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TOWANDA:

mednesdan Morning, Wecember 8, 1847.

(From the People's Advocate.) Letter from California.

Mr Born :-- Will you please bopy into the "Advocate" the enclosed Letter, which has just come to hand from my young mend, Doctor A. J. WARD, last of New-Milford, now serving he "land of his birth" in distant California. Your readers, I am confident, would be gratified with its insertion F LOBE Respectfully Yours, &c.,

FORT SACREMENTO. (Alto California.)

FRANKLIN LUSK, Esq :- Dear Sir-I would have written you long ere this according to my promise, but have been maiting until I felt competent from my own observations and what I could learn from whers, to give something like a reliable opinion in regard to this last "land of promise ;" for that it must be unless future emigration shall be able to Scover some new El Dorado of which, we have at present no showledge, beyond this promised and rolls the broad Pacific, and unless some the Islands in its watery waste are destined to anyt the roving spirit of our people, that spirit has here found its summit, and can go no further.

I was much disappointed in the country, and I assure you, I have not found any thing like the es mate I had formed of it. I was not preparec m so great a disappointment, although I had no and unless I should find it greatly for my interest, ut I supposed that I should be able to spend at

least a year here very pleasantly. The face of the country consists of extensive uns, surrounded and intersected by numerous mountains, and are only fit for cultivation in the neighborhood of the streams and rivers, in conserence of the draught in the summer season. The mate for about eight months in the year, from March to November, is pleasant and mild in the sterior, but on the coast the weather is generally od the year round. Westerly winds prevail, and summade blowing nearly, every day about 4 lack, P.M., and continue till late in the night; ase are the trade winds that blow over nearly the Bacific. I was on ship-board a week in the of San Francisco, and the whistled through our as it did off Cape Horn, in a

The natives of the country are a deplorably mant, degraded people, a sort of half-breeds, or s between a "Digger" Indian (of whom more and a Mexican. The only sight worth seeig in the whole country is the Bay of San Franwhielf as much surpasses the Bay of New in beauty, as that surpasses nearly all others. Bay, or rather Bays of San Francisco, for it is excession of three Bays, has a narrow entrance make Ocean, opening into a larger bay surrounded with high hills, rounded and covered with thure. from this you pass by a narrow channel

with California alone; but will ever be restless and | interview. Not mutual love ; for the parties prediscontented until he can assume the motto-"No pent up Utica controls our powers,

Oregon is his, the "lone Star" is in our constellation, Mexico appears in the last throes of independent existence, and now California, healthy and most desirably located on the Pacific, is fast being colonized and settled by his people. Truly,

"Westward the star of Empire takes its way." I hear that great preparations are being made hroughout the country to celebrate the 4th of July mong the people, among whom I am glad to hear is Gen. Vallajo, who was formerly commandant of the Spanish troops in California. I have an opportunity of sending this by Com. Stockton, and as the train leaves in a few minutes. I must close, Vonrs truly. A. J. WARD.

(From the Jersey City Telegraph.) George Washington in Love.

In 1756-twenty years [before the brilliant era which shines like a rich gem in the pages of the world's history-a gentleman named Beverly Robinson occupied a dwelling (situated in N. York,) which at that time, was considered a model of elegance and comfort, although, according to the prevailing takes of the present day, it was nothing of the kind. It was standing, very little altered from its original condition, six years ago, on this side of the Hudson River, within two or three miles of sontion of staying in the country any length of West Point. Mr. Robinson enjoyed all the luxuries known to the colony, and some, beside, which the other colonists did not know-for instance a rich and massive silver tea um, said, by the gentleman's descendants, to be the first article of the kind, and for a long time the only one, used in this countrry. In this dwelling, so much admired, the space between the floors and ceiling was exceedingly low, and in many of the rooms (set off, about the fire-places, by polished tiles,) the rafters were massive and uncovered, and all things else in the structure were exceedingly primitive. In this house were born or reared a brood of the most prominent anil inveterate foes to the patriots of the American Revolution, and the object of that struggle, that history mentions. Two generations of the Robinson family bore arms and held office in the armies of the English king, and fought determinedly against | cil of the colony. Few of the parties were occupi our sires and grandsires.

Well-in this house, which will already have atached itself to the interest of the reader- the only victory that was ever gained over Geo. Washington, took place.

In 1756, Colonel George Washington of Virginia a large, stalwart, well-proportioned gentleman of the most finished deportment and careful exterior; a handsome, imposing, ceremonious and grave peronage-visited his firm and much esteemed friend, Beverly Robinson, and announced his intention of remaining his guest for many weeks. A grinning legro attendant, called Zeph, was ordered to bring

evinced a hauteur that could be matched only by her companion in after years And yet the trath must be told. There was love on one-side; the colonel smitter by the graces and rare accomplish-ments of a lady as beautiful as nature accounts, was endeavoring to win her heart, in exchange for his own. He made his confession just as the cold grey of the dawn of the morning broke up the lark clouds in the east. He confessed in cautious and measured terms, it is true, the extent of hispassion, and avowed what it was his earnest hope would be the result: that it was the gain of her hand. The lady hesitated. Was it the modesty of the maiden who dares not to trust her lips with the confession of affection it is her heart's desire to make ? No ! She respected although she did not love her interlocutor, and she felt diffident in making known to try was wrested from slavery and made freehim the true state of her feelings. At last candor

triumphed over delicacy, and she informed Washington in set terms, that she loved another! She refused him! The greatest of modern men was vanquished, and by a woman ! He was speechless and powerless. and powerless. --- Trembling, with compressed lips and a counter

nance ashy pale, he crept from the place just as the old negress of the household entered to make preparations for the breakfast. He sought his room, threw himself upon his couch, dressed as he was, and lapsed into a troubled sleep. The only victo-Ry ever won at his expense penetrated him to the soul. He was unhappy manpremely wretched The future conqueror of thousands of brave men suffered because he had been rejected by a female. This was his first, but not his last wooing.

Years rolled on upon the mighty tide of time. Geo: Washington was the commander-in-chief of the American forces opposed to the royal government. The triend of his early manhood, Beverly Robinson, was the Colonel of the Loyal American regiment raised in this State, and his son was the Lieut, Colonel. The house we have spoken of was in possession of the "rebels," and was occupied by Amold the traitor It was afterwards the tempo rary residence of Washington. At the same time the husband of Miss Mary Phillipse, Roger Morris, was a prominent tory, and a member of the couned by any reflections of an amorous nature. Time in its progress had worked mutations which had severed the closest ties, both of friendship and consanguinity. Those who were most intimate previons to the commencement of the war, were now

studied strangers, with drawn swords af each other's breasts. Even sons and fathers were estranged and arrayed in opposite ranks-even the child of that illustrious statesman, Dr. Franklin, was a bitter and incompromising tory. It must not be supposed that the lovalist friends of the Colonel. Geo. Washington, shared any better fate, so far as the acquaintanceship of the Father of his Country was

Martin antimation and a start Under the above caption, we copy to-day an ar-

ticles well, worthy of perusal, from the # Bradford (Pennsylvania) Reporter." It expresses our sentiments exactly. It is, indeed, to be regretted that so brilliant an intellect.as Mr. Buchanan's should be enlisted in advocating the extension of slavery into new territory to be acquired. Should such a proposition succeed, it will constitute a new era in our history, marking an entire departure from the uniform policy herefolore pursued by our governnent upon this subject."

nent upon this subject. By the ordinance of 1787, (the father of the Wilmot Proviso) territory which otherwise, would have been under slave law, was made free. By the Missouri Compromise a very large extent of coun-And, even in Texas, a portion of ats soil under dave law was set apart for freedom by the terms of annexation. "Previous to such legislation, the whole of territory mentioned was subject to slave law .---Wherever slavery has been permitted in new territory, however sequired, it existed previous .0 and at the time of acquisition, and was guarantied-as in case of Louisiana and Florida-by treaty. But

the proposition now is to extend slavery over territory now free. By the action of the, members of Congress from he free Stales, without distinction of party, by the concurrent resolutions of the legislatures of eleven States by the voice of State and County conventions and by the time of the press, the North anpeared to be banded together: almost as one man, in favor of consecrating all new territory to freedom. The slaveholders of the South, determined to en-

large the area of the " peculiar institution," have also united, if possible, still more firmly. The effect of their action upon some politicians of both parties, and their moves on the chess board, have een made apparent. The South never yields-at cumbs-such, certainly has been the history of the rast. To be with the ruling powers, and with an eve to the coming Presidential contest, some are striving to divert public opinion from its wonted channels, and to preserve the unity of the two parties, the Artful Dodgers of the Whig party raise the ery of No More Territory, while, in our own ranks some Legislatures, and rally under the black flag of the will of the people." Missouri Compromise."

Both of these issues bow the kines to Baal. Both are cowardly, truckling and subservient. Both kick the platform of principle from under foot-Both play into the hands of the South. \ One sacrifices the rights, interest and honor of the country; and both are bids for southern votes setting up the North to the highest bidder, and grinding her to powder beneath the upper and nether millstones laverý. Unless ti ere is union at the North.

interview. Not mained love; for the parties pre-served a coremonious distance, and the young lady Mr. Buchanan's Letter and the whigh by slaves, not because they can be more cheaply bacco, hemp, the great and chief staples, are reised raised thereby, but because whited will not labor in those branches in which the slave operates thetween free and slave labor there is a great golf fixed. They cannot exist togetheil The evils of the former fall most heavily anon the poor whites, and hence the emigration is chiefly confined to those not wealthy enough to hold slaves.

The ancongeniality of the two kinds of labor well understood at the South. A writer in the Mobile (Alabama) "Republican," one of the most able southern papers, writing upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, save :----." If slavery is permitted to go therefinto the new

territory] it would as effectually endude FREE LA-BOR as the Wilmot Proviso would Slavery."

As there are nineteen millions of non-slaveholder and but two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, the question arises-Shall Congress violate the constitution, institute, create slavery for the benefit of a small minority, and to the exclusion of free labor, or shall they legislate for the million, for the future as well as the present, and maintain the character of our liberties puimpaired ! Will she exorcise the spirit of Freedom and invoke the fell demon of Slavery ? We cannot believe that many northern Congressmen (we know the one from this District will not't permit themselves to be made the tools of the 250,000, in furnishing the hand cuffs and chains for free territory.

If the following remarks from an able southern writer, copied from the Mobile paper, above quo ed, are true (as we believe them strictly to be,) we see no reason in the opposition of northern of southern men to the passage of the Jeffersonian ordinance over new territory when acquired. The WIT OF BASS :

"Should the territory be incorporated, in accord ance with the LAWS and usages of nations in such cases, the Wilmot Proviso were unnecessary for the purpose of excluding slavery. Territory ac quired by conquest or treaty, MITAINS ITS OWN LAWS least, she has never been, made to : the North suc. so far as they are not incompatible with the laws of the acquiring country. The acquiring powe HAS NO RIGHT to deprive the people over whom they have extended their jurisdiction, of theu own laws and municipal regulations. Slavery being prohibit ed by the laws of Mexico in all her dominions, the ter ritory we wish to possess is free, and the United States have no right to establish an institution there contra are found to repudiate the action of their own State | ry to the law of the country, and in opposition to the

> According to this writer the passing of the Pro viso is simply the recognition of an existing fact. To violate international law-to do what we have " no right" to do cannot be seriously proposed by the South; and if not, why oppose the passage t the Proviso, or propose the Missouri Compromis in violation of "law," of "usage" and of "right?" (Pfom the Warren County Standard.)

speech of Hon. D. Wilmot.

Nothing will satisfy them short of converting all such new territory into negro, markets' and negro numeries; and freemen of the north may entire go there and labor and sweet, side by side with their agro slaves, or stay away, as they have been contelled to from the three secessions above named. Such is southern reasoning, southern equality and outhem justice ; and such is the truckling subservient spirit of northern doughfaces who prostitute hemselves to the furtherance of their unholv scheme of unlimited propagandism. We hope our eaders will not tail to read the able and rational remarks of Mr. Wilmot on this subject, with a difposition to understand the principles which dictated his amendment.

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A CAPITAL SNAKE STORY .- The following amusing story we find in one of our exchanges. It is too good to be lost even if it were not allogether rue :---'

The maconda, belonging to Welch & Cos: menagerie, while they were exhibiting at Columbus, Ohio, was suddenly taken ill-it was supposed to have been an attack of "dyspensia;" induced by slothful habits, and the occasional swallowing of a full-sized tabbit, whole. Dr. B-, a regular physician, who was staying at the Neil House, was called in. He prescribed a dose or two of calo mel, etc., which relieved it considerably, but did not effect a complete ctire. Welch, who was preparing to move about that time, promised the doctor that in case the varmit died, he would send it to him, in part payment for the trouble he had takm. A week or so after this it died, sure enough, and having been nicely colled up in a large whisky barrel, which was then filled up with spirits, it was then forwarded to the doctor, who, not having time to aftend to it, just then, liad it deposited in the back room of the hotel, which was used as a sleepng room by sundry stage-drivers, &c.

Some of these, having noticed the whisky stamp n the barrel, took the liberty of inserting a spigot in the side next to the wall, where it was not likely to be perceived, and for a week or two those who were in the secret, had a jolly time of it whenever it was their turn to stay over night at the hotel. The time having arrived for the doctor to return home, he went in to overhaul his snakeship, and was much surprised to find him entirely "out of liquor," and in an advanced state of decomposition. He said nothing, but had him buried as qui et na possible.

The next morning, on his way home, seated on the stage-box beside the driver, he, in the course of conversation, related the "suckemstance" when the driver was immediately taken with the most violent retchitigs, and feemed to go into a fit of convulsion; in fact, it required all the doctor's strength to keep him from pitching off the box. Afer several unsuccessful efforts to speak, he finally managed to articulate, "D----n your infernal enake. I thought the liquor had a thur dering strange flavor."

buother, which resembles very much the Bay New York, though of greater extent, and having to islands ; the third similar to the first. These sufford very secure anchorage, and are comesty laget-locked.

Have not heard a single person speak well of executive in comparison to our Western States; at say that it is not worth the journey by land or was but emigrants will pour in by thousands-it is own here that there are now at least 5,000 on "It way by land, a great part of whom are Moras who think they are to have complete control unatters here; there are many of them now in the. while, who are forming settlements. The most in emigrants are from Missouri.

there are a number of Indians on the mountains 20.000, called "Diggers," from their mode of They subsist on grasshoppers and roots, ad to entirely naked, except the squaws, who tre a small piece of deer or antelope skin tied and the waist. The settlers employ them as orkmien on the plantations : they bring them in on the mountains when they have any work to and maintain them until they have done, then ing them some trifling articles and send them They are a miserable set of beings, slightly having thick black hair which nearly covers ing₂ ute a faces, making them look more hideous than thing I have even seen. In the Fort where I anow staying, the commandant (Capt. Sutter) sabout one hundred in this employ, the most of on are not fong from the mountains, and when took at them from out of my window, sitting and a trough (similar to that our farmers have the States for feeding their hogs in,) dilled with vil-wheat, coarsely ground, which they stick rhands into and then cram into their mouths stering and grinning like so many asses, my dis-

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iner this s is complete. . CIT his country, that during four months of the year "n November until March,) they have almost Runal rain

am stationed at this post as Assistant Surgeon detachment of fifty men, who have been sent 1990), 19:0[we by Gen. Keamey to keep a tribe called the wthief Indians from committing depredations on the settlers in this valley. Lexpect to remain nt 🙀 e until the close of the war, when I shall imme-lely return to the United States. Gen. Kearney his Staff paid us a visit a day or two since, and a ball y are now on their way across the mountains to States; I had the pleasure of dining with them. saw them pack their mules, and take up their id. of march to the Eastward. Col. Fremont acapanies them, and I understood was under arr cente L activ for misclemeanor towards Gen. Kearney. Our iment is distributed through the country in comne, by so that it will be impossible for the Spanto give us any further trouble in California. foreigners here are all anxious to learn that toreire settices trisset e las been declared between the United States Mexico, and that California is a part of the win-sister with Oregon. What will be the time only can determine : but it does seem ae that Brother Jonathan's thirst for dominion terntory is so great, that he will not be satisfied

n his master's portmanteau, additional fuel cast into the broad and cheerful fireplace, an extra bottle of prime old Maderia was placed upon the table, whose griffin feet seemed almost to expand to twice their original size at the prospect of an increase of social hilarity, and Colonel Washington was duly installed as a choice claimant of old fash-

ioned and unrestrained hospitality.* Seated with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, overwhelmad with attention, and in possession of every comfort, the visitor evinced unquiet and dissatisfaction. Every sound of an opening or closing door aroused him from apathy, into which he relapsed when it was ascertained that no one was about to enter the apartment. His uneasiness was so apparent that his host at last endeavored to rally him, but without effect. Mrs. Robinson finally came to the rescue, and addressed the colonel in direct terms.

" Pray, friend Washington, may we be made acquainted with the cause of your duliness ? There is some reason for it, and that reason lies with us. Tell it."

In vain the colonel argued that nothing had occorrect to yey him-that he was not in want of any lurther inducement to present or future happiness his entertainers would not regard his words, but continued their pertinacious endeavors to solve his mystery. At length, wearied by importunity. Washington-then twenty years before his greatness leaned over the table, played with, his glass, attempted to look unconcerned, and whispered to Mr. Robinson the single word " Mary."

"Yes?" responded Mi. R. interrogatively, as i he was unable to comprehend Washington's mean-

4 Is she well ! Does she still abide with you ? "She does," replied the lady of the mansion.

Washington again become apathetic and contemplative, while several significant glances passed between the gentleman and his wife. Some five minutes were spent in perfect silence, which was only interrupted by the exit of Mrs. R. from the apartment. She speedily returned, accompaniedby a beautiful young lady, whom Washington, with a countenance beaming joyfully, arose to greet with becoming respect.

The young lady was Mary Phillipse, sister of Mrs. Robinson, and daughter of the owner of the Phillinse estate.

It was perhaps singular ; but the time of her ap pearance and the period of the return of Washing ton's cordiality, was identical. Strange as it was. too, midnight found this young lady and the Virginia colonel alone, and in deep conversation. The conjugal twain who had kept them company in the early part of the evening had retired to their bedchumber. More remarkable than all, daylight still found this couple still together. The candles were burned down to the sockets of the sticks, and the fireplace, instead of exhibiting a cheerful blaze, harbored only a gigantic heap of ashes and a few dying embers. What could have prolonged that

• The owners of the estate—which was vasi— having oppo-sed the Americans, they became evictims to the confiscation act, and a great portion of the property was confiscated. The reversionary interest was not fulfected, however, and in 1800, John Jacob Astor bought fit for \$100,000. For this Mr. Astor received from the State 9 years after, the small sum of \$500,000.

ed, than others. His old Hudson River friends he had not seen for years. The husband of Mary Phillipse was personally: unknown to him-

Beverly Robinson, grown gray and careworn, would scarcely have been recognized. Andre was taken and condemned to death, and

while under Gen. Woodhull's charge, was, visited by Mr. Robinson in the capacity of a species of a commissioner which protected hist person. What was the surprise of Washington, a few days before the time of the execution, to receive a letter from his old friend and entertainer, referring to past events, and claiming, on a score of reminiscence. a secret or private interview. The claim was acknowledged, and, late at night, Mr. Robinson, accompanied by a figure closely muffled in a cloak. was admitted to the the General's apartment. For a moment these two men-their positions so wide ly different-gazed at each other in silence. Recollections of days gone by --- of happy days uncorroded by cankering care-prevailed, and they abruptly embraced. Washington was the first to recover his self-possession. Suddenly disengaging himself, he stood erect and clothed in that unequalled dignity waich was his attribute and said-

"Now, sir, your business." "Is," replied Robinson, in a choking voice. "to plead for Andre."

"You have already been advised of my final de ermination," replied Washington, eteruly. "Will nothing avail ? asked Robinson in smohered accents.

"Nothing! were he my own son he should pay the penalty due to his offence. I know all that you will say : you will speak of his virtues-his sisters -his rank, and of extenuating circumstances; perhaps you will endeavor to convince me of his innocence.

Robinson struggled with his emotions a few seconds, but unable to repress his feelings, he spoke but a single word, with such a thrilling accent that he started at the sound of his own voice. The word was George !

"General Washington, Colonel Robinson," responded the great patriot, laying great stress upon each military

"Enough," said the other. "I have one more argument-if that fails me I- have done. Behold my friend !"

"Your friend ! Who is he ? What is his name ? One single word was spoken, as the heavy cloak which the mysterious friend was slothed fell to the door and exposed the mature figure of Mrs. Morris and that word, uttered with a start by Washington, was Mary ! The superise was painful but brief. "Sir," said Washington Instantly recovering, "this trifling is beneath your station and my dignity. I Free States. The population of Vinginia, and some regret that you must go back to Sir Henry Clinton with the intelligence that your best intercession has failed. See that these persons are conducted beyond the lines in safety," continued he, throwing ing performed by slaves, is looked upon as duradopen the door of the apartment, and addressing one of his aids.

Abashed and mortified Mr. Robinson and his sis ter-in-law took their leave. The woman had gained at a breast invulnerable.

both parties, the South will, as usual, reap a har vest from our dissensions.

Does, can any one doubt that the result of the war will be a large acquisition of Mexican territo-

anxious for territory as any democrat at the North. A majority of western whigs also are-we are a land-loying people. As the acquisition of territory is inevitable -- no considerable number of whig Senators daring to reject a treaty making it, and, when acquired, as few northern men only will not NOW unite, whigs and democrats, as one man, slavery into new territory, however acquired. The proposition of Mr. Buchanan has been virtually repudiated by eleven States; none of the remaining free States have as yet endorsed it; nor is it believed that a baker's dozen even, of county resolutions, in the same section can or will be found .----The talented author, Mr. BUCHANAN, himself opposed it in 1819-20. Both the No More Territory and Missouri Compromise propositions are there-

own graves.

The old and legitimate issues would by this means be, as they should be, the only dividing line of parties. The proviso, at the proper time, would be decided upon its merits or-as we sometimes surmise-the suggestion of Mr. Dallas, that there be no legislation, pro or con, by Congress as to slavery in our to-be-acquired possessions, leaving them, as they now are, free; and, in case southerners emigrate thither with their slaves, to let the United States Supreme Court decide the matter-But if the South is determined to make the test of eligibility to a Presidential nomination, it would be an issue of her own choosing; in which case party issues should be thrust asside till this great and paramount question shall be forever settled. Once settled, a termination to all the jealousies and heartburnings, the clashing of interest, and antagonism of policy, and the great and manifold evils growing out of conflicting relations of free and slave labor, will be definitely effected, and at ma far distant day, as no subsequent acquisition can bring slavery in its train, and that in our midste will gradually die out of be abolished by the States where it exists. Northern men should distinctly understand that Free Labor will be excluded from that portion of territory over which slavery is extended. Where, let us ask, sets the tide of emigration ?-not to the South. other slave states is diminishing, at least, stationa-

ry, from the immense emigration thence setting West, And why is this ? Because the labor. being for the white. Because the land is impoverished by the unskilful manner of cultivation. Be-

In this week's paper will be found all that porion of a speech delivered by Hon. DAVID WILNOT,

at a meeting of his constituents on the 21st of Sept. last, which relates to his amendment to the Three ry ! The great majority of Southern whigs are as Million Appropriation Bill, usually denominated the Wilmot Proviso.

We agree with the Bnffalo Republic, in saying that Mr. Walmot and his patriotic and humane amendment to that bill, have been misrepresented in every way that the ingenuity of southern slaveholders and their unprincipled adherents in the dare s nit in the face of public sentiment in the free | free states, could misrepresent them, to make them states by cursing a portion of it with slavery, why odious to the people. They have represented the Proviso as a design to 1 romote the machinations of in proclaiming eternal hostility to the extension of Northern Abolitionists, against the constitutional rights of the slave holding States. They have declared a thousand times that it was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, which, they affirm, not only secures to slaveholders the right to maintain slavery in those state soversignties where it exists, but to carry it with them into all free territory which may be acquired by our government, and plant and propagate it there. They have represented it as an attempt of the free states fore, impracticable issues, and those who attempt to prevent the citizeus of slave states from the ento entomb Liberty upon them, will but dig their joyment of equal privileges, in such territories. with other citizens of the Union. They have characterized it as so unequal and oppressive in its bearing upon them, that a dissolution of the Union tion to the following, viz: would be preferable to submission to it. They have denounced all those who advocated it as enemies to the south, and consequently, enemies to the Union of the States. They have branded it as the first overt act of a northern conspiracy, the object of which is to subvert the institutions, abridge the

> rights, and circumscabe the privileges of the southern people, and so to cripple and crush them that their power to protect their interests in the Councils of the nation will be paralyzed and they become serfs to the north.

All this, and ten times more twenty times worse has been written, said and sung by southern slaveholders and northern doughfaces, till some of them almost believe it themselves. They will not allow themselves a moment's pause for reflection, but keep bellowing in this manner, that the voice of hear any mention of the fact that the people of the free states have quietly submitted to their exclusive occupation, with their peculiar institutions, of all territory hitherto actuired by the government of the United States, whereby labor is 'rendered a reproach, and the citizens of free states are effectual. their monopolizing Louisiana, Florida and Texas. him appears too triffing to notice. - Port. Trib. They will shut their out against the reasoning of nonhom citizens, that they are perfectly willing to

hereafter to be acquired, upon terms of perfect equality, but not upon equal footing with their hucause commerce, manufacturers, arts and more argument that JEFFERSON, the great Virginian the owner's initials marked on them, "G. F. M ?" profitable industrial branches are beyond the skill Statesman, who was the father of the American a conquest once, bat her second assault was aimed of the slave, and their operations chiefly effected Democracy, was the author of this very amendment cused, "I thought "G. F. M." meant Good Fat by northern men or foreigners. Cotton, sugar, to- of which they so hitterly complain.

A GENUINE IRISHMAN.-A few days ago, as a gentleman was walking up Northgate, in Wakefield, he was accosted by a son of the Emerald Isle, in the following manner :-- " Arrah, yer honor, and would ye be after telling me the name of the street

opposite ?" To which the gentleman replied, "Providence-street." "Sure enough, and ver honor, that's the very street I'm wanting, and faith, I've a particular friend who lives in that same street; but by my soul I've intirely and complately forgot his name-perhaps, now, you would be after telling me his name too." This so excited the gentleman's risible faculties that he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter to the no small amusement of poor Paddy, who retorted, "Faith, and you're no gentleman, or you would n't be after treating me in that manner; by my soul, and you may have to ask the same question yourself some day." A second fit of laughter was the result of this droll remark, and Paddy, after looking unutterable things, walked away, no doubt, to find a more gentlemanly informant.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS .- For the information in the newspaper reading public we publish the following decision of the higher Courts, relative to the publisher and the receivers of newspapers. Some folks may be profited by giving a little atten?

1-Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2-If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send then until all arrearages are paid.

3-If subscibers neglect, or refuse to take their na pers from the Office to which they are directed; they are held re-ponsible till they have settled their bills, and order their paper discontinued.

4-If subscribe ers remove to other places without informing the publisher and their paper is sent to former direction. they are held responsible,

5-The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the Office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

IT IS NO TRIFLE .- Drinking a glass of spirits is no triffe. A profane word is no triffe. Remember this. Impress deeply on your minds, that nothing reason and truth may not be allowed to enter their can be a trifle, which endangers your future peace own ears, or those of any one else. They will not and puts in jeopardy your immortal soul. A little monosylable has proved the ruin of hundreds. Take care. What looks like a trifle, may turn the whole surrent of your life. Let wisdom decide, when two courses are before you. Before answering an important question consult the oracle of divine truth. He is safe who acts wisely. He is ruined the slave States, but to the North and West, to the ly excluded therefrom. They will hear nothing of who runs into danger because the crime before

> A QUEER MISTAKE. Some time ago a person meet and mingle with them in all free territory was brought before the sitting magistrate, accused oksheep stealing. The tellow plead not guilty, and said he had considered them strayed ones. "Why man chattels. They will not listen a moment to the did you not advertise them; and did you not see said the magistrate. "Indeed. sir," replied the ac-Mutton."