Columbus of the golden West

As he returned from Salvator,
so thou, by Jealousy oppressed,
Thy path of honor travelled over,
But time is just, and thour now
With husy flagers joyful weaves,
Dladem to grace thy brow,
Of myrtis boughs and laurel terras.

Young Alexander of the age.

Laythen aside the sword and sheld,
Lesre tempest's width and Indian rage.

To serve upon a polygraided.
That field thy country's sacred soil,
The Canaan of the human race—

## How to meet a Diselist.

We have always regarded the practice, of ducting as a role of the barbarous ages-a custom which is sanctioned neither by the laws of religion or of reason, and which should be condemned by every moral, soher, judging mar .. Of course the duel is no criterion; oftentimes it happens that the professed duelis, when called upon to meet death or danger in an unwonted shape, is the first to turn his back and fiel

A lew years since, as a New England gentieman whose name we shall call Brown, was passing a few days at a hotel in one of our western cities, he had the misfortune to of a fall indiana colone,, who was one of his sausiaciory, a challenge was sent him, which, i nowever, ne decinea, upon the ground of con. which I trust is not the fact. scientious scrupies. The colone, who, by the i way, nad won in two or three encounters quite in the most approved sixic. brown was asionisnee louckily he had been a lieutenant of portance o, incommoding his enemy by a ditossec the contents into the tace of this belfigerent coione,, and before that nero could casioned, he sprang upon the table and began to snower upor him with a liberal hand the contents of the dishes arout.

" 1 ou are ar. interna.-" coward the coloner was about to say, jul upon his mouth, and the word was block-

ed and ios, jore-"lik" cried the little New Englander, are you lake a potate, too; and he hurled e terring vottes o hard potatoes at him; "exceiner eggs here capital things with caive s nead and crash came a plate of soft

boned eggs against the side of his cramium. The blows of the cownite which had buberto descended upon the lankee's head and shoulders now began to tan more weakly and where and a became evident that the assainec. was getting the worst o. .. His courage

was rapided ooz no . ... "Take a furket should brown, as a notic old gobbies descended fairly upon the colone s head, and bursting, filted his hair and shoulders with a delicious looking stufting. " and here's the fixings," he continued, as the squash and jelly followed atter.

By this time theicotone, was irretrievably deleated, and as his merciless opponent seized a huge plum pud.ing steaming hot, and holding it above his head with both hands, seemed about to burn him beneath it, he quallec it terro; and throwing away his cowhide, turned about and made a rush for

" Stop for the pudding, colonel; stop for the pudding snoutes Brown "Pudding abolitioners. After hearing a general ancoione, nuduing sercamed his fellow boarders amic convuisions o laughter. But the coione was too terrified to listen to their until ne had tocket nimself in his room.

ridicule which the affair occasioned. He subsequently challenged four persons against whom his ire was particularly excited, and they all consented to fight, but availing themserves of the privilege of the challenged party, named pudding bags their weapons. At tength the unhappy quelist finding no one wno was willing to shoot, or to be shot at, was obliged to leave the State. - Boston Port.

## A Clerical Anecdote.

Some thirty-five or forty years ago, a clergy-man of the old school, somewhat eccentric, came to Salem, from the country, to exchange desks with one of the brethren in the ministry. During the Sabbath noon inter-

Mr. Bently, who preached in the East church, who had been very intimate with Mr. Williams, but had not seen him for several years, hearing he was in town, hurried off alter dinner to make his old friend a call. "Where is Brother Williams?" he in-

quired, as he met the daughter. " He can't be disturbed, sir, not even if

St. Paul should call." "I must see him " was the impatient rejoinder, in the immitable manner peculiar to

Mr. Bently Resistance to such a "must" was out of

the question The room of the sleeper was designated. With no gentle voice and a corresponding shake, Mr. Williams was aroused. He was delighted to see his friend Bently, reiterating in the fervency of his heart his gratification.

"I think. Brother Williams," said Mr. Bentley, "that you are a little inconsistent." "How so? how so? Brother Bentley!" "Didn't you tell your daughter you was

not to be disturbed, even if St. Paul called? yet you appear glad to see me:
"No, Brother Bently; not inconsistent at

## of bear makes and for all suffering the latter of the suffering terms and the suffering the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to the suffering terms and the suffering terms are suffering to t

Devoted to the Urtension of the Area of Fedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform

COBB STURROCK STOOT VEGE " THE ACPLATION OF THOUGHT IS T BEGINNING OF WISDOM,"

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 3. WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., TURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856.

FROM KANSAS.

I stated in my letter from St. Louis, Mo. that my voyage up the river promised to be interesting, in which conjecture I was not disappointed. For about the first two hundred miles, but little was said about the exciting scenes in the Territory, people of all shades of belief seeming to care little about discussion. The policy adopted by me before I started from St. Louis, was to avoid all discussion or expression of opinion, unless such a course was forced upon me, and to this policy I adhered. The third day on the river was election day in Missouri, and there was unimentionally offend the susceptible honor a good deal of excitement in every town we touched at. I got off at every town from fellow boarders his apologies not being Jefferson City to Leavenworth, and got returns indicative of the defeat of Col. Benton,

On board the boat few people knew the opinions of the others nor did they care to a reputation as a duelist, at once conceived ask. I saw too, that there was a general disthe idea that mis opponent was a coward, and I trust of each other about politics without knowresolved to disgrace him by flogging him in ling why, and nobody talked politics. This the face of all the assembled boarders of the quietude was brought to a close by our arrinouse. Accordingly the next day at dinner val at Glasgow where we saw the first cantime, in marched the duelist, armed with a non, mounted so as to command the entire formidatie cowhite, and advancing to Brown's river, at this place about a quarter of a mile chair, proceeded to dust his jacket for him wide. We stopped here about an hour and in the meantime I went ashore and examined the gun. I asked one of the hardfaring demmining in his native state, and knew the im. Focracy who stood close by, what the cannon was placed there for, and by whom. He version oc seizing the gravy tureen, he said it was "sot that to shoot the d-d Abolitionists by the young men," meaning the b'hoys. In this state the word boy is recover from the drowning sensation thus oc. applied indiscriminately to human chattles of from 1 to 100 years of age. After gathering all the information from him I could in retation to the science of throwing balls, turned my steps towards the steamboat. In coming down the levee I overheard one say to anout a ma. momen, a plate o greens stuck other that there were five abolitionists aboard, but as they were going to Nebraska, they were harmless. Up to that moment I was unconscious of the existence of a free state whose blood was now up, " fond of greens, man on board besides myself. As there were eighty passengers on board I gave all hopes of finding out which were the abolitionist, but was glad they were aboard even if I did no. know them. The sight of the cannon , seemed to make up the people and as we proceeded up the river politics took full swing. The Benton Democrats took conservative free soil grounds, arguing that Slavery did not pay in Missouri, and that a curse to Missouri and would be a curse to the territory. The anni-Benton democrats i and knownothings, and a small company of Georgians bound for the territory, took the ground that slavery was a blessing to both races; that without its extension there could be no Union; and to support these grounds

office seekers in Coudersport. The near approach to the territory and the sigh: of another cannon at Wayne City seemed to give courage to the Georgians, if threats of immediate annihilation to all unfortunate Abolitionist who might happen in their way, was indicative of courage. It was during one of these eloquent outbreaks of the Georgia chivalry that I discovered one of the athema from the Captain of the Company upon all free soilers, and a wish to blow them all to a territory not yet disputed, the said kind invitations, and die not cease running | an to a territory not yet and seemed | Captain was very much surprised and seemed l insulted by a question put to him by a far plum pudding, he could not escape from the younger man than himself. The question

they offered arguments which you can hear

at any time from the "terrified" old line

"Are you an American citizen?" The captain eyed the interrogator from hot

to boots and said.

" Have you any doubts on the subject sir !" "I have indeed sir," said the other "because no American citizen, who appreciates truly the glorious privileges of citizenship, and who knows the nature of our government, would talk as you have done.

This was said with an earnest coolness which surprised even myself. The Georgian recovered in a moment and putting on a wrathful countenance, asked the other "What state do you hail from, sir !"-

this is my native State.

"You a Missourian and abolitionist!" "A Missourian, but not an abolitionist; I mission he said to his daughter, "I am going am in favor of making Kansas a free State. to be down; if St. Paul comes himself don't If I settle there, as I intend to do, I will help carry out my principles at all hazards. Let me tell you one thing which may be useful to you hereaster although I don't know you, and may never see you again. It is this: All Missourians are not Border Ruffians, nor are all Free State men Abolitionists." Here the young Missourian left the young Georgian to his reflections and went to his room. After a while the Georgian turned to

me and said: "That fellow talks right smart, and there may be some truth in what he says, but I don't think the aboltionists have any right to

that territory." "All men in this country," I responded " have equal rights in any partiof it, so matter what their opinions may be; and the Constitution guarantece the peaceful enjoyment of them, alike to all a browning, and " on

. The Georgian did not seem to see into this for he made no reply, I found the Missourien and the other free state men, and advised them to garwith me to Lawrence which they afterwards did. ("At Brunswick; Lexington, and Ransas City, Border Rufflans Committees came aboard to see all was right. At Kansas City, I saw the four free stale men Apostle Paul? why, I intend to spend a blessed eternity with him; but you. Brother
Bently, I never expect to see again. Hing.

The Georgia Captain came and

The Georgia Captain came and captain came and captain came and captain capt

shook me by the hand and wished me success. I returned the compliment and added. "Should you happen to be taken by the Abolitionists in Kansas just mention my name and they will treat you kindly". But before he could recover from his astonishment enough to ask what my name was, the boat was out in the river and we were on our way to Leavenworth City: We arrived in Law. rence safe the next night.

There is nothing of importance going on here. Private advices from St. Louis, sp. prise us of the arrival there of 500 southern. ers, bound for the territory, in small parties. I came up with the second consignment, and il they are fair specimens, I have no fears for Kansas. They will give trouble and may incite new scenes of blood shed, but " young gentlemen" and 'poor whites" make but sorry pioneers, and as soon as the plunder ceases they will leave.

Lane's men have entered the territory taken claims, and laid out two new towns, Lane has gone back to lowa.

The Herald of Freedom will be started here in two or three weeks. I am going to Alton next week on business. The prisoners are all well. H. Y.

The editor of the N. Y. Day Book says that the South does not want to carry its negroes to Kansas. Hear him!

"The South, then, does not want to migrate to Kansas-does not want to carry its negroes to Kansas, to Nebraska, nor to any nortion of the great West, lying north of the 36th parallel.

Now read what the great organ of the ne-

gro breeders says on the same subject: "Again we call on the South to assert her equal right to the fair fields of Kansas, We claim no exclusive right; we only ask equal participation. We would not exclude men without slaves, but insist that men with slaves freely as men with mules and cattle, Northern merchandize, or Northern manufactures. Our cause is just, and honor and interest and security alike call on us to spare no labor, no peril, no expense, in order to make Kansas a slave state. Kansas, ho!"-Richmond Euguirer.

Each of these papers is devoted to the inerests of Mr. Buchanan, and each addresses a different class of arguments to a different class of readers. The Southern sheet is in Carnest - but the North As a Pacificator.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Dayton Journal is responsible for the following: "By the way, a good story is told of Cassius M. Clay, which shows the mettle he is made of. He came over from Dayton on l'rank wrights train One car was filled with a company of armed Virginians, route for Kansas. They were a drunken, noisy crowd of loafers, and amused themselves by pulling the bell-rope and stopping the train at points not down on the time table The conductor tried in vain to stop these irold them he was Cassius M. Clay, from Kentucky-that they knew very well he never failed to accomplish anything he undertook-and that if they did not behave themforthwith. This speech had the desired effect thought the train was running through a snow

THE ISSUE.—The Charleston (S. C.) Evening News says: "The issue is Slavery or no Slavery; if

is uspless to disguise it." The New York Day-Book declares it to

be the issue, and says: " Woe to those of the Democratic party

who flinch from the contest."

Thus speaks a Southern politician: "We Southerners intend to make Slavery national, not sectional, even at the cost of

making a new Southern nation, an independent Slave nation of its own. All compromises must be abolished and slavery made national."

met in Convention at Massillon on the 27th inst., and were addressed. Five stands erected from which speeches were made, from 1 o'clock until 6; four occupied by speakers a most nuble efficient officer, and as fine a who talked the language in which the Decinvation of Independence was written, and are allowed as many privileges as we can one by German speakers. The speaking was of a very sirtring character.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer states that a Mr. Mollymbauliof Oxford the seat of Miama University, made a bet with a Republican a lew days ago, that he could find at least twelve Buchanan men in that place. The bet being closed, Mr. M. went the rounds of the town; which contains a population of 1,500 and finding only seven of the twelve, gave it up! . . . . . .

We learn from Concord, N. H., that the Democratic Fremont Club recently formed in that city comprises among its members two hundred and three men who voted in 1852 for Gen: Pierce, and twenty three who voted no longer ago than last March for John 8 Wells, the Buchaneer candidate for Governor !

Edward Criffin Parker of Boston, who acid as lawyer for the Southern slaveholder who claimed Simms under the Publice Slave

From the Honesdale Democrat. Aug. 3d, 1856.

rioner's Camp, Near Lecompton, DEAR PLUMB: I have received your letts by the hand of Capt. Sacket, who has it returned from Lawrence. I can assure p-that it always gives me pleasure to hear Im you, and the more so in this instance fine sympathy you so kindly express for nand my fellow-prisoners. You are aware ocourse that we are still held in durance, al expect to be until the second week in Stember-the time appointed for our trial take place. It is now nearly three months nsas City to my home in Lawrence, in copany with G. W. Brown, where we had been on private business. When between or number of loads, that it can be kept no Kanas City and Westport we were attacked through the summer for a small family ! by thand of armed ruffians under the lead H. BEDFORD. Glenham, May 17th. of os Milton McGee,—our horses and every nexday, but again arrested. At the pillage cost, wholly above ground. bacted up as they are by the democratic! sun's rays. party? The cause of freedom in Kansas | number-but I say now that in him and the next the root. have raked the whole country over to find the sides, terment and heat, and tecav.

night and in the event of their election Kansas will be a free State and the cause About ten acres of the Freemen of Ohio of Freedom will be firmly established. I will just say that in case you should feel uneasy about our safety, that we are carefully guarded by Capt. Sacket, who is company of men as we could wish, and we reasonably expect under the circumstances, My health is very good, and so of the others. am now writing in a little 7 by 9 place on a box that I use for a table. We are closely guarded by the troops, one of which passes me regularly once a minute. The following are the names of my fellow-prisoners, all of whom are under the charge of treason, namely: Gov. Robinson of Massachusetta, G. W. Smith of Pennsylvania, G. W. Deitzer of Pa., G. W. Brown of Pa., John Brown of Ohio, H. H. Williams of N. Y., and myself-making seven in all. Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Robinson are with us-so you see we are doing very well for traitors, as the pro-slavery hounds call us. The following clause I clip from the Wayne County Heruld, headed a "A Feature of the Topeka Constitution."

citizens and politely told to leave the town,

which he did, but perhaps only to get rem-

and close confinement is very hard to bear,

but with a consciousness that we have done

nothing to merit the persecution we have

received we therefore try to reconcile our

feelings to the circumstances and abide the

result whatever that may be. We expect

you to do your utmost in Pennsylvania for

the election of FREMONT and DAYTON;

don't leave a stone unturned; work day and

"A clause was placed in this constitution prohibiting under pain of the most crushing penalties, a free negro never to place his foot within that jurisdiction—not a nigger should

no such clause will be found in the Topeks Constitution. I was a member of that Conit is a barefaced falsehood-in which that paper seems to abound. Write to me often. and direct your letters to Mrs. Jenkins at l Lawrence, and be sure you write me all the

under your notice. Yours truly,
GAIUS JENKINS.

Cheap Ice-Houses.

Messrs. Editors: Will you inform me, ce I was arrested. I was returning from through the Country Gentleman of the most t approved manner and material of building;

The cheapest small ice-house is either one; thingof value taken from us without cere- within another building, or else dug into the mon, and we were forced to Lecompton as ground, provided a gravelly hill-side can be priseers without any authority whatever .-- found for the latter. If made of rough boards. wahowever discharged from custody the one may also be constructed at moderate

of awrence immediately after I will remark | If room can be had within some out builherihat the property taken from Mr. Brown ding, all that is necessary is to make double t and myself was of considerable value, - | board partitions for surrounding the ice, with t the forses belonged to me and were as fine the space filled with shavings, ian, or saw. a par as any in the Territory, -not a thing dust. If shavings or tan are used, the space i ers, not more than one planket can be athas ther been recovered nor ever will be .- | should be one foot in thickness; eight inches The act is the country is overrun by armed will do for saw dust. The bottom should also band, composed mainly of the scum of the consist of a similar thickness of the same, Soih; their main business is robbery and material, covered with boards. These botpluder whenever and wherever the oppor- tom boards, if laid loosely down, will admit tuny offers, and that is almost daily. We of necessary drainage between them: if tight, have had our cattle and horses taken from holes should be bored through them for this our fields and plows, and Free State settlers | purpose. It is essential to successful keeping, havebeen driven from their claims and their that all the water running down from the cabin burned in order to force them to leave, | melting ice, should have a ready drainage; and Stannon when applied to would do noth, at the same time care is needed that the air ing in our behalf, but the insolent reply has be not admitted from below. There should always been that if we did not like that kind be a covering at the top, similar to that at non nearly all emigrants and travelers who shall be allowed to enter it and settle it, as of treatment we might leave the Territory, the sides, so that the ice may be perfectly arrive at or pass this place, and as the result "Is not the fact significant," that such men enclosed from exterior warmin. I the build- of my queries, I have arrived at the concluas le are still retained in office here? What ling is a separate one the space just below the more can men want to convince them that roof must be sufficiently ventilated to allow Fremont in November next. The universal the Federal Government means to crush us, the escape of damp or heated air next to the

An underground ice house, or, one above has nothing to expect at their hands. So ground, requires essentially the same con- exception, and his with an earnestness and wel convinced am I of the utter rottenness struction, the leading requisites for success enthusiasin hat bespeaks the determination of the party now in power and their worth, being, 1. A non-conducting substance (as in the People to make he recopies' randiless, lying pretensions that it seems to me that shavings, chopped straw, or saw-dust) 21 a just retribution will soon overtake them. - about a foot in thickness on every side of the Ported its nominations—Douglas among the great. "To initiation of "net entired or annex

all political honesty. Frank Pierce must dust, as the latter is ap to become wel through

the contemptible set of poltroons he has seen | In filling, the colder the ice the better, and fit to send here to do his dirty work-in-, the square blocks as they are closely had up, has been "We will sucker you"—and well saw-dust, and a space left of a lew nenes have they served their master. I has peen who has been a sucker you."—and well saw-dust, and a space left of a lew nenes have they served their master. I has peen who has the sides, similarly filled. "he broken down politician, Shannon, who has top should be sovered with a foot or more of lately been victimized to save appearances is saw-dust. In taking out the ceabe place a fair sample of the whole batch. The lact must be entered from the top, as the warm regularnies, when Cassius M. Clay volun- of our encarceration here will explain in part | air admitted does not descend; while an enfeered his services. He went into the car and our firm determination to make Kansas a trance below would freely admit warm, isfree State, and if need be to stake our lives | cending air. If made within another building. in the cause of Freedom; with a conscious there is no difficulty in naving an opening at belief that it is a just and holy one we are the top for withdrawing the ice; a door may bound to stand by it to the last gasp .- , be made at the suic to be used atterwards as selves, every man of them should be ejected Feeling that the Almighty Ruler of events the deposites are towered. If in a separate will not desert us, we will pray on and hight! building, the entrance can be at the side only. Jown from Lake Superior a mousand pounds upon these chivalric Virginians. They cooled on until we have accomplished our Freedom in which case two doors are most convenient, down so suddenly, that many passengers or else leave our bones to bleach on the one above the other. I'hese doors should be plains of Kansas. Yesterday the bogus col- i double, with a space of confined air, which lector was at Lawrence for the purpose of space should be filled with straw or shavings,

collecting the taxes, but he was met by the except when the doors are in daily use. forcements, and there is in all probability supply through summer is desired. A strict amited numbities.—Plaindeater. more trouble ahead. This imprisonment attention to all the leading requisites for success, in construction and management, will secure better preservation with a space eight for marriage; but the bridegroom was arunk, feet square, than one twice this size and badly and he refused to he the knot. In the last

managed. A very cheap mode of keeping ice, is to make a strong plank box, eight or ien leet appear at the attar with a man n such a square, placed within a building, or in a sha- state. The poor girl broke into tears, and ded place, cover the bottom a foot with saw- said she could not help it. "And why pray " dust, and then build up the ice in a solid mass, inquired the minister. Because, sir, 18 leaving a space all around of a foot between | wont come when he is soper !" the ice and box. Then fill this with saw-dust } and cover with a foot of the same, leaving; the top for entrance. By this arrangement a ty members of Congress on the strength of

Senate last week, said: "They tell me that a thousand negroes has the same representaif FREMONT is elected, forty thousand bayo. I tion in Congress as has six hundred Northern nets will bristle about the Capitol-that the freemen! Is this Democratic? is this just! South, in fact, will secede. Mr. President, I Yet it is the institution which the Buchanan SCORN THE SUGGESTION! THERE men are trying to spread. WILL BE NEITHER BRISTLING BAY. ONETS NOR SECESSION. If Colonel FREMONT shall be elected by a majority of the people, though I am not his supporter, I shall respect the majority of the people; inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranand to Col. FREMONT, as the Chiel Magistrate ger, and not knowing his friends from his of their choice, I SHALL PAY MY RES, foes. PECT AND HOMAGE."

Our Jesetu.-An enterprising Boston bookseller advertises copies of the portrait of Mrs. Fremont, by Grezelier. We have no doubt but they will have a good market .-Mrs. Fremont's intelligent interest in all her husband's affairs, and the great aid she has rendered him, as well as her noble stand on the great question of the conflict, fully entitled her-to a place, side by side, with her husband, in the affection of the great Repub-

Modern Intelligence, -- We have received from a private source an account of some very curious incidents that were recently made manifest about twelve miles from Newburgh, on the Hudson River. It appears that ten years ago, a wealthy farmer named Simons, "had a presentiment" that he would die on the 21st day of August, 1856. So strongly was he impressed with this strange idea that he regarded his decease, at the time mentioned, as a matter of certainty. He selected a spot for his grave, bought an iron railing to surround it, and had a fine tombsione and an elegant coffin prepared and brought to his house. On Thursday last, the day indicated by the "presentiment," he had a clergyman and an undertaker at hand. At 2 o'clack in the asternoon, after having partaken, with his friends, a hearty dinner, vention; it is not there now nor never was: up the ghost. He tried his best to die, but he went to the bed for the purpose of yielding couldn't, and was at last obliged to confess that he had been the slave of a ridiculous hallucination. It is said that hundreds of political news of importance that comes | We trust that both they and Mr. Simons are both convinced that "no man knowsth when the last summons shall come." Superstition is as rife now as it was two centuries ago, but the people of this fast age do not like to acknowledge it .- N. Y. Sunday Times.

> A TENDER-HEARTED JUDGE.-Some rich stories are told of the Texan Judges,-Amongst the best things that we have seen in relation to them is the following; "A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who and been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows: "The fact is, sones, that the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold-our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition-much of the glass in the windows is broken—the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no tire can be made to render your apartments comjustable : besides, owing to the great number of prison. lowed to each-in sieen comjuniably and soundly, therefore, will be out of the question. in consideration of these circumstances, wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as nossible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanily and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sher-'if and agreeable to you,

> VISCONSIN. - A letter to THE PRINTING. dated EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 23, says:

" From my situation 1 am enabled to quesworth transfer of the state of the work in the well and the state of t vill your old neighbors and acquaintances rate in the White clouse, hat usince may once more dispense beace and prosperity to roposes to " save " TE" Thoughthan . a. auc present administration I have seen an end of Shavings are by many preferred to saw. springe of Freedom, and will make it a stave ougarchy.

isien to the noble words of Col. Fre-MONT, and say - Will you have one or noth! off I am elected to that high office for which your partiality has nominated me, t will endeavor to administer the Government according to the 'rue spirit of he Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great and good men who framed and adopted it, and in such a way as to preserve BOTH LIB. ERTY AND THE UNION."

New MATERIAL FOR PAPER .- The peorays are so lar from meeting the demand of the paper makers now-a-ways, that experinents are making unon all sorts of material to supply the denciency. The Planet brought of moss for Dr. Perby of Defroit, who has been making experiments upon it in the manudicture of paper. The Doctor says mat noss makes a beautiful white paper without inv preparation of the raw material for the common paper mills. In all respects t a size that should be adopted, when a good equal to linen rags, and can be found in un-

> A REASONABLE REASON. - Three or 'our times a couple appeared before a diergyman occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not asnamed to

The slaveholders of the South have twensingle wall only is needed.—Country Gen. the slave population of the Southern States, tleman, June 19.

A slaveholder's negroes are represented in Congress in the proportion of five negroes to GEN. SAM HOUSTON, in his speech in the I three whites. Thus one slaveholder owning

> A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things-anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive.

There is a divine out West trying to persuade girls to lorego marriage. He might as well undertake to persuade ducks that they could find a substitute for water, or resebuds that there is something better than sunshine.

A German writer observes, that in Engand there is such a scarcity of thieves that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

The most cross-grained are by no means the worst of mankind, nor are the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.