most lively manifestations of favor and approbation. When Mr. Lewis was alluded to, the confusion and noise surpassed any similar scene in the history of the city. Groans, hisses and miscellaneous evidences of displeasure were reverbated in rapid succession from the vestibule of his official palace. The President and suite were evidently sorely perplexed, but were compelled to forget Mr. Lewis in the conventional compliment, which had been given to their stations more than to themselves. The crowd finally dispersed, after vociferous cheers for Mr. John S. Rindick, "the next Collector of the Port of Philadelphia."

John B. Gibbons, Esq., a prominent member of the Allowen Bar, and formerly a State Senator, died at his residence in that Borough, on Sunday week, in the 49th year of his age.

The Locusts are to come forth from their subterranean dwellings about the latter end of this month. We shall soon see them now in great numbers.

The splendid steamer "City of Glasgow" sailed from Philadelphia on Thursday, for Liverpool, with a large freight list, \$150,000 in specie, one box of bullion, and 132 passengers.

A man named John Bronner was killed in Columbus on Tuesday afternoon last, by a stroke of lightning.

"DECORUM AND PROPRIETY."

The Harrisburg Daily American, a paper conducted by a couple of Gov. Johnson's office-holders—contained an article, some time since, in which the hope was expressed that the approaching political campaign might be conducted with "decorum and propriety," and that personalities would be avoided by both parties. To this suggestion, we for one, responded, amen! But, as was to have been expected, the editors of the American very soon forgot their manners; for, in their paper of the 4th following, they made a vile personal attack upon the next Governor of Pennsylvania, Col. Bigler.

Thus has it ever been with the Federalists.—They talk about "decorum" and "propriety," but seldom practice the precepts they teach. Slender and vituperation are the weapons they use in every political contest. We care not how pure the Democratic candidates may be, they are sure to be slandered and vilified by Federalist hirings. The editors of the American cannot deceive Democratic editors, by recommending a course which they do not hesitate to violate themselves. We are in earnest in our desire that the approaching political contest may be conducted without a resort to personalities; but yet we will not agree to see the Democratic candidates slandered by Gov. Johnson's paid editors, without offering a proper retort. And we tell the editors of the American that they will be acting the part of prudence if they talk less about decency, and practice it more. This is the first time we have had occasion to refer to Gov. Johnson and his organ, for some months, but yet the editors of that vile sheet could not conclude their attack upon Col. Bigler, without giving us a dig in the ribs at the same time. The concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"As a general rule we approve of 'decorum and propriety' in conducting a Press, but we will always be careful to reserve our personal remarks." "Decorum and propriety," such as follows as Forney, Bowman, Branton, &c. One might as well sell scavengers with roses."

By the above we may conclude that the editors of the American already regret that they proposed to observe "decorum and propriety" in conducting the approaching political contest, and have determined to resort to their usual mode of warfare—abuse and detraction. Well, be it so. We are prepared to meet them. With Truth and Democratic principles as our weapons, we feel prepared to encounter our enemies, and put them to flight, and if, during the contest, we occasionally expose and lay bare to the public gaze the twistings and turnings of that political trimmer and demagogue, Gov. Johnson, we shall nevertheless endeavor to observe "decorum and propriety" in our language.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TREASON.

The Convention of nullifiers and traitors that has been in session for a few days past in Charleston, S. C., although numerously attended by "the chivalry," appears to have been by no means harmonious. The object sought to be carried out by the majority, however, seems to be a dissolution of the Union. If there was not a principle involved in this matter, we would most cheerfully consent to see South Carolina out of the Union. That State has given rise to more difficulty than all the rest put together. The few restless spirits who control the affairs in the State, are constantly in a "sea of trouble." They seem to think that South Carolina is the whole Union, and that Congress should legislate for her exclusive benefit.

The "Compromise Measures" adopted by Congress were not calculated to please every body, but they were a solemn compact, entered into by the Representatives of the People from every State in the Union. The North has certainly greater cause of complaint because of the character of that "Compromise," than the South. In our opinion all the concessions were made in favor of the South; but still we shall not complain. We are willing to make almost any reasonable concession on this Slavery question, if it will have a tendency to restore peace and harmony to the Union. We propose all the Southern States are satisfied with the Compromise measures, with the exception of South Carolina. It is very doubtful if Congress could pass any law on the subject of Slavery that would prove satisfactory to the Hotspurs of that State.

The President is sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed. But whilst these reasonable movements are in progress in South Carolina, Mr. FILLMORE has gone off on a Railroad Jollification to the State of New York! This may all be in accordance with Whig ideas of patriotism; but in our opinion it looks very much like a cowardly desire to evade responsibility. A little of the spirit of Old Hickory is needed in the Administration at the present time. So says the Pittsburg Post.

President Jackson on Secession.

President Jackson, in his proclamation of the 10th of December, 1829, the ablest and most state-like document ever issued under his name, used this language, which we republish, because it is just and true, and because the influence of the author's name is probably not wholly extinct among the Democrats of the South:

"Because the Union was formed by a compact, it is said the parties to that compact may depart from it; but it is a practical question, is it a compact, that they cannot? A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, and so manifestly is it a violation of the compact, that it is not necessary to repeat them. Upon this Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can these sacrifices be recalled? Can the States who unanimously surrendered their rights to the territories of the West recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State and onerous duties in another? No man believes that any right exists in a single State to involve the others in their own quarrels or wars, contrary to the engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States in self-defence must oppose it at all hazards."

Gold Outrage.

Much complaint continues to be made against the coinage of gold coins of a heavy denomination. An able writer in the Carrolton (Ohio) Pleiades says: "The first move on the political chess board was to create a demand for silver coin, to send abroad to remote the silver out of the way of the dollar note and shipmaster. When this was successfully going on, doubtless, from the same influence, the 'United States Mint' hit upon the plan of coining bits little else than Double Eagles—\$20 gold pieces. Hence, the great coin, Gold Dollars, Quarter and Half Eagles, then in circulation, with the few pieces of the small denomination still coined, could soon be gathered up by their agents and kept from circulation among the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, the gold and silver coins, so that their small notes and shipmasters might pay them for their wheat and labor. This is the Whig cry of 1840 now verified by themselves—'gold for the farmers and laborers and silver for the people.'"

The grain crops in Lancaster and adjoining counties, are very promising, but the fruit is much injured. The Legislature of Kentucky have appropriated \$500 for a monument to Col. H. M. Johnson. This is a noble tribute to a gallant soldier.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State is just now engaged in an exploit which rivals anything Sam Patch ever undertook. She is going "right off" by herself after the load of that incomparable blockhead, Rhetoric. He made a speech long since, in which he advanced some of the funniest notions that ever were hatched in an addled brain. He told the rest of mankind how the little oligarchy of South Carolina could outshine all the glow-worms when she got clear of the federal government. She would declare free trade with the States south of her, and exact 10 per cent. duties on all imported goods from the rest of creation. Then everybody would get goods of the Palmetto twenty per cent. cheaper than they could get from any one else. But how would they get 'em without paying duties to the federal government? Oh, the easiest matter in the world! Rhetoric can fix it. It can smuggle 'em into the other States. So their little patch of cotton, called South Carolina, calculates to make a living by smuggling; and she fancies she is shrewd enough to come it over all the rest of the States in the way of frauds and rascalities. If it comes to a fight, why South Carolina is some in a fight; and General Rhetoric and Quantlet will whip the whole United States some morning before breakfast. He does not explain how Uncle Sam's navy is to be disposed of, but it's easy enough to do. Should it dare to venture into Charleston harbor, Rhetoric, Cheever, and Quantlet could catch 'em in powder jades and dip all the water out of the harbor and leave Uncle Sam's ships high and dry, or low and dry.

Rhetoric thinks he will have the North in a fix with the 10 per cent.—that'll settle 'em. Now all South Carolina holds out—and it's true—that the consumer pays this duty; and it must be encouraging to all the Palmetto to have in prospect the privilege of taxing all her people 10 per cent. for all they consume, and for all they can smuggle into other States; and also the privilege of serving in the penitentiary occasionally for the crime of violating revenue laws. It never occurred to Rhetoric that Savannah could import goods, and when they became her own take them to South Carolina, and sell them, without any 10 per cent., and thus rob Charleston of all this trade. But no doubt this will be readily availed by the marvellous wisdom of such genius as this fellow possesses. All northern goods can be taxed; and if they are hard to distinguish, Rhetoric can, by applying his prognostic, tell whether they smell North or South. We never read a speech of less sense and more folly. It was applauded, we are told. Well, when one can brag, other men will respond; it's natural.

This man Rhetoric, says the Louisville Democrat, changed his name for a consideration. He was once named Smith. He is a traitor to the name of his father, and now turns traitor to his country. We hold the right of a State to secede; but we deny the right of a State to make a cursed fool of herself. It's unconstitutional, and ought to be looked to. The folly of South Carolina grows out of her State organization. It is not a republic, but an oligarchy. Every one lives in South Carolina, and hence Rhetoric found a mare's nest in the statement of Howells to the contrary. The truth is, a certain number of men over 21 years of age have a representative, and a certain amount of property has a representative. These are the large property-holders who represent the State in the State Senate and Legislature, and some but large property-holders can hold office in the State at all. This gives the State power and influence to the few, and not to the many. It is a government of the pocket, instead of a government of brains. There is not a more abominable form of government on earth. Give us an aristocracy of birth, hereditary honor and renown, rather than the upstart, vulgar, and ruffian domination of money. The selfish ruffians who have the wealth have all the ambition of despots, without the honor they sometimes have.

They have their own vile purposes to gain in hurrying the mass into ruin. Does any one believe that the State of South Carolina really believes in heart that there is any necessity for secession; or that they will be benefited by it? The few only believe so, and the many have not the power.—Wealth has got its iron heel upon their necks. The federal constitution guarantees to each State a republican form of government. South Carolina hasn't got it. Technically, perhaps, she has, but really and essentially she is an oligarchy, and always has been. We shall wait to see what folly can dictate. If numbers governed South Carolina we should have no fears. If men, unswayed by the influence of the few and the selfish, could vote their own honest convictions, the State would be brought to a stand. As it is, we don't know what the result will be. We don't hold these men traitors to the federal government, but they are traitors to republicanism, to humanity—to all the memory of their ancestors and to their God. The only plea we can imagine for them is, that they know not what they do.

Governor Johnson and the Abolitionists.

We find the following passage in the proceedings of the anti-slavery convention, which recently assembled at Syracuse, N. Y.:

Mr. McKim referred to the case of Euphemia Williams, the fugitive of whom he spoke yesterday. He wished to make a remark in relation to her, which he did not mention yesterday for prudential reasons. It was that, Mielida Williams, the husband of Euphemia, was in prison in Philadelphia under a conviction of grand larceny. Mr. McKim then went on to impugn the legality of the conviction, and said that Mielida and his wife were eluded by one party, and that persons went to the prison to afford to identify the prisoner, thinking that the Governor was a friend to pro-slavery; but they were much mistaken. The Governor of Pennsylvania was a true man. Steps were immediately taken by the abolitionists to obtain his pardon, and he now had the pleasure of announcing to this meeting that the pardon of Mielida Williams was in his pocket.—He had taken measures to remove Mielida from Philadelphia, and if he was not at present in this meeting, he would be with them this evening.

Upon this Mielida Williams, the negro slave, stood up in the meeting, and was loudly cheered for several minutes.

What must the people of Pennsylvania think of their governor, who is caught in such company?—We always knew him to be a great demagogue, but never could have deemed him so corrupt as this act proveth him. Just look at it. The Governor of Pennsylvania abusing the pardoning power for the purpose of making friends with the abolitionists and gaining the good will of all such men as Garrison, Abby Foster, Fred Douglass, George Thompson, Mr. Quincy, and their fanatical associates. What can we think of a chief magistrate who so abuses a wise power as to make it subservient to his selfish and ambitious desires—to court the favor of a set of crazy fools, who not only condemn and violate the constitution and law of the country, and trample upon both under foot, who not only denounce Washington and Jefferson and Madison as traitors, but worse than pirates—who not only regret that they were ever born in this republic, but who scoff at religion and the church and ridicole the holy bible itself as a humbug? By such men as these Gov. Johnson endorsed as "A TRUE MAN!" Well, we hope he will enjoy himself among his new companions. In October next, the people of Pennsylvania will express their judgment upon his conduct, and consign him to the shades of private life.—Eas. Argus.

Always to think the worst, I have ever found to mark of a mean spirit, and a base soul.—Bel. Only a bill tolled in Marblehead upon the announcement of Sims' departure, resulting to a score by that had a clause in it, deod prohibiting negroes from holding posts in it.

The American Contributions to the World's Fair.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to a friend in Washington, respecting the portion of the Grand Exhibition which has been contributed by our countrymen, and the comparison which it bears with the contributions of other countries:

"The importance of this Exhibition has been greatly underrated by us. The European display will be costly and magnificent beyond description. Some single individuals have gone to an expense of £10,000 in the arrangement and display of their goods. If our government had granted as many dollars to the object, we might have made a creditable appearance. As it is, the American portion will bear an appearance of stinting and meanness not very flattering to our national vanity.—The articles, now that they are in the building, are found to be insufficient to fill the allotted space, and a considerable portion of it has been resigned to other countries. I fear we shall be very badly beaten; and I advise any one who intends coming here to raise our country in the eyes of the world, to stay at home.—I was one of those who expected to see the splendid results of the art and taste of the European nations. I feel that what we have shown is only creditable considering our youth. Some of our carriages and machinery are, however, quite comparable with the best here, in daguerotypes, also, we shall excel, and in India rubber fabrics. That in all works of art and taste—in sculpture, glass, silks, wollens, and even in agricultural implements—we shall either be entirely surpassed or quite equalled. In designs we are thrown entirely into the shade. There will be no advantage growing out of all this. We have been completely outwitted among ourselves; and we have become convinced that we are ahead of all mankind. This direct comparison will open our eyes, and, most I think, result in great good, giving a powerful impulse to the arts in our country; if so the temporary mortification will be more than compensated, and may be recurred to without regret."

The Philadelphia Ledger comments upon the above, after the following fashion:—"The writer, it appears, went abroad with the idea which too many entertain, that Americans 'beat all creation' at almost everything. In enterprise and capacity they are not easily excelled, but the World's Fair will show them that they have a great deal to learn yet before they will be able to excel all other nations in every department of art and industry, as much as they do in the character of their political institutions. The lesson, instead of being mortifying, will be useful to them, for our countrymen have sufficient common sense to appreciate that which excels their own efforts, and ambition enough not to allow themselves to remain long behind others in the race for superiority. Intercourse with the best workmen of other countries, and viewing their best productions, will show what is lacking. Imitation and invention will soon supply deficiencies."

Both the above writers appear to take it for granted that the American portion of the Great Exhibition is a fair specimen of the productive industry, taste, and skill of this country; when all who have any idea of the great difficulty and expense which had to be encountered in the transmission of articles to London, know that such is not the fact. Comparatively little interest was felt by Americans in the getting up of the Exhibition, because they were aware that too many obstacles would interpose, to enable them to compete successfully with the show which nations nearer to the point of Exhibition, and England herself, would make, unless they were willing to incur an expense which they considered by no means warranted by the probable advantages the result of the display held out to them. Without any definite knowledge as to the extent and character of the American contributions, we venture to say that they would not bear comparison with the Exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and the American Institute, New York, which are mere State organizations, & by no means to be looked upon as representing the aggregate capabilities of American craftsmen and artists. If this be the fact, can any fair and candid judgment be formed of the state of the industrial and liberal arts in this country, by comparing the meagre display which now occupies a portion of its allotted space in the Crystal Palace, with the profuse and gorgeous contributions of nations who have put forth all their energies to vie with each other and excel? Besides, it is not fair to expect us to exhibit the height of perfection in works of art and taste.—Such things only arrive at maturity when the nations under whose care they are nurtured into life, have far advanced in refinement, luxury and wealth. Americans make no pretensions to compete with Europe in the Fine Arts, and can submit with a very good grace to be "beaten" in such a race. But in works of invention, ingenuity and skill, we can fearlessly challenge comparison with any nation, and in nine cases out of ten, will prove to bear away the palm. Still, the remarks we have copied above, are not devoid of truth.—The Yankees have a very exalted opinion of their own abilities, and are too prone to consider themselves superior to "all the world and the rest of mankind." It will do them no harm to be taught, occasionally, that there are some things in which other nations far excel them. The lesson may be productive of two-fold good—by curbing national vanity, and giving a spur to the spirit of emulation which is sure to triumph in the end.—Emulation Gazette.

Late from Texas.

Papers from Texas to the 8th inst., have been received by us. The Brazos river, lately so high, has now fallen entirely within its banks. Many plantations were overflowed, some to the depth of three or four feet. All these will have to be replanted. They may make good cotton crops yet.

The Victoria Advocate of the 24th ult., states that some three weeks since, two persons were killed by Indians, about three miles below San Patricio.—There were four persons in the party surprised and attacked by the savages—two Americans and two Mexicans, one their way to the Rio Grande, to purchase stock. One American and one Mexican fell at the first fire of the Indians, pierced with arrows, and the other two of the party were wounded at the same time, but not so badly but that they were able to make such resistance as to put the savages to flight. Only four Indians were seen, but it is supposed there would have been fifteen in the party. One of them ventured boldly into the town, and succeeded in carrying a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Carrion. Mr. G. attempted to repeat the intrusion, discharging a "five shooter" at him, but unfortunately the cap exploded, and he was compelled to retreat, the Indian following him up with a shower of arrows. The party surprised, two of whom were killed, are supposed to be from the Colorado. The American that was fatally shot, exclaimed as he fell: "Oh, my poor wife and children!" He had a bolt around his neck containing \$1500 in gold. The other American also had \$1000 in gold secured in the same way.

The Western Nominations in Virginia.—We stated yesterday that a large and enthusiastic Whig meeting had been held in York county, Va., at which Hon. Daniel Webster was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852. They also called upon the friends of the Union throughout the United States to rally round and support him. The meeting also expressed their deep gratitude to President Fillmore for the patriotic manner in which he had enforced the Compromise measures, particularly the Fugitive Slave Law.—Balt. Sun.

CLIPPINGS OF THE WEEK.

An Interesting Experiment.—The Legislature of Michigan has abolished all laws for the collection of debts in that State. We shall watch the effect of this law with great interest, especially as it has several paying subscribers in that State. This is a bold stroke on the part of the Wolverines; but should it prove successful, it will be one step taken toward a tremendous reform that no man can see the end of.

A Lucky Man.—The barkeeper of the steamer Webster, lately destroyed by fire, who was reported drowned, was found on a pile of drift wood and picked up with, as he supposed, only the clothes on his back. He was unable to swim, but preferring the water to fire, he jumped overboard, and fortunately floated to the drift wood. After reaching New Orleans, we learn from the Pleiades, we found himself the fortunate holder of the ticket which drew the \$12,000 prize in the Havana lottery. This was making a pity very unexpectedly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Democrats of Washington county held their nominating convention, on Monday the 12th inst., and nominated Thomas Watson for State Senator, James M. Clay and Hugh Craig for Assembly, and John Grayson for Profraternity.

A couple of young Germans at New Albany, Ind., because they loved the same lady, took turns the other day, went out and shot three times without deciding which should have the girl, and which should die. They got ashamed, took a drink, and went home.

One of the greatest novelties ever seen in England is now in the possession of Mr. W. Batty, of Ashly, Amphitheatre, having been landed in the East India Docks the other day, viz.—an elephant and his infant sucking at the breast. The mother stands about ten feet high and the infant three feet.

In Southern Hanover College, Indiana, out of 120 students, all except about twenty-five are professedly pious, and in the college proper, only four are non-professors.

The following graphic and highly poetical effusion is clipped from an old copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"And now the merry plough boy
Whistles his morning song
Along the dale, and through the vale
The echoed loud and long.
The farmer's flock are raving free,
And on the budding strawberry
The swallows
Covetous
Crowe
And the martins have returned and found
A welcome to their hours;
And the little negroes run around
Divested of their trousers."

Sir Charles Elliott, that "man in the white hat," who figured so extensively on the British side during the annexation of Texas controversy, but who was outwitted by Sam Houston, is now the Colonial Governor of Bermuda.

A young man in New York, named Gable, has become so enamored of Mary Taylor, the beautiful actress, and loves her so hard, and so much, and so constant, that she had him brought up before the Mayor for the annoyance.

The Portland Argosy says there are 34 light-house keepers in Maine, and 35 have been removed by the present administration; one, John G. Bowen, having been removed twice.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted the sentence of a slave, convicted of the murder of another slave, to banishment from the State, on the ground of the haste and hurry of the trial, as not affording the slave a fair opportunity for his defence.

The Hollidaysburg Register says that the Catholics have selected a couple of lots of ground in Altoona, and contemplate erecting a capacious Church there in the course of a few months.

Stephen Pelham has been committed to jail in Guildhall, Vt., for the murder of his brother Martin Pelham. They were colored men and quarred about a barrow.

Leigh Hunt's London Journal has an epigram on the copyright question between England and America:

"Jonathan makes our books his own,
But his books we must leave alone;
He'll give no share in the monthly nation
The right of Free Republication."

The town of Auckland, New Zealand, which has some considerable commerce with California, is quite large. A considerable portion of its inhabitants are from Ireland. They now have a ship and a convent.

A beautiful clock, from Boston, valued at \$6,000, has just been put up in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, Canada. The pendulum is ten feet long, the ball fifty pounds in weight. The striking force is seven hundred pounds.

The plan for the enlargement of the capitol at Washington having been agreed upon, the work will be commenced on the 19th prox.

A Public Library is about to be established in Lebanon. The shares are \$1 each, and a number of citizens have taken from \$5 to \$20.

The history of a certain Wm. Smith, who lived at Penryn, is thus pithily summed up on a tombstone in the church yard of that place:

"Here lies William Smith, and what is
Some what farish.
He was born, bred and hang'd in
This here parish."

The Order of United American Mechanics will hold its annual National Convention in Lancaster city, on the 20th inst. Delegates from every State in the Union are expected 4000 present.

The editor of the Trenton American wants to know, if the fashion of "whorls and pans" answers common with the women, what will be done with the side saddles? Sure enough.

Col. Crockett used to say of the late Philip Hens, recently deceased in New York, that he was the "pittiest" man in the world—for he "always turned his back when a friend helped himself to a drink from the side-board, so he could not see how much he took."

Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., formerly P. M. General, and father, who was on a visit last week to the Hon. James Buchanan, at Wheatland.

The Stonehenge Messenger says—Several of the laborers keep