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JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Justices, Legal and other Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms to this office.

Artemus Ward makes a Speech.

Artemus Ward received an invitation to make a speech on the "Krysis," at Baldwinville, Injanny. Of course he accepted the invitation, and reported the speech himself. He says:

But we've got the Afrikan, or ruther he's got us, & now what air we going to do about it? He's a orful noosance.—Praps he isn't to blame for it. Praps he was created for some wise purpose, like the messes and New England rum, but its mity hard to see it. At any rate he's no good here, & as I staid to Mr. What Is it, it's a pity he coodnt go ort some wheres quietly by himself, whar he cood wear red weksits and speckled neckties and gratterly his ambisun in varis interesting way.

Praps, I me bearin down too hard upon Coffy. Can't think on it, I am. He woodnt be sich a infernal noosance if white people would let him alone. He mite indeed be interesting. And now I think of it, why can't the white people let him alone? What's the good of continually stirring him up with a ten feet pole? He isn't the sweetest kind of Perfomancy when in a natral stait.

Feller Sittersens, the Union's in danger. The black devil disunion is traly here, stavin us squarely in the face. We must drive him back. Shall we sell our birthing for a mess of pots-h? Shall one brother put the knife to the throat of another brother? Shall we mix our whisky with each other's blud? Shall the Star Spangled Banner be cut into dish cloths? Staudin here in this here Skoolhouse, upon my native shore so to speck, I answer—Nary!

On you fellers who air raisin this row and who in the fut place staid it I'm shamed of you. The Showman blushes for you, from his boots to the topmost bar on his venerable bed.

I say to the South don't sesesh! I say to the galyant people of that sunny land, jus look up a few hundred of them tarin & roarin fellers of yourn in some strong boxes, and send them over to Mexiko. And we people up North here will consine a ekal number of our addle braned rip smorters to the same lokallerty, & thar let 'em fight it out among themselves. No consenks, not the slite-it, which lieks. Why shoodent the people who got up the fite do the fite? Git these orsiny critters out o' the way, & the sensible people of the North & South can fix the matter up very easy. And when 'his fist let both see-huns resolve to mind their own business.

Feller Sittersens, I am in the Sheer & Yaller leaf. I shall peg out one of these dese. But while I do stop here I shall stey in the Union. I know not what the Supervizers of Baldwinville may conclude to do, but for one, I shall stand by the Stars and Stripes. Under no circumstances what-omever will I sesesh. Let every Stait in the Union sesesh and let Palmetto flags fote thicker nor shirts on Squire Baxter's close line, still I will stiek to the good old flag. The country may go to the devil, but I won't. And next summer when I start out on my compagne with my Show, wherever I piteh my tent you shall see fositin proudly from the center pole thereof the American flag, with nary a star wiped out, nary a stripe less, but the same old flag that has allers floud thar! and the price of admissun will be the same as it allers was—15 cents children half price.

Feller Sittersens, I am dun.

Ex-Post Master Fowler, of New York, is said to have chagre of a cottou factory, in Mexico, at a yearly salary of \$3,000, house rent free.

EPITAPH ON A SCOLDING WIFE:
Here lies my wife! Poor Molly! let her lie;
She finds repose at last—and so do I.

A gentleman, whose house was repairing, went one day to see how the job was getting on, and observing a number of nails lying about, said to the carpenter employed on the work, "Why don't you take care of those nails?—they'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them in the bill."

All the members of the Cabinet of the Confederate States, are at present in Montgomery, and actively engaged in the discharge of their duties. They are Robert Toombs of Georgia, Secretary of State; C. G. Meminger of South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury; L. P. Waller of Alabama, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of Navy; S. H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster-General; J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Attorney General.

PIGEONS BY THE TON—Five tons of wild pigeons have been shipped to the eastern cities this season, from the vicinity of Circleville, Ohio, by one company engaged in netting the birds.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Gen. Simon Cameron was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Reverses and misfortunes in his father's family cast him very early in life on the world to shape and carve out his own fortune. After having removed to Sunbury, in Northumberland county, his father died, while Simon was yet a boy. In 1817 he came to Harrisburg and bound himself as an apprentice to the printing business to James Peacock, who is still a resident of Harrisburg, and one of its most worthy and respected citizens. During this time he won the regard and esteem of Mr. Peacock and all his fellow workmen by his correct deportment, his industry, intelligence and faithfulness. His days were devoted to labor and his nights to study.

Having completed his apprenticeship he went to Washington city, and was employed as a journeyman printer. In 1821, though scarcely of competent age, he had attained such a position and influence that his party—then in the ascendancy in the Congressional district—proposed to nominate him for Congress, an honor which he promptly declined, as interfering with the enterprise in which he was then engaged. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1828, an office which he filled creditably and acceptably during Gov. Shultz's term; and in 1831, unopposed, he was appointed, by Gen. Jackson as a visitor to West Point, a compliment, at that time, tendered only to the most prominent citizens. To no single man within her borders is Pennsylvania more indebted for her great systems of public improvement and public instruction. Nor did he hesitate to invest his own means, when prosperity and fortune dawned upon him, in enterprises of great public importance. In 1831 he originated and carried to successful completion the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, surmounting difficulties and prejudices which would have appalled and paralyzed a man of ordinary energy and determination. In 1838 he was nominated for Congress, but declined. He was engaged in public enterprises from which he would not permit himself to be drawn aside by any consideration of office or personal elevation. In 1851 he was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, now consolidated with the Northern Central Railway, by which the upper valleys of the Susquehanna are connected with the capital of the State. There was still another link wanting to form a direct and continuous railroad to New York city, the great commercial metropolis of the Union. General Cameron's practical mind soon suggested the mode and manner of supplying the want; and the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company was organized, and that road built, and now consolidated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

In 1832 General Cameron was elected Cashier of the Middletown Bank—a position which he held for twenty-seven consecutive years. So that about the year 1854, he was at the same time President of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, President of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, and Cashier of the Middletown Bank, besides being director and manager in several other institutions, and having a large private business of his own to manage and superintend—Yet notwithstanding the vast labor and responsibility of these positions, he performed the duties of them satisfactorily and successfully.

Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.

The State of Maryland will be represented in the Lincoln Cabinet by Judge Montgomery Blair, who resides at Montgomery Castle, near Silver Spring, Montgomery county, Md. Judge Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, well known in Gen. Jackson's time. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practiced law in St. Louis, was made Judge, and was appointed by President Pierce one of the Judges of the Court of Claims from which place he was removed by President Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life and mental vigor, and there is no man south of Pennsylvania who is more popular among the radical republicans all over the North and West. He is son-in-law of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congressman elect from the St. Louis district.

C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is reputed to be possessed of a vigorous intellect and considerable administrative tact and ability. He has been in Congress, and was Commissioner on Mexican claims. In regard to his political faith, it is not certain that he has made any decisive declaration, but it is very generally presumed that he is a moderate republican.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, has been for upwards of thirty years a leading politician in Connecticut, and for much of that time has been connected, directly and indirectly, with the public press, wielding a partisan pen, and always exhibiting evidences of unquestionable hostility to his opponents in the advocacy of his opinions, political or otherwise. He for sometime held the office of Postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left the office soon after the election of General Harrison in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's administration he occupied an important position in the Navy Department. Like many other prominent Northern democrats, Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which breach was still further increased by the Kansas policy of the Pierce and Buchanan administrations. The Territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the republican party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its leaders, taking a prominent part in its conventions, State and national. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and constituted one of the committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors. Nor was his visit to Springfield the first time he had met that distinguished gentleman. While in Hartford a year or more since, they formed a somewhat intimate acquaintance, which resulted in the warmest mutual friendship and confidence; so that Mr. Lincoln has, in the selection, no doubt acted as much upon his own personal knowledge and estimation of the man as upon any solicitation of prominent New England Republicans.

Edward Bates, Attorney General.

Edward Bates was born on the 4th of September, 1808, on the banks of James river, in the county of Goochland, Virginia, about thirty miles above Richmond. He was the seventh son and youngest child of a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to a mature age, of Thomas Bates and Caroline M. Woodson. Both of his parents were descendants of the plain old Quaker families which had lived for some generations in the lower counties of the Peninsula between James and York rivers. They were married in the Quaker meeting, according to the forms of that simple and virtuous people, in the year 1771; but in 1781 the father lost his membership in the Society of Friends by bearing arms at the siege of Yorktown—a volunteer private soldier under Lafayette. In 1805 Thomas E., the father, died, leaving a very small estate and a large family.—Left at an early age an orphan, and poor, the son was fortunate in what is better than a patrimony, a heart and a will to labor diligently for promotion. Besides several of his brothers were industrious and prosperous men, and treated the helpless with generous affection. One of them, Fleming Bates, of Northumberland, Virginia, took him into his family as a son, and did a father's part to him. He had not the benefit of a collegiate education, being prevented by an accident—the breaking of a leg—which stopped him in the middle of his course of study, and confined him at home for nearly two years. In childhood he was taught by his father, and afterwards had the benefit of two years' instruction of his kinsman, Benjamin Bates, of Hanover, Va., a most excellent man, who, dying, left behind him none more virtuous and few more intelligent. In 1812, having renounced service in the navy, and with no plan of life settled, his brother Frederic (who was Secretary of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 to 1820, when the State was formed by successive appointments under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and was second Governor of the State) invited him to come out to St. Louis and follow the law, offering to see him safely through his course of study. He accepted the invitation, and was to have started in the spring of 1813, but an unlooked for event detained him for a year. Being in his native county of Goochland, a sudden call was made for volunteers to march for Norfolk, to repel an apprehended attack by the British fleet, and he joined a company in February, marched to Norfolk, and served till October of that year as private, corporal and sergeant, successively. The next spring he set out for St. Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first on the 29th of April, 1814. Here he studied very diligently in the office of Rufus Easton, a Connecticut man, good lawyer, regularly educated at Litchfield, and some time a delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. He came to the bar in the winter of 1816-17, and practiced with fair success as a beginner. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, and after serving in the office about three years he resigned and returned again to the practice of law. He acted as President of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention which sat at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as President of the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate Secretary of War, but declined the appointment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was complimented with the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he had been honored with the same degree by Shurtleff College, Illinois.

The prudent use of time, rather than extraordinary natural power, has been the secret of success in a vast majority of instances, among those who have been distinguished for extraordinary results.

"TINTION!" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon; "front face, and tend to row call! As many of ye as is presunt will say 'Here!' and as many of ye as is not presunt will say 'Absent!'"

Mr. Crittenden's Farewell Speech.

The following is the latter portion of Mr. Crittenden's farewell speech, delivered on Saturday night, March 3d:

Now, in regard to the South and the Border States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patriotism that will be redeemed; that kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it; its standard of Liberty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Our Northern fellow-citizens have entitled themselves to confidence by their action upon these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And so to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others, I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off unless an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world long continued evidence of your consistency, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now? You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union. The stone you set to be a portion of the monument to Washington bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Kentucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution; she will be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraven upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to George Washington. I want to see her true to that great and noble sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me, in all the hope of triumph—nothing of the manly and heart-swelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth—Let her stand there with us; and stand by those sentiments. Let her be the last to leave that Union which is covered with so much of glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only Government on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unwillfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland.—What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our Government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best Government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might, and all her glory, and all her usefulness. In the little Republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? The name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which attendance to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it be our sad fate rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land, I want to see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of dissolution—standing up with unabated strength and with the Flag of our Union in her hand—standing upon her conquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands then the image of patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union—compromise: do anything for it. It is the Palladium of Government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you.

Soldier and Volunteer.

The title of soldier is derived from *solidus*, a piece of money. The Roman legions were paid. Hence the Volunteer, whose gallantry was gratuitous, was said to be "no soldier."

QUESTION for a debating society.

If a man has an angry bull by the tail, which would be best for his personal safety—to hold on, or let go?

There is now living in Newark a

Mrs. Provost, who is ninety three years old and can see and work without glasses as well as a young woman. She has had nine children, of whom eight are living; forty-seven grandchildren, of whom forty-one are alive; sixty-three great-grandchildren, of whom sixty-two are living; and seventeen great-great-grandchildren, of whom sixteen are living. The whole number of her descendants is one hundred and twenty seven living. The old lady recently formed the principal figure in a photographic picture of a group representing five generations in a direct line from herself.

Several months since, while traveling

on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, when the cars stopped at Prince's Tank, we overheard the following conversation between a young gentleman from Georgia, who was on the train, and a small boy in the road.

Passenger—"Young America, what place is this?"

Boy—"Pin Hook, sir."

Passenger—"What did the cars stop for?"

Boy—"To take in water."

Passenger—"What river is that?"

Boy—"The water in the ditch."

Passenger—"I don't know."

Passenger—"What do you know?"

Boy—"I know the cars bring lots of darned fools along this way."

The young gentleman drew his head in and was soon fast asleep.

An Arkansas Magistrate.

In the early days of Arkansas, a noted ruffian, named Birdock, who was constantly engaged in savage conflicts, and had killed several of his antagonists, was arrested on a charge of homicide. It was not the first time he had been before the same Magistrate for that same crime, and on this occasion the judicial functionary became indignant. Addressing the culprit he said:

"Bill Birdock, I begin to think you are a hard case. This is the third time you've been up before me for killing a man. Now, I want you to know that I'm going to put a stop to this business, and if I catch you killing another man, I'll just get the grand jury to see about it."

Mr. President, I have occupied more

of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I believe, and what to some extent, coming from the region which I do, I may say I know as fact. I have endeavored to give you warning, but not to threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warm; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have endeavored to do so. To-morrow,

after to-morrow, and each succeeding to-morrow, brings with it new fears and new apprehensions. To my mind, rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemics in the land, and some remedy must be devised.

Mr. Crittenden closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of compromise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country and allow the sun-shine once more to break through the clouds, and make us once again the brethren of one common family.

"Thirty six Thirty."

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking a map and tracing it as follows:

"It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California, a little south of Monterey Bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles."

A Charmed Life.

Mr. Charles H. Van Wyck, the able Representative in Congress of the Orange and Sullivan District, N. Y., who was so violently assaulted at Washington, has been peculiarly unfortunate in his lifetime. When a little lad, living in Bloomingburgh, he fell into a well head foremost, and was only saved through a miracle. A few years ago, while riding on the Hudson River Railroad, the train was thrown from the track, and he, with other passengers, were plunged into the North River. Two years ago last summer, while on his way to Bloomingburgh on horseback, during a violent shower, he and his horse were struck senseless by an electric shock from the clouds. And now he has been assaulted by a band of armed robbers, within two stones throw of the Capitol of the nation, making four hair-breadth escapes, during the few brief years of his existence? Who shall say that his has not been a fearful and eventful life!

Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

These are the names of the three Territories organized at the recent Session of Congress. A writer in the *Tribune* makes the following statements concerning them:

The first of these Territories, Colorado, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102d degree of West longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of North latitude, thence north along said 102d parallel to where it intersects the 41st degree of North latitude, thence west along said line to the 109th deg. of West longitude, thence south along said line to the 37th degree of North latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of North latitude to the place of beginning. The Territory contains about 100,000 square miles, and at this time a population of some 25,000 persons. The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, westward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward others equally numerous and large tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte Rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak, rich in gold and other metals, out off by deserts from the more fertile Western States, but destined to be the home of advancing civilization, and to give up its treasures at the summons of enlightened toil.

Nevada, is taken from Western Utah

and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of North latitude with the 39th degree longitude West from Washington; thence running south on the line of the 119th degree West longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, thence due West to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge northward; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning. That portion of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included with Nevada, until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The Territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveler in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected when intelligent industry has free course. Great mineral wealth, especially of silver, in which it is richer than any other part of the world, and unlimited capacity for the raising of agricultural products, will combine at an early day to transform this region into a rich and populous State.

In general terms, Dakota lies between

latitude 42 deg 30 min. and 49 min. north, and long. 96 deg 30 min. and 103 deg. west. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. The Indians belonging to the Yankton, Sisseton, and Sioux tribes are numerous, and live chiefly by the chase. The territory includes open, grassy plains, high rolling prairies, a great number of lakes and ponds, and very numerous valuable rivers. The climate of the south is mild; that of the north severe, though less so than might be expected from its high latitude. The land is well timbered, and the valleys are highly productive. Coal abounds in some parts, and other minerals and wealth to the region. The game is plentiful, and of great value for its furs.

The eager thirst for the precious metals,

which has opened these far Western regions to the white man, already modified by the discovery that the labor necessary to obtain the metal will yield more satisfactory returns when expended in tilling the soil and developing the natural resources of the country, will soon exert only its proper influence; then the natural vigor of free labor, assisted by the intelligently fostered care of an enlightened Government, will soon redeem these noble territories from their wilderness, and legitimately extend by so much the real area of Freedom.

An old farmer in Ohio was anxious to

have his pastor dismissed, and was asked the reason. "I've heard say," was the reply, "that a change of pastures makes fat calves, and I'm for a change."

The Secretary of the State of New

Jersey has presented to the Legislature an abstract of the State census. The total population is 672,024. Of these 644,080 are whites, 24,936 free colored, and eight slaves. Of the slaves yet remaining in the State, there are in Hunterdon county three, in Middlesex one, in Morris one, in Passaic two, in Somerset one. The largest county is Essex, containing the city of Newark; population, 98,875. The next in population is Hudson, containing, 62,717. The total population of the city of Trenton is 17,221, and of this number 627 are colored.

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