PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Camrdan Morning, March 9. 1850

For the Bradford Reporter. THE BLIND GIRL'S SONG.

ane! alone! in this world so bright!__ time, and enshrouded in endless night!

(a) must I thus forever remain,

and ne'er see this beautiful earth again? he morning breaks, and the eastern skies he morning orders, and the captern series for crening comes, and the sun's last beams be bright flowers bloom in their beauty rare. wave their heads in the fragrant air; of the wild birds sing in the leafy bowers, ogs of love to the gentle flowers; _{sags of} fore to the gentie mowers ; _{sa all} nature is beautiful, joyous and free, _{sa no} longer contains aught of pleasure for me.

erestood at night 'neath the cloudless skies. julgazed above with my signtless eyes, and fancied I saw, as in days of yore, pe pale stars look on the earth once more tighte silvery moon in her pathway bright
Sperche rode through the long, long hours of night
ind fancied I heard—and my heart beat high to hother's laugh ring merriy nigh.

Such! when the fancy had passed away.

The such is such that passed away.

are stood at noon when the summer ann ed down on the earth, from his midday throne he darkling sheen of his golden light, ind feli the warmth of his beams so bright; and lurned his beautiful face to see, der alas! the day was night to me.

and by the stream in the flowery glade,spot where in infancy I played my brother then was ever night. th his bounding step, and his sparkling eye. propirits were light and our hearts were free hine balmy air rang out our glee. here rainty are tang out our gree, the ran thro' the fields, or stoopedo'er the stream that on its surface bright, each gleam.

hother has gone, and I hear no more. hat roice so gentle, so merry of yore. avaiers lave the grass at my feet; the sky is mild o'er this lovely snot: the bowers bloom, but I see them not,world of beauty, where the brightest beams shine kness and sorrow forever is mine. Hernck, Pa., Feb. '50.

The Supreme Court of the U S.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Trung gives the following description of the Judge with Soureme Court. It was somewhat tincwith partizanship; but on the whole it is a erry lair daguerieoty pe-save in the painting of the Grier, who is no German, but what is call a Pennsylvania a "Scotch Irishman"-and one meat ability too.

has of the most interesting visits in Washington to the Supreme Court of the United States. The was allie, and the Judges sit with their backs. not doubted. Aler they are scated, the orier proclaims, Gaines' cases. Judge Grier, of Pa., has a large, broad form, an saes and these honorable Judges."

I will now attempt to describe the Court: in the meless in dress. His history is well known. As en Jackson's Augmey General, he had no hesitaon in advising that the removal of the deposits om the Bank of the United States, by the Presient's order, was valid, and when Mr. Duane remed to remove the treasurer, Mr. Taney took his face as Secretary of the Treasury, and gave the order required by the President. He stood very such at the Bar of Maryland, and is unquestionably t man of great power of intellect. His opinions te terse, pointed and luminous, not incumbered The unnecessary learning, but exceedingly logia and convincing. He has great tenacity of pur isse and strength of will, and I may add, stubborn repolices. The sincerity of his convictions not an Exother successor of John Marshall. There is atom him an unmistakeable air of intellect and anmay, and he is a devout Roman Catholic. nd rigid in his observance of religious forms and

On the right hand of the Chief Justice site Mr. basice McLean of Ohio. This gentleman was Podmaster General under Mr. Adams, and contin 2cd to for a very short time under Gen. Jackson when he was transferred to the bench of the Su-Pene Court. He is a well-dressed, dignified perabout rix feet in beight, exceedingly well buned with fine teeth. a clear gray eye, loky but and forehead, thin hair but not gray; and in be general outline of his features, the breadth of he lower part of his face and the general carriage the head, exceedingly like the states of Wash by Houghton in the Capitot of Richmond. le is an upright and sensible man, with unquesbosable administrative talente, bet upt an accurace profounded lawyer. It is colleged by some that is not satisfied with his present position, but in beings of obtaining a higher station. The is sember of the Methodist Chates, and is in high ting with that denomination.

Justice Cafron of Tengessee is ment to Melicen-le is a stout healty man, magnitude and solid in sperance, with a face and heal more indicative in the many and benevolates then of intellect. With tod sense and moderate learning, great learner, her is bressly regarded as a county opportunities. The Marks take a pales more than the years with

Next to him we find Judge Double of Vignes. he was nominated by Mr. Van Beien, shortly behe the termination of that gentleman's Presidentr principally on account of his political acryices at devotedness. He is tall, boney, angular, with

high cheek boxes, and dark complexion, and looks as if he had some Indian blood in his veins, His learning is accurate, and his deductions are sound and clear. He often dissents from the majority of the Court, and not purfrequently in favor of State Rights. His attachment to these render him a val nable member of the Court. His amiability and honesty are universally conceded; lawyers say that his opinions, even when in the minority are sound and corners

Next to him, and on the extreme right, if the place of Senator Woodbury, of New Hampshire. He has long been a man of note. As Governor and Judge in his own State, and as Senator and Secretary of the Treasury here, he has been distinguish ed for fidelity to his party, and for unwearied study and labor. He is nearly six feet in height, of round and compact form, well moulded features, a prominent and bright eye, that, at a distance, appears dark, but on nearer view is seen to be bluish grey. He is strictly temperate in his habits, drinks nothing but cold water, and a great deal of that, and works with surpassing rapidity and camesiness.-He has great talent for research, and his opinions are crowned with its results. As a reasoner he is cogent and accurate, but not concise, and is apt to spend too much labor in proving what ought to be a sumed as settled. His decisions would be the better for pruning and thinning, but the growth is deep rooted and vigorous. He is a very able Judge. As a politician, he has always been a." Democrat" and a supporter of Southern rights-and no northern man could be more acceptable to the " Democracy" of the South asga Presidential candidate.

We will now look to the left of the Chref Justice The first is Justice Wayne from Georgia, formerly a member of Congress from that State, and a very warm personal and political friend of Secretary Forsyth. He is an exceeding handsome manabout 5 feet 10 inches high, of stout but graceful figure, ruddy complexion, fine teeth and clustering wavy hair now mingled with gray; very courteous in manner, and with a tone of refinement in his elocurion and address that are very pleasing. He has cultivated the graces, and has aimed (it is said at our young men in the cuies and towns, we find not without success) to be in favor with the ladier. He has an ingenious, copious mind-is fluent and rapid in expression, but lacks couciseness, lucid arrangement and vigor. He is, however, by no means deficient in learning, even of a technical

Next to him is Judge Nelson, a man of handsome features, bland and gentleman-like in expression, very courteous in manner, and dignified vet easy in deportment. He possesses much good sense and is an excellent lawyer. His apprehen sion is not rapid, but he thinks clearly and reasons strongly lie is probably the best commercial continued in the northern wing of the Capitol, lawyer on the Bench. Since his elevation to his se gonal floor. It is broken by pillars and present place, he has shown an unosual degree of and is badly lighted. It is hand, energy and industry, and is evidently working for effey from shed, with rich Wilton carpets, silken a reputation. He is not suspected of ulterior politi The light is admitted from the rear cal views, and his integrity and independence are

Judge McRinley of Alabama is not here. He is every see their faces. At 11 o'clock they enter- in New Orleans, holding his Circuit there, and prin-" perately, all dressed in black, and with espally with a view to attend to the trial of Mis

The Males is now in session; all persons have expansive angular brow, blue eye, and looks like a strong-minded sagacious German-such I believe, c. are their attendance. God save the United is his descent. His voice is very curious; he reads in a low, rapid, monotonous tone for someseconds, and then he will catch on a word, to spin round it as on a pivot, and fart off to renew the same The sits the Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, of the same the same the sall sallow, thin, hard featured, and course His opinions are unpretending and sensible, well expressed and concise. His position as a Judge is hardly yet defined.

> On the right of the Judges, separated by a railing, is the desk of the Clerk, Mr. Carroll. He is a model of what a clerk should be-neat, prompt, assiduous and courteons, and is in every respect, an honorable and accomplished gentleman.

On the left-hand side, we find the deak of Mr. Wallach, the Marshal of the District. He is very attentive to visitors of the Court; takes care of the ladies who drop in, and provides them with seats. and is ever ready to extend kind attentions to all

The Attorney-General has a separate desk in the Court-room, and an adjoining office. Bit. Reverdy Johnson was foremost at the Baltimore bar, and ranks very high as a learned lawyer and able reasoner. There is a great deal of energy and independence in his look and bearing and mode of speaking. He is of good stature, erect and strong. but powerful figure, stougly marked features, and with no softness of speech or manner. His style of reasoning is clear, and arrong, but define

WHIRESCAL LEVERSUPTION When Dr. Bradon was Rector of Etham, in Kent, the text he one day took to preach from was: who art thou! After realing the text be made (as was his custom) a

our populg the primer or at least studing him a look of your hair to lot him know that you are shout

NOTHING GOOD SHALL EVER PERISH. BY J. HAGEY.

Nothing good shall ever perish, Only the correspt shall die; Truth, which men and angels cherish, Flourishes esergially.

None are wholly God-forsaken. All his sacred image bear; None so lost but should awaken in our hearts a brother's care.

Not a mind but has its mission-Power of working wo or west; So degraded none's condition, But the world his weight may feel.

Words of kindness, words of warning.
Deem not thou mays't work in vain,
Even these thy countel scorning.
On shall they return again.

Though the mind absorbed in pleasure Holds the voice of course! light, Still doth faithful memory treasure What at first we seemed to slight. Words or kindness we have speken.

May, when we have passed away, Heal, perhaps a spirit broken, Guide a brother led astray. Not one act but is recorded;

Not a word but has its weight; Every virtue is rewarded— Outrage punished soon or late. Let no being then be rated.

As a thing of little worth; Every soul that is created, Has its part to play on earth.

PRIDE.—Pride emanates from a weak mind. You never see a man of strong intellect, proud and haughty. Just look about you. Who are the most given to this folly? Not the intellectual and talented, but the weak minded and silly. Some of the proudest men are those who have nothing to look back to but poverty and rags-whose parents would pass them without being notified. One of the haughtiest men we have ever known sprung from a poor fiddler-another from a dancing master-a third from a notorious villain. As we look the most proud and haughty of them were born in the country. When they first left their homes, they had scarcely two shirts to their backs. Now they would scorn to speak to those who make as sorry an appearance as they did, when, with cow-

" Did you receive the remittance, Nathaniel, my dear son 7"

hide shoes, felt hats, and homespun jackets, they

were first brought from the country. Reader are

" Ves. father "

ron proud?

"Then why did you not buy a new cost !- Your erson is rather fragile." "Why-the fact is, that-I left all my money-

n bank at New Orleans." " Ah, your economy is certainly commendable

In what bank ?"

"I don't exactly remember what bank, fathertute name. It was-um! let me see, it was the Pharouh Bank, I think."

Excapciating -" What do you ask for this article?" said Obadiah to a modest young Miss, in one of our shops.

"Fifteen shillings, sir, it is a superb article." "You are a " little dear," are you not?" said Madiah

"Why, all the young men tell me so," she re plied, dropping her eyes and blushing .- Obadish came straight away.

Down East, a pious of lady was summoned as a wirees in an important case. Having lived in the backwoods all her days, she was wholly unacquainted with the rules of a court of justice. Being said that there were twenty provisions of the Contold that she must" swear, the poor woman was stitution which, under certain circumstances, would filled with borror at the thought. After much peranasion she vielded, and being told to ' hold up her right hand," she did so, exclaiming, "Well, if I their State Legislatures, where they have complete must, I must-dam !" The court immediately ad- away, to nullify the provision of the Constitution ioumed.

A NEW DIPCOVERT IN AGRICULTURE.-An extraordinary fact was mentioned the other day at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences. One of the members stated that the Agricultural Society of Brest had, upon the proposition of a member of the committee, sown wheat open land without any preparation of ploughing or digging, in one of the worst solls possible, and after having merely walked over the land to press the grain on the surface. had it covered with fresh straw to the thickness of two medics. The product was, it is asserted, more raised from the same seed in the ordinary way.

Some same of woin; the med of which had been
placed upon window glasses covered with man, word also exhibited.

ed on it; yet in a short time plants vegetated from

"Dipercy!"—Nothing can so fortily the beart There are those now living who would probably as long as this constitutional provision stands, a mi
"Tox, stand-out of the way of that gentleman," self-to calico as soon as possible. For this state of things; but it would be certain to more, if firm, and sustained "Why, he wears a stand up collect, and swears 19 about of ratten."

The same of unity," and a lawyer, "That may be said a lawyer, "The bar are of opinion that you focus as a stand up collect, and a wears 19 about of ratten.

Dekates in Congress.

. [We intend to furnish our readers, each week with copious extracts from the Debates in Congress illustrating the position and views of Northern and Sombern men-Whizs and Democrats-upon the Slavery question, to the better understanding of the requirements and demands of each section.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN OF MORTH CAROLINA.

In defence of the South against the Aggressive Move ment of the North.

nistion of those Territories, and have represented Black Feet, and Snake Indians. I cannot, there- not have half as many traitors to hang, as we did ore, suppose that they really believe that those Tories in the Revolution.

politicians, or on the rapacity of your people. The idea that the conquered people should be posterously about I that I do not intend to argue it. pose. It is a mere farce, therefore, without giving sonable settlement. our people time to go into the country, if they deof the United States.

five years, giving the North a clear majority of ten coming year will, under the new apportionment, immense controlling majorities in both branches. will they not at once, by act of Congress, abolish slavery in the States? Mr. Adams, who, in his day, controlled northern opinion on this question. give Congress the power. Would not this majornty find the power, as easily as they have done in for the protection of fugitive slaves! Have not prominent northern politicians, of the highest positions and the greatest influence, whose names are well known to all gentlemen on this floor, already declared that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which obstructs or ought to obatract the abelition of slavery by Congress in the States ! Supposing, however, this should not ocour, in twenty years or less, without new acquisitions of territory, they would get the power, by the coming in of new free States, to amend the Constitution for that purpose. But I have no doubt, air, portions of the northern people as are destitute of that other acquisitions of territory will be made Probably, after the next Presidential election are representatives, whose sale business seems to be to shall get that part of Mexico which lies along the irritate as much as possible see hem feeling, and Probably, after the next Presidential election are Galf: un far as Vera Craz ; and from which, though well suited to the profitable comployment of slave sen community. We may allow that the northen panie, for the congregation to reflect upon words, when a gentilement in a military dress, who at the instant was marohim were selled with a best of the church, supposing it to be a question addensed to him. It is not a marohim were selled with risk sorth, and the seed planted and debited to him. It is not a recreating party here, and having brought and debited in most regular and having party here, and having brought and desired the manufacture of the internal party here, and having brought and desired from cots was a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, a mend it thus: what are we to expect, and it to be kept, they say, where it now is; and we to be surrounded with free States not not only prolified the introduction of the intent bodies are states not not only prolified the introduction of the intent bodies are states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified the introduction of the states not not only prolified labor, we should be excluded nevertheless, by the States shall keep up and foster in their bosoms would leave the territory. The condition of the ciples. While, therefore, a majority is necessary South would, for a time, be that of Ireland; and to pass a measure, one-fifth of the members may soon, by the destruction of the summants of the demand the year and mays. In spite, therefore, of against vice as the love of a victions woman. If white population, become that of St. Domingo. ... any change of rule which the majority can make:

only admit it but, constantly, in their public speechstate of things. If we express alarm at the prospect, they seek to amuse us with eulogies on the blessings of the Federal Union, and ask us to be still for a time. They do well, for it is true that communities have usually been destroyed by move ments which, in the beginning, inflicted no immetill they had progressed too far to be resisted.-They have, too, constant examples in the conduct until they begin to feel pain. They are doubtless, also, encouraged to hope for our submission on account of our acquiescence under their former wrongs. They know that the evils already inflict-Sir, I give the North full credit for its feelings in ed on us, to which I have referred, greatly exceed gentlemen would resist, in the most emphatic man- when she drove the colonies into resistance. Bener, the attempt to make any man who is now free sides, sir, their aggressions have infinitely less lieve that humanity, either to the slave or the mas- tice. But what they now propose is too palpable ter, requires that they should be pent up within a even for our southern generosity. If after having their subsistence, and where they must perish from were to consent to be thus degraded and enslaved, want, or from the collisions that would occur be- instead of the pity, they would meet the scorn and tween the races. Nor can I suppose that they contempt of the universe. The mea of this generthem Prominent northern statesmen, both in this thank God that there is no one in my district that House and in the Senate, have described the pop- I think so meanly of, as to believe that he would not readily come into whatever movement might it as being not only inferior to those Indian tribes be necessary for the protection of our rights and that we know most of, viz., the Cherokees and liberty. I tell northern gentlemen, who are in Choctaws, but as being far below the Flat Heads, hopes that the South will be divided, that we shall get a fair settlement of this question, I should be

territories would be injured by having infused into I submit it, then, Mr. Chairman, calmly to northto them such a state of society as produces such em gentlemen, that they had better make up their every expectant of public money directly interests: persons as George Washington, John Marshal, and minds to give us at once a fair settlement; not ed in having justice done to the South. It would housand other great and virtuous men, living and cheat us by a mere empty form, without reality, dead. Your opposition to our right will be regard- but give something substantial for the South. We ed as resting on the lust for political power of your might acquiesce in the Missouri compromize line. I should individually prefer, under all the circumstances, giving up the whole of California, provided permitted to give law to the conquerors, is so pre- we could have all on this side of it, up to about the parallel of 40 deg , not far from the northern line Doubtless these people would be willing not only of the State of Missonii, rather than its sou herno exclude slaveholders, but all other Americans, 26 deg 30 min. We would thus, by getting the tion, take such steps as might be necessary to as. if, by a simple vote, they were allowed to do so, whole of New Mexico, and having the mountain I may remark further, that but for the anti-slavery chain and desert on the west, obtain a proper fronngitation, our southern slave holders would have ther. We might then acquire, at some future day, carried their negroes into the mines of California, whether united or divided, possession of the counin such numbers, that I have no doubt but that the try along the Guli of Mexico, well suited to be ocmajurity there would have made it a slave-holding cupied by our slave population. I mean, sir, that State. We have been deprived of all chance of no restriction ought to be imposed by Congress on this by the northern movements, and by the action this territory, but that after it has been left open to of this House, which has, by northern votes, re- all classes for a proper period, the majority may peatedly, from time to time, passed the Wilmot then, when they make a State constitution, deter-Proviso, so as in effect to exclude our institutions, mine for themselves whether they will permit sla without the actual passage of a law for that pur- very or not. The South will acquiesce in any rea-

But when we ask for are to do so, to allow the individuals there, by a we are met by the senseless and insane cry of their excited state. Such a struggle, whoever vo'e, to exclude a whole class of our citizens,— "Union, union!" Sir, I am disgusted with it.— might prove the victors in it, would not leave here This would imply that the territory belonged to the When it comes from northern gentlemen who are a quorum to do business. Gentlemen may call people there exclusively, and not to all the people attacking us, it falls on my cars as it would do it a this treason—high treason—the highest treason ever band of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and known. But their words are idle: We shall de-Should we give way, what is to be the result!- when the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants leat their movement against us. But even if I California, Oregon, New Mexico, Descret, and should raise the shout of "Peace-union-harmo, thought otherwise, I would still resist. Sooner Minesota, will come into the Union in less than my !" If they will do us justice, we do not need their lectures. As long as they refuse it, their daor fifteen votes in the Semate The census of the clarations seem miserable, hypocritical cant. When these things come from southern men. I have even give them nearly two to one in this House. With less respect for them. Even the most cowardly men, when threatened with personal injury, do not usually announce in advance that they mean to submit to all the chastisement which an adversary may choose to inflict. And those persons who, seeing the azuressive attitude of the North, and its numerical power, declare in advance that for their the power of Austria. It was not until some of her narts they intend to submit to whatever the majority may do, are taking the best course to aid our overpowered, borne down, and pressed to death assailants, and need not wonder if the country ro

gards them as enemies of the South. If northern gentlemen will do us justice on this great question, we may consent to submit to lesser. evils. We may acquiesce in a most oppressive revenue system. We may tolerate a most unequal distribution of the public expenditures. We may hear the loss of our fugitive slaves, incurred because the Lugislatures of the northern States have nullified an essential provision of the Constitution, without which the Union the Id have been formed, because mere pecuniary considerations are not controlling with us. We may even permit such proper self-respect, to send ap here occasionally paniler to the prejedices of worst part of the worth-

sun in the Beavens at noonday. Northern men not settlement can be gotten of the Territorial question it would be in the power of the southern members es, arow it to be their purpose to produce this very to defeat all the appropriation bills, and, bring the Government to a dead halt. Perlians it might be well to give such a cup to northern gentlemen; for I well remember that when the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration, with the amendment from the Senate known as Walker's, which would have settled the quesdiate injury, and which were therefore acquiesed tion of slavery, in the Territories, a number of northern gentlemen resolved to defeat that bill and other business by constantly calling for the yearof brute animals, that do not struggle against evils and nays, if they did not succeed in striking out. that amendment. I recollect perfectly, that while I was pressing a Pennsylvania member to vote against striking out that amendment, which was the pending motion, a member of high standing from Massachusetts said to me, "You need not favor of liberty. I can well suppose that northern in amount any injury that Great Britain attempted give yourself any trouble about this matter; if we do not succeed in changing it, we shall prevent its a loption by having the yeas and nays on motions a slave; but I regard them as too intelligent to be- show of constitutional right or color of natual jus- to adjourn, and calls of the House, till the end of the session." From similar declarations made to me by a number of northern gentlemen, as I have territory which, after a time, will be insufficient for been free for seventy years, the southern States enabled them to effect their purpose, if the motion to change the character of the amendment had failed. It is not long since, too, that another citizen of Massachusetts (Mr. John Davis) defeated think it would be injurious to New Mexico and ation, who would be responsible, out to be whipp. the two million bill then pending in the Senate, by California for our people to go and settle among ed through their fields by their own negroes. I speaking till the end of the session. As northern gentlemen have therefore been accustomed to this mode of resistance to such measures as they do not like, I take it that they would hardly complain of this kind of retaliation.

I tell gentlemen that; if we cannot in advance pleased to see the civil and diplomatic bill, the army and navy bill, and all other appropriations." fail. We should thereby make every officer and be far bette, to have this temporary inconveniences for a year or two, than that we should see a bloody revolution, or something worse. I hold it to be the duty of every sombern representative to stay here and prevent, till the close of our official term. the passage of any measures that might tend to force our people to unitest submission. In the mean time, the southern States could, in convensert their right to a share in the public territory.-If this interreguem were to continue long, it might drive both sections to make provisional governments, to become permanent ones in the end.

But it is advised, in certain portions of the northem press, that the members from that section ought to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let them try the experiment. I tell gentlemen, that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial. In the present temper of the public mind, it is probable that a collision of the kind here might electrify the country, as did the little skirmish at Lexington the Co than submit to what they propose, I would rather see the South, like Poland, under the iron heel of the conqueror. I would rather that she should find the fate of Hengary.

It was but the other day, and under our own eyes, the gallant Hungarians asserted their independence. Though in the midst of, and struggling against those two immense empires, that could bring more than a million of armed men into the field, they were successful at first in beating down sons became traitors that Hungary was finally by the long columns and gigantic strength of Russia. If necessary, let such be our fate.

"Better be Where the extinguished Sparians still are free, In their proud charuet of Thermopyus"

Rather let the future traveller, as he passes over blackened and deserted waste, at least exclaim. Here lived and died as noble a race as the sun ever shone upo: ." If we were to wait until your measures were consummated and your coil. like that of a great serpent, was completely around us, then we might be crushed. Seeing the danger; we have the wisdom and the courage to meet the attick now, while we have the power to resist We must prove victors in this straggle. - If we'reper the wave of aggression now, we shall have peace. The abolitionists defeated before the coulttry on the main issue, will not have power to mo-Loat me

I have thus, sir, frankly spoken my opinions on this great onestion: with no purpose to menace. but only to warn. Gontlemen of the North ought themselves to see that, while submissions to what they propose would be rainous to us, it would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing, then, the issue in all its bearings, it is for them to decide. They hold in their hands the desiny of the existing Government. Should circumstances divide us. I wish that you may prosper. From all my knowledge of the elements of your society. I have doubts. That we shall, under the favor of Providence, in all events, take care of ourselves. I have no tears. In conclusion, I have to sav. de us instice and we continue to stand with your atempt to trample on us, and we part company.

QUAINT.-Some philosopher gives advice in the following quiet extle - Te who are enting the apple dumplings and molasses of wealth; should not forget these who are sucking the herring bones of poverty."

"I believe the jury bave been inoculated for see this state of things; but it would be certain to more, of one-fifth or more, if firm, and sustained stoppdity, said a lawyer. "That mire her, said facts are staring us in the face, as distinctly as the Government, ... If it is ascertained that no proper had it in the natural way."