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TOWANDA:

Saturdan Alorning, Inln 12, 1836.

Selected Poetry.

[From the Evening Post.] MODERN CHIVALRY

Who, like a caitiff, base and low, Came treacherously upon his foe. And stunned him with a murderous blow? Preston Brooks!

Who, sent, his country's laws to make, And bound to obey them for her sake. Pared hers and Honor's laws to break? Preston Brooks!

Who, in the Senate's hall of state, pared wreak his vengeful coward hate, Striving to stifle free debate? Preston Brooks!

Who, when his victim senseless lay, Cold and inanimate as clay, His brutal hand refused to stay? Preston Brooks!

park was the traitor Arnold's stain, Who, pledged his country to sustain, Yet sold her cause for hate and gain! Preston Brooks!

But deeper still shall be thy shame, A darker cloud upon thy name, Whose deed destroys thy country's fame ! Preston Brooks!

And far and near the tale shall reach! And listening despots gladly teach, The price of liberty of speech!

And circling with the circling sun, Through future years thy name shall run, Link'd with the scorn that thou hast won. And coupled with a land undone!

Sketch of the Life of Colonel John C. Fremont.

Messrs, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. New-Nathaniel Hawthorne.]

in January, 1846, Captain J. C. Fremont, the year before had been ordered by the ar Department to explore a southern route regon, arrived upon the frontiers of Caliwith a party of engineers. Knowing the relations between the United States Mexico were in a delicate pesition, and the authorities of the latter were very Americans, he took the precaution the United States flag; and there, in nas soon followed. y brave attitude, virtually defied the ians to do their worst. From his camp ald see with his spyglass that an attack arkin a letter, telling him of Castro's orto drive him from the country. The meswho carried back Fremont's answer to in (which was that he and his party should d themselves to the last man) added, from in suggestion, that "two thousand men not be able to drive Captain Fremont his position." A similar impression seems re taken possession of Castro himself, for not venture to attack him; and, after lay's waiting, Captain Fremont left his rt, and proceeded on his exploring exto Oregon. Castro followed afar off, ently did not dare to come up with and having picked up a few cast-away left in the deserted log-fort, he returned ornia, making a proclamation full of oods, declaring that he had driven away gon this band of highway robbers!

he following May, when Captain Fre was encamped on the Greater Tlamath e was surprised at the arrival of two d men, who told him that Lieutenant ole, with letters for him, was some miles beset by hostile Indians. Captain at immediately broke up his camp and ack to his assistance, and met him after two. Lieut. Gillespie delivered him of simple introduction from Mr. Buecretary of State, and family letters Benton. Under all the circumstances, not but understand that Lieut. Gillesaccredited by Mr. Buchanan as an the government, and this the gentleelf affirmed, informing Capt. Fremont government wished him to return to and acquaint himself with the disthe inhabitants, and the designs of upon the country; and, if they a certain kind, to counteract them .turn to California, which was immefound the valley of the Sacramento satest excitement, for all the Amerid been ordered out of the country, fornia. catened with massacre, and the their crops. The arrival of Meaning Colonel Frement.

Captain Fremont inspired them with a hope of defending themselves; they expected every moment to be attacked by the Indians, who had ter Major Fremont left Los Angelas, the enebeen excited against them; and they be sought my all at once realizing that, in point of numhim to take the direction of the defence. The danger of the American settlers was imminent, and their enemy was also his own. But he did not know that the Mexican war was begun.— It was impossible for him to communicate with the authorities at home; yet, unauthorized, he could not commit the United States govern-governor, went into the valley of the Sacrament, by commencing hostilities in its name .-But his heart bled for his distressed country- rection. At this moment General Kearney men, and he made up his mind that, at all risks to himself, he must embrace their cause. He communicated his feelings to his party, who all government to leave Fort Leavenworth, where joyfully acceded to his views; Lieut. Gillespie also. He then advised the Americans to raise Mexico; then to proceed to California, conthe Bear flag at Sonoma (for they had no right | quer it, organize a government for it, and himto that of the United States), and under it the self take the office of governor. He had bravegreat battle of Sacramento was fought, and all ly executed the first part of these instructions, the country north of the Bay of San Francis- and was proceeding to Californio, when he met co was conquered. Independence was formal- the celebrated trapper, Kit Carson, with the ly declared July 5th, 1846, and Capt. Fremont, despatches from Commodore Stockton to govby the general voice, was put at the head of father-in-law, Senator Benton, and which is in person, and retained Carson as guide, on acprint, he expresses his confidence that the United States government would sanction his It was not until after the insurrection had brocourse; but, if it should not, he was prepared ken out that he arrived in California, when he to resign his commission.

With one hundred and sixty riflemen he now started from Sonoma in search of Castro, who was entrenched south of the bay, at Santa Clara. On the 10th of July, being on his way, he learned that Commodore Sloat had taken possession of Monterey on the 7th; from which he thought war had begun between Mexico and the United States. He therefore immediately pulled down the Bear flag, and raised the stars

Commodore Sloat was acting under orders received the year before from the Navy Department, the Secretary (Bancroft) having directed that as soon as he should know that war was declared against Mexico, he should take possession of California. Hearing of the exploits of Capt. Fremont in the north, he supposed that he must be acting under orders from the government. This appears from his own letters to Capt. Montgomery, in which he exark city, have just published an excellent pressed a hope that Fremont would approve of conological school history of the United what they were about to do, and join them .-Sates, from the pen of Elizabeth P. Peabody; Capt. Montgomery, at Sloat's order, took posthe course of which we find an account of session of Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), at once hoisting the United States flag, withe career of Col. John C. Fremont, which will out opposition, in the public square. Commoregal at this time with peculiar interest. It dore Sloat, at the same time, wrote to Capt. so the writer's account of President Polk's Fremont, telling him what he had done, and alministration. It is worthy of remark in this requesting his co-operation; in consequence of onnexion, that Miss Peabody is the sister-in-Monterey, and put himself and his riflemen unwhich, Captain Fremont forthwith repaired to as of Mr. Pierce's distinguished biographer, der Sloat's command; but told him, at the same time, that he had received no order from Washington, but had acted on his own respon-

Commodore Sloat was ill, (he had already asked leave of absence on that account,) and he was worried by this communication. He therefore very gladly resigned his command to Commodore Stockton, who arrived at this moment (July 23d) to relieve him.

Commodore Stockton, finding the state with the United States consul, Mr. the conquest of California; and to Commohe called upon the commanding gener- dore Sloat's proclamation, which had promised stro, and made known to him his peace- the conquered, under the protection of the Uniminission; receiving express permission ted States, a better government than Mexico unter in the valley of San Joachim, where had ever given them, he added another, threatlenty of game, and no inhabitants to be ening war upon any who should molest Ameri-After recruiting his party, he pro-poward, and, on the 3d of March, en-pie were both, by their own appointments uned within fifty miles of Monterey, where, der government, independent of Com. Stocksurprise, he received a peremtory order ton, and Fremont actually was, by the popular Castro to leave the country at once. At voice, at the head of affairs. But both of them. e took no notice of this order, as he had without hesitation, with their one hundred and no occasion for any hostile demonstra- sixty riflemen, put themselves under Stockton. but when he heard that General Castro and from this moment obeyed him implicitly eally in pursuit of him, he fortified his having no other interest than that of the Unilogs of wood, upon a high hill, and ted States. The victory on the plains of Sali-

On the 25th of July, Capt. Fremont sailed from Monterey in the Cyane, in order to intercept the retreating general, Castro; Castro preparation, and he also received from and Governor Pico did not, however, dare to encounter him, but fled across the desert to Sonora, more than two hundred miles! Capt. Fremont and Com. Stockton then joined their forces, and marched to Los Angelos, the capitol of the Californias, and took possession of it, without opposition. On the 22d August, California was in the undisputed possession of the United States.

Two days after (the 24th), Fremont was appointed millitary commandant of the Territory by Com. Stockton, who charged him to enlist a sufficient force to garrison the country. On the 28th, he wrote to the government, as well as to Major Fremont, that he intended to appoint him governor. This despatch, with others. President Polk, in his annual message of 1846, laid before Congress with these words: Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-oneration of a gallant officer of the army, * and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of

the Californias? It is important to remark, that, two days after Com. Sloat took possession of Monterey, the British admiral, Seymour, had arrived and had he not found the United States flag flying at Monterey, he would have planted the British. Maj. Fremont found, in the archives of the government at Los Angelos, business papers, showing that the Missions had been hurriedly sold to British purchasers at the very time that he was fortifying himself at first; and that an Irish priest (McNamara) was in treaty for the whole beautiful valley of Joachim, which was to be settled by an Irish colony, under British protection. These papers are all in print. As Com. Sloat had been determined to take Monterey, by hearing of Capt. Fremont's exploits, and Com. Stockton, when he arrived, was still ignorant of the beginning of the Mexican war, but acted on the success which had already been obtained, it is plain that Fremont was in every sense the person to whom the United States owes the possession of Cali-

But all was not done vet. An insurrection bers, "a little one had chased a multitude !" Lieut. Gillespie, with his very small garrison, was then obliged to retire to Monterey; and Major Fremont, instead of being able to go San Francisco on the 24th of October, as Commogovernor, went into the valley of the Sacramento to enlist an army to suppress the insurhe was stationed, and go and conquer Newernment, announcing the Conquest of Califor-In the letter which he wrote to his nia. He sent on his despatches by another count of his experience in the Indian country. encountered the enemy, flushed with their first success of driving Lieut. Gillespie from Los qual, surrounded by the enemy. Stockton sent tial. Lieut. Gray, with two hundred and fifty men, to his relief; and, on their approach, the besiegers abandoned the field, and left the relief party to return, unmolested, with Gen. Kearney and his dragoons. Gen. Kearney then communicated to Com. Stockton his instructon did not feel himself compelled to give up the chief command, especially as the spirit of the instructions seemed to be, that the conqueror of California should be its governor .- the whole-hearted patriot. Gen. Kearney did not insist, but placed himself under Stockton's command, and his dragoons helped to make up his force of six hun-Angelos, after the victory of San Gabriel, and small square, phalanx-like, conquered the Spanish Californians, whose onset, however, with the finest cavalry in the world was very brilliant.

With a small body of men, Major Fremont afterward embarked, according to Com. Stockton's orders, for Santa Barbara; but on his way, hearing that in all South California only San Diego was left in the hands of the Americans, and that no horses could be procured his party, and go alone to Monterey; the affair, had no hesitation about continuing surance of being approved by government— (He had done it with so little asthough he hoped that his country would bear him out—that he had sent to Col. Benton, When the applause that greeted Mr. Whelphim out-that he had sent to Col. Benton, with the account of what he had done, a resignation of his commission, to be given in, if

the government had disapproved.) In December, Col. Fremont, at the head of four hundred mounted men, commenced his march southward, and on his way surprised and took possession of San Louis Ovispo, where he found Don Jesus Pico, who had been made prisoner on the plains of Salinas, but had broken his parole, and was at the head of the insurrection! He was tried by a court martial, and condemned to death; but was pardoned by Col. Fremont-a wise act, by which he was attached to the latter for ever after, in faithful service; and the hearts of his friends, among whom was the governor, Pico, were won. Col. Fremont "being satisfied," as he wrote to Senator Benton, in another private letter, "that it was a great national measure to unite California to the Union, as a sister state, by a voluntary expression of the popular will, proceeded with great wisdom and forbearance, and marched all the way to Los Angelos, four hundred miles, without spilling a drop of blood, but "conquering a peace," by clemency and justice. At Couenga he found the enemy in large force, and sent word to them to lay down company with his new friend, Don Jesus Pico. he went to their camp alone, and found them ready to capitulate. Terms were agreed upon, that were subsequently sanctioned by Commodore Stockton; and later, by the United States. Ample testimony proves the popularity of Col. Fremont among the native, as well as American Californians, from this moment.*

But the dispute concerning the chief command, between General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, produced difficulties. The day after Col. Fremont was installed Governor. Gen. Kearney and Commodore Stockton gave to him exactly contradictory orders respecting the organization of California corps. It was an attempt on the part of General Kearney, to try the question of relative power with Com. Stockton, and does not seem to have originated in any ill-will to Col. Fremont : Gen. Kearney expressing to Col. Russell, at the same date, that he should make Col. Fremont go-

vernor, if he had the chief command. Col. Fremont replied to his order in writing, that if he and Com. Stockton would agree between themselves which was the commanderin-chief, he would obey the superior officer; but until that matter was settled, which he had no power to decide, he felt himself obliged provide for their safety. He trusted that the to continue to obey the commander under whom

the whole war had been conducted. his plan of putting Com. Stockton in the dom of speech-equality of rights-but claim-Col. Fremont. But this did not clearly ap- conclusion, he added that he had the honor to pear until after Col. Fremont had returned, in know the man selected by the Pcople's Conhe ordered him to be arrested, and charged him suing campaign. He was a man of great in-

with mutiuy, disobedience to orders, and irregu- telligence, enlarged capacity, and indomitable lar conduct !

A court-martial was summoned, and before

The defence of Col. Fremont is before the country. The documents, connected with the sary, Mr. Buchanan. With him, or with his trial, are the only history of the war yet in associate, he could have no personal issues.print, and the above narrative is a meagre abstract of those papers.

mont of every charge made, and sentenced him not of men, but of principles; and these printo be dismissed the service; but in consideration of his patriotic conduct and services, recommended him to the lenient consideration of

the Executive. Mr. Polk signed the sentence, with the expression of an opinion, that, though Col. Fremont might be, according to strict military etiquette, technically guilty, he had deserved so well of his country as to be entitled to reward rather than punishment; and tendered to him his sword, and the high office which had already been conferred upon him.

But Col. Fremont declined it, and returned to California, where he remained as a private citizen, until elected to the United States Senate, by an overwhelming vote of the new state of California.

In the interval, Gen. Taylor had appointed him commissioner to run the boundary line be-Angelos to Monterey. He had a battle with tween Mexico and California, which he only them at San Pasqual, in which eighteen of his held long enough to express his grateful apmen fell, and as many more were wounded.—
He then wrote Com. Stockton, that he was pointment had been made. Gen. Taylor had entrenched on a rocky eminence near San Pas- not agreed with the sentence of the court-mar-

Unquestionably, both Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton were irregular in doing what they did, without knowing that war had obedience to the country, a part of which they army, but not the people; and Polk, in his courtesy to the condemned officer, expressed the verdict of the heart of the country upon

Col. Fremont made no wild, marauding attempt for his own purposes; but at the risk of try by the wickedness and imbecility of the everything to himself, took up the cause of his dred men, who joined Fremont and entered Los suffering countrymen, at a moment when the only alternative was to leave them to perish a still more remarkable one, on the plains of under causeless violence. It is absurd to name Meza, where the Americans, drawn up in a it in the same day with the fillibustering attempts which have been so rife since.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Jersey Delegates proceeded to Trenton, the ries of the United States, and Freedom from Vice President, and were met at the station garchy of three hundred thousand Slaveholders. there, he returned to Monterey, to mount his by a large number of citizens. A procession men and march overland. He arrived October was formed headed by the Trenton Brass Band, citizen of the Free States. What family ceived with immense enthusiasn

lev's remarks had subsided. Mr. Dayton said press that he had listened to the announcement just made. It was to him utterly unexpected ly appreciated, not on his own account only, but on behalf of his State. It was an honor to Jerseymen. For the last few years, though engaged in the avocations of private life, he course of events. He could say with emphasis that his principles had not changed. He stood now in reference to the great leading isit is, but earries it nowhere; that in the lausent. The repeal of the Missouri Comprotold mischief, and to be remedied by every just and constitutional means in our power. Kansas had, as she deserved, his heart-felt symtheir arms. They demanded a conference. In pathy. Her citizens and their rights had been demanded her admission as a Free State of he said, as a mode of calming down the exasperated feelings of the country by terminat-

ing its cause. The admission of California into the Union as a State, her unprecedented growth, outrunning and distancing his own most sanguine expectations, seem now to demand increased facilities of communication. A roadway from the West to the Far West will be a ligament binding to the Union both extremes. It will will tend to consolidate more firmly the lasting Union of the States-a Union such as our fathers made, based on equality of rights. It will tend, too, to increase the interior commerce of the country, and to develope still more largely the resources of that magnificent State upon our Western borders. The improvement of rivers and harbors are specially appropriated by the Constitution to the General Government; and whether our commerce floats upon our coast, our rivers or lakes it is due to the lives of our citizens, as well as their property, that the Government should people would lay aside all minor differences and come up manfully to the work-yielding Failing to obtain from Col. Fremont aid in to one another freedom of conscience-freeng, Kearney transferred his resentment to ing-nay exacting the same for ourselves. In company with him, to Fort Leavenworth, when vention as the chief standard-beaser of the en-

energy. The man who had so often ascended the heights of the Rocky Mountains, and lookit, in his testimony, he attempted to fasten on Col. Fremont a dishonorable charge of corrupt basin, was the very man to look to the heights and sound the depths of the political corruption of the times. He knew, too, the adver-Let us, as far as possible, soften the acerbity of the contest; let us have no controversy The court-martial convicted Colonel Fre- with persons, but platforms. It is a question,

ciples are to be finally settled in this campaign. At the conclusion of Mr. Dayton's remarks, the crowd sent up three hearty cheers for the ticket, which were followed by three cheers for Kansas, three for California, and three for

The procession then re-formed and returned to the depot, where they met the down train to New-York. They were joined on the platform by all the delegates on board, and nine hearty cheers were given for the ticket, and ed at the depot. One hundred guns were be-

ing fired during the same time. Mr. Dayton is about fifty years of age, of fine form and commanding appeacance, and

eemed to be in excellent health and spirits. At New Brunswick another demonstration was made, the train being met by a number of citizens and cheers given for the ticket.

Throughout the State the same enthusiasm was manifested, and when the boat reached the dock at this city three parting cheers were given for "Fremont and Dayton."

THE ISSUE. - For the first time in the history of the country, the Presidential election is to turn on the issue of Freedom against slacommenced. But in spirit they were acting in very. Slavery has been making aggressions and increasing its power and extending its inwere. It is only in the United States that fluence and area, until it has become so fortions from the government; but Com. Stock- such a thing could be done. It offended the midable, and so arrogant and imperious in its demands, that the free North has at length aroused herself to resist the gathering and advancing evil. Such a contest was inevitable at some not distant time, but it has been suddenly and unexpectedly forced upon the counpresent administration, as a servile tool in the

hands of the Oligarchy.

James Buchanan is the chosen leader of the Slave Extensionists. He has willingly and squarely placed himself on the Platform connected by the Oligarchy, and the issue presen-Mr. Dayton's Acceptance of his Nomirunneth may read.

The nominee of the opposition, whoever he may be, will represent the cause of Freedom Convention, says the N. Y. Tribune, the New -Freedom to Kansas, and all other Territoresidence of Wm. L. Dayton, the nominee for the domination in the Government of the Oli-

The question at issue comes home to every 27th, and was agreeably surprised to learn that and bearing the National Flag, with the names there that does not contemplate the emigration the President had appointed him Lieutenant- of Fremont and Dayton inscribed on its folds. of one or more of its members to the fruitful Colonel in the United States Army. It was The Delegation proceeded to Mr. Dayton's prairies of the illimitable West? If Kansas unsolicited by him, or by any of his friends; house. On the arrival of the procession Mr. is cursed with slavery, that garden spot of the and it sanctioned all that he had done from Dayton appeared on the portico, and was re- continent, with all the regions South and West of it, will be debarred to the citizens of the He was addressed by Ed. W. Whelpley, Free States, and they will be driven to the barren and inhospitable regions of the North. We say debarred, for we suppose that few per- phecy more marvellous .- Post. sons educated to prize the blessings of equalithat it was with feelings that he could not ex- ty and liberty in the Free States will consent to take the position of the "poor whites" of the South, who are regarded as a lower caste at a public house door, stopped and asked the The unsolicited honor, however, he felt and du- by the lordly slave masters. The question is soldier to drink with him; and while they were thus one of immediate personal interest to the free white inhabitants of the Northern States.

James Buchanan represents the principles which, if successfully carried out, deny to the had been a not inattentive observer of the free born citizens of Pennsylvania the patrimony purchased for them, and guarantied to them, by the Fathers of the Republic. This patrimony the slave masters are trying to snatch sues of the country as in times past. He held from the grasp of its rightful owners, the chilthat the Constitution protects Slavery where dren of the Farmers and Mechanics of Pennsylvania and of other Free States, and James guage of the day Freedom is national, and Buchanan is the selected agent to carry out Slavery sectional. He had carefully examin- this nefarious design and he has accepted the ed the platform of principles upon which the task willingly, joyfully, and to the entire abnominations took place, and to it and all its negation of his own personality. He no lonparts he could give a cheerful and cordial as- ger speaks as James Buchanan, the Pennsylvanian, but as the pro-slavery candidate of the mise was, in his judgment, a most unwarrant oligarchy, standing on a platform of principles able breach of good faith, pregnant with un- in direct opposition to the honor, the interests and the fair fame of this commonwealth.

This is the true state of the question, in its naked hideousness, stripped of the verbiage at the soldier, said : which has been hypocritically thrown around trodden down in a matter unexampled in a its utter deformity. Mr. Buchanan is willingfree government. Justice to her and to them | ly the accepted candidate of the slave-extending power, he represents that power, and not the Union. It was expedient and proper, too, | the people or interests of Penusylvania to have slavery extended to Kansas, and the regions west of it, and that it is also to her interest to have the power of slavery built up to the degradation and injury and demoralization of the difference between the three candidates for her own citizens. Freedom against Slavery -Buchanan stands as the champion of the latter. Freemen of Pennsylvania; will you not range your on the side of Freedom! We cannot doubt it.

> A Virginia paper has lately blown a ver noisy blast in adulation of Senator Doug-It compares him to Mount Chimbarazoand thinks he towers above other men as that mountain does above inferior hills. Whereupon an Abolitionist will be lyuched as readily in John Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, who knows Douglas "like a book," says the New Orleans." Little Giant" does resemble Chimborazo, or some of its neighboring peaks. But with this difference, however : While they are pouring lava up, Douglas is pouring it down!

> A little boy, while writhing under the ortures of an ague, was told by his mother to rise and take a powder she had prepared for among "his young friends," that keeps him him. "Powder! powder!" said he, raising profitably employed for the next three mouths. himself on one elbow, and putting on a smlle, mother I ain't a run."

A printer never ought to back out from an " affair of honor " because he is skilled in Washington and Fremont.

The Bucanier press of Boston have concluded that their original points of attack against Col. Fremont were not well taken; that they can never succeed in making any one believe that he is either a Catholic or a Frenchman they now say: First-That he lacks legislathey now say: PUSE—That he lacks legislative experience; Second—That he has never distinguished himself, except as a surveyor and explorer; and, Third—That he is opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. These are precisely the three reasons why these same gentle men, if they had been contemporaries of Col. Washington, would have opposed his taking the command of the American army and conducting the revolution of '76 to a successful issue. Washington had been distinguished only as a surveyor and explorer of new territory, and far less distinguished in that respect than Fremont; he never sat in any legislative body in his life, and never held an executive office till he was President. He was likewise opposed to the extension of slavery, which he did three for New Jersey, while the train remain- not hesitate to pronounce a curse to the country and gave his official approval to the ordinance of 1787.

We have frequently had occasion to state that if Washington or Jefferson were alive now, neither could get the appointment of tidewaiter from the federal government, but we hardly supposed that circumstances would conspire together so favorably as they have done to prove the fact. The great body of voters who will support Mr. Buchanan at the coming election would not vote for George Washing-ton if he were now a candidate before the people, and it is equally certain that, if they had lived in the last century, and had had a vote on the adoption of the Declaration of indcpendence, it would have been east in the negative .- Evening Post.

COLONEL BENTON A PROPHET. One of the predictions with which Col. Benton was wont quite frequently to entertain his intimate friends, begins to acquire a degree of interest just now which does not ordinarily attach to the pro-phetic dreams of politicians, however eminent. In descanting upon the various talents and virtues of his son-in-law, Mr. Fremont, than whom no person engrossed more of his pride or thoughts, he was always accustemed to conclude with the remark that the young hero was destined some day to be the President of this country; that he had just the qualities for a great President, and could not fail of reaching the eminence for which they so peculiarly fitted him.

These predictions, when made, were regarded, by many, merely as pardonable ebullitions of paternal pride, and nothing more; but the events of the last few weeks, and the enthusiastic echoes which the nomination of Mr. Fremont, at Philadelphia and in this city, have awakened in every quarter of the Union, justify the belief as well as the hope that the election in November will prove that Col. Benton, if not a prophet, is, or at least once was, an excellent judge of the kind of timber from which Presidents are made.

It was not revealed to him, however, in any of his spiritual exaltations, that he would be of the number of those who would oppose the verification of his prophecy. That, however, is a circumstance which only renders the pro-

THE KING AND THE SOLDIER .- A King was riding along in disguise, and seeing a soldier talking the King swore.

The soldier said, "Sir, I am sorry to hear gentleman swear." His majesty took no notice of it and soon swore again.

The soldier said, "Sir, I'll pay part of the pot if you please, and go : for I hate swearing o, that if you were the King himself, I should tell you of it."

"Should you indeed?" said the King. " I should," said the soldier.

His majesty said no more but left him. A while after, the King having invited some of his lords to dine with him, the soldier was sent for; and while they were at dinner, he was ordered into the room to await awhile. Presently the King uttered an oath; the soldier immediately, but with great modesty said: Should not my lord, the King fear an

The King looked first at the lords, and then

"There my lords, is an honest man : he can respect fully remind me of the great sin of wearing; but you can sit and let me send my oul to hell by swearing and not as much as tell me of it."

POLITICAL SENSIBILITIES. - If we were called upon to define, in the briefest possible terms, the Presidency now before the people, we should do it thus :-

Fremont is a Sensible Democrat; Buchanan is an Ostendsible Democrat, and Fillmore an Insensible Know-Nothing.

The New-York Day Book, a Buchanan paper, says: "The time is close at hand when such statesmen as Summer and Hale will have justice, full justice done them, when, in short, New-York and Boston as in Charleston or

There is a physician in Troy who now and then deals in a little sharp practice .--Whenever business is dull he gives a juvenile party, and crams the rising generation with pastry and warm lemonade, that in less than twenty four hours, a cholera morbus sets in

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

There is many a good wife who cannot