The Boet's Corner.

by han wants L. South I miss thy voice when Morn's first beams Round me in beauty play; I miss thy smile to cheer my heart, When I am far away.

I miss thee—oh, think me not week,
If in a distant home,
And far from scenes of other days,
When o'er me there doth come,

A thought of her who blessed my life With friendship pure and true, If I weep for the heppy days that passed Away, like the morning new.

I miss thee—ah, where shall I find One whose unselfish heart, Like thine, to share my every joy, And of my griefs to bear a part?

Thou wilt watch at eve for my coming feet, When my daily task is o'er; But by the altar and the hearth Thou wilt see my face no more.

Far, far from that spot to memory ddar, My wandering footsteps roam, And I have found in other lands Dut though I miss thee, still there comes
One thought to theer my breast:
"T is the thought that we shall meet once more
"Where the weary are at rest."

Fleasant Falley, loca.

Biography.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The argument which Parish had made use of with Mr. Gallatin, for the purpose of procuring permission to send out ships in ballast. to bring back sums of money from abroad that were due in the United States, had found favor in the eyes of a man who had distinguished himself from the mass of German emigrants by his important successes, his speculative spirit, and his great wealth, and had won a certain celebrity. This man was John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American colony of Astoria, on the northern coast of the Pacific ocean which has been so graphically and picturesquely described by the pen of Washington Irving. Astor was born at Heidelberg, where the original name of his family is said to have been Aschthor, and had come to New York as a furrier's apprentice. His first savings, that is to say, the wages he got in the peltry warehouse for beating out and preparing bear, doe and other skins, he invested in the purchase of all kinds of peltry, bear, mink and rabbit skins, which he got from the Indians, who at the time wandered about the streets of New York; and so soon as he had collected a certain quantity, he sent them to Europe, particularly to the Leipsic fair. There he traded them off for Nuremberg wares, cheap knives, glass beads, and other articles adapted to traffic with the Indians on the Canadian frontiers, and took them himself to the latter points, where he again exchanged them for furs of various kinds. As he often told me, from his own hips, he carried on the traffic untiringly for twelve long years, going in person, alternately, to the Canadian frontiers, and then to the Leipsic fair, and living all the while, as he had ever been accustomed to do, humbly and sparingly

At length he had managed to bring together a considerable capital, and gradually became a freighter of ships and fitted out expeditions to the northwest coast, to trade with the Indians of Nootka Sound for furs. Another circumstance contributed to the increase of his means. At the peace concluded in 1783 between England and the revolted provinces, the thirteen United States, many acres of fand in the City of New York, were voted by Congress to the German Soldiers who had ' into money; but the relative and heirs they these little inheritances Upon the occasion much swollen." of a visit made by Astor to Heidelberg, in "No, sir," replied the boy, "there's nothlater years, most of the parties last referred ing at all the matter." to, as inheriting the atotinents of the deceased plied to on this score, told them that in order tongs." When the armorer made his apto get ready money, they must recokon up pearance with his big tongs, the boy was the real present value of the land, and that compelled to open his mouth, while the tobaccould they get cash for the same. Thereupon the parties advised with each other, and mators were found; the proceeds were small, but the heirs got what they wanted-money. any passed through Astor's into other hands; his teeth well with sand and canvas for two the unknown speculators, however, have fa- or three minutes. ded from the memory of everybody.

Asior at the moment of the embargo, was tor, who was educated at Gottingen, the magtor House," which cost the sum of \$800,000.

had given Astor the idea that the same privnege might be extended to vessels despatched for the purpose of bringing home the amount of debts due abroad in goods. With this view he went to Washington, and there, under of teas at Canton, obtained the desired permission to send a vessel thither in ballast.-This step, however was only the forerunner of another one. Astor, in reality owned no depot of teas at Canton, and hence it simply came to this, that he would, according to the

the article. The exceptional favor of sending schoonup to this time enjoyed but which was now gradually extended to other vessels, whose destination was not to bring back gold and silver values, but goods on American account, | comething. sufficiently showed that under certain circumstances, there was no indisposition to grant free exit to ships in ballast for a particular object. And now arose another point, namely, whether empty vessels, which however, had silver on board, could be regarded as in ballast. The precious metals are, in most countries, not looked upon as wares, although

in some they are so classified. It was not exactly advisable to bring on a

Bevoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Actorm.

COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

"THE ACITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM,"

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

NO. 11.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1855, VOL. 2.

portation of silver in otherwise unladen vessels should depend upon it or not. The query was, whether a foreign creditor, who had come to collect the moneys owed him by American marchaots, would be permitted to take the funds really thus received back with him. In Washington there appeared to be every disposition to allow this. Now it was well known, in the northern parts of the United States, that the leading native merchants of Canton had never hesitated to accord their egular correspondents, returning year out and year in from the United States, certain credits which amounted to considerable sums. Upon this Astor based his plan. He hunted up, among the Chinese sailors or Lascars, on he ships lately arriving from China, a fellow suited to his purpose, dressed him as a Mandarian, and took him with him to Washingon, where he had to play the part of the Chinese creditor, under the name of Hong-Rua, or Kina-Holu. No one dreamed of suspecting the Mandarian's identity, and Astor pushed his scheme safely through. The \$200,000 he sent to Canton were expended here in tea and other Chinese articles, and within'a year afterwards returned in that shape to Astor's hands, and were used by him to excellent account. A stroke of skill had been achieved whose morality no one in the United States doubted for a moment.

Astor has left a fortune of about \$12,000, 000, chiefly to his son. His mind was incessantly busid with the increase of his resources, and had no other direction. He was compelled, by a physical infirmity, to repair to Paris, where he could avail himself of the skilful assistances of Baron Dupuytren. The latter thoroughly restored him, and advised him to ride out every day. He frequently took occasion himself to accompany his pa-tient on these rides. One day—and this anecdote I have from the Baron's own mouthwhen riding, he appeared by no means disposed to converse; not a word could be got out of him; and at length Dupuytren declared that he must be suffering from some secret pain or trouble when he would not speakpressed him and worried him, until finally Astor loosed his tongue:-"Look ye! Baron," he said, "how frightful this is! I have here in the hands of my banker, at Paris about 2,000,000 francs, and cannot manage, without great effort, to get more than 2½ per cent per annum on it. Now, this very day, I have received a letter from my son in New York, informing me that there the best acceptances are from 1½ to 2 per cent per month. Is it not enough to enrage a man !"

A NEW CURE.

On board ship, one day, we were stowing lought in the American army. The latter away the hammocks, when one of the boys were chiefly Hesse Darmstadiers. Most of came with his hammock on his shoulder, and, the mided in the course of the year, without as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived

having succeded in converting the property that he had a quid of tobucco in his mouth. "What have you got there?" asked the lest behind them in Germany did not forget! lieutenant: "a gum-boil? Your cheek is

"O' there must be; perhaps it is a bad German soldiers and residing in Heidelberg, tooth. Open your mouth, and let me see." united and made our friend their legally au. Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth. thorized attorney, in order to realize, if pos- | which contained a large, roll of tobacco leaf. sible, from their hitherto useless acres. But "I see, I see," said the lieutenant: poor felthe hoped-for increase of the value of this low! how you must suffer! your teeth need property was, on the whole, rather slow in cleansing. I wish we had a dentist on board; coming, and the heirs wanted money, quick but as we have not, I will operate as well as and ready money. Astor having been ap- I can. Send the armorer up here with his

only through pretty considerable sacrifices | co was extricated with this rough instrument. "There now!" said the lieutenant, "I am sure that you must feel better already; you finally Astor received peremptory orders to never could have any appetite with such stuff sel., without further delay. Unknown spec- in your mouth. Now, captain of the afterguard bring a piece of old canvas and some

sand, and clean his teeth nicely.' At the present day, many of these pieces of The captain of the after guard came forground are among the most valuable and ward, and grinning from ear to ear, put the most important in the city, and have gradu- boy's head between his knees, and scrubbed

"There, that will do," said the lieutenant. "Now, my little fellow, take some water and in the possession of several millions, so that rinse out your mouth, and you will enjoy he was able to give his son, William B. As- your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten anything with your mouth in nificient Hotel on Broadway called the "As- such a filthy condition. When you are troubled in the same way again, come to me, The permission, procured by Parish, to and I will be your dentist." The lad was send out ships in ballast, to bring home silver, completely cured, by the ridicule of this occurrence, of the habit of tobacco chewing,-

Captain Marryat. How IT WAS DONE .- Joliybones says that when he was paying attention to the girls he the pretences that he had an important depot could not raise courage enough to pop the question, though he tried to do so a dozen times, and would have been a lonely, dispirited old bach, troubled with the blues and hypochondria, had not his adorable come to the rescue. For the benefit of throbbing hearts sighing in the bowers of love, and done up in usual custom, send money thither to purchase | dimity, we give the secret as it was told us. Mrs. R., invited him to dinner, and of course to dinner he went. The good things were ers in ballast to Vera Cruz, which Parish had all dished up and the party drew around the table. Mrs. R., hastened to do the agreeable, and all went nicely dntil the last course, when Jollybones noticed his angel missed

"Pray, dear, what shall I help you to?"

said Jollybones. "I really don't know," then glancing towards the head of the table, she added, "mother, do you think a little marriage cer-

emony would hurt me?" But before Jollybones had turned his eyes lowards 'mother,' she had arisen and was Emerald Isle the other day to another .going to the kitchen for another pot of ten .- "Yes," replied his companion, "a great many That night the marriage ceremony was have died this year, who never have died bediscussion of the question, whether the ex- dished up to the mutual satisfaction of all. fore."

Humorous Sketch.

THE NICHOLAS MARE.

The "Nicholas Mare," (of Massachusetts,) was a beast of extraordinary speed and endurance. Like most rare animals, whether human or brute, she was eccentric in her habits. It matters not who owned her at the time of the incident we are about to relate; suffice it to say that her owner was a sensible man, and a thorough horseman; his predilection for horse-flesh, more than anything else, having driven him into the livery business .-Next to the wife of his bosom he loved the Nicholas mare—a fact of which both females were sensible, without being at all jealous of each other. For this reason the mare was hired only to particular customers; and, when let, the party hiring was always carefully instructed as to the peculiarities of the animal. A particular friend, unacquainted with the animal or her habits, and troubled with an impediment in his speech, as well as with a native infirmity of temper, which prevented him exercising any charity for living creatures of slow and tardy motion, once applied to our livery man for a horse, for a journey of a dozen miles or so, taken for the purpose of bringing his wife home from her father's house, whither she had been on a visit. The contract ran thus:-

"I w-w-want a horse-a good 'un-one that'll s-s-s-start the minute you s-s-sa-say Pw-Pwh-Pwhist! a-an and'll go like thunder.' "Suit you I guess," was the reply. "We-we-well, out with her, then."

The mare was put between the thills of a nice light buggy, her harness thoroughly adjusted by the owner, the reins carefully laid over the dash board, and the usual chapter of advice opened concerning her manage-

O, g-g-git out with your directions, I can drive, I guess,' interrupted the lessee, and picking up the reins he sprang for the seat, but landed heels up upon the buggy bottom. I'he mare was off! but the driver being game had the command as he thought, through recovery of the lines, upon which he pulled as though resolved 'to do or die.' A slight smile was visible upon the demure face of the essor as the vehicle receded from sight at a killing pace, and nothing more was heard of him until the next day, when our friend with the impediment made his appearance with the mare, but without his wife. As he drove up, a cloud overspread his face as he saw the lessor at the stable door.

"W-w-what k-kind of an incarnate b-brute d'ye-c-c-call this?"

"Best horse in the stable."

"W-w-well? I started for D-"Yes, I know it."

"W-well, before I could stop, went to II—, (33 miles) drove back this morning.— You k-kn-know father's door yard-half a mile wide ?"

"Yes, well?" "W-w-well-old man-me-b-br-brother Jim, hired man, and visitor besides, t-tr-tried wagon, and couldn't do it; devilish critter danced college hornpipes all r-r-round; and | burst out as follows: over s-s-some of us-but not a passenger

could we get in." "How did you get in?" lawyer. Told me to take her out. I did .- en't seen sich a hullabaloo intirely." Told me to g-g-get in. I did; and after I got in they hitched the mare, and he-he-here be. W w-wo-wouldn't give a Spanish

twelve miles in f-orty-eight minutes." "Why ?"

"Look at my hands." They were -- one blister. The lessor amiled.

"If you had listened to me all this would nave been a oided; allow the lines to remain er starts till you tell her. Drive her with a Mexico .- New York Dutchman. slack rein, she will go as slow as you desire.'

The truth of this statement was at once tested by trial, and resulted as was asserted | tannia should be first rubbed gently with a precisely; but the driver was punished for his impatience, and ever from that day insists upon having a horse that won't "s-st-start whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauthe minute you say P-p-ph-phwist l- and-go ty to the last. New iron should be gradulike thunder."

NEGRO WIT.—"How much do you charge It is a good plan to put new earthen-ware massa magistrate, to marry me and Miss Di. | into the water, and let it heat gradually until

"Well Clem, I'll marry you for two dol-

rv white folks, massa?' "We generally charge five dollars Clem." "Well you marry us as white folks, and

I'll give you five dollars, too." as you desire it I'll marry you like white folks for five dollars."

The ceremony being performed, and Clem and Dinah being one, the magistrate asked

"O, no, massal your no come up to de 'greement.' "How so, Clem; what's a lacking?"

"Why, you no kiss the bride." "Get out of my office you black rascal." "PAP, has Mr. Jones' eyes got feet?"

"Why, my boy?" "Because I heard mother say to Mr. Doolittle that at a party the other evening Mr. Jones's eyes followed her all over the room."

"ls it very sickly here?" said a son of the

OBTAINING REVENGE.

Mr. Snarl resides in Forsyth street. Mr. Soarl is an old bachelor with an Irish girl for a housekeeper. Snarl lives in good style, but has some queer notions. He dislikes dogs above all things, beggars and organ grinders

not excepted. Saarl's next-door neighbor is Harry Sampson. Now, Harry is the opposite of old Mr. Snarl. He sets a high value on a dog, and there is only one article equal to a New Foundland, and that's a woman. Harry has several specimens of the canine race. The other evening they got up a howling match because the moon became eclipsed. They commenced about ten o'clock, and kept it up till the sun got an inch and a half above Williamsburg.

This so annoyed Mr. Snarl that he had Harry's jerked up for a nuisance," and fined ten dollars. Harry paid the money, and resolved on revenge. The next morning the following advertisement appeared in the Her-

a WANTED-At Forsyth street, two Bull Dogs "WANTED—At Forsylli street, two Bull Logs and four Spaniel Pups. For full-blooded dogs the highest price will be paid. Call between 4 and 6, P. M. JAMES SNARL."

We need not say that the advertisement

was inserted by Harry. His reason for making the calls between 4 and 6, P. M., was pecause Mr. Snarl was always out at the nour, taking an airing around the Battery.

At the hour specified, dogs and pups might have been seen going up the Bowery to Grand, out Grand to Forsyth, to the mansion occupied by Mr. Snarl.

The first person that pulled the door bell was a butcher boy from Centre Market, with a pair of bull-dogs that would make mincemeat of a tiger. Maggie answered the bell when the following colloquy took place:

"Does Mr. Snarl live here?" "He does. Why do ye ax?" "I have got some dogs for him."

"Dogs for Mr. Snari? Mother of Moses,

id you ever! You've mistook the dure!" "Devil a bit-read that !"

Here Syksie took out the Morning Herald, nd showed Maggie the advertisement. Maggie was thunderstruck. There was no deny ig the advertisement-she accordingly told Syksie to go into the back yard with the dogs, and await the return of Mr. Snarl. Syksie

In about two minutes Maggie was again ummoned to the door bell. "What do ye want?"

"Mr. Sparl-I've got them dogs he wanted." "Ye have—well, thin go into the back and, wide the bliner blackguard."

No. 2 followed No. 1; No. 2 was soon followed by No. 3, who was succeeded by lots 4, 5 and 6. By half-past five the back yard contained 21 bull-dogs and 14 spaniels The former got up a misunderstanding, and by the time Mr. Snarl arrived, seven spaniels had been placed hors du combat while a brindle bull-dog, from Fulton Market was going through his third fight with a "yaller

tarrier," from Mott street. Mr. Sparl reached home a few moments before six. Maggie opened the door, and

"For the love of the blissed Virgin, go back and stop 'em. They're atin' each other up, and if not choked off will devour the cis-"T-t-tell you. Old man's as foxy as a therns. Since the days of Crummel, I hav-

Snarl went back-Snarl looked into the back vard, and would have sworn, but he could not find onths sufficiently powerful to dollar for the mare, though she did come the do justice to his feelings. When we left, Mr. Snarl was emptying the back yard with an axe helve. The next morning Harry Sampson complained of him for having a "dog fight" on his premises. Snarl was fined twenty-five dollars-fifteen dollars for being an "old hypocrite." It is unnecessary for us to say that Harry Sampson slept better for untouched until you are seated, and she nev- that night than any night since the war with

AN ITEM FOR THE LADIES .- Lady readers. will the following hints be useful? Briwoolen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and ally hented at first; after it has become inured with the heat it is not likely to crack.it boils-then cool again. Brown earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this "Two dollars? What you charge to mar- thrown in while boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt-Clean a brass kettle, before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar .-The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer "Why, Clem that's a curious notion, but they will wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.-- If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night. Woolen should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukowarm water shrinks woolen goods. Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of sudden alarm. Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hands on them at once in case of fire. Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper, Steel is injured by laying in woolens. Old bread may be almost as good as new by dipping the loaf in cold water, then putting it in the oven after the bread is drawn, or in a stove, and let it heat through. Isinglass is a most delicate starch for fine muslins. When boiling common starch sprinkle in it a little fine

Communications.

COMMON SCHOOLS. No. 6. TAXES.

We have stated that the funds for the support of the Common Schools are derived from two sources, the state appropriations distributed to each district according to the number of taxables in each, and the local district tax, levied each year according to the director's judgment of the wants of the district. A tuition bill, or subscription school is unknown to the school system of Pa. Some of our best educators think it would be an improvement upon our system to authorize our directors, if they think best, to raise a part of their funds by a general tuition fee upon each upon each scholar studying any branches other than those specified as essential in the law. This would be a little departure from free schools. The policy of such, or any departure from our present course is very doubtful. Though we see many advantages accruing from it, we dare not recommend it. The state appropriation for the last year to each of the twenty-nine districts of this county has varied from 15 dollars to Ward, to 135 dollars to Sullivan. The whole amount will be given, and other statistics as soon as they shall all be received. The local tax is the trouble. Our great objection to its practical workings, is its inequality.

school tax is wrong in principle and worse in practice; it taxes the poor more than the rich. He justly complains that "the citizens of Bradford Co. have to pay a much higher tax in their poverty than the rich men of Lancaster." And what is this tax, the burdens and inequality of which he so feelingly deplores; a fraction over four mills upon the dollar of all the property of the county. Lancaster comes down to less than three mills, and many counties even less than that.

made and are still making to educate their deeply in debt for their farms; their fare is rough and hard; but blessed with health and in ignorance. That they may eke out the schools as long as possible, they use none of the money to board the teacher, but take him or her to their own homes and charge nothing for it. Farther to save the public money, when it becomes necessary to build a school house, in very many cases the people of the locality voluntarily subscribe half or a third of the cost of the house in labor or material. One of the best village districts, after imposing upon themselves a tax of thirteen mills to the dollar, voluntarily pay more than that sum over again in the form of tuition bills, and with all this sacrifice they are yet not able to own the house they occupy for school purposes. We seem to ourselves to be exaggerating in going over this story of the devotion of our people to Common Schools. But we know and the people feel deeply that it is the sober truth, although all of them may not have known that this great disproportion existed between their own and their neighbors taxes. And the worst of it all is way. A handful of wheat or rye grain, that after our people have sacrificed so much for schools, their children can have schools only half as long, and half as good, as his richer neighbor, who pays only one quarter as much tax. Our present reports from directors show, that with all this economy and generosity they could barely keep their schools going four months in the year-the minimum required by law. Thus the upshot of the whole system as now executed, is that the poorer the county and township, the highest at any time be the victims of their vengeance. richer the county and district, the lower the tax and the better the schools. .. Philadelphia, the city of Lancuster, and other rich and populous counties understand this, and by special legislation are setting up separate school establishments, because it enables them to have good schools at a very light tax. This thing must be checked; our taxes equalized, or we must stop talking about the glory of our free schools, and the property of the state educating the people. We Supt's of the various counties feel this wrong deeply, because the people often get the impression that their office is the cause of these great local school taxes, whereas not one mill they pay in the salt; it will prevent its sticking. Some use form of school taxes ever goes to the Sup't, ceived in return his friend's marriage certifi-The remedy of all this inequality is simple cate.

and practicable. Increase four fold the approprintions of the state. This money comes from all, the property of the state in equal taxation, and is the only legitimate way to educate the children of this Commonwealth. J. F. CALKINS, Co. Sup't.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Anti-Slavery Meetings in Ken-tucky.

COLUMBIA, Linicasier Co., Pa., Aug. 20. I have not seen in The Tribute any ac-

count of the late meeting held in Kentucky by Cassius M Clay and others to enforce the freedom of speech. The following facts in relation to them, obtained from one who was present at all the meetings, you can rely upon. After several inflammatory articles in The Louisville Courier, (inspired no doubt by a general movement of the slaveholders of all the South,) calling for mob-law against "Abelitlenism," (for that is the word for all want of subservience to the Oligarchy of the South.) the Rev. George G. Fee, while preaching at the private house of Mr. Thos. Cummings, on the line of Lincoln and Garrard Counties, was set upon by a mob called formally in the crab-orchard by the slaveholders of Lincoln County. At that meeting a Committee of Execution numbering thirtyfive men, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, proceeded, notwithstanding the protest of the owner of the private house, who was a slaveholder himself! He was told to be silent, and he refusing, they seized him, put him on his horse, and led him off in the scholar, of not exceeding twenty five cents midst of abuse and drawn weapons. Mr. Fee per month; or a bill of fifty cents per month heroically refused obedience or a promise not to return. He is a native Kentuckian, and preaches a "free salvation" to all men, and refuses to receive slaveholders into the Church. the glory of our present school system, viz: The attack on Mr. Ree seemed not to be so much directed against him as against the "great agitator," Cassius M. Clay! They even sent him word they would treat him (Clay) in the same way. The cowards of the North and the President, and the barbarian_conquest of Kansas hightened the danger of Mr. Clay and the friends of Freedom n Kentucky. They appealed for redress to the Courts-proved fully their case-and were refused justice, as stated by the foreman of the Grand-Jury, "for fear of excitement." for their master said No! Nothing daunted, Speaking of this unfairness, our friend the that noble son of Kentucky, Cassius M. Clay, Sup't. of Schools in Bradford Co., says in his determined to assert the right of free speech. last report, "Our present mode of imposing He began by speaking in Jessamine County, remote from the scene of outrage, and succeeded in carrying strong and unanimous resolutions on the abstract question of liberty of speech in Fee's case, without indorsing his views. He spoke and read the same resolutions at the Glade in Madison County, which were published in the Whig and Democratic papers. He spoke also at the Scaffle Cane Meeting-House, and Brush Creek in Rockcastle County, and read the same resolutions. which avowed self-defense as necessary and Look here O ye rich men and old counties determined upon, at both places as the case and cities. Tioga pays more than twice as of action. Meantime both parties were much tax as the best of you. Though we arming. Mr. Clay and his friends selected have not gathered all the statistics, yet we their ground in the border of Lincoln County, estimate the average school tax of all the at a place where the cannon of the enemy districts in this county at ten mills upon the could not be brought to bear upon them, and dollar. We believe that Tioga has some read in such a place as gave them the advantageson to boast that she is the banner county in of position. They proposed to go with rifles, her devotion to schools, if not the school system. Self-moved for the education of the take a larger force than they anticipated, as clinkhen of this county, the Directors have the day approached the more moderate citimarched up to the work like men. We are zens of Lincoln County called another meetnot surprised that the people have sometimes ing, to which all the previous mob was invicomplained bitterly about this tax. But they ted, and appointing a late Mexican officer pay, and pay as freely as the men of older | their leader, they sent a committee to wait and richer counties, whose tax rates are not upon Mr. Clay and learn his designs. After half or quarter as much as theirs. More than all explanations a peace was agreed uponone third of the districts of this county have t that the Rev. Mr. Fee was to speak upon raised their school tax this year up to the the same ground—the Dripping Springs—

cessity of this enormous tax. But that ne-The mob party, mortified at the public cessity is so great with many of the towns, contempt of men who flourished knives over still without school houses, that we should be the head of a poor non-resistant preacher, false to every feeling of philanthropy not to but qualled before manly resistance, were admire the noble sacrifice the people have gooded on to refuse to stand by the action of the Committee, more especially as the slavechildren. Many of them yet live in their holders of Rockcastle County had met in pubprimitive dwellings of logs; they are yet lic in Mount Vernon and passed resolutions to aid them at the Crab Orchard, and also forbidding Mr. Clay or Fee from speaking in children, they can not suffer them to grow up Rockcastle County. The last resolution and letter to the former only were published in all the Kentucky papers, in which Mr. Clay was denounced as projecting insurrection !-A meeting of five counties was also called at the Crab Orchard, which met. Mr. Clay published a handbill stating his true position. and also that he and Mr. Fee would speak in Rockcastle County, at Scaffle Cane, on the 21st of July or suffer death. The issue now was fairly made up! Families fled from their homes I and negroes were thrown into jail in Mount Vernon and the Crab Orchard to itcrease the terror of the slaveholders! and or ators sent for to make "inflammatory" speechas 1 All this time the Press never denounced the mob, but spoke ominousing of bloodshed -thus invoking it; Messrs. Clay and Fee went like freemen to their appointment, and SPOKE. The mob is said to have feebly railied in the neighborhood, sent in a couple of spies, and precipitately retreated! Their triumph was complete! on the event of which Messrs. Fee and Davis went on preaching.

highest notch, thirteen mills upon the dollar. where he was mobbed, and not to be disturb-

We have heard of none who have put it low ted I each party coming to

er than six mills. We have regretted the ne- armed.

Mr. Clay spoke again in Madison County, in the slave region, on Friday, the 3d inst., to a larger andience than ever before undersimilar circumstances. He did not spare the "Propaganda!" The cause of Freedom is deepening and widening. It is evident that non-slaveholders are becoming detaiched from being longer the tools of their masters; still the fire of hatred and revenge is hurning .--If the North gives away on the Kansas conquest, he and his party may be destroyed .---If the North stands firm and keeps up a manly opposition, victory will crown their efforts. and our couniry may yet be free.

A DANDY, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the whole calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough!"

A MAN sent a note to a witty friend, requesting the loan of his newspaper, and re-