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

TOWANDA: Haturday Morning, May 6, 1854.

Selected Poetry.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS. BY LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered, And the voices of the night Wake the better soul that slumbered, To a boly calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted, And, like phantoms grim and tail, Shadows from the fitful firelight, Dance upon the parlor wall.

Then the forms of the departed Enter at the open door; The beloved, the true hearted, Come to visit me once more.

Heathe young and strong, who cherished Noble longing for the strife, By the roadside fell and perished, Weary with the march of life.

Then, the holy ones and weekly. Who the cause suffering more Folded their pale hands so meekly, Spoke with us on earth no more.

And with them the being beauteous, Who unto my youth was given, More than all things else to love me, And is now a saint in Heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep. Comes the messenger divine, Takes the vacant chair beside me. Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me. With those deep and tender eves Like the stars, so still and saint-like, Looking downward from the skies.

Unered not, yet comprehended. Is the spirit's voiceless prayer, Soft re ukes in blessings blended, Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely. All my fears are laid aside. If I but remember, only Such as these have lived and died.

## Political. AN ADDRESS.

the Democratic Members of the Legislature of

FELLOW CITIZERS :- The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in 1819 and in 1847, passed resolusons in favor of preserving the national domain for tree while labor, and against the extension of black slavery, because "they were persuaded that to open the fertile regions of the West to a service ace, would lend to increase their numbers beyond market for the lawless venders of human flesh, and would render al! schemes for obliterating this most val blot upon the American character useless and

You are now called upon to pass, with equal manimity, resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which sprung from he discussion of 1819, and which has been conered sacred by all men of all parties, until the, senot made this winter by a Northern man with buthern property, 1. To evade, and 2d, when unrasked to abrogate it.

Upon this question, there can be no doubt of the abments of the people of Pennsylvania and of very free State, as the Democratic party have and to their cost in the recent elections of New impshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island

it would indeed be strange in people of a State, rach abolished stavery in the midst of the revoluand y war, to stand by and see reneated, directly endirectly, openly or coverily, the 8th section of well Sales, under the name of Louisiana, which st north of 36 degrees 30 minutes of north lati- valueless without slave labor. ade, and beyond the limits of the State of Mis-

have pung the five great free States of Ohio. In-

The 8th section of the Act of 1820 was passed Each Southern Legislature elects its own Senators, overwhelming majoriues in both houses of who are either slave-owners, or hope to be so. ongress, and submitted by Mr. Monroe to his

area of freedom by the only free republic of modern | with one or two memorable exceptions, vote for population. In Delaware, each county has 3 renstimes, and thus cettling for ever the constitutionalis. their own interests and the extension of slavery. —I tors and 7 representatives, although New Castle ty of a power whose exercise was coeval with the Out of the thirty-two members from the free States.

ler and Mr. Calhoun, and by President Polk and ty, and some who hope at some toure perion to Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the admission of Texas with the Missouri prohibition, and by Mr. Polk and all his cabinet, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Walker, Mr. Marcy, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Mason, when he signed the Oregon bill, with their complete approval and consent.

It is therefore absurd and ridiculous for a citizen of a free State at this day when small men have succeeded the intellectual giants of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812, to pretend to doubt the power of Congress to pass in Act which is essential to the future prosperity of the boundless regions of the West which have not yet been marred by slave States, seventy of these members represent the fool stain of negro slavery

We are all aware that two new discoveries have been made by certain patent constitutional statesmen within the last few years, as if the meaning of the Constitution when settled by the uniform practice, and assent of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the government, was still the subject of invention by ingenious men, who could sately swear that they verily believe that they are the first and original inventors of the improvement in the Constitution, and that they do not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used.

The first, is the new southern theory, that neither Congress nor the territoriol government can prevent the owner of slaves from carrying his slaves into any territory of the United States, thereby changing all the territory of the United States, whether Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, or Nebraska into slave territory. The second is the fence theory, which gives the power, to the first settlers of a territory, whethshall be admitted and occupy for ever from two hundred thousand to a million of square miles, to the dust. the complete exclusion of those free white men who own no slaves, and whose labor is their capital, and who comprise at least nineteen million of the \$9,553,928 free white inhabitants of the United States.

There is not a word in the Constitution sanctioning either of these pure inventions; but on the contrary, the power to govern the territories is express ly given to Congress, the creator and master of the territorial governments, which are tramed after the Ordinance of 1787, by virtue of which alone, and not by any provision in the Constitution, the delegates from the territories sit and speak, but do not vote in the House of Representatives. A strong mark of the subordinate position held by the territories and their people, whom Congress are training for future free and independent States.

The miserable pretence that the Compromise quired from Mexico, affected the Missouri Compromise, is too contemptible to require argument It is refuted by the recollection of every man, wo man, and child, who lived at that exciting period.

By the Missouri Compromise, the South got the three slave states of Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida, whilst the North hove only lowa; and now, with worse than Punic faith, it is sought to snatch from the free states what is theirs by a fair, open. and manly bargain, and to shelter their fraud under the state plea of newly discovered allegility.

No honest man in private life would dare to such an assertion; and we are yet to learn that there is any true distinction between private and public morality.

The bill containing this outrage on public, faith has passed the Sensie; and the owners of ginia to the car of slave owning Eastern Virginia, slaves, who do not exceed 150,000 souls, are de- which deprives her of her fair representation in termined, by fair or foul means, to force it through | their Legislature, elects owners of slaves to the the House. We ought not to have been surprised | Senate, and returns the same class to the House. at its passing the Senate, when we consider the actual and not the theoretical composition of this ginis, comprising 68 counties and a free population At Act of the 6th of March, 1820. for the admiss. House of Lords. In the Southern States the own. of 502.664, with but 63,234 staves, are made en-🐃 of Missouri, which extended the 6th Article of ers of slaves are in a small minority; but they are tirrely subservient to the policy of Sastern Virginia, regreat Constitutional Ordinance of the 13th July, the only capitalists and all their capital consists in comprising 72 counties, a tree population of only 37, to all the territory ceded by France to the the colored race. They have no other; for their 392 236, wite 412,379 slaves; and all change of land, for want of sufficient white population, is this inequality is prohibited by the last constitution

The Ordinance, recognised as constitutional and and the lawyer, and also of the printer, all of whom the popular branch. The fact is, that the Virginia beding by the Act of the 7th August, 1789, Rave | depend upon their patronage for their success in in to every new State admitted unto the Union, Tife. It is the history of the nobles and gentry of is intended to keep for the aristocracy its power as thick was formed out of the territory included | England-who at this day control the same classes | long as it can be done with safety, by dealing out thin the original boundaries of the United States, by their wealth—enacted over again in another a small grain of justice at distant intervals. the exception of Vermont and Kentucky, and country on the western shore of the Atlantic, the as lumished the model for every territorial gove, titles and land of the one forming the true source ment that has ever been erected by Congress. of their power, for which the slave holder substifrom the Ordinance, and its immortal 6th Article, tutes his ownership of the black and mulatto race

to the nearly equal division of parties in the Jack lilinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with a South, such an organized body tells with tremen- lion in the east, and another in the west of 100,000, stuffed with gold dost-Lady Brilliant takes the fore, they climbed over the fence, and made up to e white population nearly, if not quite, equal at doug power upon all elections, whether State or with what would be large cities in the South scathis time to the whole free white population of the national. They control therefore the Governors, teen Stave States, and infinitely more powerful, Legislatures, and the very Judiciary of the Southern evause not cursed with a service race of another States, which have, of late years, reversed the decolor, who, in time of war with an European power cicions of former tribunals, and made them more ly 15,274, Charleston, the present seat of the Souer, or of insurrection, must cripple and destroy the acceptable to the dominant class. South Carolina thergies of their untertunate masters, and their still is perhaps, the strongest example of the exercise note puter unate while brethern who own no of his power. Its basis of legislative representaslaves, but whose labor is injured and degraded by tion is in reality founded upon slave property, and constant contact with slave labor, and whose gives the preponderance to the few-the slave owntime is lost in patrolling, to take care of the hu- ers-over the many. The Legislature thus controll han property of their rich and ariatocratic telion- ed elects the elector of the President and Vice-President, and never intrusts this power to the people.

Instead, therefore, of the senators of a Southern abinet, composed of Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, state representing a state, or the people of it, they udge Thompson, Mr. Wiri, and Mr. Calhonn, and represent a class of which they are either parts or deeir written opinions were requested upon two pendants; and, in truth, they more nearly resemble perstions. The first was. Whether Congress has the Irish or Scotch elective peers, who represent are House is retained only by old recollections of constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territheir respective orders in the English House of the days of her intellectual giants, and not by any The second was, Whether the 8th section of Lords, than a body of republican legislators. This inherent power of her present generation of states. Missouri Bill was consistent with the Con- gives the slave-owner nearly thirty votes in a fell men and orstors.

you may always find some who come under the The same course was pursued by President Ty- description of a Northern man with Southern properpass the ordeal of their own body, when appointed to high or low office in the gilt of the Executive.

The consequences is now as it always has been, hat upon slavery extension, the representatives of the owners of slaves vote together. They know no party lines; Whig and Democrat caucus together, and resolve what propositions shall be offered what voted down, and when the gag shall be applied to force through a measure abhorrent to the great majority of the American people.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty four members; ninety of them come from the the free population, and the remaining twenty represent only slaves. They have no white constitu-

ents. The free States have one hundred and fortyfour representatives, whose constituents are free men, and of these Pennsylvania and New-York have sixty eight, within two of what the whole South would be entitled to if the white basis were adopted.

In the House, therefore, the free States have a clear majority of fifty four actually, which should be equal to seventy-four in the eyes of those who look to the people, the only true sovereigns in this

It lies, therefore, with the members of all parties from the free States to unite in crushing this nefarious proposition, in which, if they acted boldly, promptly, and openty, they would have the assislance of southern men who despise the treason and the traitors

It is certain, that if this passes by northern votes, as it must do if at all, the actors in it will never be forgotten, and that the news of its passage will on et ten or one hundred, to decide whether slavery ly be the signal for agitation for its repeal, which may not stop until all compromises are levelled in

> Having thus briefly stated the present aspect of this question, it may be proper shortly to consider the effect of slavery and slave labor in States and territories in retarding their prosperity, and excluding free white men and free white labor from their borders.

At the formation of the Constitution, three States of nearly equal territorial extent, and centrally sitnated, started together. Virginia, out of sixty-five representatives in Congress, had ten, with a white population of 442,115. Penneylvania had eight members, and a white population of 424,099, whilst N. York had but six members, with a white population of 314 142.

In 1850, Virginia has thirteen members, which a white population of 894,800. New-York has headquarters of Southern slavery? If this be so, thirty three members, and a white population of why should such a system be tolerated for a mo-3,048,325, and Pennsylvania twenty five members, with a white population of 2.258 160.

In the Virginia Convention, of 1788, Pennsylvan's was kindly spoken of as a very respectable. State. Since 1790, there have been six decennial enumerations of the people. Mark the contrast between the slave and the free State in the following table of the white population in each State at each

	Virginia.	Pennsylvania.
	514.280	586 094
	551 819	786 804
	603 087	1,017 094
	694 300	1 309 900
•	740 858	1 676 115
	894,800	2,258 160

thing but slavery, which binds free Western Vir-

The trans-Allegheny and Valley Districts in Viruntil 1865, when four bases are to be submitted to This small body of copitalists are the masters of the people, only one of which proposes to give the the learned professions, the clergyman, the doctors, free white-population its proper representation in Constitution, like Lord John Rassell's Reform Bills,

> The truth is, hat Western Virginia, as well as Maryland and Delaware, should have been free States long ago, but the aristocracy of slavery have always put their veto upon this act of justice.

In Pennsylvania, we have a city of have a miltered over the interior.

Morfolk, the great seaport of Virginia, has but 9 075 white inhabitants: Richmond, its capital, on-Savannah only 8,395.

Are there any other proofs wanting of the ruinous effect of slavery upon the white population of the slave States? If Virginia had been a fee State, with her intelligent population,—her men of ability and heroism, -her immense agricultural, mineral, manufactoring and commercial resources, and her rivers running into her very heart, she might have distanced Pennsylvania in the race of improvement, and perhaps even New York.

She is no longer the mother of men. Her sons desert her tor other lands favored by freedom and the wages of freedom; and her station in the Sen-

The answers to both were unanimously Senate; for, on all questions touching their order. In the slave States nearest to us there is a con. up.

in the affirmative, in favor of the extension of the | and their class and their private fortunes, they all, | start refesal of a full representation of the County has nearly one-half of the population of the whole State. In Maryland, each county, though varying from 9.618 souls to 41,589, has one senstor; and Baltimore city and county, comprising nearly one-half of the whole population of the States, have only two senators ont of 21, and 16 delegates out of a house of 72.

The white freeman, therefore, is not on an equa ity as to representation in the legislative hall with the slave-owner, who controls his destiny, and who may elect a senator of the United States in the ince of a large popular majority in the State.

It is not simply in his character of an elector, that the rights of a white freeman are taken away in a slave State, but he is forced to contribute his time and his labor to take care of the property of his rich neighbor, which in a free State takes care of itself.

In the Southern States there are upwards of three millons of people without the divine institution of marriage,-who have neither wives, husbands, nor children, except as the foal follows the mare. All. from infancy to old age, without distinction of sex, or even of color (for the shades are from black to white,) are liable to whipping-cruel and immederate whipping-in private by their masters, provided it does not affect life or limb The infant may be separated from its mother and be sold into distant slavery at the will or caprice of the master, or by the iron hand of the law. Three millions of souls, in a Christian land, whether slave or free, are forbidden to learn to read or write, and of course furbidden to read the Bible; whilst free white women are punished with fine and imprisonment for doing what, on the coast of Africa, would be considered the chief end of missionary labor. The vices and degradation of slavery need no enumeration; and their effect on the white race has been graphically portrayed by Colonel Mason, of Virginia. " Christians" says a Southern judge, " how can we justify it that a slave is not to be permitted to

read the Bible?" In the South, no large cities call for free white nechanical or other teber, and the Interior is vittually closed to all free white labor by the wealthy slave-owner, who employs only his white overseers and his black slaves, whether in the labor of the field, the house, the shop, and even in the manulactory.

In a Southern State, all free white male (and in duty, that is, to watch over the slaves of their rich neighbors, and they are called out at least once a formight, and may correct with stripes, all slaves infringing the slave regulations in the slightest particular

Does any free white man with his family and their labor think of going to South Carolina, the native Pennsylvanian or the hardy emigrant from Europe from settling in the far West. The introduction of slavery is the permanent exclusion of the white freeman and white free labor.,

But it is said this entering wedge to repeal, leaves it to the people of the territory—that is, to the few slaveholders who are on its borders prenare i to take possession with their slaves and slave labor. One single slave makes it slave territory forever.

Is the Legislature of Pennsylvania to be thus gulled, and will any Democrate member dure to compose his feelings, he bowed his head on the repeat such a flimsy excuse to his indignant constituente?

hey must either prepare for emancipation or servile incurrection.

We are on the eve of an election by the people, and if the Democratic party is found false to free dom, or hesitating in its action, it must share the ate of its friends in other free States.

Those who believe this proposition for repeal to be a breach of faith, are waiting for legislative acion. If it does not come, there only remains a last remedy, a call for a convention on the first of June A DEMOCRAT.

wives never bust. It is the busbands of such women as Mrs. Dash and Lady Brilliant, who find themselves face to face with the Sheriff, and certain mysterious documents adorned with red tape and wafers, big enough for larget exercise.

her neighbors-not in mental sequirements, but in f Mrs Dash gives a game supper-woodcocke wind out of her by getting up another, in which the the creatures. prevaiing dish will be birds of Paradise, swimming in gravy made of melted pearls. It is this rivalry, not "dabbling in railroad stocks," that brings ruination to the fast men in Wall street. The "ill thern Commercial Convention, only 20,0:2; and fortune" of which they complain is no more nor less than a brainless wife. If they would come back to happiness, therefore, it ey should turn their attention, not to the fluctations of the stock market, but to the ruinous absurdities of their own fire side. Thousand dollar repasts don't pay, while the merchant who purchases hundred dollar handkerobiels for a "duck of a wife," should not wonder if the time eventually comes when "a goode of husband" lacked shirts, and was but ill supplied with breeches.

of Nebraska Bill The old lady thinks that perhaps

## A Test of Kindness.

The following incident is so besutiful and touching, that it should be read in every house hold in the country. It develops the true active principle of kindness. How many an erring mortal, making his first step in crime, might be redeemed by the exercise of this sublime thait in the character of the kind-hearted Quaker-

William Savery, an eminent preacher amongthe Quakers, 'was a "tanner by trade, and was known by all as "one who walked humbly with his god," One night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to beheve that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor, whom I shall call John Smith. The next week the following advertisement appeared in the country newspaper:

"Whosoever stole a quantity of hides on the fitth of this month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty alone tempted him to this false step, the owner will. keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly | sir?" put him in the way of obtaining money by means

more likely to bring him peace of mind " This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the colorit alone knew who had made the kind offer! When he read it his heart melted within him and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest. they heard a timid knock, and when the door was opened there stood John Smith, with a foad of hides on his shoulder. , Without looking up he said : "I have brought these back, Mr. Savery, where shall I out them ?"

"Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to to the barn with the ," he replied, " then perhaps thou will come in and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out, his wife prepared some hor coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn, she said, " Neighber Smith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thee."

He turned his back towards her and did not speak. After teaming against the fire place in silence a few moments, he said in a chocked voice: "It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have felt very bad about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am. But I took to drinking, and then to quarreling. Since I began to go down hill every body gives me a kick. You some places female) inhabitants are liable to do pairol are the first man that has ever offered me a help- this way, you tascal, and I'll flog you within an inch ing hand. My wife is sickly and my children of your life." starving. You have sent them many a meal. God bless you! yet I stole the hides. But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief"

"Let it be the last, my friend," replied William Savery. "The secret still lies between ourselves Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time. Promise me that thou wilt not drink any intoxicating liquor for a year and I will employ thee to-morrow on good wages. The little boys can pick up stones. But eat a bit now and drink some hot coffee; perhaps it will keep thee from craving any thing stronger to night .-Doubtless it will be hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and be quite disgusting." children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee tell Mary, and she will give it to thea."

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to table and wept like a child. After a while he ate and drank, his host parted with him for the night In tine, these territories are now free, and they with the friendly words: "Try to do well, John. must be kept an, and they must be saved by white and thou wilt always find a friend in me." John freemen and white free labor from that day of reck- entered into his employ the next day, and remainwner, for it is written by the hand of destiny, that man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but after John's death, William Savery sometimes told the story, to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

A Secial Bean -The following curious circumstance, which is said to be true in every particular, is related in "Loyd's Scandinavian Adventprers : "Two women, with four children, were tending their caule at a shaling far from home. It was the daty of one of the women to tend the cattle in the forest, while the other occupied herself with household matters, and in looking after the children. It How Man "Bost up."-Men with unassuming so happened, however on the 23d of last September, that while one of the women, as usual watched the cattle, the other absented herself for a short time on a visit to a neighbor, leaving the children altogether to themselves. She had not been long away, before they perceived two large brown ani-The desire of a New York feminine is to outshine | mals, which they took to be cows, on the outside of the lence, bordering the patch of pasture ground gingerbread ornaments and gold edged coal scuttles. | contiguous to the hut. All children are curious and indifferent to danger. Without consideration there

When the animals became aware of the near ap proach of children, the larger of the two compelled the smaller to lie down at the foot of a tall pine. and then crouched by its side, as it to protect it from barm. Whereupon the least of the children -that of two years of age-without, hesitation, toddied directly up to the animals, and laid itself down likewise, with its head resting on the belly of the larger one homming at the same time some nursery song as if reposing on its mother's lap 1 The children remained the while the quiet spectators of the scene. When, however, the eldest had reflected a for fun is like boxing for fun. You put on your lattle, and had come to the conclusion that it was gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendnot a cow, but a bear-as was the fact-the child by intentions of exchanging a few amicable blows was toying with, she became sorely affrighted - you find yourself insensibly warmed with the en-Mrs. Partington is anxious to know who Meanwhile, the infant, who could not remain long thusiasm of the conflict until some unlucky punch this Nebraska Bill is that the papers are quareling in the same position, presently rose from its hairy about, and how it happens it Senator Douglas is his couch, gatheted some blue berries growing near real father that he is not called Bill Dougles instead by, and gave them to his bed fellow, the bear who the similarity? immediately earthem out of the babo's hand! The Nebraska is a Nick name, as old Nick seems to child next pipoted a sprig from a neighboring bush, have something to do with the banffing's getting and offered it to the beast which bit it in two, at l loving, the child to retain the one halt.

## Taking Things Coolly.

material and the state of the s

"You're an infernal scoundrel!" said a fierce ooking gentleman, the other day coming up to a Yankee who was standing quietly on the side walk ; " you're an infernal scoundrel, sir!"

"That's news to me," returned the Yankee qui-

"News! you scoundrel! do you call it news?"

" Entirely so." "You need'nt think to pasty, it off so easy, air, any you're an infernal scoundrel, and bill prove

" I beg you will not, I shouldn't like to be prov-

ed a ecoundrel." da ecoundrei."

"No, I dare say you wouldn't, but enswerme immediately-did you, or did you not; say in the presence of certain ladies of my acquaintance, that

was a-" " Calf! Oh no, sir, the truth is not to be spoken at all times."

"The truth! Do you mean to call me a calf,

"O no, sir, I call you nothing."

" It's well you do; for if you had presumed to

call me----'' " A man-I should have been grossly mistaker "What, do you mean to say that I am not a

man ?" "That depends upon circumstances."

" What circumstances?"

" If I should be called as evidence in a court of istice I should be bound to speak the truth."

" And would you say I was not a man hey? Do you see the cow-skin?"

"Yes, and I have seen it with surprise, ever since you came up."

"With surprise! Why, did you suppose I wasuch a coward that I dure not undertake to use the

article when it was demanded?" " Shall I tell you what I thought?"

" Do it if you dare."

" I thought to myself, what use has a calf for a ow's skin'?"

"You distinctly call me a calf then?"

" If you will insist upon it you may." "You hear gentlemen," speaking to the bystan-

ders, "you hear the insult. What shall I do with the scoundrel?" " Dress him! dress him!" exclaimed twenty

roices with shouts of laughter. "That I'll do at once." Then turning again to the Yankee, he cried out fiercely, " come one step

" I've no occasion."

"You're a coward." " Not on your word."

"I'm a liar then, am I?"

" Just as you please." " Do you hear that, gentlemen ?"

"Ay !" was the response, " you can't help flog. ging him now."

"O heavens! grant me patience! I'll fly out of my akin."

" It'll be so much the better for your pocket, calf skine are in great demand."

" I shall burst," "Not here in the street, I beg of you. It would

"Gentlemen, can I any longer belp flogging the

scoundrel ?"

" Not if you are able," was the reply-" At him I'

Thus provoked, thus stirred up and encousaged. the fierce gentleman went like lightning at the Vankee. But before he could strike a blow, he found himself disarmed of his oow-skin, and lying on his back under the spout of a neighboring pump whither the Vankee had carried him to cool his rage . and before he could recover from his astonishment oning which must come sconer or later to the slave. | with him many years, a sober honest and steady | at such unexpected handling, he was as wet as a drowned rat, from a cataract of water which his antagonist had liberally pumped upon him. His courses had by this time, like that of the valient Bob Acres, " cozed out at the palms of his hands;" and he declared, as he arose and went dripping away from the pump, that he would never trust to quiet appearance again fand Old Harry himself might undertake to cow-skin a cool Yankee, for all of him.

> Deacon Clough took us quite off at the knees recently; we confess it was a clever sell."

" Did you hear of the forgery yesterday?" said the deacon, as we were passing his Noah's Atk. "Forgery?" said we. "No; who's been forg-

"Well," continued the deacon. "I don't know that I ought to say anything about it-I don't like to talk about other people's aflairs-but it will soon be known, I suppose. The fact is, there's been a heavy torgery committed by one of our oldest and

most substantial men." "You don't say so! How long has it been going

on ?" said be. "O, for some years," replied the deacon. "Well, who is the person! Who are the par-

" Daniel Emerson."

"No!" "Yes, sir. He's been forging some of the largest cart and wagon wheels you ever saw!".

We grabbed for an ax-heive, but the deacon had vanished. If you don't want to fall in love with a girl,

don't commence flitting with her. This courting in the " veskit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downtight fight. Don't you see

To find out an error is easy to discover the truth is difficult. - Error is on the sustace, but tenth dwells at the bottom of the well.