



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, OF CENTER COUNTY.

On the outside of this paper will be found a speech delivered by the Hon. James Campbell, in Philadelphia at a Curtin ratification meeting. Read it.

Henry Shoemaker, Merchant of this place, has just returned from the city with a handsome stock of Goods, which he will sell at low rates for cash. Call and examine his stock.

A Mistake.

We notice that some of our contemporaries are laboring under a mistake, in relation to a proposed amendment to the School law, regulating the salaries of County Superintendents. The amendment was not passed, as has been stated in some quarters, but was lost in the hurry of business, at the close of the session. The School Journal, in its April number, contains full information in relation to the subject, and says that but for an unfortunate combination of circumstances, the amendment would have passed.

The Party of Disunion.

In order to exhibit fully the extent to which the Democratic party is committed to disunion in case it should not be able to elect the next President, we present to our readers the following extracts from speeches made by Democratic members of Congress since its meeting in December. As these declarations come from the very highest authority, the chosen representatives of the party, we accept them as showing that the Democratic party of this country is opposed to the continuance of the Union of the States. Whenever they are turned out of office, they are in favor of dissolution. Behold the proof:

In Congress, on the 6th of December, 1859, Mr. Iverson, a Democratic Senator from Georgia, said: "The South can take care of herself. We will be prepared to defend ourselves, even at the sacrifice of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Clark, a Democratic Representative from Missouri, said: "The Union cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular (that is to circulate Helper's Compens) were carried out."

In Congress, on the 7th of December, 1859, Mr. Chesnut, a Democratic Senator from South Carolina, said: "The South cannot preserve the Union. It does not behave her in her down-trodden and feeble condition."

On the same day, Mr. Pryor, a Democratic Representative from Virginia, said: "The Representatives of the South will never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican party shall take possession of the Speaker's chair."

In Congress, on the 8th of December, 1859, Mr. Moore, a Democrat of Alabama, said: "If the Republican party could be defeated the Union would be preserved, but if such a party were to succeed the sooner the Union is dissolved the better."

On the same day, Mr. Davis, Democrat in Representative from Mississippi, said: "Seward is a traitor, and deserves the gallows."

In Congress, on the 10th of December, 1859, Mr. Smith, a Democratic Representative from Virginia, said: "I would not say if any particular man should be elected President, I would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Curry, Democratic Representative from Alabama, said: "If the North elected Seward or Chase, or any other member of the Republican party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted to the destruction of every tie that binds the Confederacy together." [Applause by the Democrats.]

In Congress, on the 13th of December, 1859, Senator Clay, a Democrat of Alabama, said: "I will say that if Alabama be not recast to State pride and political integrity, she will never submit to your (Republican) authority."

Again, he said: "Unless she and all the Southern States, (except three) are faithful to the pledges they have given, they will never submit to your Republican domination in this government."

Again, he said: "I repeat, by the unanimous action of Legislature and Convention, the Southern States, except three, have pledged themselves to dissolve the Union upon the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories."

On the same day, Senator Gwin, Democrat of California, said: "There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union: the Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the Atlantic borders."

Again, he said: "In my opinion it is impossible for a Republican President to administer the Government over a slaveholding State."

It is rumored that twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are getting in readiness to embark for the United States early in the coming summer, and that many of them intend seeking homes in Wisconsin.

To the Citizens of Stroudsburg, and the Members of the M. E. Church.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee by the Philadelphia Annual Conference, at its late session in the city of Philadelphia, to present to you the grateful acknowledgements of that body, for your kind and generous treatment of the family of our beloved and highly esteemed brother, Rev. John C. Thomas, who died suddenly in your midst. We cannot perform this most pleasant duty, better than by presenting you with a copy of the preamble and resolution which were adopted most sincerely and unanimously by the Conference, in the following words, to wit:

"Whereas, Our brother, Rev. John C. Thomas, having died suddenly in Stroudsburg, while in charge of the Church there, and Whereas—the citizens of the town, and Members of the Church, have paid all the funeral expenses in addition to the salary of Brother Thomas, thereby contributing greatly to the comfort of his widow and children. Therefore

Resolved, That as a body, request the President to appoint a Committee of two to express to the citizens of the Town and the members of the Church, our most grateful acknowledgement for their kind and generous conduct in relation to Bro. Thomas, and his family."

Joining most heartily in this expression of thankfulness, and praying that the blessing of the Most High may rest upon you and your families.

We subscribe ourselves
P. COOMBE,
C. I. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Clarion and Franklin—The Crosby and other Oil Wells.

The Crosby well seems not to have been greatly over-estimated. The Franklin and Clarion papers state that this fact is confirmed by a multitude of witnesses. Its yield is now accurately estimated at seventy five barrels of pure oil every twenty four hours! This makes, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, 2,475 gallons, which at the moderate price of 50 cents, would amount to a daily revenue of \$1237.50. At the same rate, the yearly income of this well would figure up at the enormous sum of \$371,250. Mr. Crosby may be regarded, therefore, as one of the mercantile princes of this continent, if his well holds out, and if we may judge from the history of the wells on the other side of the water, there is little danger that it will ever fail. Col. Drum, at the mouth of Oil Creek, at the depth of 414 feet struck a heavy vein when about to abandon his well. It yielded over two barrels during the first six hours of pumping, and continues to hold out. Several wells along Oil Creek, more or less known are yielding from five to twenty barrels a day. The number along the stream is near a hundred, most of them in an unfinished state. At Walnut Islands some new veins have been struck, but the particulars are unknown.

The firm of Phillips, Frow & Co., all Pittsburgers, have struck a vein of oil, at the depth of 199 feet. The yield is reported to be 42 barrels every 24 hours, which exceeds the Drake, McClintock and Barnsdale wells, and comes next to the Crosby. The site of the well is seven miles above Franklin, on the Allegheny nearly opposite the mouth of Oil Creek.

Pennsylvania.

Many persons are under the impression that the name of our State owes its title to the fact of an influence exercised by William Penn, on the Councils of England to that effect. Such is not the case, as proved in the extract from a letter written by William Penn, dated January 5, 1681:

"This day, after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, my country was confirmed to me under the seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in favor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, though I was much opposed to it, and went to the King to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under Secretary to vary the name, for I feared it might be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King to my father, as it really was."

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Finn, who was charged with altering the election returns and tally lists of South Ward Election, come in yesterday morning with a verdict of guilty, after upwards of twenty hours delay. It was reported on Wednesday afternoon that there was no possibility of the jury agreeing, and the speech was in many a man's mouth, "oh, you can't convict an Irishman charged with a serious offence in Luzerne County, and if convicted you can't get him properly sentenced." We are gratified that this is proved, thus far, a false impression, and hope that Judge Conyngham will show it to be entirely unfounded. Regarding Finn as the tool of keener heads, we regret that the punishment has to fall on him. But if he fails to make known the true authors of this infamous outrage on the ballot box, let him bear as best he may the law's sentence.—Scranton Republican.

A beautiful but silly girl, of 16 to 18 years, daughter of a widow of Rockford, Ill., advertised for a husband in the paper, for the romance of the thing, and was caught and seduced by a Pike's Peak gambler named Wm. Moore. She started in company with him for Pike's Peak, and now has been found murdered on the way to Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wheat Prospects.

A Missouri paper of the 28th says:—We think, from observation and reports from various parts of the country, that the crop in Independence county will fall short over half. The most flourishing field that we have seen will not make more than half the usual crop. This arises from the long drought with which the country has been visited for the last six months.

From the Springfield (Mo.) Mirror, 24th.—During our recent trip we took more pains to inquire and notice the prospects for a good wheat crop this season, and our conclusion is that not more than half a crop will be raised. Some few fields present a tolerable fair appearance for half a crop, whilst on others the seed will not be made.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says:—Although the prospect for an abundant yield of wheat this season is very slim in this county, we are glad to learn that this state of things is not universal. The Indianapolis Journal says the wheat crop in Marion and adjoining counties looks well and promises well. The Madison Courier says the same. In many places in Illinois the wheat never looked better at this season.

The Hillsboro' (Ill.) Herald says:—We had opportunity at the recent term of the Circuit Court to converse with many farmers upon the subject of the wheat prospect in Montgomery county, and most of them concur in the opinion that there would not be more than a half crop raised in the county. Some fields that were sown early look well and promise a fair yield, while others that were sown late, will hardly be worth cutting. This has been the experience of farmers for many years past, and they have been sufficiently admonished to hereafter put in their wheat crop early.

The Minneapolis State News of the 24th says: Wheat is now commanding 83 cents in our market. Mr. Thomas Moulton, proprietor of the steamer Enterprise, estimates that there are about 75,000 bushels of wheat up the Mississippi for shipment this spring. It is anticipated that the potato trade will be large the coming season.

The Lake City Tribune says: Grain is pouring into Lake City in rich profusion. From 45,000 to 60,000 bushels of wheat have been brought here since the harvest, and the cry is "still it comes." Not a bushel was brought in during 1858, but on the contrary, our farmers were themselves supplied with flour from Illinois. What will another year do for us Minnesotians? The reports of the condition of the growing wheat, says the Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette, from nearly all parts of the country are favorable. In no quarters have we noticed other than flattering accounts thus far, unless we except the late snow wheat in a part of Kentucky.

The Kankakee Ill Democrat says of the wheat crop in that county: A few days ago we enjoyed the opportunity of taking a short trip in the country, and were much pleased to see winter wheat looking so well, especially that which had been sown amongst corn; it really had an excellent appearance, and promises well thus far for a good crop. The farmers look happy in anticipation of an abundant reward as the fruits of their labor.

The spring ploughing seemed to be progressing finely, and some, we understand, had commenced to sow their spring wheat. If the earth is caused to yield an abundant crop this year, we may look forward with certainty to more prosperous times, and we know of no place better adapted for agricultural and mechanical pursuits than Kankakee county, and no place that will be more likely to enjoy its share of prosperity.

From inquiries, says the Carrollton Press, made of farmers from various portions of the country, we conclude that the prospect for a crop of wheat is much better than was hoped a few months ago.—The early sown fields are generally looking well, while those put in late, of which but little has been entertained, some fields now promise a fair yield. Doubtless there was much sown that will yield but a poor return, but, upon the whole, unless hereafter injured, we have reason to anticipate a fair crop.

The Montgomery Free Press says: Reports from different portions of this and adjoining counties, say that late sown wheat is entirely killed out, while early sown and that put in with a drill or plow is looking fine.

The Randolph Journal says:—The wheat between here and Indianapolis looks fine. The winter has been unusually favorable, and unless a good deal of thawing and freezing without snow before the first of April, wheat in this part of Indiana will have a fine start for an abundant harvest.

Farmers from all parts of the country assure us that it is impossible, even with the most favorable weather from now till harvest, for the wheat crop to come up to the average. The late rains have revived it considerably, but a great deal has been so badly killed that its making anything like a crop is impossible. We dislike to "croak" as much as anybody, but there seems to be no escaping the above facts, except by shutting our ears and eyes to them.—Xenia News.

The Staunton Vinivicator says:—The wheat crop is looking remarkably promising in Augusta and Rockingham counties. The indications are also that there will be an abundant yield of fruit this season.

Our exchanges from all directions tell us that the prospect for an abundant harvest is now more flattering than it has been for years past. The grain appears to have sustained little or no injury from the extreme cold weather of the past winter, and is now springing up most beautifully. The sunny days we are now enjoying will ensure us such crops the coming season as will make the whole nation rejoice.—Doylestown Democrat.

From present indications the wheat crop will be abundant in Pennsylvania. The fields never looked better.

Potter and Pryor.

"The sequel will demonstrate," said Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia. "Let it demonstrate," said John E. Potter, of Wisconsin. "It has demonstrated," responds everybody everywhere. The person who will needlessly provoke a controversy, and taunt his adversary with a lack of courage, and then, on the slightest pretense, peremptorily invite him to mortal combat, and when his challenge is accepted, refuse to fight on the allegation that the weapons selected are unusual, they affording to each party an equal advantage, must, by the general judgement of men, be written down a braggart and a coward.

To go back a little. Roger A. Pryor brought into the House of Representatives a reputation for rare skill in the duello. His friends and backers also pretended that he was a man of extraordinary steadiness of nerve, and of the most unquestionable courage. Early in the session, he gave indications that he was eager to enhance this reputation, and was ready to put his nerve and courage to the trial, on all occasions, suitable and unsuitable. It was evident from the outset of the struggle for the Speakership that the more turbulent and vituperative class of Southern members regarded Pryor as their organ and leader. He was thrust forward in every exigency to utter the sharp sayings, to give the lie, and deal out the general abuse toward the Opposition side of the Chamber. In these occasions he openly or covertly alluded to the duelling code, sometimes giving his opponents to understand, in the most patronizing style, that he had no intention of invoking its aid, in that particular instance, in his own behalf; and then, again, informing his antagonists, in the haughtiest manner, that if they felt aggrieved they had their remedy under the code.

Following this general line of policy, and being careful always to pick his quarrels with those who eschewed the code, his first encounter was with Mr. Nelson, a quiet, elderly member from Tennessee. He came out of this contest unscathed, and with the laugh of the House ringing pitilessly in his ears. He afterward made a most abusive assault upon Mr. Sherman, using toward him, and at a moment when that gentleman, from the delicacy of his position as a candidate for the chair, could not reply, language that outraged all the canons of parliamentary law and good breeding. His next attack was upon Mr. Hickman, whom he called, in substance, a liar; and, when mildly rebuked for it by his senior colleague, Mr. Milson, repeated the insult with a menace, and referred Hickman for redress to the code. Not long after, he set all the rules of social decency at defiance by an assault, alike vulgar and brutal, on the floor of the House, upon the wife of the editor of one of our city cotemporaries.—The violent blows he received in return for this scandalous proceeding kept him rather quiet for a while. But, panting for notoriety, he made his recent attack upon Mr. Lovejoy, which led, by a plain path, to his affair with Mr. Potter.

The principles of this journal, in regard to the code recognized among duellists are well understood, and need not now be repeated. We leave those principles to vindicate themselves, while we contemplate, from its own exceptional standpoint, the peculiar case of Mr. Potter.

Doubtless, his prompt acceptance of Mr. Pryor's peremptory challenge will be condemned by many persons whose good opinion he would not willingly forfeit.—All such persons should know that Mr. Potter, so far from being a duelist, sincerely regards the code as a relic of barbarism. But, so tasteless were the grounds, even within the canons of the code, upon which Pryor challenged him to combat, that he and his friends believed that a deliberate purpose was formed to take his life, and that, therefore, it was a mere question whether he would fight according to prescribed rules, or, declining to do so, would subject himself to the hazards of a street assault, at an unguarded moment, after the manner of Edmundson's attack upon Hickman.—Reasons, not patent to all, but known to him, induced Potter to believe that, if he declined the duello, he would be liable to assassination; and, therefore, he accepted Pryor's challenge.

But Mr. Potter was actuated by motives higher and broader than any mere personal considerations. We doubt whether a braver man lives. He has that calm, self-reliant courage that always measures its words and deeds, that never acts upon unreasoning impulse, that moves forward to its position after a considerate estimate of ultimate consequences; and, once having taken its ground, never yields it but with life. He felt, that, in this case, a deliberate effort was being made to sacrifice freedom of speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, and to dishonor and disgrace the Republican portion of the chamber; and that each of these interests was, for the time, committed to his keeping, and was sought to be imperiled in his person. He thereupon determined to meet the exigency, and defend, at every hazard, his own rights, and the rights of his constituents, and also, and more especially, the freedom of debate on the Republican side of the hall, which this pestilent Pryor and his brawling backers had for four months been trying to strike down.

The explanatory debate on Wednesday between Pryor and Potter, respecting what occurred on the day Lovejoy spoke, was a culminating point in the series of outrages heaped by the Chivalry upon the Republicans from the commencement of the session. Thieves, "traitors," "murderers," incendiaries, were the common current of epithets which had been poured upon them for weeks.—Lovejoy was repelling these assaults, with glowing words and emphatic gestures.—Pryor, advancing toward him in the most insolent manner, told him he should not stand in the area, in front of the Chair, and shake his fists in a ruffianly manner at members. Potter simply responded, "You are doing the same thing." That Potter thus said, and that it was a faith-

ful statement of what Pryor was then doing, is unquestionable. And for these words Pryor challenged him. It is alleged at Washington that the challenge was sent after a conference between some ten or a dozen Democratic members, of whom Potter's colleague was one, at which the opinion was expressed that Potter would not accept a challenge. If this be so, then it is a striking proof of the oft-asserted fact that no Southern man will "call out" a Northerner whom he undoublingly believes will respond to his call. It also presents in its true light the valor of Roger A. Pryor. But, at all events, and whether the offspring of a Democratic conspiracy, or the mere impulse of the disgraced braggart who sent the hostile mis-sive, it was an attempt to bully and browbeat, and, if possible, disgrace, every Republican who maintained and was determined to practice freedom of debate in the House. And most effectually has this attempt been crushed by the undaunted conduct of John E. Potter.

Of Roger A. Pryor there can be but one opinion among sensible men. He has been seeking a fight with somebody all Winter. He has had an opportunity to mingle in one on equal terms, and under the rules of his much-cherished 'code,' and he has shown the white feather. By one of the recognized canons of that code, everybody is authorized to post him as "a poltroon and a coward." It is in vain for Pryor and his patrons to attempt to creep out of this dilemma through the small crevice of the alleged unusual character of the weapons, proposed by the second of Potter. Knives are recognized, and not an unusual duelling weapon, in all the States along the Mississippi Valley. We care nothing about the custom in Virginia. Potter lives in Wisconsin, near the Mississippi River, and is not amenable to the code as construed in Virginia, but rather on the banks of that river.

But, we care nothing about the weapons, except that they give an equal chance to both parties. This latter point being secured, a really courageous man, yea, anybody but the veriest poltroon, would, after doing and saying what Pryor had done and said, have fought Potter with any weapon. He had, in the presence of the House of Representatives, impliedly charged Potter with cowardice, in telling him in substance that the sequel would demonstrate that he would not stand by his words; that he (Pryor) would make him eat them, rather. Pryor, too, was told by practiced duellists, that there was no sufficient ground for a challenge. And, yet, without first demanding an explanation of the words claimed to be offensive, he sends Potter a peremptory summons to the field. Potter avows his readiness to go, and promptly proceeds to exercise his undoubted privilege of choosing the weapons. Now, any creature, after proceeding by such a path, to such a position, and with such a flourish of taunts and innuendoes, would, if he had the courage of a louse, fight his foe with any death-dealing instrument that could be brought upon the field.

Not the defect is not in the canons of the code, but in the pique of Pryor. He is a dainty ass-in, who affects hair-triggers, because his fingers have been trained to their use; but he has no stomach for a fair fight, which might result in his being carried up for worms.

But, we are forgetting that Col. Lander, the second of Mr. Potter, acting strictly within the code, took offense at the suggestion that the kind of weapon which his principal had, through him selected, was barbarous; and thereupon, proceeding upon the celebrated precedent of the Graves and Cilley duel, he proposed to fight Pryor with any weapon with which that fastidious gentleman might select. Whereupon this stickler for the tenets of the code, this punctilious Pryor, not relishing the whistling of bullets any more than the gleaming of knives, conceived a sudden prejudice against pistols, and informed Col. Lander that he had no controversy with him! And so, Roger A. Pryor, not to put too fine a point upon it, who had gone swaggering into this quarrel, skulked out of it a doubly-disgraced man.—Tribune.

From the twenty-seventh annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, we learn that the number of Pupils in January was 153. During the past year (1859) thirty-three were received. Of these 153 pupils, 132 are from New Jersey, and from all other places, 9. Twenty-three contribute in part to their own support, as assistant teachers, or by their industry. There were manufactured in 1859 in the work shops of the Institution, 41,962 Brushes; 26,050 Corn Brooms; 480 Door Mats; and 767 yards of Carpet,—worth, in the aggregate, \$13,018. The female pupils made fancy articles to the value of \$1,059.98. The debit account of the Institution show an excess of expenditures over receipts of upward of \$1,000.

A lady in Petersburg, Va., one day last week, while out marketing, brought a cabbage in rather close proximity to her face, and as she did so, a small green snake, waked from his repose among the leaves of the cabbage, poked out its head and gave the lady a tender kiss on the lips. His impudent snaship then proceeded to render himself comfortable in the bosom of the unsuspecting dame, and had stretched his long, almost transparent body half around her neck, before she was aware of his presence, when she let fall the cabbage and her basket of butter and eggs, and after a few screams removed the intruder. It was eighteen inches long.

A doting mother of a waggish boy in New Haven, having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labelled them, "Put up by Mrs. D.—" Johnny, having discovered the goodies, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnny D.—"

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co, Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

The editor of Bell's Life in London is delighted with that distinguished personage, Mr. John Morrissey, who has lately arrived in England. "His mug is all over that of a pugilist, and there is a look about him which convinces one at once that he would prove a tough customer to any one." Morrissey, according to Bell's Life, has bet \$3,000 on Sayers.

Escape of two Prisoners.

Norristown, Pa., Monday, April 16. This morning, two prisoners in the county jail escaped. They dug through a wall eighteen inches, and a stone wall two feet thick, when they knocked down the jailer stole his keys, and escaped through the main entrance. One was a barglar, under ten years imprisonment, and the other a horse-thief. A heavy reward is offered for their arrest.

Harrisburg Election.

The election held in Harrisburg on Friday, resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 130 votes. The balance of the Democratic city officers were elected, with a majority of the Ward officers.

Robbery of the Adams Company's Express.—An Iron Safe taken from the Cars.—Sixteen Thousand Dollars Lost.—The Thieves escape, with their booty.

From the N. Y. Post, of the 16th.

Last night, shortly after the New York and Boston train left New Haven, the Agent in charge of the express safes and packages of the Adams Company left the room where he was stationed, and visited the mail room adjoining, against the understood rules of the Company. During his absence an iron safe, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and containing sixteen thousand dollars, was thrown from the car by some parties at present unknown.

It is presumed that the theft was accomplished by persons who have been passing up and down the road for some months watching for the opportunity to abstract the valuables. This opportunity would not have occurred had the agent remained at his post.

The express room is built in the fore-part of the baggage-car, and has three doors, one upon each side and one leading out upon the forward platform. A passage way connects with the baggage-room in the rear of the car, and between the two is the mail room. The parties, who were undoubtedly on the watch, might have approached the safe from either the front or rear platform, but it is almost a certainty that it was thrown either from the front or side door.

The agent did not discover his loss until the train had reached Forty-second street, in this city. He is, however, sure that he noticed the safe at New Haven.

The following is a list of the property contained in the safe, as far as is known, furnished us by Mr. John Hoey:

Ten \$500 bills of the Atlantic Bank of Boston.
\$3000 in bills, newly issued, from the Langdon Bank of Dover, N. Hampshire.
A number of notes of various amounts.
Three coupons, of \$25 each, of the bank of Commerce, New York.

Notes belonging to Rathbone Brothers, and some smaller amounts in money.

It is the opinion of the officers of the Company that the safe was buried immediately, at any rate, the thieves will find hard work to get rid of the notes, if they should dare to bring them forth.

The Company have this morning paid the amounts called for in the various receipts, so that their customers do not lose even by delay. The most strenuous efforts will of course, be made to detect the perpetrators of this bold robbery.

The pro-slavery press are very fond of asking why a slaveholder has not the right to carry "his property" wherever his business of his pleasure calls him. This question is answered in the true Yankee fashion by asking another, and the following: "Why can't I carry my property where I please?" as the man said with two polecats in a basket and a pound of assafetida in each pocket trying to force his way into a ball room.

Trapping must be a very profitable business in Kansas. If such luck as the following is common out there, we should think the gold mines would soon lose their attractions. The Leavenworth Dispatch says:—Two young men from Michigan recently went out on a trapping expedition to the Big Blue, taking with them a lot of "animal traps," (a kind of spring gun arrangement.) They returned to this city yesterday with \$30,000 worth of furs, the result of a two months trapping tour.

A little Sabbath school girl repeated her lesson with this new version of one passage: "For if ye love them that love you what reward have ye! Do not even the Republicans the same!"

Mrs. Swishelm says that the popularity of her paper in Minnesota, is due to the fact that the people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to.

Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip.

Flour is reported at \$25 per 100 pounds at Pike's Peak.