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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, March 15, 1856.

Selected Poetry.

WHEN STARS ARE IN THE SKIES.

BY E. L. BULWER.

When stars are in the quiet skies
Then most I pine for thee;
Read on me then thy tender eyes,
As stars look on the sea.
For thoughts, like waves that glide by night,
Are stillest when they shine,
Mine earthly love lies lashed in light
Beneath the heaven of thine.
There is an hour when angels keep
Familiar watch o'er men,
When coarser souls are wrapped in sleep—
Sweet spirit, meet me then!
There is an hour when holy dreams
Through slumber faintly glide,
And in that mystic hour it seems
Thou shouldst be by my side.
The thoughts of thee too sacred are
For daylight's common beam;
I can but know thee as my star,
My angel and my dream!
When stars are in the quiet skies,
Then most I pine for thee;
Read on me then thy tender eyes,
As stars look on the sea.

Political.

The Paper read by Francis P. Blair, at the Pittsburg Convention.

There is a great body of thinking men in the Southern States—many I know in Maryland, a considerable number, my neighbors in Montgomery county, who deplore the repeal of the Compromise in relation to Slavery, which all legal had terminated the distractions, growing out of this disturbing subject forever. It is true these people have not hitherto manifested by public demonstrations their solicitude. The violation of good faith in the breach of these compact of peace between the sections, and the fatal consequences likely to follow, were not at first obvious to the mass of the Southern people, because by the art of the politicians who conducted the passage of this measure through secret caucuses, where all the personal interests of the leaders in Congress and their partisans making up the majority in both Houses necessary to effect it, were previously strangled—the repeal was made to appear, as the voluntary leader of the North to the South. There had been no consultation by the members of Congress, in any quarter with their constituents, either by issues made before the people during the canvass or afterwards, or by address, petition, and votes in public meetings or by resolutions.

Among its extraordinary changes, affecting large interests, and reaching the feelings, the prejudices, the religious and political principles of men, as well as the political power of the States had hitherto always been preceded or attended by every mode of forming and eliciting the public opinion, which is the vital movement in a Republican Government. But in the late overthrow of all the adjustments of the most anxious question which Congress has had to deal with, from its first to the present session, not a whisper of the design was permitted to reach the public ear until its success was sealed by the private arrangements of the politicians in Congress, in conjunction with the President. The measure when publicly presented was at first veiled in the Committee's Report, as being but a reference to the Supreme Court of a question involving the constitutionality of the compromise—then as a question of the compromise of 1820, but this interpretation of the Bill, covertly contained the repeal of the compromise of 1820—that of 1850—and also the compact with Texas by which all the Territory reserved by the act of them as free from Slavery in the territorial condition, was opened up to its admission.

This Bill of intrigue, passed in conclave, by inspiring politicians to subvert personal objects, was well understood by themselves and their partisans to be a bonus for the Southern vote in the election of President, but was ushered into Congress as the voluntary offering of the North to the South to the principle of equality. It was thus divested in the South, of being a breach of faith on the part of the North. It came as a free gift to them from the Chief Magistrate and other leading Representatives of their Northern brethren.

They were not aware of the treachery of their Representatives to their constituents, nor did they anticipate the excitement which has followed from the wrong, aggravated by the betrayal by which it was attended, nor the dangerous consequences likely to follow. Multi-tudes of honest patriots in the Slaveholding States, who love the Union, would willingly sacrifice the compromise, the work of the great men of their own region. They are sensible of the fatal effects of its dissolution upon the peace and prosperity of the confederacy, and of the inevitable destruction of the security in the hands of the Slave Institution—of the fearful scenes of civil war and Slave insurrection which might arise out of the collision between the two sections—on the one side wearing the aspect of a war of conquest, for the restoration of Slavery,—on the other a war of self-defense to preserve the rights of the emigrants who have gone from their bosom. But these considerations of good faith which respect engagements, and the engagements which have been made, and the concord and happy ties between the sections of the Union, find their section, already severed in strife by the combination of politicians, who seek personal advantages by the compromise—matured by its own greatest Statesmen, under which they have enjoyed peace and safety for two-thirds of a century, and the subversion of which makes the tenure, not only of

the hands of politicians who have contrived the movement, to strip the North of its interests, as provided for in the several compromises; and the best men of the Slaveholding States, who are sensible of the iniquity cannot venture to declare their sentiments, lest they incur the imputation of deserting their own section in a contest in which defeat would be humiliation, and for which the leaders who have produced it, would subject them to the charge of failing to stand by the cause of their peculiar Institution.

The persons who have sent me to this Convention, are the first of the slave holding region who have come forward to vindicate the cause of our common country against this sectional influence. They are a body of business men of Baltimore who feel that their city especially and the State of Maryland have a great stake depending on the preservation of the Union and the peace of the country. If the bonds which unite the two portions of the Union, distinguished by free and slave institutions should be severed, the nature of the different interests growing out of the species of property in which it consists on one side, must involve continual conflicts for its recovery, when flying to the other for freedom, and the animosity thus engendered cannot fail to bring on those protracted and bloody wars of ambition and conquest which have characterized nations of contiguous Territory in every age, and which have produced the most relentless hostilities between those of kindred blood. The wars between England, Scotland and Ireland—the wars between France and England—of France and the northern nations of the continent—wars which make up the history of Europe, would have their parallel here. Maryland would become the Belgium of this side of the Atlantic—the Potomac the Rhine. The shores of all our great Rivers dividing the hostile States would frown with fortresses and centuries of bloodshed ensue, unless the peculiar cause originating the strife, which make an early end of it, by the intestine war of colors hastening its own extinction.

Those I represent, abhorring the thought of civil war pressed on the mind of every man by the sectional feeling, which although now showing its violence only upon a remote frontier, is nevertheless at work in every spirited heart on the continent, have desired me to submit to this Convention, convoked to take the initiative in the nomination of a Chief Magistrate to uphold the cause of the Free States in the controversy, a proposition marked by justice and moderation, to restore good feeling, and concord, and certainly there never was a contest where the plain honest idea that directed Jackson's administration was of such easy application in settling a difficulty. Let the North ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong, and it cannot fail to bring the quarrel to an honorable termination. The dispute about the Territories was adjusted so satisfactorily to the whole country that all parties, however widely differing on other subjects, made it a point to give in adhesion to the settlement in every subsequent election—all the candidates for the Presidency before and in the last canvass in obedience to the several nominating conventions, stood upon it as a platform.

The present Chief Magistrate did more. By the very terms of his Inaugural address, closed by a solemn oath, he may be said to have sworn his allegiance to the compromises of the Slavery question, declaring they should not be disturbed if he could prevent it during his term of service. He renewed the vow in the message to the first Congress he met; and before its close became the active instrument in abolishing every compromise made on the subject since the foundation of the Government. It was done with the suddenness of the explosion of a mine of powder. The system planned by Jefferson and his compatriots to prevent the extension of Slavery and its dangerous tendency to disruption of the Union—the safeguard superadded under Monroe's administration—Lowndes, Pinckney, Calhoun, Crawford—all the great men of the South aiding; and Clay especially distinguishing himself, after two years of struggle in its effectuation—the late disposition of the controversy about the Mexican acquisitions accomplished by the same great man, supported by Webster, Cass, and by Benton also on the main point—the exclusion of Slavery by the prohibition of the Mexican laws, in a word, all the real statesmen of the country, compromises on the subject made by, and pronounced by them as binding in honor as the compromises of the constitution, were blown up by the accession of President Pierce and Mr. Douglas, to the scheme of Mr. Atchison and a few Nullifiers who prepared the mine.

Now the simple remedy for this ruin is to rebuild the work overthrown, and nothing is easier, if resolved upon by the North, and persisted in without regard to party names or party cries—or individual designs or predilections. There is not an honest patriot in the North of any party who does not condemn this act of bad faith. Many it is true, warped by schemes of selfish ambition and looking to their advancement through Southern influence, say the mischief done, cannot be repaired. The compromises cannot be restored because the Senate and the President hold a veto to forbid it. There was immeasurably a stronger veto against the expunging Resolution—the ball which Benton solitary and alone put in motion. But public opinion triumphed then over the strongest wills and the ablest men of the country. It cannot be withstood by the puppets now on the scene. In the meantime, the strong representation of the North in the House can hold everything in abeyance until the Nation's voice shall pronounce its irresistible decision.

That the South will acquiesce in it, whatever the violent men, who seek a dissolution of the Union, to make Charleston the New-York of the South, none can doubt. How can it assume the attitude of nullification, and war upon the compromises and compacts of its own seeking—matured by its own greatest Statesmen, under which they have enjoyed peace and safety for two-thirds of a century, and the subversion of which makes the tenure, not only of

the domestic Institution, but of all they hold dear in public or private life, depend on the chances of civil war. Whenever this issue comes, the North will find an auxiliary in the same Union party in the South, that sustained Jackson, and my constituents will have the proud pre-eminence of having first given in their adhesion to this the really patriotic party of their section.

The repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act, would be the finale of all the existing commotions and of the eager ambition which originated them. If this single line is inscribed on our Flag we shall conquer under it. It will be the Union Flag.

The repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska clause, overthrowing the rights of the Free States, is a vital, pressing exigency. It is the issue made by the acts of the administration, and is the only one producing the existing excitement.—It should be moved at once in the House of Representatives, as a practical mode of redressing the wrongs and rebuking the aggressors, and to give notice that the majority of the people of the Union mean to vindicate their rights and the cause of Free Institutions, in the most direct manner; and also, that Slaveholders may have warning in advance, not to hazard the property they value so highly, in a Territory from which by solemn covenant Slavery was interdicted, and which the sovereign power of the country has resolved to reinstate. This warning is necessary to preclude the plea of vested rights; as having effect in favor of such as go into Kansas or other Free Territory with Slaves; a plea which was urged successfully in Missouri. It is necessary too to estop owners of slaves from claiming indemnity for slaves, freed by the act of Congress, recognizing such Territory on coming into the Union as Free. Even if Kansas were admitted at the present session of Congress as a Free State, the Repeal ought to be urged to prevent the repetition of the Kansas outrages, in New Mexico, Utah, and all the Territory of the United States, the Nebraska act having (in violation of the prohibitory laws or treaty) opened them all up to similar invasions. For these reasons, and many more that might be urged, touching the policy of the measure, I hold that every issue should merge in that of Repeal.

There is one view more which duty to my Southern constituents prompts me to present for consideration. In the South both the old parties, Whig and Democratic, have blended their strength, to secure the conquest of the free territories for the Slave Institution. Mr. Caruthers, a staunch Whig of Missouri, when asked where were the Whig party, answered that its soul had transmigrated into the Democratic body in the South, and while pronouncing the proudest eulogium on Henry Clay, whose principles he still held as his political faith, admitted that the measure on which the slave holding section had planted its standard had identified in its support the Whigs and Democrats of the slave holding states, however differing on other questions. The South Americans, although all in connection with them was reprobated by the Democratic Caucus of the House, and by the official organ of the Administration at Washington, were constrained to support Mr. Aiken, the Administration candidate for Speaker at the close of the contest. This proves that all political organizations hostile as they are on all subordinate questions upon the sectional policy of extending Slavery to Territory hitherto free, are one and indivisible. The success achieved by the Southern politicians by inducing all the Northern aspirants for the Presidency to run a race for the favor of the South, in showing who would go farthest and fastest to make surrender of the rights of their constituents to the slaveholding section, leaves no public man in the South any other alternative than to relinquish his position, or insist on that great conquest for the slaveholding interest, to which it was contrived to give the appearance of being a voluntary boon tendered by the North to the South. It is this strategy which renders it impossible at this time for those among the people who favor the compromise, to rally in the South to maintain what they are sensible honor and good faith recognizes as binding, because made by its own statesmen, then in command of the Government, and sanctioned by their own consent. In the South, there can never be a party to assist in redressing this wrong until the North dispels by its unanimity the illusion, that its people are willing to acquiesce in it.

The hopes depending on party leaders, controlling everywhere the old organization of the Democratic party in the free States, and the influence and patronage of the administration have done much to stifle the voice of the masses in the free States. If they will in the approaching Presidential election unite all parties, indignant at the violation of the rights of the North, to assert them, as all have united in the South to deny them, the injustice will soon be remedied. When the North is true to itself, there are multitudes in the other section who will perceive the iniquity it has suffered, but who would never see it, if tamely acquiesced in. There are thousands in the South who are sensible of the danger to themselves in the breach of the compact about slavery—who estimate truly the consequences of a rupture of good feeling between the sections, and who rather than bring matters to the arbitrament, to which they seem to be hastening, would willingly see the broken compact restored—but if from want of concert of action, the North, however injured and excited can make no effectual resistance, it may prepare for a repetition of indignities and wrongs to which those who offer them will set no limit when there is no bond to submission. This Republican Convention is a nucleus which it may be hoped will gather around it the masses of the North who are resolved to redress the wrong perpetrated by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. "Republican party" was the early designation of that which subsequently took the sobriquet of Democrat at first given in derision. Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural, calling the parties by names under which they then were arrayed against each other, said—"we are all Republicans, we are all federalists." He meant, doubtless, that there were certain great prin-

ciples in which both agreed, embraced in their designations, however much they disagreed about matters of policy and modes of administering the Government.

The Federalists gave their support to the Republican form of government. The Republicans were devoted to the federal compact—both agreed in opposition to royalty, and in opposition to a severance of the federation, and leaving the States to drift as petty nations, detached from each other. May not those who have organized with a view to correct what they consider more error in the legislation and administration of Government, under whatever party name or watchword they rally, unite with those who do not agree with them about the measures or mode of reform on points which involve nothing vital, to redeem the government from an infraction of the fundamental laws, on which they believe its peace and prosperity certainly depend, and possibly its unity as a nation. Cannot all parties in the North unite in such a crisis, to preserve what they in common feel to be paramount to all other questions in controversy which have heretofore divided them, and cannot all rally under a Republican standard to defend the cause of free institutions and the Union against the aggression of interested and ambitious men, who make slavery a means of combining a sectional force to accomplish their designs against them, and especially when if this moment be lost the cause must be lost!

The great object of defeating this attempt, by putting all questions of difference in abeyance for the time, does not imply a surrender of other party principles, or of the organizations to be employed to give effect to them hereafter. But such is the reluctance of men who have battled for a cause under a banner to which they have given their affections—so loyal are the hearts of good men, even to the badges they have worn and which they honor, that they will not desert them for others, although they feel the necessity of uniting with those whom they have once opposed, in support of still dearer and more important interests. I think this noble feeling should be consecrated by this Convention in the arrangements it may make to produce concert among all parties who place the preservation of the free territories from Slavery (and as a result, the preservation of the Union) above all other subjects of controversy, and it is hoped that measures will be adopted to induce all the friends of this cause, who are unwilling to take part in nominating candidates for the first and second officers of the Government in the Republican Convention, to send delegates to separate conventions under their own party designations, to meet at the same time and place to confer upon the subject of the nominations, and in conclusion, if found necessary and practicable, to unite in a Mass Meeting of the Representatives of all parties, drawn together to confer in regard to the means of extricating the country from the threatening and most alarming posture in which it is now placed—surrendering for the occasion all questions of minor differences of policy and reform and personal predilections, for men of this or that party, and giving, as did the patriots of the Revolution the whole heart to the cause and nothing but the cause, and thus by joint counsels ensure a glorious triumph for the conservative principles of our Government—the public will. The candidate of such a mass meeting would stand above the conflicts of partisan politics, and like the elevated chiefs who led in the establishment of our independence, would value no man but as a contributor to the success of the great cause of the country. FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—Ah! what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the peaceful joys of home? See the traveler—does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vivid in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys, and he hears the promise which causes him to hope, "thou shalt know that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle and not sin." Of the joyful reunion of a divided family—the pleasures of a renewed interview and conversation after days of absence?

Behold the man of science; he drops the laborious and painful research, closes the volume, smooths his wrinkled brow, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversion of his children.

Take the man of trade; what reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by in the season of intercourse, he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer; he has borne the burden and the heat of the day, the descending sun has released him of his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy his repose.—Half-way down the lane by the side of which stands his cottage his children run to meet him. One he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil-worn countenance assume an air of cheerful smiles—his hardships are forgotten—fatigue vanishes—he eats and is satisfied. The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden—enters again and retires to rest; and "the rest of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much." Inhabitant of the lowly dwelling! who can be indifferent to thy comfort! Peace to thy house!—WILLIAM JAY.

Widow Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the midst of his most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him—"Well, Mr. Grizzle, you needn't kick round so and wear all the sheets out if you are dying."

Depth of the Niagara River.

"The depth of the Niagara river, under the Suspension Bridge, is estimated by the engineer to be 700 feet. This, we believe, is deeper than any other rapidly running stream in the world. Such are the dimensions of a story which has been going "the rounds of the press" with gradually increasing proportions, for months. It seems a pity to deprive the public organ of wonder of food so congenial to its appetite, yet we think it best to say what we can to stop the deepening of this great chasm, lest it should endanger the unity of our planet, and separate New York and Canada by and by into two different hemispheres.

We do not believe there is any great depth of water under the Suspension Bridge, probably not over twenty-five or thirty feet. The sudden change from smooth to rough water is irreconcilable with the idea of a uniform deep river, which would produce a nearly equal descent from the Falls to the Whirlpool. Such a sudden break from a nearly level current to a foaming rapid, with a conspicuous declivity in its surface, could no more exist in a river hundreds of feet deep, than a belt of surf could form across the Gulf Stream.

The whole appearance of the place indicates that the comparatively quiet water above is held back by an obstacle near the bridge, over which the stream breaks and rolls in a huge rapid or "riff." It is like the flow of any river over a bar, or over a deeply submerged dam; and in this case, the dam is formed by rocky ledges crossing the river at this point, which have prevented its waters from wearing its channel as deeply here as above. And so says the best authority on the subject, Professor Hall, in his report on the western geological district of the State, page 338:

"At one place about a mile below the Falls and where the channel is narrowest, the stream glides with comparative stillness, while below, where the channel is broader, it is driven with great velocity."

These appearances have their causes in the geological structure of the place. Below the whirlpool there are no hard strata in the bed of the river, consequently the channel is deeper and more tranquil than where such rocks exist. At the whirlpool and above the place, the hard sandstone layer is at or near the level of the river, and consequently the channel is not worn so deep.—Again, after this hard mass has dipped below the surface, the bed of the river is excavated in softer rocks, hence the narrow channel and smooth water a mile below the Falls. Near the Falls, the higher beds of sandstone and the limestone of the Clinton group, approaches the level of the river, and thus causes a wider shallow channel and more tumultuous water."

This is certainly a perfectly simple explanation of these features of the river, supported by facts plainly visible to the eye of any practical observer.

The hard sandstone which forms the rifts about the whirlpool and bridge dips deeper and deeper until, when nearly at the Falls, it is perhaps 75 or 100 feet below the surface of the river, of which it probably forms the floor. This part of the river, characterized by its boiling and eddying yet nearly level flow, may therefore be 70, 80 or 90 feet deep. Immediately below the Falls the Clinton limestones and subjacent sandstone, 30 or 40 feet thick, and very hard and massive, form a still stronger floor, to receive the pouring torrent, which runs off swiftly and roughly.

We know it is said that line and plummet show a far greater depth for this part of the river, but they are very unreliable in rapid water; the lead is carried away more or less, and the line swept out into long loops and bows. Moreover we may allow for the universal propensity to exaggeration and mysticism which makes all deep lakes, rivers and seas bottomless. We have sounded ponds so reported, and have found but five or ten fathoms, and we believe the Niagara, above the whirlpool, could its current be stilled, would not require a much longer line to find its bottom.—Tribune.

A NEW ZEALAND "LADY."—A young gentleman who left Preston, in England, eleven years ago, thus writes home from Wanganui, in New Zealand, to a friend:—"Needlewomen are much wanted in a double capacity; in the first and most important as wives, in the second as dressmakers, &c. All young men come out here from matrimonial connections with the natives. My partner is a native, and thoughtless in form her complexion is not more fair than black—in plain language, she is a woman of color, the exact shade approaching much nearer to polished brown paper, or mahogany, than anything else I can recollect. She cannot speak English, and is much addicted to what you would call smoking, but what she elegantly terms *kai tupaia*—Anglice, food tobacco. Her hair hangs in negligent gracefulness, and is of a beautiful and brilliant black. Her eyes are brown, her person tall and erect, and her carriage faultless and dignified as that of any European. From one ear is suspended a shark's tooth, and the other is embellished with a bit of colored worsted. Her feet were never tortured by shoes, nor concealed by stockings; they are as free as when nature formed them. She can swim to perfection, can manage a canoe in a sea that would appal a London waterman, and is such an adept in catching fish that Izaak Walton would have shrunk in opposition to her. I have been induced to make these remarks, as they will apply to the whole native race. European women are so scarce that English and Maori connections are little noticed. The practice is common; and the dark complexion, naked feet, and *kai tupaia* have become familiar to us as possible."

THE QUEEN OF TERRORS.—An old Scotchman, who had been awfully heepped all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson tried to rouse him by talking of the King of Terrors.

"Hout, tout, mon," exclaimed the Scotchman, "I've been living sax and forty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be mickle waur."

Early Days of Silas Wright.

A friend, who was an old acquaintance of the late Hon. Silas Wright, related to us an anecdote of that distinguished man which he received from his own lips, and as we have never seen it in print, although it may have been, we give it to our readers:

Mr. Wright left home at an early age to "seek his fortune," having, by way of earthly possessions, a fine horse, saddle and bridle, a pair of saddle-bags, a small stock of clothing, and five hundred dollars in money, which was in bills and was deposited in his saddle-bags. He took a western course, and in traveling one day he overtook a man with a wagon and furniture and an old span of horses, apparently emigrating. There was nothing particularly attractive at first view in the person or equipment, but upon a closer inspection, Mr. Wright discovered the daughter of the emigrant, a most beautiful young lady, evidently refined and intelligent. They journeyed onward toward Geneva, chatting gaily together, when suddenly the old gentleman recollected that he wished to get his money changed at the Geneva Bank, and to enable him to reach that place before the close of bank hours, he proposed that young Wright should take his seat beside the beautiful daughter and allow him to mount Wright's horse and hasten forward. Ardent and half-smitten by the charms of the young lady, Silas gladly accepted the proposition, and leaping from his horse allowed the old man to mount and make off with all his earthly possessions, money included, without a thought.

Rapidly the hours of Thalaba went by, while these two young and gifted beings pursued their course, quite leisurely, it may be surmised, toward their journey's destination.

On arriving at Geneva, Mr. Wright drove up to the principal tavern, left the lady, but then for the first time, a shade of anxiety crossed his mind for the safety of his fine horse and his money. He went to all the other public houses, but could hear of no such man as he described; he beat up to the quarters of the cashier of the bank, and learned, to his additional concern, that such a man had called at the bank and endeavored to get some money changed, which he declined doing, as the notes he presented were counterfeit! Our future statesman then came to the conclusion that he had made a crooked start in life. About fifty dollars worth of old furniture, a dilapidated wagon and a span of worn out horses, for a new wardrobe, fine horse, and five hundred dollars! Aye! but then there was the pretty daughter—but her he could not keep as personal property without her own consent, and without money he hardly wanted a wife. He was at his wit's end, and had just concluded to make the best of a bad bargain, when the old man made his appearance with horse and money all safe. It turned out that the money which the cashier had thought to be counterfeit was not so, and the mistake had given the old man the trouble to go some distance to find an acquaintance who might vouch for his respectability in case of trouble, and this occasioned his mysterious absence. In the sequel, the beautiful daughter became afterward the wife of the future statesman.—Detroit Ad.

CURIOUS RUSSIAN CUSTOM.—On white Monday and the following Sunday, there is a great romenade in the Summer Gardens, namely the exhibition of brides. The Russian tradesmen on these days expose their marriageable daughters in order to marry them; or as they term it, to give them away. Under the lime trees of the principal *Allée* are two long rows of gaily dressed girls, packed close together, like the pipes of an organ. Behind each stands the match-maker, and the third row the mother and other female relatives. Through this double row the spectators and wife-seeking Russians slowly walk. The latter notices any faces that please them, and the match-maker belonging to it. The exhibition lasts till a late hour.

A WORD IS TIME.—"In the—Conference, when Elder P. was Presiding Elder, there were three brothers, all preachers, and not generally considered very bright. One had been examined, and had gone out for the conference to pass upon him. Elder P., as presiding officer, rose to give his opinion. "Brethren," said he, "these S—s, all of them, are well meaning men—they're good men—they're good Christians; but there's no mistake about it, they're all of them got a very soft place in their heads somewhere." Turning his head a little, he met the indignant eyes of the two other brothers fastened full upon him. Without changing a muscle, he raised one hand to emphasize his words, and with a serious expression of countenance, stealing on, he continued: "And to tell the truth about it, who ha'n't—who ha'n't?"

RAILWAY WIT.—Among the jokes which have been got off during the detentions occasioned by the deep snow, is the following, clipped from a Vermont paper:—

"Madam," said a conductor, a day or two since, "your boy can't pass at half fare—he's too large." "He may be too large now," replied the woman, who had paid for a half ticket, "but he was small enough when we started."

The above dialogue was overheard on one of the trains of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. The joke may be appreciated when it is known that the train had been delayed all night at a by station.

TO DIRECT A wanderer in the right way, is to light another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its light by what the other gains.

Those who are sensible of the true enjoyments of life, and have the sources of them in their own breasts, will know the value of being cheaply pleased.

SYDNEY SMITH, always at home on a joke against his own cloth, used to lament that many clergymen thought sin was to be taken from man as Eve was taken from Adam by throwing him into a profound slumber.