

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'NEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA.

Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1854.

Democratic 4th of March Convention.

Mr. BREWER, from the committee on address and resolutions, presented the following address and resolutions, which he stated had been unanimously adopted by the committee:

Address.

The representatives of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, felicitate their political friends upon the prosperous condition of the country and the brilliant triumph of her arms. Since the delegates of the Democracy of the State last met within this Hall, to make known their choice for President of the United States, vast and important events have illuminated the pages of our history, and effected the destinies of our political union. We look abroad and meet none of the evidences of the "ruin" prophesied by Federalism with its thousand-tongues. We see our commerce expanding to the most distant parts and whitening the most distant seas. Manufacturers have flourished beyond all precedent and example. Mechanics, and corporate and individual industry, are producing to honest enterprise a sufficient competency. Our credit at home and abroad is unsuspected and firm; exchanges are equal in the midst of a foreign war—and the great measure which separated the government from the Banks, intended only for a time of peace, has preserved our moneyed circles and great cities from the disasters consequent upon all those expansions which occur during periods of National speculation.

Since 1814, a new and flourishing State has been added to our confederacy; and a war, long deferred by ourselves, and long provoked by Mexico, although it has been prosecuted, (after having been commenced by the latter,) into the heart of the enemy's country, and has made those who intended only to prevent aggression, the avengers of accumulated wrong—as served to elevate our character before the nations of the earth; to display new elements of national strength, and to present new reasons for the perpetuity of our political institutions. The present general administration, which came into power on the 4th of March, 1845, has lived to see its policy and its principles fully vindicated by the test of time; and the firm and fearless Executive, who did not hesitate to avow his great reforms, and to pursue them unflinchingly to completion, is greeted by the tributes of the reluctant witnesses, who daily confess to the wisdom and foresight of his measures. Pennsylvania, which was the first to be prostrated under the iron hand of free trade—according to the horoscope cast for her by our political seers—still stands before her sisters, with her fair fields unblighted, her iron hills alive with the hum of industry, and her teeming valleys peopled with the voice of well rewarded toil.

It is under auspicious circumstances like these that the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, assembled once more to express their unalterable attachment to Democratic principles, and to re-assert their satisfaction at the experience of the past, and their confidence in the prospects for the future.

The grave duty of expressing a preference between the several distinguished names presented to the country, in connection with the high office of President of the United States, has been committed to this Convention by the Democrats of Pennsylvania. We fulfil that duty with a deep sense of its importance and its responsibility. We do not conceal, what indeed it would be vain to conceal, that the country will require of the Executive, who shall take his seat on the 4th of March, 1849, peculiar abilities. Never before has it been more essential, that a vigilant guardianship of our blessed political Union, should be exercised. Never before has that unequalled political compact, been so insidiously threatened. Never before have the theories of the enemies of our country, assumed a more fascinating or a more dangerous aspect. He that shall govern the helm of the ship of State, for the next four years, must be a man equal to this pressing and formidable emergency. He must bring to the performance of his duties, not only great experience, wise discretion, and a well-possessed intellect, but he must show to the country that his fealty to her institutions is not bounded by the horizon of local doctrines, but is broad and general as the spirit of freedom itself. He must respect the sacred and inviolable compromises of the Constitution. He must keep before him always the sacrifices which all portions of the Union made, when that Constitution was launched into being under circumstances full of peril. He must remember that as our territory expands and our civilization progresses—as the genius of Republicanism forces its way down to the very shores of the Pacific, and crushes beneath the wheels of irresistible progress the feeble and bloody despots of another age—the experiment of free government itself may depend upon the fact, that our Chief Magistrate should be mindful of the experience of the past. However the timid may hesitate and doubt, the mission of this Republic is one which, under providence, cannot be hampered in by geographical divisions. However the cautious statesman may shrink from and deny the probability of our example civilizing and controlling this entire continent, even while the draughts of calamity, the sublime experiment is vindicating itself, and making still stronger the fabric of religious and political liberty in this hemisphere. To the Democratic party the question is full of interest, for to that party the grave duties arising under it will be hereafter committed. Surely we have seen nothing in the triumph of Democratic principles, since the organization of our government, to make us fearful for our country in time to come. These principles, and the measures which have been originated under and by them, have ever been assailed and doubted by the Federalists, with equal ability and malignity. From the moment when the illustrious JEFFERSON proclaimed

the great creed upon which our organization has since been founded, to the time when his example was imitated by JACKSON, VAN BUREN and POLK, a busy and relentless antagonism has constantly been on the alert, denying, the practicability, misrepresenting the benefits, or anticipating the evil consequences, of the Democratic policy. How often have we seen whole communities assailed and misled by the ominous predictions of Federalism, while deploring and deprecating the tendencies of Democratic principles! How often have we seen these predictions alienate those who should have been first to denounce and deny them! The eloquent and impressive commentary upon this long and consistent hostility to the Democratic creed, is to be found in the fact, that at this day hardly a relic remains of Federal policy, while thousands who have been among its leaders now bear unwilling testimony to the complete and sweeping success of Democratic principles. We have lived to see WESTER bearing witness against a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, as an "obsolete idea"—GALLATIN, admitting the wise provisions of the INDEPENDENT TARIFF—JOHNSON, confessing to the virtue and justice of a LIBERAL TARIFF—POINDEXTER, vindicating the cause of HIS COUNTRY, and CLAY himself, longing for the opportunity of drawing his sword, "in some nook or corner," that he too might "slay a Mexican." The favorite measures of Federalism are buried deeper than "plummet ever sounded"; and when the entombed cities of other days, now covered with the waters of the earth and the accumulated deposits of centuries, shall be again restored to life and light—then, and not till then, will the trump of political resurrection recall to being the demagogic theories of the Federal opposition. They will be recollecting in the fact, that they were hung upon the wheels of Democratic progress, only to be crushed by its irresistible revolutions! If, then, this be so of the past, why may not our future destinies be confided to the hands of that great party, which has so well deserved its title to the confidence of the country?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, with these truths before them, proudly submit the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to the National Convention, as their favorite candidate for the Presidency. For a long series of years this distinguished statesman has been connected with the councils of his country; and we are free to refer to his public career, with the assurance that he is singularly well qualified to discharge the duties of that exalted position, for next four years. He comes from a State, to use his own beautiful language, the Democracy of which "holds the balance with steady judgment and enlightened patriotism, between the opposite extremes of consolidation and disunion." Even since he has been in our legislative halls, this has been the motto which has regulated his conduct. He has been indeed, on all occasions, the vigilant and consistent representative of the Keystone State. In regard to Pennsylvania, to use the language of the address, adopted by the great Democratic State Convention which assembled in this place in 1843, herself one of the very first to abolish slavery, and occupying a position, as it were, between this institution and its misguided enemies she has ever thrown her weight of character, and counsel, and position, with signal success on the side of the country. This position has been admirably represented in the national councils by Mr. BUCHANAN. His profound disquisitions on the doctrines of State rights, and his consistent opposition to the maddened excitement of fanatical zeal, while pursuing an imaginary evil, regardless of the very existence of our country and our constitution, have become memorable in our political history, and have given his name a warm place, (not only among his countrymen in that region which he has befriended, but everywhere else,) in the affections of all the friends of the country. Pennsylvania thus stands as a barrier between the North and the South, and her gigantic interposition has always been felt with effect, to the disgrace and confusion of those who plotted our common down-fall in the name of philanthropy.

Pennsylvania presents this distinguished citizen to the Union, at the very moment when such qualities and such experience as his, are most to be desired in our candidate for the Presidency. By withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates in 1844, Mr. BUCHANAN increased his title to the respect and consideration of the country, and showed how far above all motives of self he esteemed the union and the ascendancy of the Democratic party. If subsequent circumstances changed the aspect of things, the patriotic spirit in which that act was resolved upon, did not fail any the less to commend it to the approval of the Democracy of the Union. That it was appreciated by the distinguished Statesman who came into the Executive chair three years ago, is shown by the fact, that one of the first acts of his administration was to offer to Mr. BUCHANAN the first place in his cabinet—a position formerly filled by JEFFERSON, ADAMS, CLAY, VAN BUREN, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and other of the master intellects of the age. It is unnecessary to allude to the manner in which he has met the expectations of the President and the country; in this responsible and arduous position, filled during one of the most eventful administrations in our history, and bearing intimately upon our relations with foreign governments. The admission which greeted his masterly argument on the Oregon question, and which has since applauded the ability with which he has asserted our country's cause, in his correspondence with the Mexican Ministers, is a proof that JAMES K. POLK knew where to find a wise, a profound, and an experienced statesman, when he appointed JAMES BUCHANAN Secretary of State.

We deem it unnecessary to allude, at any length, to the political history of JAMES BUCHANAN. Every true Pennsylvanian knows it by heart. The ardent young American, who volunteered to defend his country, during the late war,—the friend of MONROE, who offered him a foreign mission during his first mission of Congress,—the friend of JACKSON, who appointed him minister to one of the most pol-

ished courts of Europe,—the able, the tried, and the vigilant Senator in Congress, to which his native State three times elected him, and the skillful diplomatist—these are the titles which he has successfully earned, during a long and honorable career. If he cannot boast of the recollection of a wealthy and aristocratic ancestry, he will at least leave behind him a name that will live in the hearts of his countrymen while genius has an admirer, liberty a friend, or America a patriot.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is national. It is not confined to our good old Pennsylvania. Among the hardy and daring settlers of the West, he is spoken of in terms of familiar gratitude, as the early and eloquent advocate of pre-emption rights, against the power of Federal persecution. On the New York frontier, he is regarded as the manly and fearless enemy of the humiliating tergiversation of those who, with all the right on their side, permitted the blood of outraged innocence to go unavenged, and would have been joyful to instruct our courts to pronounce a verdict in favor of BRITISH MARAUDERS. In Maine he is applauded as the unflinching statesman who, even for peace, would not see his country dishonored by a tame surrender of our territory and inherent rights, to a government whose lowering ambition and love of dominion had just been rebuked by the frequent interposition of our representative at the French court.

In Michigan the noble effort of Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1837, in favor of the admission of that State into the confederacy, an effort distinguished by the advocacy of the popular government in its broadest, most universal sense—will long be remembered to his honor. In Rhode Island the friends of free suffrage regard him as one of the most eloquent advocates, at a time too, when the tempest of persecution would have swept them from existence, and when the dungeons of the landholders and Royal charters were used to frighten them in submission. In the South, the clear and perspicuous, and profound expositions of State rights, by JAMES BUCHANAN, are recorded among the productions of their ablest exponents. Each of these separate acts is well known to every section of the country, and each, in rapid succession, has won the applause of the democracy of the country.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is indissolubly connected with that of Pennsylvania. He is her favorite and cherished son. He represents her peculiarly, in standing by the Union and the compromises of the constitution. The vote of Pennsylvania is important to our success at the polls, in November. She presents a candida worthy of herself. She claims to the Presidency long proved and admitted; and she lays before the National Convention her preference, in the full assurance that it will be respected.

Resolved, that in JAS. BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency, we have a statesman whom we present to the Democratic National Convention, as worthy of the entire confidence of the Democratic party of the country, and equal to the grave responsibilities and duties of the highest office upon earth.

Resolved, that JAMES BUCHANAN is a public man worthy of the support of the whole country, and especially with reference to these great questions which have heretofore constituted the cause of unhappy divisions between two sections of the Union.

Resolved, that we repose full confidence in the administration of JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States; and that history will emblazon upon her brightest page, the triumphs and achievements which have resulted from his wise policy.

Resolved, that the war in which we are now engaged, is a just and righteous war; and that the resolution of Congress, which declared that it was commenced by the act of Mexico, was in strict accordance with the plain and unanswerable Truth, and cannot be altered or obliterated, no matter how gross the inconsistency or the desperation of Federalism.

Resolved, that if the President of the United States had hesitated or failed to protect the frontier of Texas, after the annexation of that State to this Union—and especially in view of the fact, that we were bound to maintain her boundary to the Rio Grande, as declared by the act of the Texas Congress, dated December 19, 1836, and sustained by such distinguished authorities as HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, he would have been derelict in his duty before God and his country, and would have opened wide the door and extended the invitation to Mexican cruelty and rapacity, to do its worst upon unoffending Americans of all conditions.

Resolved, that when the blow was first struck by Mexico, war thus precipitated, became inevitable; and the sword, once unsheathed, to defend our numerous injuries, suffered at the hands of Mexico, and to secure indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, that after our flag has been carried forward to victory, with almost incredible valor and Providential success, it would be an outrage upon the dead, who repose beneath the soil of Mexico, and an insult to the living, who wear the honorable scars won in deadly battle, if this war be not closed with due regard to our great claims and to our repeated injuries.

Resolved, that Pennsylvania has good reason to be proud of her absent sons in Mexico, and that she is not the less sensible of their gallant services on the field of battle, and not the less assured of their claims upon the nation's gratitude, now that faction would dishonor the cause of our country, and degrade, in the national esteem, those who deserve the national gratitude.

Resolved, that we approve thoroughly of the course of the National Administration on the war with Mexico; and that justice must pronounce the verdict, trumpet-tongued, that while the last dread resort was postponed so long as it could be postponed, when hostilities were finally precipitated by the act of Mexico herself, the course of the President was wise, magnanimous, and tolerant in the extreme.

Resolved, that we oppose and denounce the course of the Federal opposition in Congress, in protracting the war, misrepresenting the cause of the country, and giving aid and comfort to the common enemy; and that we are not surprised, that our gallant soldiers in Mexico, are pouring out the blood of their indignation, and scorn upon those who are so forgetful of their reputation and their peril.

Resolved, that the gratitude of the country is due to the brave men now in Mexico, and to all who have shared in the dangers of the present war; and that one of the brightest pages in the annals of Pennsylvania, is that which records the gallantry and sufferings of her absent sons, from the highest officer in the line, down to the humblest private in the ranks, who left his home to defend the flag of the Union.

Resolved, that all the world bears witness to the bravery of our troops, and to the skill and intrepidity of their leaders; and that the names of TAYLOR, SCOTT, TWIGGS and WORTH, QUITMAN and SHIELDS, SMITH and PIERCE, PATTERSON and FELLOW, and CALDWELL and MORAN, and our other heroes, will always be remembered as conspicuous examples of gallantry, and cherished as the peculiar objects of the nation's gratitude.

Resolved, that we owe to Major General JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, the accomplished military leader, and the able and intrepid Democrat—warm thanks for the manner in which he defended the fair fame of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, against the attacks that reflected upon its reputation, and questioned its honor.

Resolved, that we repose full confidence in the political and personal integrity of FRANCIS R. SHRYVE, Governor of Pennsylvania, and we regard his administration as one that nobly represents Democratic principles, and efficiently supports the true interests of the State, and the rights of the people; and that good old Pennsylvania has never had an Executive to whom her citizens could point with more pride and pleasure.

Resolved, that this Convention entertain full and entire confidence in the honesty and firm and unwavering Democracy of ISRAEL PAINTER, the nominee of this Convention for Canal Commissioner, and unanimously recommend him to the support of Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, that we heartily approve of the Independent Treasury—the wise and admirable institution originated by MARTIN VAN BUREN—speared during the "hundred days" of proscription and tyranny that succeeded HARRISON'S inauguration, and restored under the glorious administration of JAMES K. POLK; and that the friends of this measure, have been nobly avenged upon its enemies, by its triumphant salvation of the whole republic from the effects of a spirit of speculation, that must have resulted from the use of the people's money by the banks.

Resolved, that we do most fervently hope, that the national House of Representatives will take the first fitting occasion to expunge from its journals all traces of the disgraceful ANTI-SLAVER amendment to the thanks of Congress to Gen. TAYLOR, by which, after honoring the hero for his valor, his fair fame is soiled by a falsehood, in regard to the war; and that we trust that the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, the author of the resolution to expunge it, will persevere, until the foul wrong is buried in the same grave where fester the insult upon JACKSON, torn from the journals of the United States Senate, by an indignant Democracy.

Resolved, that the tariff act of 1846 has realized the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and friends, and as signally falsified all the world predictions of its enemies. The Democracy of Pennsylvania cling to it as one of the crowning measures that have rendered the present National Administration illustrious on the page of history, and are proud to record it as a demonstration, established by the inflexible test of truth and time, that a restrictive commercial policy, like an expanded National paper currency, has degenerated into an "obsolete idea."

Resolved, that we recognize in Geo. M. DALLAN a true Democrat—a distinguished statesman, and a pure patriot; and as a son of Pennsylvania, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his virtue, his talents, and his integrity.

Resolved, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania regard the administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN with pride. We venerate his principles—they are our own; and have been sustained, but the standard bearer, for the time being, was overwhelmed.

Resolved, that we look upon General LEWIS CASE as a great and glorious man; and whilst we reiterate that the Democracy of Pennsylvania prefer their own great and pure man, BUCHANAN, to any other, we proclaim to the world, that the choice of the Baltimore Convention, when fairly made, shall be ours.

Resolved, that in all questions respecting the organization or proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, the delegates sent from this State be instructed to vote in such manner as a majority of them shall decide to be material for securing the success of the Presidential candidate whom we have unanimously recommended.

Resolved, that this Convention pledge the faith of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, now more confident than ever, in its giant strength, to support the nominees of the National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, that in the event of any of the delegates appointed to the Democratic National Convention, finding it inconvenient to attend, he is hereby fully authorized to appoint a substitute.

On motion of Mr. CRAFT, the address and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. LOWRY, moved that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the officers of this Convention, for the able, dignified, and gentlemanly manner in which they have discharged their duties, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. KERR submitted the following resolutions, which the Delegates to the National

Democratic Convention be and are hereby instructed, to vote against and oppose the introduction of the two-third rule, as we conceive that a majority voting the usage of the party is sufficiently Democratic for all honest purposes.

This resolution was supported by Messrs. KERR, WILSON, SPOONER and DAWSON, and opposed by Mr. FRAZER, when it was adopted—yeas 78, nays 33—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Anderson, Bacon, Bennett, Brewer, Brewster, Clover, Creswell, Curpen, Dawson, Dimmock, Alex. Dougherty, John Dougherty, Eiches, Ely, Foster, Fyoo, Galloway, Gibson, Goodrich, Gordon, Gorges, Hays, Hazleton, Hickman, Hutter, Irons, Sack, Mean, Kerr, Kline, Kream, Critter, Laird, Lupton, Lesley, Lichten, Lovv, Lynde, Lynch, M'Annal, M'Callipout, M'Farren, M'Criley, Alex. M'Kinney, A. S. M'Kinney, Mages, Mandfield, Marion, Marr, Menta, Mitchell, Morrison, Mott, Murray, Orr, Oyster, Parker, Phillips, Pollock, Balston, Reilly, Schnell, Schneid, Schneider, Scott, Small, Smith, Snodgrass, Souder, Stambaugh, Taggart, Weiler, Williams, Wilmut, Woodward, and Young—78.

Nays—Messrs. Applebaugh, Bryan, Buckalew, Canfield, Cox, the Coyle, Craft, Crans, Dittenbach, Evans, Felton, Franklin, Fraser, Gumble, Greenwell, Johnson, Kelly, Leaberton, Levers, Miller, Patterson, Pucell, Pufferbaugh, Roddy, Ryall, Siskach, Smith, Stallman, Starrett, Tyson, Whalton, Wright, and Zebe—33.

The CHAIR then announced the following

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- Edwin W. Hunter, Lancaster.
- Maxus D. Holtbrook, " "
- Francis A. Thomas, " "
- Solomon Demaree, Philadelphia.
- J. A. Phillips, " "
- Lewis Pelouze, " "
- John Robbins, Jr., " "
- John W. Ryan, " "
- George Pitt, " "
- Wm. B. Ranken, " "
- High Clark, " "
- Wm. J. Leiper, " "
- Owen Jones, Montgomery.
- Charles Kugler, " "
- John Hickman, Clifton.
- John Johnson, Luzerne.
- L. P. Hitchcock, Washington.
- A. K. Wright, Clearfield.
- Geo. R. M'Farland, Blair.
- Robert M. Barr, Berks.
- Wm. M. Heister, " "
- John C. Myers, " "
- Peter Bowman, Carbon.
- J. R. M'Clintock, Allegheny.
- John C. Dunn, " "
- John Coyle, " "
- Rody Patterson, " "
- Henry S. McGraw, " "
- R. C. Hale, Mifflin.
- George Rahn, Sybalkill.
- James E. Buchanan, York.
- Dr. Luther Riley, Dauphin.
- Hamilton Alicks, " "
- Christian Seiler, Jr., " "
- Henry Buehler, " "
- Isaac G. M'Kinley, " "
- Jacob Babb, " "
- E. A. Lesley, " "
- Kintzing Friebeite, " "
- Dr. A. Patterson, " "
- D. W. C. Brooks, " "
- R. A. Lamberton, " "
- A. D. Wilson, Lycoming.
- Cory, M'Keane.
- B. T. Sloan, Erie.

A QUICK RETORT.—Whoever undertakes to put a joke on the "Razor Stop Man," is sure to get flooded in the long run. Last Monday, while selling his strops in Plymouth, and expatiating the while on the evils of rum drinking, a lipsey fellow cried out, "If rum made lie as fast as you in selling your strops, I'd quit to day."

"Very good," replied he, "the only difference between your lying and mine, is this: My strops enable me to lie in a good warm bed, while rum makes you lie in the gutter."

The tipsy man sipped, evidently under a very great mistake, in supposing that he could get the upper hand of the "Razor Stop Man."

OSTENTATIOUS JOURNALS.—An honest man, for the singularity and doggedness of his opinions had been several times on a jury, and always entertained notions of law and justice totally at variance with the with the judges and all his brother jurors. One of the judges asked him how it was possible that he always gave so much trouble. He replied, with the utmost gravity—

"I don't know how it is, but it always happens to be my misfortune to be on a jury with clever obstinate men."

EXCLUSIVE ASSEMBLIES.—Major Noah, in his Sunday Times and Messenger, says that the only real exclusive assemblies in New York, are aristocratic churches. "When we pass by them on Sunday and see the hired servants walking outside, while their masters and mistresses are worshipping within, we think that possibly the thing may be reversed in the next world, when the masters may have to stand outside."

There are different opinions about what constitutes respectability. Our neighbor, Simon Snipes, says that a respectable man is one who keeps his hands out of other people's pockets, chews the best tobacco, and behaves himself. His wife holds a different faith, and believes that a respectable man never spits tobacco juice upon the sidewalks.

An old lady down towards Speok, Long Island, once said her idea of a good man was—"A man who is careful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits, kin read the bible without spellin' the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmin folks from cookin'."

Frequently ask yourself, what you have done, why you have done it! This will teach you to inspect—first, your actions; second, your motives; and third, the manner in which you discharge your duty.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

It costs much more to be vicious than it does to be virtuous. It is a matter of economy to practice virtue in all things. One vice often costs more than ten virtues.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1854.

Does the earth contain one spirit? "Bowed down" to the dust. On the "wilderness" of whose vision? "Beams of hope and trust." Let that soil but rise and ponder. "On the works the Past has done, And we earnestly and gloriously, For the future shall be won."

For the soil, men feel the stirring? Of its destiny sublime. Who but rightly views the present, With its earnest heart and mind, "Tending in the earthly vineyard." Many hands have found a place: Some are near to the summit—Some are at the mountain's base.

Progress is the stirring watchword—Cheers them upward to the height: Canst thou pause and play the laggard? With its glorious fall in sight! And a white fair and broad and glorious. In our vision we can see, Still the future brightly stretching, "Into far infinity."

Who shall tell what bond of barrier? To improvement heaven designed? Who shall dare to fix the limit? To the onward march of mind? Only He, who into being of our world, Called the unfashioned human soul, He for whom the hymn of progress, Through eternity shall roll!

A TORRENT OF BURNING LAVA POURED INTO THE OCEAN.—When the torrent of fire precipitated itself into the ocean, the scene assumed a sublimity of terrific and terrible grandeur. The magnitude of destruction was never more perceptibly displayed than when these antagonistic elements met in deadly strife. The mightiest of earth's magazines of fire poured forth its burning billows to meet the mightiest of oceans. For two acres miles it came rolling, tumbling, swelling forward, an awful agent of death. Rocks melted like wax in its path; the very hills were lifted from their primeval beds and sank beneath its tide, or were borne onward by its waves; the works of man were to it but as a scroll in the flames; nature shrivelled and trembled before the irresistible foe. Imagine Niagara's stream above the brink of its falls, with its dashing, whirling, tossing and eddying rapids, madly raging, and hurrying on to their plunge, instantaneously converted into fire, a gory-headed river of fused minerals; the wrecks of created matter blazing and appearing beneath its surface; volumes of hissing streams arising; smoke curling upwards from ten thousand vents, which gave utterance to as many deep toned muttering, and sullen, confluent, ominous clamorings, as if the spirits of fallen demons were struggling against their final doom; gases detonating and shrieking as they burst from their hot-prison house; the heavens lurid with flame; the atmosphere dark, turgid and oppressive; the horizon murky with vapors, and gleaming with the reflected contest; while cave and hollow, as the hot air swept along their heated walls, threw back the unearthly sounds in a myriad of prolonged echoes. Such was the scene, as the fiery cataclysm, leaping a precipice of fifty feet, poured its flood upon the ocean. The old line of coast, a mass of compact, indurated lava, whitened, cracked, and fell. The waters recoiled and sent forth a tempest of spray; they foamed and lashed around and over the melted rock; they boiled with the heat, and the roar of the conflicting agencies grew thicker and louder. The reports of the exploding gas were distinctly heard twenty-five miles distant. They were likened to the discharges of whole broadsides of heavy artillery. Streaks of the intensest light glanced like lightning in every direction; the outskirts of the burning lava as it fell, cooled by the shock, was shivered into millions of fragments—and some adrift by strong breezes, blowing towards the land, where scattered in scintillant showers far into the country. Far three successive weeks the volcano disgorged an uninterrupted burning tide, with scarcely a diminution into the ocean. On either side; for twenty miles, the sea became heated, and with such rapidity that, on the second of the junction, fishes came on shore dead in great numbers at Keat, fifteen miles distant. "Six weeks later, at the base of the hills, water continued scalding hot, and sent forth steam at every wash of the waves. —Jarvis' Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands.

INDIAN HUMANITY AND FINELTY.—During the period of the American revolution, a young Shawnee Indian was taken prisoner by the Cherokees, and condemned to die. He was tied to the stake, and ever preparation as made for his immediate execution when a Cherokee woman arrived with a parcel of goods, and throwing down at the feet of the warrior to whom the prisoner belonged, begged his release, alleging that she was a widow, and would adopt the captive as her son. The request was granted, the prisoner released, and delivered over to her, and on the same day he walked up and down the village well dressed. His protectress relied so much upon his fidelity, that she permitted him to visit his family and friends in his own country. He proved faithful and no persuasion or entreaties of his relations could prevail upon him to forsake her.

A young couple were sitting together, undoubtedly in some romantic spot with birds and flowers around; at least the reader is left to infer that they had "all these appliances and means to boot," when the following conversation ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life, would please you, most gladly would I lay it down at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you are too kind! but it just reminds me that it would gratify me by your quitting the use of tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit."

THE DUTY.—The question "why printers do not succeed so well in business as brewers," was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head, and brewers work for the stomach; and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head."

It costs much more to be vicious than it does to be virtuous. It is a matter of economy to practice virtue in all things. One vice often costs more than ten virtues.