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BY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

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Select Poetry.

A KINDLY WORD. There's many a soul in sadness, A kindly word might save From dark, despairing madness, Or an untimely grave.

Nearer Home. BY MISS CARRY. One sweetly solemn thought Comes to me o'er and o'er— I'm nearer home to-day Than I have ever been before.

Nearer my Father's house Where the many mansions be; Nearer the great white throne, Nearer the Jasper sea;

Nearer the bound of life, Where we lay our burdens down, Nearer leaving the cross, Nearer gaining the crown.

But lying darkly between, Winding down through the night; Is the dim and unknown stream That leads at last to the light.

Closer and closer my steps Come to the dark abyss; Closer death to my lips Presses the awful chrym.

Father! perfect my trust; Strengthen the might of my faith; Let me feel as I would when I stand On the rock of the shore of life—

Feel as I would when my feet Are slipping over the brink; For it may be I'm nearer home, Nearer now, than I think.

Political.

President Buchanan's Address in Washington on Monday, July 9th.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you from my heart for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Major Breckinridge and General Lane as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States over all competitors. [Applause.] They are men whose names are known to the country; they need no eulogy from me; they have served their country in peace and in war. They are statesmen as well as soldiers, and in the day and hour of danger they will ever be at their post. They are conservative men; and in the course of their administration they will be equally just to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West. [Applause.] Above all, and first of all, they are friends of the Constitution and of the Union—[cheers]—and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers.] But we ought not to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the Sovereign States of the Union in the common Territories of the country. [Cries of "Good!"] They will maintain that principle, which should receive the cordial approbation of us all, equality is equity. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the equality of the Sovereign States composing this Union be held in like reverence? This is good Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certainly as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice eventually prevail over all opposition. [Cheers.] But, before I speak further upon this subject—and I shall not detain you very long—I wish to remove one stumbling-block out of the way. I have ever been the friend of regular nominations. I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? ["No, no!"] It was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old congressional convention or caucus. This occurred a long time ago; very few, if any, of you remember it. Under the old congressional convention system, no person was admitted to a seat except the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nominee, whoever he might be, would be sustained at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By this means it was rendered impossible that those States which could not give an electoral vote for the candidate when nominated should control the nomination, and dictate to the Democratic States who should be their nominee. This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion. The National Convention was substituted in its stead. All the States, whether Democratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this convention according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in

Congress. A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the congressional convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti-Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party. To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the congressional convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of National Conventions. Remove it and the whole must become a ruin. This sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the two-thirds rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed no candidate could have been nominated against the will and wishes of almost every certain Democratic State in the Union, against nearly all the Democratic Senators and more than three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress. [Cheers.] I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly-elected delegates from different Democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."] Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat or any State Democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division is to defeat the election of the Republican candidates; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object. To return to the point from which I have digressed. I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sanctions and sustains the perfect equality of all the States within the common Territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing this equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State and the citizens of any other State possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, "We are holders of the Territories and we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in the same position."—That is precisely what is contended for. What the Democratic party maintain, and what the true principle of Democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Property in this government was framed for the protection of life, liberty, and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established. But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of Territorial Legislatures to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? ["Never."] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the State Legislature or of the Territorial Legislature—it is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative power. [Cheers.]—Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property against the very essence of Republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your means of subsistence; and yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power—although no State Legislature has any such power, yet a Territorial Legislature, in the remote extremities of the country, can confiscate your property! [A Voice—"They can't do it; they ain't going to do it."] There is but one mode as pointed out in the Cincinnati Platform, which has been as much misrepresented as anything I have ever known. That Platform declares that a majority of the actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, possess the power "to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, to be admitted into the Union

on terms of perfect equality with the other States." If there be squatter sovereignty in this resolution, I have never been able to perceive it. If there be any reference in it to a Territorial Legislature, it has entirely escaped my notice. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their Constitution they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that, in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have all heard this repeated a thousand times. A Voice—"We all knew it was a lie! Well! I am glad you did." How beautifully this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people! Under it, emigrants from the North and South, from the East and the West, proceed to the Territories. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have inhabited enough to enter the Union as a State. There will then be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; they will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the prosperity of the Territory and their own prosperity, until the time shall arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why, there will be a strife and contention all the time. One Territorial legislature may establish slavery and another Territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the Territorial existence. The people, instead of devoting their energies and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no possible principle that can be so injurious to the best interest of a Territory as what has been called squatter sovereignty. Now let me place the subject before you in another point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abandon this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degradation. [Never.] Never without an acknowledgment that they are inferior in this respect to their sister States. Whilst it is vital to them to preserve their equality, the Northern States surrender nothing by admitting this principle. In doing this they only yield obedience to the Constitution of their country as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. While for the North it is comparatively a mere abstraction with the South it is a question of co-equal State sovereignty in the Union. If the decrees of the high tribunal established by the Constitution for the very purpose are to set at naught and be disregarded, it will tend to render all property of every description insecure. What, then, have the North to do? Merely to say that as good citizens, they will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories, and hold it there, just as a Northern man may do; and it is to me the most extraordinary thing in the world that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons at the North will not agree that their brethren at the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they enjoy. What would I, as a Pennsylvanian, say or do, supposing anybody was to contend that the Legislature of any Territory could outlaw iron or coal within the Territory. [Laughter and applause.] The principle is precisely the same. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided—what was known to us all to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be precisely in the same manner with any other property. If it be not so protected in the Territories, the holders of it are degraded before the world. We have been told that non-intervention on the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories is the true policy. Very well. I most cheerfully admit that Congress has no right to pass any law to establish, impair or abolish slavery in the Territories. Let this principle of non-intervention be extended to the Territorial legislatures, and let it be declared that they in like manner have no power to establish, impair, or destroy slavery, and then the controversy is in effect ended. This is all that is required at present, and I verily believe all that will ever be required.—Hands off by Congress and hands off by the Territorial legislature. [Loud applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the Territorial legislature has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. But if in the face of this positive prohibition, the Territorial legislature should exercise the power of intervening, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilmot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in slaves.—[Renewed applause.] An attempt of this kind, if made in Congress would be resisted by able men on the floor of both houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free-soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first Territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will. And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which, from its nature can

only continue during the brief period of territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two sectional parties, the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war; which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The numerous, powerful, pious, and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party, should it continue, would rend asunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union together. I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union; and against this all Democrats, whether squatter sovereigns or popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic firesides of the South insecure, then and not till then will the Union be in danger. A united Northern Democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe! There are in our midst numerous persons who predict the dissolution of the great Democratic party, and others who contend that it has already been dissolved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretofore in great peril; but when divided for the moment it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful even from defeat. It will never die whilst the Constitution and the Union survive. It will live to protect and defend both. It has roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and, like one of ancient cedars of Lebanon it will flourish to afford shelter and protection to that sacred instrument, and to shield against every storm of faction. [Renewed applause.] Now friends and fellow citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice—"We hope not!"] It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and yourselves. Washington was then comparatively a small town; but now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid me, and now bid you all good night. [Prolonged cheering.] Lincoln's Record HIS RECORD Proves that while the nominee of the Republican party for President, Abraham Lincoln, was a member of Congress, the Wilmot Proviso controversy was in progress, and that he was active, in connection with William H. Seward, Joshua H. Giddings, and other prominent abolition members of Congress, in keeping up the slavery agitation. He voted for the Proviso forty-two times. HIS RECORD Also proves that while a member of Congress he opposed the Mexican War, declaring it "unconstitutional and wrong," and voted against the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to our brave and gallant volunteers. HIS RECORD Also proves that during the Illinois Senatorial campaign, in a speech at Chicago, on the 10th of July, 1858, he said—"I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist. I have been an old line Whig. I have always hated it, and always believe it in course of ultimate extinction." * * If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I should vote that it should. HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7, 1858, he said—"I believe that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution." HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Quincy, Ill. 13th Oct. 1858, he said—"The Republican party think it [slavery] wrong—we think it is a moral, social, and a political wrong. We think it is a wrong not confining itself merely to the persons or the States where it exists, but that it is a wrong in its tendency, to say the least, that it intends itself to the existence of the whole nation. Because we think it wrong, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger; and so deal with it that in the run of time there may be some promise of an end of it." HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th of June, 1858, he declared—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South." And there are numerous

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" DOCTRINE, and virtually charging Wm. H. Seward with appropriating it. Brief as is his record, we imagine that it would be conservative followers, like Mr. Corwin, to prove to the satisfaction of the people that Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee for President, is a national, conservative man, and worthy to fill the highest office in the American Republic. —Dayton (O.) Empire. Negro Voting. From the Chicago Times and Herald. The New York Tribune, the leading Republican journal of the United States, thus discourses of Negro Voting: "A distant correspondent writes to learn what is the fact as to Blacks voting in our State. We answer—If a negro owns \$250 worth of real estate, free and clear of incumbrance, he can vote the same as a white man; if not, he has no right of suffrage that "white men are bound to respect." "We regard this discrimination as simply atrocious. If a property qualification is right, it ought to be imposed on all alike, not merely on those who have the least property and the worst chance to obtain it; if a negro has no soul, and no political status but that of a thing, his owning a pile of dirt cannot rightfully give him any. In any light, the present rule is wrong and indefensible." "We shall have a chance this fall to vote down this anomaly, and we ought to do it. Let us abolish the property qualification, and give the poor blacks an equal chance at the polls with their richer brethren. They are but a handful anyhow, and cannot do much harm if they try." "If there is one thing more degrading to the American people than another, it is the fact that a powerful party exists in our midst which, or a majority of which, is willing to sink the proud Anglo-Saxon and other European races into one common level with the lowest races of mankind. It seems absolutely wonderful that any sane man could advocate such unjust, illogical and unnatural self-abasement. God has not ordered the distinct divisions of the human family which now exist, without some wise purpose. Races were manifestly intended by Providence to remain separate and distinct, as were the several species of the brute creation. The wonderful difference in physical and mental organization of the several races was evidently designed to prevent the existence of mongrel stock. Mongrels are the accursed of nature. No nation of half-breeds ever has continued to exist or ever can. But what has all this to do with negro voting? Simply this: If the equality of the negro is acknowledged, and the political rights of the white man are shared with him, a mongrel race must and will follow. There are now some 5,000,000 of Africans and mixed breeds in the United States. These persons if free would soon distribute themselves over the country, North and South. The proportion which would fall to the lot of Illinois could not fall far short of 250,000.—At the lowest calculation this population would cast one-sixth of the whole vote of the State! Now let any sane man imagine the result of such a state of things! Suppose it existed now, and the negro population had the command of thirty thousand votes in Illinois, what scenes would we be compelled to witness! Does any human soul doubt that demagogues would be found in abundance, to court and smile upon the noble African race, for the sake of 30,000 votes in a single State? Does anybody fail to see the cringing and bowing for the German vote, by the very same men, who five years ago denounced them as krait eating, flat-headed, Scabian Dutch? And yet the negroes are more numerous than the Germans, or Irish either, and would have more power in elections than either. Can we repeat, any sane man doubt the result? Would we not see our polite, kid-gloved gentry, who now draw their silk-stitched brimstone colored kids, so heartily to drink lager with the Teuton, bow low and gracefully as he handed the accomplished Miss Dinah into the carriage! Would we not moderate our admiration for the "children of the Rhine," when we could get two votes to one, by singing psalms to the rich tropical color and still richer perfume of the "children of the sun?" Would we not see in our band wagons, on election days, the soft-flowing curls of Congo's daughters, waving in the wind, side by side with the flaxen locks of the maids of Scandinavia? When we came to represent emphatically the States of this Union by our daughters in flowing white, would we not be induced to put the coat of arms of every sixth State upon the budding bosom of some fair daughter from the banks of the Niger? We may smile at these things now, but as certain as the waters of the Mississippi flow to the Gulf, this must be the result of this "negro equality" and "negro voting" doctrine. Could such a time arrive, does any man doubt the gradual but certain amalgamation of the races, and that the land of Hancock and Washington would become the home of a race of mongrels? And yet such are the doctrines preached by the most prominent advocates of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. When will this insane negro phobia cease? A gentleman, in his eagerness at the table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife slipping on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag, who sat just opposite to him very gravely observed, while he held his plate: "Sir, I'll trouble you for a bit of pie while your hand is in!" A woman has many advantages over man; one of them is that his will has no operation till he is dead, whereas hers generally takes effect in her lifetime.

Mrs. Swissheim's Lecture. This lady delivered the first of a series of lectures Thursday night at Lafayette Hall, upon "The Financial History of Her Married Life." About one hundred and fifty persons were present, perhaps not so many—and, financially considered, the lecture was a failure. The lady appeared, attired in a plain but neat and tasty dress. After taking her position behind the desk, and making a bow to her audience, she offered a brief prayer, which, to say the least, took every body by surprise, the more so because it had the immediate effect of checking the applause which was about to follow her appearance. The prayer being ended, she stated that she did not offer it through any desire to be regarded as eccentric, but because she believed that it was her duty to do so. She then entered upon the subject matter of her lecture, warning the reporters, parenthetically, that if they published any part of it they might expect a prosecution for libel—so she had been given to understand. We have no desire to ventilate anything that the lady said; and, when we state that the whole story was one of domestic misery, from the wedding day until she finally separated from her husband—a period of about twenty years—we are sure our readers will not desire to hear it. She lifted the veil which has so long covered the secrets of her heart, and her lecture seemed like a Pandora's box, from which rushed out "a multitude of evils." It was a narrative made up of innumerable little details, such as man's wife might recognize, but to the recital of which not one in ten thousand could be brought. At times she was grave, and wept and sighed over the recollection of her wrongs, her utterances being frequently choked, and her whole manner betokening the most painful emotion. Then again she would indulge in the keenest ridicule, causing her hearers to shake their sides with laughter over her inimitable pictures of "domestic economy."— Altogether, it was the strangest medley we ever listened to. She concluded by giving a very vivid description of her experience in Minnesota, where she began the publication of her paper, four years ago, at a time when she was in constant danger of the scalping knife, and had a loaded musket constantly by her side, to be used in case of emergency. But, strange as it may appear, these have been the happiest days of her unhappy life! She hopes to do some good in the way of helping to break up that system of tyranny which now holds so many thousands of her wedded sisters in bondage, inasmuch as she has been made "a strong minded woman" under that very system of masculine oppression. According to her theory, men make all the "strong minded women," for she is fully convinced that God never yet made one! She touched upon the legal disabilities of married women, but did not elaborate this branch of the subject, although her whole experience, as detailed by her, went to show that she had been as thoroughly a slave as ever stood upon the shambles. In concluding, she stated that she had hoped to be able to compress all she wished to say into one lecture, but she found this impossible—and although she intimated that other lectures are to follow, she did not positively announce them.—Pittsburg Press. THE CAMBRIA IRON WORKS.—A writer in the North American, in describing the Cambria Iron Works, the most extensive of the kind in the country, says: The entire establishment at present comprises nearly three thousand operatives, twenty-seven thousand acres of land, a rolling mill covering 83,275 square feet, sixty-four puddling furnaces, twelve heating furnaces, fourteen pair of rollers, twenty-nine steam engines giving an aggregate of 2,500 horse power, two locomotives, a complete domestic market, including separate dry-goods, grocery, feed, meat, shoe and tailoring establishments, one hundred and forty head of horses, a draught and pattern-making shop, wheelwright and blacksmith establishments, machine shops, forges shops, powder house, three hundred railway cars, etc. Last year 32,000 tons of railroad iron were turned out. The retail stores alone make sales amounting to \$400,000 per annum. During the past year there have been slaughtered for the meat market 580 hives and 600 head of hogs. A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched him, and one morning actually discovered the truant hugging and kissing the servant girl. Broadbrim was not long in discovering the face of his wife as she peeped through the half-open door, and rising, with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed him: "Betsy, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in this house." Gov. Wright, U. S. Minister at Berlin, gave an entertainment on the evening of the 4th of July, to about fifty Americans, including the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, James Knox of Illinois, and representatives of almost every State of the Union. A number of speeches were delivered, amongst which those of Mr. Winthrop and of Governor Wright himself excited the most rapturous applause. A young lady recently married to a farmer, one day visited the cow house, when she thus interrogated the milk maid: "By the by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the Buttermilk?" Mary faints. EXPRESSIVE.—1st Colored Person—Abe is gwine to give up the white washing profession, eh? 2d Colored Person—Yes, 'deed I is—gwine to split rails now—Bobolitionists make um President, n'paps. Yah! Yah! Both—Yah! Yah!