

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.



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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, October 16, 1852.

## Selected Poetry.

PAST MEMORIES.

BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

How thrills once more the lengthening chain  
Of memory at the thought of thee!  
Old hopes which long in dust have lain,  
Old dreams come thronging back again,  
And boyhood lives in me!  
I feel its glow upon my cheek,  
In fullness of the heart is mine,  
As when I learned to hear thee speak,  
Or missed my doubtful eyes to thine.

These again thy low replies.  
I feel thy arm within my own,  
And gladly again uprise  
The faded lids of hazel eyes,  
With soft brown tresses overblown,  
And gemmets of sweet summer eve,  
Of moonlight wave and willowy way,  
Of stars and daisies, and warm leaves,  
And smiles and tears more dear than they.

Ever this thy quiet eye hath smiled,  
My picture of thy youth to see,  
When half a woman, half a child,  
Thy very earnestness beguiled,  
And folly's self seemed wise in me;  
For thou canst smile when'er that hour  
The lights of memory backward stream,  
Yet feel the while that manhood's power  
Is vainer than my boyhood's dream.

Years have passed on, and left their trace  
Of graver care and deeper thought,  
And unto me the calm, cold face  
Of manhood, and to thee, the grace  
Of woman's pensive beauty brought.  
On life's rough blast, for blame and praise,  
The school-boy's name has widely dawned;  
Thine, in the green and quiet ways,  
Of unobtrusive goodness known.

And wider yet in thought and deed,  
Our still diverging paths incline;  
Thine, the Governor's sacred creed,  
While answers to my spirit's need  
The Yorkshire peasant's simple line;  
For thee, the pretty rite and prayer,  
And holy day and solemn psalm;  
For me, the silent reverence, where  
My brethren gather, slow and calm.

Yet hark thy spirit left on me  
An impress Time has worn not out,  
And something of myself in thee,  
A shadow of the past I see  
Linger o'er thy way about,  
Not wholly can the heart unlearn  
That lesson of its better hours,  
Nor yet has Time's dull footsteps worn  
To common dust that path of flowers.

## China, Its Cities and Trade.

The following letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, written by a resident of Canton, will be read with interesting profit. It is a description of the city of Canton, and its trade, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the East. It is a description of the city of Canton, and its trade, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the East. It is a description of the city of Canton, and its trade, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the East.

Where is Shanghai, that all vessels come from,  
Where is it that it has so rapidly become such an  
important place?

The above questions have often been asked,  
and a short time, and judging from the immense  
trade of the port during the past year, they will be  
repeated, for a knowledge of the place is of  
importance to the commercial public.

By the treaty of peace between H. M. the Queen  
of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, ratified  
at Nanking on the 26th of August, 1842, it was  
agreed that the following ports should be opened  
for the transaction of business affairs, viz: Canton,  
Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and that  
foreigners should have the liberty of residing there  
with their families and establishments at these ports,  
for the purpose of carrying on their business with  
the natives, and for no other purpose. So far as Canton  
is concerned, this treaty has not been of much use,  
as foreigners are as much restricted now as they have  
been for many years, not being allowed to go  
out of the original limits assigned them, and every  
man has been restricted to his own trade, and every  
man has been restricted to his own trade, and every  
man has been restricted to his own trade.

By reference to the map, the position of the five  
ports can be readily seen, and in order to have a  
correct view of the subject, the reader had better  
consult one.

Amoy is situated on an island of the same name,  
about 200 miles to the northward of Canton. Its  
position for trade is very good, it being the principal  
port of the Fukien province, and many impor-  
tant places in the interior receive their supplies  
through it. Some hundreds of junks belong to and  
trade with this port, and a large business is done at  
Fuzhou, Singapore, and other neighboring places.  
The trade here is increasing rapidly, and the popu-  
lation is about 300,000.

Fuchow is the capital of the Fukien province,  
and is the principal district for black tea. The  
population is about 600,000, but there is as yet very  
little trade at this port.

Ningpo is situated in the Cheukiang province,  
and has a population of 300,000, but as yet very  
little foreign trade.

Shanghai, the most northern port in the empire,  
open for trade, is situated on the Woosung river,  
near the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, which is  
one of the largest rivers of Asia. Here, since the  
opening of the port, has sprung up a business with  
such rapidity as to astonish the Americans them-  
selves, accustomed as they have been, at home, to  
see places springing up like magic, and here is to  
be the greatest place of trade east of the Cape of  
Good Hope, far surpassing Canton and Calcutta.  
It is said that there has only to sum up the advan-  
tages that Shanghai possesses, which are so appar-  
ent as to enable the non-resident to come to the  
same conclusion.

In the first place foreigners are not restricted to  
any extent, but can ramble wherever they choose  
in any direction; the natives are friendly and harm-  
less, and these advantages alone are sufficient to  
draw a much larger population than at Canton,  
where the foreigners are confined to a strictly pro-

scribed limit, and the feelings of the natives towards  
the "outside barbarians" amount to positive hatred.  
At Canton, for nearly three-fourths of the year,  
the heat is very powerful, and the cold season is so  
very limited that the human system has not a  
chance to recover from the effects of the heat, which  
is shown in the languid, bleached appearance of the  
foreigners, most of whom are prostrated.

At Shanghai, on the contrary, three-fourths of the  
year is cool, and ice of some thickness is common,  
the thermometer sometimes falling as low as 10 or  
12 degrees. The summer months are very hot, but  
the relaxed system easily recovers as soon as the cool  
weather sets in. The autumn is delightful, and  
compares very favorably with that of our own  
climate.

At Canton no exercise of consequence can be  
taken except in the river, while here almost every  
one keeps his horse, and there are fine promenades  
in the country in every direction.

Another great advantage this port has over Can-  
ton, is the fact that it is situated so much nearer to  
the green tea districts, and here will be received,  
ere long, all the green tea of the empire, and even  
now, most of it comes here, which is well known  
to every one in the trade.

The situation of Shanghai, so near the entrance  
of the Yangtze-kiang, reminds one of New Orleans,  
and like that city it has the benefit of a vast extent  
of up country, the products of which flow down in  
an uninterrupted stream; and when we reflect that  
this river is navigable for junks of large size for  
more than 3,000 miles, it will be apparent that the  
position of the port is very favorable for trade. On  
this great river and its branches are situated in Nan-  
king, Soochow, and other large cities, with a great  
number of smaller ones, and the might is lost in  
wonder at the population and the extent of trade.

In fact the whole country is an enigma, and we  
know but very little more of it now, than when  
Marco Polo started on his discoveries.

When we reflect that from six to eight thousand  
vessels are often found at one of these places, some  
of which are situated 1800 or 2000 miles from the  
sea, we can form a slight estimate of the vast inland  
traffic, and the little importance of the foreign trade  
to the country in comparison with the domestic.

It is computed that two thousand junks of all sizes  
arrive annually at Shanghai from the southern pro-  
vinces, Formosa, Singapore, Penang, &c., while  
the number that arrive down the Yangtze-kiang,  
average six thousand yearly. To these must be ad-  
ded the great number of fishing boats with which  
the coast of China swarms.

The population of Shanghai is said to be at least  
500,000. Within sixty or seventy miles of Shanghai  
is situated the great city of Soochow, the population  
of which it is difficult to ascertain, but that it is  
considerably over two millions there is no question,  
and even then it is scarcely that of Nanking. Soochow  
is famous through the country as the Paris of  
China, and here more is spent in pleasure and gay-  
ety annually than even at Peking, although the latter  
is the residence of the Emperor and his court.

PLANTING FACTS FOR OTHERS.—The Spaniards  
have a maxim, that a man is ungrateful to the  
past generation that planted the trees from which  
he eats fruit, and plants unjustly towards the next  
generation, unless he plants the seed, that it may  
furnish food for those who come after him. Thus  
when a son of Spain eats a peach or pear by the  
road side, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the  
ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Conse-  
quently, all over Spain, by the road sides and else-  
where, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste and  
is ever free.

Let this practice be imitated in our country, and  
the weary wanderer will be blessed, and will bless  
the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy.—  
We are bound to leave the world as good or better  
than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who  
basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees  
which other hands have planted, if he will not also  
plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming genera-  
tions.

PARENTAL TEACHINGS.—If parents would not trust  
a child upon the back of a wild horse without a bit  
or bridle, let them not permit him to go forth un-  
skilled in self-government. If a child is passionate  
teach him by gentle means to curb his temper.—  
If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he  
is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm  
him out of it by frankness and good humor. If he  
is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train  
him so as to perform even onerous duties with  
alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience  
reluctant, subdue him by council or discipline. In  
short, give your children the habit of overcoming  
their besetting sins. Let them acquire from expe-  
rience that it is confidence in themselves which  
gives security to the practised horseman, even on  
the back of a high strong steed, and they will tri-  
umph over the difficulties and dangers which beset  
them in the path of life.

THE GLOBE WE LIVE IN.—It is known as a  
fact of Geology, that below the depth of thirty feet  
the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend.  
On an average the increase is at the rate of one de-  
gree of Fahrenheit for every fifth foot. At the bot-  
tom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of one thou-  
sand and two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at  
eighty-eight, equal to high summer heat. At this  
rate rocks and metals would be melted twenty  
miles below the surface, and down in the bowels  
of the earth, several hundred miles, the heat would  
be twenty thousand times hotter than melted iron.  
Who is there that can wonder at earthquakes when  
all things rest on a molten sea of fire?

A YOUNG convert got up in a church, and  
was making his confession somewhat after this  
sort: "I have been very wicked, indeed I have!  
I have cheated many persons, very many—but  
I have restored four fold when he was interrupted  
by an old lady; thus—'Well I should think before  
you confess much, you find better marks! Nancy  
Stebbins, as you agreed to."

## Trickery Exposed!

From the Birmingham Democrat of Oct. 15.  
"Henceforth to Caesar that which is  
Caesar's."  
To the Editor of the Democrat:  
SIR:—The following is a letter of the Rev. Father  
Wm. McDonald, of New Hampshire, for which, in  
justice to Franklin Pierce and truth, I will place in  
your paper this week. It must wherever it is read  
by my countrymen and fellow Catholics through-  
out the Union, satisfy those who may, by possibility,  
be doubting, what course to pursue at the coming con-  
test.

Who could have heard or read that convincing  
speech of Charles O'Connor, the most consistent  
of Democrats, at the ratification meeting in New  
York, without being convinced that Franklin Pierce  
was worthy of our confidence. Or who can reflect  
on his resignation of a seat in the Senate of the  
United States, and his refusal of a place in the Cab-  
inet, without beholding in him a mind of a superior  
order. A torrent of slander has been leveled against  
him; but slander is short lived, while truth is pow-  
erful and must prevail. How well and truly did  
President Polk see in his superior and high mind-  
ed disinterested qualities the noble bearing of a  
man who would yet be called to fill the highest  
office in the gift of a great people.

With great respect, your faithful servant,  
EDWARD WHITE.

From the New Haven Ct. Register.  
We find the following letter from WILLIAM  
McDONALD, a Catholic Clergyman in Manchester,  
to a gentleman in Hartford, in the Times. It was  
not originally intended for publication, but has been  
drawn out in the controversy touching William E.  
Robinson's slanders of Gen. Pierce.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire,  
August 21st, 1852.

I consider it not only fair, but an act of gratitude  
to FRANKLIN PIERCE, to exculpate him from any  
implied or expressed coldness in advocating the abo-  
lition of the New Hampshire "test." I say an  
act of gratitude, for I assure you there is not another  
man in America who more cordially detests bigotry  
and exclusiveness than he; nor was there one in the  
Convention of this State, who so energetically en-  
deavored to secure the removal of the "test." In  
the town meetings, called professedly for his abro-  
gation or retention, he used all his brilliant elo-  
quence to induce the citizens to vote for its repeal.

I repeat—the Catholics of this State owe him a  
deep debt of gratitude, which he has unhesitatingly  
and frequently imposed on them.

When the Catholic Churches in Philadelphia  
were in flames he was the leader in calling a town  
meeting in Concord, and therein he pleaded the cause  
of the Catholics, and particularly the safety of the  
Catholics in Concord.

When, some three or four years ago, emissaries  
from a New York society, sympathizing with the  
Portuguese (who were said to be persecuted,) visited  
Concord, and called a meeting to raise money,  
Pierce stood up and fearlessly pronounced their his-  
tory a forgery.

These and many other kindred facts, in the his-  
tory of FRANKLIN PIERCE, you may learn from the  
Concord Catholics, showing the disinterested hon-  
esty of the man, and that his aid and sympathy  
were tendered before he, or any one, ever dreamed  
of his being nominated for the Presidency.

I remain, sir, yours truly,  
WILLIAM McDONALD.

Letter from the Catholic Pastor of  
Manchester and Concord, N. H., to  
the Editors of the Boston Post.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 19, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—In the Manchester American, and  
in several other papers, have been published docu-  
ments, or certificates, numerous signed, and in-  
tended as an answer to the letter which I, in con-  
junction with a few Catholics of Concord, addressed  
to Mr. White of Milwaukee, exonerating Gen.  
Pierce from the charge of inactivity or indifference  
in relation to the abrogation test.

I deem it a duty to myself and to the signers  
of that letter, to show how those counter-statements  
were manufactured. Before doing so, I must pre-  
mise—

1st. This is my fifth year in Manchester, Con-  
cord, &c., and during that time I have never in any  
way interfered in elections. Yet I attentively  
watched the movements of the political parties in  
this State, and particularly when the convention for  
revising the constitution was in session. As a Catho-  
lic, I was interested in at least one measure before  
that body. Hence I read and filed the daily reports  
of its proceedings. From these, it was evident that  
Woodbury and Pierce exerted themselves strenu-  
ously for the removal of the test.

2. When Gen. Pierce was so unexpectedly  
nominated as the candidate of one party, he was at  
once accused by a certain notorious partizan, of be-  
ing the principle, if not the sole cause of the failure,  
on the part of the people, to abolish the test. This  
accusation, so astounding to honest men in this sec-  
tion of the country, who knew Gen. Pierce had labored  
zealously in behalf of the Catholics, led me to wish  
that some means might be adopted to disabuse  
the Catholics of the Union of the false impression  
which this most untrue charge was likely to create.  
It was nothing to me how Catholics voted, but I  
was not willing that party hacks should be permit-  
ted, with impunity, to trade upon what they call the  
Catholic vote.

3. Yet it seemed to me, that as the Catholics  
press throughout the country promptly exposed the  
unworthy artifices for tripping the votes of the  
Catholics, all had been done, that was required un-  
der the circumstances. Yet, to the astonishment of  
all persons here in New Hampshire, who are not  
totally blinded by party bias, the same charge was  
repeated, for the western market. I suppose, as  
few persons in this quarter would be deceived by  
the story, unless perhaps, such persons as were not  
only willing, but determined to be deceived.

Mr. White, of Milwaukee, wrote to some friend  
in New Hampshire, that this reputation of the charge  
against Gen. Pierce was industrially circulated at  
the west. A few Catholics in Concord, who were  
supposed to know something about the matter,  
were requested to state what they knew. Accord-  
ingly they affixed their names to the White letter.  
But it was brought to me, and I was requested to  
certify that the names appended to that document  
were the names of Catholics living in Concord. I  
not only complied, but as I also knew that Gen.  
Pierce had been shamefully lied in this matter, I  
added my testimony to theirs. It is true that I do  
not fully agree, politically, with the party which  
has nominated General Pierce, but I respect the  
man. I knew that he had done all that man could  
do in our behalf; and that hence he was grossly calu-  
mniated. I saw that the votes of Catholics were  
made up to stock in the vest of all markets—the  
political market—and apart from the indignation  
which a Catholic would naturally feel under these  
circumstances, I felt that common gratitude re-  
quired from us, the Catholics of New Hampshire,  
a clear recognition of the fact that General Pierce  
had truly and zealously labored in our behalf, and if  
he failed to command the state in this matter, the fault  
was not his.

I certainly supposed that the matter, so very sim-  
ple in itself, would rest here. No question would  
have been raised about it, if Gen. Pierce had not  
been nominated—no question will be raised about  
it three months hence. It seems, however, that the  
document signed by me, and the unanimous testi-  
mony of the Catholics papers, well nigh destroyed  
what the Pilot calls the trap for Catholic votes. It  
was resolved to mend the trap. So Mr. Cooney, of  
Albany, an Irish Catholic, I believe, visited New  
Hampshire. His object was to get up a counter-  
document, signed by Irish Catholics. Another par-  
tisan, whom I need not name, was also interested  
in this matter. The result was, that documents,  
numerously signed, were obtained from Manches-  
ter, Dover and other towns. As Brown, in his  
number for the present month, speaking of this  
very matter, says the fools are not all dead yet, and  
a new brood is hatched every year. The person  
who got up these counter certificates regard the  
Catholic votes as fools, I suppose. I had deter-  
mined to bestow no attention upon the matter; but  
upon reading the documents in question, I found  
not only that they contained contradictory state-  
ments—a thing which did not concern me—but  
that they were intended as an impeachment of the  
truth of the certificate signed by me—say, the docu-  
ments insinuate that our signatures were not all  
genuine. Of course my honor was here concerned.

I know nothing about the manner in which the  
signatures were obtained in Manchester and Con-  
cord. Few, I believe, of the signers are voters.—  
When I state that Manchester is a whig city, that  
it is supported by corporations—is alive with factories  
and machine establishments—I suppose that I state  
no new thing when I say that many of the opera-  
tives in matters of this sort, act under a species of  
moral restraint.

What inducement sufficed to bring Mr. Cooney  
all the way from Albany, to help the Catholics of  
this State settle their own affairs, I will not stop to  
inquire. Perhaps he is personally interested in the  
defeat of Pierce. Perhaps Mr. Robinson is—for he  
also, although he has no part or lot with us, kindly  
undertook a journey from New York to New Hamp-  
shire that we, Catholics, might understand that we  
had been badly treated by Gen. Pierce—a thing we  
did not know before, and which we cannot; with  
all the pains Robinson has taken, understand now.

The counter certificates, were, I believe, written  
by Protestants. Perhaps one of them was not. In-  
dependently of external evidence, there are phra-  
ses and expressions in them which betray their  
protestant origin. They may have been, and prob-  
ably were copied by Catholics. An Irish name, as  
the Pilot says, will command any price—certainly  
any promise—from politicians, until November  
next. Why Protestants betray such a tender inter-  
est in our welfare, and why those Protestants hap-  
pen to be interested in the coming election, is a  
phenomenon which I do not profess to explain.

The person who was employed in this place to  
obtain signatures from the operatives, is a person of  
whose equivocal Catholicity I will not now say a  
word. Few of the signers understood the import  
of the paper to which they affixed their names.—  
Some were called upon to sign in the presence of  
their employers. Two persons in one shop—to give one  
instance, were morally forced to sign. Some were  
told that the document was a petition for the  
establishment of the ten hour system. Others were  
told that the mills would be stopped, and they, in  
consequence, would be thrown out of work, if Pierce  
was elected. Some were told that it was a sort of  
naturalization paper. Others were told that it was  
a document levelled at English influence. Some  
were told that it was a petition for equal rights.—  
Others signed it, simply because they were asked  
to do so. We need not wonder at all this. Messrs.  
Editors, for such things occur frequently also among  
persons who claim to be better informed.

The monster petitions we so often hear of, are, I am  
permitted to say, got up in a similar way. Petition  
bearers commonly find that the general run of people  
will sign any paper. I am confident, after investigation  
of the matter, that not more than some half-dozen  
persons knew just what they were doing when they  
signed the Cooney document. I know that some,  
after refused to sign the paper, and yet found their  
names appended to it.

Nevertheless there were intelligent and respecta-  
ble Catholics whose names were required, but  
who would not sign the paper. Yet these names  
were required. So the countercoats, after most of  
the names had been obtained, changed the whole  
document, as the first was of an objectionable char-  
acter. A few names were obtained to the second  
document, and then the bulk of the signatures were  
transferred, by the countercoats, of the paper, and  
without leave, to the new document. I call it a new  
document, because it differed, in several very ma-  
terial aspects, from the old one. It was a different

document. Therefore, nearly all the signatures to  
the document now before the public, were forged.  
Persons signed the second, who would not sign the  
first. Most of the persons whose names appear  
never saw the second.

Then the countercoats, in company with the editor  
of a whig paper, came to me to ask me to certify  
that all the signatures were Catholics. I could not  
do it. True, I certified to the White signatures;  
but they were few, and I knew all of them; whereas  
I do not know half the signers of this Manchester  
document, admitting that all the names appen-  
ded to it are the names of persons really existing.  
Secondly, because I would in signing that paper,  
perjury to an untruth, inasmuch as no free Catholic  
would be guilty of signing a paper slandering any  
man, much more a man now circumstanced as Mr.  
Pierce is.

I know that, on reflection, the two names on the  
first column and the first on the second column of  
signatures will repeat, if not before the election excite-  
ment is over; at least after, for having enlisted the  
public indignation of a man who has tried to be-  
friend them and theirs—who has been acquitted,  
after a thorough examination of the charges, they  
bring against him, by the Catholic papers, by Mr.  
Brownson, who says in the number for the present  
month, that Pierce is no bigot, and that he is well  
known to have exerted himself for the abolition of  
the test; and that, he has the most boundless  
contempt for those who try to get votes for Scott  
by laying on the shoulders of Pierce the blame for  
the failure of the revised constitution. Archbishop  
Hughes tells us that both candidates are worthy of  
equal support. Nay, the respectable whig papers  
sought to refute this new and false issue presented  
to Catholic voters, and even the papers which  
started the story are beginning to own that it is not  
true.

I have something to say of the Concord docu-  
ment. To be brief, they who signed it labored  
under the same misapprehension, and were imposed  
upon in the same way with those who signed the  
Manchester rebash. Nay, more. Mr. Cooney is  
also responsible for the Concord document. Mr.  
Cooney all the way from Albany, finding that the  
Concord town record sustained nothing that Robin-  
son had not already twisted, and after conversation  
with certain friends, it was decided that  
another document should be prepared. By the aid  
of a partizan postmaster and certain mill agents, at  
Fisherville, a few Irishmen were coerced to sign  
the paper. These persons assured me that they  
knew not what the paper contained. They would  
have caused the erasure of their signatures, but I  
did not think it worth while, convinced, as I am,  
that the document will do no harm.

At West Concord, Mr. Cooney and his abolition  
friends find a few Irishmen. The names of John  
Gallagher and John Lynch were in the Concord  
certificate signed by me, and two men, also bearing  
these names, live at West Concord. These were  
asked whether they signed the White certificates,  
endorsed by me. No, said they. Go to Concord,  
and you will find another John Gallagher and John  
Lynch. The countercoats professed to know no such  
men in Concord, and that no such men would be  
found. So that John Gallagher and John Lynch,  
of West Concord were induced to give an affidavit  
that they had not signed the White certificates.—  
Their oaths was an honest one, of course.

The John Gallagher and John Lynch who did  
sign the White document, live at Concord. I know  
them, and I know that they signed it. They are  
ready to make an affidavit to this effect.

The Cooney certificate says that one Halpin did  
not sign the White certificate. His employer is a  
whig, and he, together with Cooney, persuaded  
Halpin to swear that he did not sign that certificate.  
It will be recollected that I did not get up that docu-  
ment. I simply certified that the persons whose  
names were appended to it were Catholics, and  
that I believed the contents to be perfectly true. I  
find upon inquiry that Halpin, when asked to sign  
the paper, answered, I will, but put down my name  
yourself. This circumstance, he conceives, justified  
him in swearing that he did not sign it.

These things prove that the triumph which the  
Cooneyites supposed they had gained, with reference  
to these three cases, is no triumph at all.

Cooney went to most of the Irishmen known to  
be in the employment of whigs, and, as a matter  
of course, I fear, most of them signed the paper.—  
So far as I know, only one man refused. His name  
is Connors. The countercoats of the document coar-  
dinated and flattered him without success. The am-  
iable and accomplished daughter of the employer of  
Connors also endeavored to persuade him to sign  
the paper. This was a hard trial; but Connors,  
who understood it would seem, the contents of the  
document, steadily refused. "I was brought up to  
be a Democrat," was his constant reply.

With reference to the Nashua and Dover certi-  
ficates, I cannot speak from personal knowledge,  
but if I be correctly informed, their history is very  
similar to that of the Manchester and Concord docu-  
ments.

From the above facts, it will be evident to the  
public that the Cooneyites papers professing to em-  
body the Catholic sentiment of New Hampshire,  
with reference to the test (the only matter I have  
at any time touched upon) must be regarded as the  
production of a few political enemies of Gen. Pierce.  
They do not, in the slightest degree, affect the  
truthfulness of my testimony, as heretofore pub-  
lished. In the language of Brownson, Pierce is  
well known to have exerted himself in advocating  
the abrogation of the test.

If the Democrats wished to rest their case upon  
the number of signatures they would, I doubt not,  
have procured an array of signatures that would  
overwhelm the Cooneyites documents. Perhaps  
they would now, if they thought it worth while.

Respectfully yours,  
WM McDONALD.  
Catholic Pastor of Manchester and Concord, New  
Hampshire.

Send your eye to your neighbors faults. Open  
them wide at your own.

Useful Information to All.  
TREATING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Do not lose  
time. Avoid rough usage. Do not hold up the  
body by the feet. Do not roll it. Do not attempt to  
batter smoke into the nostrils, as this irritates the  
persons have done.

Send quickly for medical assistance: but do not  
delay the following means:—1. Convey the body  
carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in  
a raised position, to the nearest house. 2. Strip the  
body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets,  
and place it in a warm bed in a chamber. 3. Wipe  
and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. 4. In order to  
restore the natural warmth of the body—1. Move a  
heated covered warming-pan over the back and  
epithel. 2. Put bladders of bottles of hot water, or  
heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm  
pits, between the thighs, and to the sole of the feet.  
3. Foment the body with hot flannel; but, if pos-  
sible, 4. Immerse the body in a warm bath as hot  
as the hand can bear without pain, and is pre-  
ferable to the other means for restoring warmth. 5.  
Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, how-  
ever, suspend the use of the other means at the same  
time.

In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe  
of a common bellows into one nostril, carefully  
closing the other and the mouth; at the same time  
drawing downwards and pushing gently backwards,  
the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a more  
free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in  
order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little  
raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be free;  
and a moderate pressure made with both hands  
upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.  
Electricity to be employed early by a medical as-  
sistant. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elas-  
tic tube and syringe, half pint of warm brandy and  
water, or wine and water: Apply salt volatile or  
hartshorn to the nostrils.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM NARCOTIC VAPORS, &c.  
—1. Remove the body into a cool, fresh air. 2.  
Dress cold water on the neck, face and breast fre-  
quently. 3. If the body be cold, apply warmth as  
recommended for the drowned. 4. Use the means  
recommended for inflating the lungs, as in drown-  
ing. 5. Let the electricity (particularly in acci-  
dents from lightning,) be early employed by a  
medical assistant.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM APPOXY.—The pa-  
tient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes  
loosened, particularly about the neck and breast.—  
Bleeding must be early employed by a medical as-  
sistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the  
pulse. Cloth soaked in cold water, spirits of vine-  
gar and water should be kept applied to the head,  
which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants  
should be avoided. In cases of coup de soleil, or  
strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in  
apoplexy.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.—Dissolve an ounce of  
borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine  
sponge every evening before going to bed. This  
will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not  
proceed from an insect working under the cuticle.  
Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions,  
caused by a small creature working under the skin.  
A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sul-  
phur and rub it on the face dry, after washing in  
the morning. Rub it well in with the fingers, and  
then wipe off with a dry towel. There are many  
who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who  
can be completely cured if they follow these direc-  
tions.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.—That house will be kept  
in a turmoil where there is no tolerance of each  
other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek  
submission to injuries, no soft answer to turn away  
wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood upon  
the additions and apply fire to it, it will go out;  
put on another stick, and they will burn; add half  
a dozen, and you will have a grand conflagration.  
There are other fires subject to the same conditions.  
If one member of a family gets into a passion, and  
is left alone, he will cool down, and possibly be  
ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to tem-  
per; pile on the fuel; draw in others of the group,  
and let one harsh answer be followed by another,  
and there will soon be a blaze which will envelop  
them in all its lurid splendor.

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.—The sunshine of  
life is made up of very little beams, that are bright  
all the time. In the nursery, on the play-ground,  
in the school-room, there is room all the time for  
little acts of kindness, that cost nothing, but are  
worth more than gold or silver. To give up some-  
thing, where giving up will prevent unhappiness;  
to yield when persisting will chafe and fret others;  
to go little around rather than come against another;  
to take an ill word or a cross look quietly, rather  
than return it; these are the ways, in which clouds  
and storms are kept off, and a pleasant sunshine  
secured even in the humble home, among very poor  
people, as in families in higher stations.

Not long since, two ladies were on a down-  
ward trip on board a Missouri steamer. One of  
them had a baby about three months old. She  
said her husband had been gone to California about  
two years and a half.

"How old is that baby?" said the other.

"About three months old."

"I thought you said that your husband had  
been gone to California about two years and a  
half."

"Oh, yes he has, but he writes to me!"

SIR WALTER Scott tells us a story of a gentle-  
man, who irritated at some misconduct of his ser-  
vant, said, "John, either you or I must quit this  
house." "Very well," said John, "Where will  
honor be going to?"

When a Tennessee girl is shyly kissed, she puts  
on a frown, and says, "Now put that article right  
back, sir, where you stole it from!"