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

## TOWANDA:

Charsday Morning, Angust 28, 1836.

## Political Song. THE FOUR YEARS' RACE.

TUNB-" Few Days." The four years' race is to be run, In a few days, a few days,

By Slavery's hack it can't be won, Oh! take " Buck" home Buck's" wind was hurt on the Federal track, In his young days, his young days, And Slavery's load hes strained his back, Oh! take him home!

For Freedom's colt is training, For a few days, a few days, He'll run without spur or reining, Oh! take "Buck" home.

Old Buck" has fed at the public rack So many days, so many days, When he ought to trot he's sure to rack, Oh! take him home. A back that's fed on fed'ral oats Will find to late, find too late, Oh! take him home.

For Freedom's colt is training, &c.

Tis cruel to run so old a hack, In a few days, in a few days; His shoes are loose, no spine in his back, Oh! take "Buck" home. Our Free Mountain colt will win the field. In a few days, a few days, And Slavery's minions will have to yield, Oh! take them home.

For we've a colt in training, &c.

Next November when we get the news, In a few days, a few days, Take away his grain, pull off his shoes, And send him home. Foor old hack, we'll send him to grass In a few days, few days, On a Michigan prairie with old Cass, Oh! take him home.

For we've a colt in training, &c.

A bachelor President was ne'er seen yet In our days, in our days, And what is more, won't be I'll bet, For he's going home. Such a one-horse team would look forlorn, In our days, in our days, We'll give him " Jessie" as sure's he's born-Oh! do take him home.

For we've a colt in training. &c.

[For the Bradford Reporter.] FREEDOM OF SPEECH ABROGATED IN TEXAS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, taken this place, I learn the following fact: ple of Texas could see the subject in its lie interest and discussion? e light and understood their own interests, stead of protecting and nursing an instituount in the usual ruffian style. He therefore ave notice through the papers, that at a cerith these remarks the following from the veston News will be readily understood :-

priety of permitting Lorenzo Sherwood to ress the people in defence of his course in ast Legislature, Col. Samuel L. Williams called to the chair, and Alfred F. James

bject of the meeting, it was. red. That the following letter, preparand read by Mr. Ballinger, be addressed to Sherwood, as embracing the views and liments of this meeting in relation to his emplated address:

ORENZO SHERWOOD, Esq :- Sir-At a pubeeting of the citizens of Galveston, conthis evening, at the court house, in connee of a public notice that you would an address this evening, in defence of ously resolved to notify you of the well red sentiments and resolute determinaf the people of Galveston as follows :your right in common with that of other citizen to free opinion, free discus-, and the largest liberty of self-defence,

recognized and will be respected. t there is one subject connected with your in the Legislature—that of Slavery hich neither you, nor any one entertaining iews will be permitted to appear before mmunity in a public manner. That your on that subject are unsound and dangerthe fixed belief of this community, causour own speeches, writing and acts. are aware that either actually or seemyou wholly misapprehend the real views people of Texas, and suppose that by ation and argument you can make your slavery theories and plans inoffensive and

table. How far this should be attributed our part to delusion, and how far to denot material. The slavery subject is the which is open to you before us.

are therefore, explicitly and pre-emptoified, that in your speech you will not nitted to touch in any manner on the of Slavery, or your opinions thereon,

either directly or indirectly, or by way of explanation or otherwise. Under the pretext of the personal right of self-defence, you will not be tolerated in any attempt to defend your course in the Legislature on this subject, which

SPECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON, Those high and responsible duties were performed in a manner that won the commendation of the government, the approval of honorable senators upon this floor, and the applause and admiration of grateful people. His name was an aggression on the rights and an out-rage on the feelings of the State of Texas, and much more on the people of Galveston, whom you misrepresented, than any other.

The entire subject of slavery in all its connections is forbidden ground which you shall

Your introduction of it in any manner will be the prompt signal for consequences to which we need not allude.

It has been asserted that you have some supporters in this community on that subject. We trust not. But if so, and if they have sufficient presumption to undertake to sustain you in any further discussion of this subject before the people, they will make this evening the occasion for the definite and final settlement of that issue both as to you and them.— We trust, however, that you will confine yourself to matters of legitimate public interest and discussion, and will not hereafter, either in public or private, further abuse the patience of a people with whom, on that question, you have no congeniality, and whom you wholly misunderstand.

This communication will be read before the assembled public before you proceed with your speech, and you will clearly understand, is not to be the subject of any animadversion by you. Speeches were made by about a dozen, and a committee appointed to deliver a copy of the

address to Mr. Sherwood. On motion of Hamilton Stewart, Esq., all those opposed to the action taken by this meeting were requested to withdraw-whereupon Messrs. Josiah J. Hendley and Stephen Van Sickle retired.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again this evening, at the place appointed by Mr.

Sherwood to deliver his address.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Chairman.

A. F. JAMES, Secretary.

[Mr. Sherwood did not deliver his address.] The ruffian Legislature of Kansas abrogated the freedom of speech upon the subject of slavery in that territory; but it is asserted that no attempt has been made to enforce those acts, into the Senate? Does he suppose the geneand that they find no favor or support from the people of the South. They are not only enforcing the doctrine in Kansas, but in every Southern State, and the above shows how it is done in Texas. Where slavery goes this red upon our country honor and renown among defence must go with it. The one cannot ex- all civilized nations? Does he expect to win ist without the other. Where slavery rules Freedom must be dumb. Yet some people say it is a divine institution, and is the natural and legitimate condition of mankind. Then so are all its necessary defences. But can that institution be founded on the laws of nature which is so weak and feeble that a single blast on here pronounce-which honorable men in and Lorengo Sherwood represented the city of the "ramshorn" of Freedom makes it shake out of the Senate will pronounce, and which heston in the Texas Legislature last win- like the walls of Jericho? Is that a divine the country will pronounce, small and mean-In the course of the session, a bill was institution and based upon the eternal princiluced to throw some additional protection ples of right which requires for its defence the defence around the institution of Slavery. abrogation of that most sacred of all rights-E. Sherwood, in the course of some remarks the right of Free speech, and which is declared on the bill, said in substance, that if the to be no longer the subject of legitimate pub-

Mr. Sherwood's situation is but the situation of the masses of the entire South. The gutta on which he regarded as a curse to the State, percha bludgeon is raised, and the man whewould be taking steps to rid themselves ther North or South, who dare to disregard it. For this he was likely to called to ac- the arbitrary command of Slavery, feels its weight. Mr. Sumner fell-an example to all who may have the presumption to exercise the in time he would address the citizens of Gal- freedom of speech. Let it not be said that ston in explanation and defence of his course the gag-law of Kansas is a mere farce—the the Legislature upon the subject of slavery, temporary product of a few excited border ruffians. It finds countenance and support in in the slaveholders of the entire South. Its At a meeting of the citizens of Galves- text is written in the statute book of every a convened to take into consideration the Southern State. It is the legitimate offspring of the institution of Slavery.

And this institution with all its ungodly de fences, is to be spread over our fair and free nted Secretary; when, after explaining public domain. Shall it so spread? Shall it swallow up the fairest lands of the continent? Nay! Let us rather say to the monster-In thine own den may'st thou dwell and lie down in thine own slime ; but thou shalt not drag thy dark poisonous folds over the unspotted soil of the West.

> Yours, &c., о. н. р. к. SHESHEQUIN, August, 1856.

THE GERMANS .- So long as the Germans voted the democratic ticket they were marvelcourse in the last Legislature, it was lous proper men; but the moment they become true Republicans the locofoco press is out upon them full mouthed. The Cleveland Plaindealer thus vents its spleen at them:

"These German ingrates are known as bu sy-bodies and mischief-makers in every community where they reside. They were driven out of Germany for their meddlesomeness and are a curse to any country or community. These hair-lipped Germans, these Red Republicans,

know it. The Germans were driven out of German by tyrants for disclaiming the divine right of kings, and asserting Republican authority.-Maintaining the same views in Republican America, is of course, a sin against the democratic party. But they will do it.

THE ISSUE.-The Charleston Evening News

"The issue is slavery or no slavery; it is use less to disguise it." The New York Day Book declares it to be

the issue, and says: "Woe to those of the democratic party who flinch from the contest."

The Washington Union declares it to be the

issue of the day.

On the Resolution introduced by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury De-partment to Report the Papers covering the Accounts of Col. John C. Fremont with the ernment. Delivered in the Senate, August

Mr. President : The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses upon our consideration .-Chairmen of leading committees charged with measures of great public concern crowd forward to obtain the ear of the Senate. While the Senate is thus engaged in the performance of its high duties to the country, the senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) thrusts before us, this petty, miserable proposition, a proposition unworthy a moment's attention of honorable men in or out of the Senate.

The senator from Pennsylvania, not content with launching into the Senate this scheme, which must have originated with some mousing politician engaged in the pursuit of petty ends by petty means, but he presses its consideration now in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Hunter), who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad (Mr. Weller), who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of that great measure to unite the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic.

But the Civil and Diplomatic bill, the Pacific Railroad bill, and other measures must be thrust aside by the senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to elicite something out of which they can manufacture slanders against a brave man, who has served his country with eminent ability in peace and in war.

The senator from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that this proposition will pass this body without, at least, a passing notice. He takes the responsibility, he chooses to press it, and I shall take at least a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserves.

Does the senator from Pennsylvania expect rous people of this country will applaud this attempt to wound the sensibilities and defame the character of one who has won a brilliant name in the history of the republic-one whose explorations and scientific labors have confersupport for his favorite candidate for the Presidency by thrusting into the Senate this wretched proposition?

Sir, this is small game. If that senator hopes to win popular confidence and applause is not in the list of persons whose accounts -if he hopes to turn back the tide of popular favor that is bearing John C. Fremont to the Executive chair by this resolution, which I he will find himself sadly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high-minded men will early as July, spurn it from me.

This is not the first time. Mr. President. that the shafts of political malignity have been hurled at men who have served the republic, and it is not the first time the Senate has been called upon to grope among the archives of the government to discover some account or the records of some account between the government and men who have been entrusted with public funds, out of which something would be distorted for partizan ends.

In 1824 Andrew Jackson was assailed for his military deeds. The people, unmindful of dential chair, over one of the purest, ablest and most incorruptible patriots that ever graced the councils of the republic. In 1840, Gen. Harrison was assailed by the envenomed tongue of slander, branded as a coward and denounce ed as a corrupt man, and the people took him in their arms and bore him to the Executive chair over his experienced and accomplished

In 1848 Zachery Taylor and the venerable senator from Michigan (Gen. Cass) were both denounced in the same manner-their accounts with the government through long years of public service overhauled and audited over again by the political accountants and auditors.

In 1852 Gen. Scott, a soldier who has serv ed the republic for more than forty years in peace and war with unsurpassed ability, was arraigned in the same manner and for a similar

What was gained by these assaults upon Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Cass, Scott? I venture to say here, to-day, that all those assaults upon these distinguished men concerning their monetary transactions with the go vernment, never lost them the confidence or support of any portion of the American people. Sir, the American people believed these assaults to be unjust, mean, contemptible. Pass this resolution, drag out of the departments the bills, vouchers, letters and papers between Col. Fremont and the government—garble them, scatter them over the land, blurt their contents into the unwilling ear of the country, and the people, with that sense of justice, that practical judgment which distinguishes them, will prononce it all political persecution.

Yes, sir, this partisan scheme will bring up on its authors, upon the men engaged in its execution, not public confidence and regard. out public censure and contempt; and it will bring to Col. Fremont the sympathy which nonest men ever give to the persecuted.

Col. Fremont was entrusted by his govern nent with high and responsible duties. Those duties were far distant from the seat of government, beyond the borders of the States in the territories beyond the father of waters in the Rocky Mountains -in California - I sands. Maine will respond to Iowa for the on to victory - Newark Mercury.

and admiration of grateful people. His name is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shores of the Pacific, through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains-with the conquest and acquisition of California.

Money was entrusted to his hands. In the performance of the duties assigned him, men, property, money were all for months-yearsentrusted to his keeping. The people will de-mand why John C. Fremont is arraigned now, eight or ten years after his duties to the government were performed. If his accounts were unsettled—if he had failed to account for money placed in his hands-if he was in any sense a defaulter, "why," the people will demand, "was he not reported as the laws require by the proper officers? Why was his name left out of the list of public officers whose

accounts were reported unsettled?" On the 16th of January, 1854, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says:

"In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1809, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, and of the act passed March 3d, 1817, entitled 'An act to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts.' I transmit, herewith, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the first day of July, 1853, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury, respectively."

This report, Mr. President, contains ninetysix pages of names reported in obedience to the equirements of the law, by Mr. Bigger, Register of the Treasury, Mr. Clayton, Second Auditer, Mr. Burt, Third Auditor, and Mr. Dayton, Fourth Auditor. These reports of the auditors of the Treasury Department contain the names of persons whose accounts have re-mained unsettled, or on which, balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to July 1st, 1853, "furnished in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1809, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War to win any laurels by thrusting this proposition and Navy Departments," and "the names of officers whose accounts for advances made, or balances unaccounted for, one year prior to July 1, 1853, and have not been settled within they are; prepared in pursuance of the 13th section of the act of March 3d, 1817.".

In this long list of names I find the names of some of the noblest sons of the republic .-The names of General Gaines, Worth and Harney are in this list, but the name of John C. Fremont is not among them. If his accounts were unsettled, if balances were against him, why was not his name reported? His name were unsettled during the year preceding the 1st of July, 1853, or the three years preceding

51 That claim was treat it with derision, scorn and contempt ;- | reported upon by a committee of the House of | One of the Southern M. C.'s after listening for and no little of that derision, scorn and con- Representatives, at the head of which was Col. tempt will be visited upon the men who resort | Orr, one of the leaders of the Administration to such devices to effect political results. I in the House. That committee reported a would not stoop to such a warfare as this .- bill allowing Col. Fremont \$183,825, and that If it was aimed at James Buchanan I would bill received the unanimous vote of the House and Senate, and the approval of President Pierce on the 29th of July, 1854.

If his accounts were unsettled-if money was in his hands unaccounted for-if the go vernment had any balance against him-why, sir, why did not your administration compel a settlement, and secure any claims of the government when it held \$183,825 of John C. Fremont's money in the coffers? Will the senator from Pennsylvania-will any senator answer this question?

Some mousing politicians in the departments, or who have access to the departments; some these assaults, bore him proudly to the Presi- little soulless creature, ever ready to blast the reputation of honorable men, has doubtless found papers bearing upon Col. Fremont's connections with the government out of which he thinks extracts can be quoted, if published, by which venal politicians can blacken the reputation of one they fear and hate, and the senator from Pennsylvania comes into this chamber with this resolution to carry out this small game of political malignity.

I shall vote, sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my hands of its meanness, its abject littleness. If it applied to anybody's candidate but the one I support I would vote against it. I would never consent to resort to such petty warfare.

The senator from Pennsylvania assumes to be Mr. Buchanan's fugleman here. I have sometimes thought the senator, in his deep anxiety, felt that he carried Mr. Buchanan up on his shoulders. I hold James Buchanan re sponsible for this attempted blow at his rival, struck by the hand of the senator from Pennsylvania, who professes to be his particular friend-who is ever watchful of his interests and fame. So prompt is the senator from Pennsylvania to rush to the defence of Mr. Buchanan, that I have come to regard him as that gentleman's "premovitory symptom" here. Nothing but that senator's extreme desire to better the wavering fortunes of his chief could have induced him to engage in this political

Mr. President, the people will regard this as persecution. It will bring odium, not upon Col. Fremont-but upon the men who originated it. It will rather redound, as all such attacks against candidates for the Presidency transcendent issues ever presented to the people of the United States. All that the senapolicy of the republic.

east in a few weeks, in a voice not to be mis- The Dog Noble, and the Empty Hole. taken. The senator cannot break the mighty current that is bearing the friends of free Kan sas on to assured triumph, by this petty political manœuvre, which gentlemen should not stoop to engage in. Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, may teach her senator that she is not to be won by any attempt to defame the chieftain, around whose banner the liberal, progressive democratic masses of the country are rallying for the coming fight.

I have not spoken, Mr. President, of the motives that have actuated the senator from Pennsylvania in introducing this inquiry. I have nothing to do with motives. I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perhaps the senator feels that he has the good name and fame of Col. Fremont as well as Mr. Buchanan in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to him for his zeal for the reputation of our candidate-but I can not but feel that whatever the effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. Fremont, the senator will win no laurels by it that any one will desire to pluck from his brow.

Is OUR PARTY SECTIONAL ?- No. Look at the lauguage of our candidate for President, in his letter of acceptance:

"Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of Constitutional Freedom.'

There is nothing sectional in this; and the same purpose is made manifest in another paragraph from Col. Fremont's letter:

"In the event of my election to the Presiden-I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the WHOLE COUNTRY, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strife."

These are the words of true patriotism and nationality. It is those who oppose us who are sectional. They are striving to subserve the interests of a section—the South; we are fighting for the best interests of the whole

A Good Hir.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times furnishes the following anecdote :-

A good story is told at the expense of those who protest that Fremont's election will lead to disunion. A few evenings since a comseveral Southern members of Congress. The conversation turned on the Presidential election, and all the horrid train of evils to follow assenting to their force, suggested that he occasion for this report. wanted no larger fortune than he would undertake to collect in the way of toll across the plicants for office under Fremont's administration from the State of Virginia alone !"

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- A "taken in" Democrat who believed in Popular Sovereignty, authorizes us to pay over the sum to any Buchaneer who will discover in the Cincinnatti platform, and make manifest to the naked eye, any plank or splinter of a plank, conceding to the people of a Territory, through the Legislature thereof, the right to exclude Slavery from the Territory, or in other words, recognizing the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty, "as preached by Douglas iu Illinois, before Judge Trumbull cornered him and spiked his gun in the U. S. Senate.

Here is a chance for doughfaces to make money and save their political bacon at the same time. Don't all speak at once, but do Sovereignty plank you have been gabbling out a Fremont, and a hole without a squirrel about since the violation of the Missouri Comin it!

AN IRISH REBELLION .- The Irish American Democrat and Romanist,) fiercely denounces the trial of Herbert, the murderer of Keating, as a "ridiculous farce." If an honest, hard working Irishman is shot down, in cold blood, by one of those foul things vomited forth from the ruffianism of rum holes, and the stuffing of ballot boxes-and if the foul thing is to be upheld by the Democratic party—the editor says -" though he has always been on that side. he can go with them no longer." We quote:

"Strongly, emphatically, earnestly and most sincerely do we recommend Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and their friends and supporters, to repudiate this scoundrel in the most unmistakable form; or we shall be suaded myself that there is a squirrel there, or obliged, in exercise of a most solemn duty, to will be, if I keep on." advise those who believe in us, either not to vote at all in the approaching Presidential ry dog must have his way. No doubt if we election, or to cast their votes for the enemy.'

" An open foe may prove a curse ; But a pretended friend is worse.'

As a proof that the name of Fremont was well known and appreciated by his fellowcountrymen, we find, in the list of Postoffices have done, to his advantage. The issues are published in 1851, eleven named Fremont, while made up. They are the gravest and most only two are for Buchanan. And in Lippincott's Gazetteer we find twenty towns named Fremont, to which should be added the Peak tor from Pennsylvania and his candidate can and the Lake, while but six are called Buchanmake out of his inquiry will not weigh a fea- an. This, to be sure, is no argument, but it ther in the coming contest, which is to decide shows that long ago, while Buchanan had alwhether Freedom or Slavery shall sway the ready been on the political stage many years, when Fremont had not yet entered thereon, Iowa, young Iowa, has uttered her voice the people were able to discern the man and for John C. Fremont by a majority of thouther public benefactor in him who now leads us

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The first summer which we spent in Lenox, we had along a very intelligent dog named Noble. He was learned in many things, and by his dog-lore excited the undying admiration of all the children. But there were some things which Noble could never learn. Having on one occasion seen a red squirrel run into a hole in a stone wall he could not be pursuaded that he was not there for evermore.

Several red squirrels lived close to the house and had become familiar, but not tame. They kept up a regular romp with Noble. They would come down from the maple trees with provoking coolness; they would run along the ence almost within reach, they would cock their tails and sail across the road to the barn: and yet there was such a well-timed calculation under all this apparent rashness, that Noble invariably arrived at the critical spot just as the

squirrel left it. On one one occasion Noble was so close up on his red backed friend that, unable to get up the maple tree, he dodged into a hole in the wall, ran through the chinks, emerged at

a little distance, and sprung into the tree .-The intense enthusiasm of the dog at that hole can hardly be described. He filled it full of barking. He pawed and scratched as if undermining a bastion. Standing off at a little distance he would pierce the hole with gaze as intense and fixed as if he were trying magnetism on it. Then with tail extended, and every hair thereon electrified, he would rush at the empty hole with a prodigious onslaught.

This imaginary squirrel haunted Noble night and day. The very squirrel himself would run up before his face into the tree, and crouched in a crotch, would sit silently watching the whole process of bombarding the empty hole, with great sobriety and relish. But Noble would allow of no doubts. His conviction that that hole had a squirrel in continued unshaken for six weeks. When all other occupations failed this hole remained to him. When there were no more chickens to harry, no pigs to bite, no cattle to chase, no children to romp with, no expeditions to make with the grown folks, and when he had slept all that his dog-skin would hold, he would walk out in the yard, yawn and stretch himself, and then looking wistfully at the hole, as if thinking to himself, Well, if there is nothing else to do I may as well try that hole again."

We had almost forgotten this little trait, until the conduct of the New-York Express, in respect to Col. Fremont's religion brought it ludicrously to mind again. Col. Fremont is. pany of gentlemen were assembled in this city and alwas has been, as sound a Protestant as at a quiet game of whist. Among the party John Knox ever was. He was bred in the John Knox ever was. He was bred in the was a distinguished New-York politician and Protestant faith and has never changed. He is unacquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and has never attended that Church with two or three excepon Fremont's election were set forth in glowing tions, when curiosity, or some extrinsic reason, On the 1st of July, 1853, no moneys were in his hands unaccounted for. He owed the government nothing. At that very time he had a ernment nothing. At that very time he had a claim for supplies furnished the government as early as July '51 That claim was examined and ted, must uproot the pillars of the Republic. The has a representation of the consequence of which calamity, it was voted, must uproot the pillars of the Republic. never been wont to attend that Church. Nor some time to these grave arguments, instead of has he in any way, directly or indirectly, given

> It is a gratuitous falsehood, utter, barren, absolute, and unqualified. The story has been Long Bridge over the Potomac, from the ap- got up for political effect. It is still circulated for that reason, and like other political lies, it is a sheer, unscrupulous falsehood, from top to bottom, from the core to the skin, and from the skin back to the core again. In all its parts, in pulp, tegument, rind, cell and seed, it is a thorough and total untruth, and they who spread it bear false witness. And as to all the stories of the Fulmer, etc, as to supposed couversations with Fremont in which he defended the mass, and what not, they are pure fictions. They never happened. The authors of them are slanderers, the men to believe them are dupes; the men who spread them become endorsers of wilful and corrupt libellers.

> But the Express, like Noble, has opened on this hole in the wall, and can never be done barking at it. Day after day it resorts to this empty hole. When everything else fails, this esource remains. There they are, indefatiganot be bashful, gents. Show us the Squatter bly-the Express and Noble-a church with

In some respects, however, the dog had the advantage. Sometimes we thought that he really believed that there was a squirrel there. But at other times he apparently had an ink ling of the ridiculousness of his conduct, for he would drop his tail, and walk towards us with his tongue out and his eyes a little aslant, seeming to say, "My dear sir, you don't understand a dog's feelings. I should of course much prefer a squirrel, but if I can't have that, an empty hole is better than nothing. I imagine how I would catch him if he was there. Besides, people who pass by don't know the facts. They think that I have got something. It is needful to keep up my reputation for sagacity. Besides, to tell the truth I have look ed into that hole so long that I have half per-

Well, every dog must have his day, and evewere to bring back Noble now, after two summer's absence, he would make straight for that hole in the wall with just as much zeal as

We never read the Erpress, now-a-days without thinking involuntarily, "Goodness the dog is letting off at that hole again."

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE .- Mr. S. H. Swain editor of the Monmouth (Ill.) Review, has departed. He sank to sank to sleep in the arms Miss Louisa Brewer, one of the prettiest and smartest girls in Knoxville, Ill., on the 9th. He went off calmly and at peace with all the world and the "balance of mankind"

Scolding never did any body any good. It hurts the child ; it hurts the parent ; it is levil, everywhere and always.