Terms of Publication. 1004 COUNTY AGITATOR is published Morning, and mailed to subscribers able price of NI DOLLAR PER ANNUM, odrasce. It is intended to notify every y a odružce. It is intended to notify every statute term for which he has paid shall statute the stamp-"TINE OUT," on the mar-rd. by the stamp-"TINE OUT," on the mar-icl. Paper. The paper will then be stopped ket paper. By this of the stopped min can be brought in debt to the

The state official Paper of the County, are stated by increasing circulation reach-the borhood in the County. It is sent of the post office within the county it convenient post office may b

not exceeding 5 lines, paper inclu

MISTERS DIRECTORY. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, SETS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, wil

Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.] S. B. BROOKS,

5. D. DUNSELLOR AT LAW MRNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW MRNEY AND, TIOGA CO. PA. Aproximute of Counselors there is safety."-Bible.

PENCER & THOMPSON, BNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Corning, Stenben Co. N. Y. C. H. THOMPSON.

DR. W. W. WEBB. TICE over Cone's Law Office, first door below Isr's Hotel. Nights he will be found at his , first door above the bridge on Main Street Samuel Dickinson's.

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST, Diffice at his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

ENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. WELLSBORO', PA. L. D. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

elly popular house is centrally located, and elf to the patronage of the travelling public. MEBICAN HOTEL.

CORNING, N.Y., FREEMAN, Proprietor. thets. Lodgings, 25 ets. Board, 75 ets. per day ang. March 31, 1859. (ly.)

J. C. WHITTAKER, Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon. IKLAND, TIOGA CO., PENNA. rist patients in all parts of the County, or re imfor treatment at his house. [June 14,]

H. O. COLE. ARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER. Pin the rear of the Post Office. Everything i Just will be done as well and promptly as it when the city saloons. Preparations for re-gathering and beautifying the hair, for sale [Har and whiskers dyed any color. Call and Fullsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

GAINES HOTEL. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. Gaines, Tioga Connty, Pa. Althown hotel is located within easy acces debath-hing and hunting grounds in North'rn mins will be spared for the accommodation e seehers and the traveling public. - 14, 1859,

UTDERSPORT HOTEL. DERSPORT POTTER CO., PENNA. F. Glassmire, - - Proprietor. ENOTEL is located within an hour's drive of thed waters. No efforts are spared to make On such accessions all come mainted the if pleasure seekers during the trouting seastin the traveling public at all times. , 1559, iv,

JOHN B. SHAKESPEAR, TAILOR.

TIM opened his shop in the room over The Roberts Tin Shop, respectfully informs the refWellsboro' and vicinity, that he is prepared t orders in his line of business with prompt despatch

Cutting done on short notice. ero, Oct. 21, 1858.-6m

WATCHES: WATCHES: Subscriber has got a fine assortment of heavy ENGLISH LEVER HUNTER-CASE Gold and Silver Watches, will sell cheaper than "dirt" on 'Time,' i.

THE AGTTADE

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VI.

OVER THE RIVER.

BY NANCY A. W. PRIEST.

Over the river they beckon to me-Loved ones who've crossed to the further side! The gleam of their snowy robes I see, But their voices are hushed in the rushing tide.

But their voices are hushed in the rusning tide. There's one with ringlets of sunny gold, And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue; He crossed in twilight gray and cold, And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.

And the pale mist hid him from mortal view We saw not the angels who met him there; The gate of the oily we could not see; Over the river, over the river, My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river, the boatman pale Carried another—the household pet: Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale— Darling Minnie I see her yet. She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands, And fearlessly entered the phantom bark; We watched it glide from the silver sands, And all our sunshine grew strangely dark. We know she is safe on the further side, Where all the ransonned and angels be; Over the river, the mystic river,

Over the river, the mystic river, My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,

Who cross with the boatman cold and pale, We hear the dip of the golden cars, And catch a gleam of the snowy sail— And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts

They cross the stream, and are gone for aye. We may not sunder the veil apart, That hides from our vision the gates of day; We only know that their barks no more

May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea; Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore, They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the senset's gold Is flushing river and hill and shore. I shall one day stand by the water cold, And list for the sound of the boatman's car; I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail; I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand; I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand; I shall hear the boat of the spirit land; To the better shore of the spirit land; And ivfully aweat will the meating he

And joyfully sweet will have gote before, When over the river, the peaceful river, The Angel of Death shall carry me. —Springfield Republican.

Anecdote of Cassius M. Clay.

est streams of water in all the land.

tion ensues.

Over the river the boatman pale

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

The Great Eastern. Correspondence of the Boston Post.

LONDON, August 19 .- The Great Eastern steamship is now an architectural, moving, living, sailing, dashing, magnificent, splendid reality. Had she "existed"

"When brave Achilles fought the Trojons" she would have been immortalized in Homer's verse, and Greek historians would have recorded an Eighth Wonder of the World. The Hercules, or rather the Vulcan of the "mighty marvel," would have been Mr. John Scott Russel. In what way can a man describe the Great Eastern? You can't begin at one end of her; she is so large you cannot find the ends after getting on board, without a walk that reminds you of a stroll over a large field. The upper deck is all one level plain, 692 feet in length, and 83 feet broad in the centre, containing altogether about one acre. She is in ten watertight compartments, and the cabins for passengers are like five immense hotels, each 80 feet by 60. The decks being 14 feet apart, a good portion of each cabin is separated by a centre floor, making two tiers or stories of rooms for sleeping cabins, each nearly 7 feet high. The ship has accommodations for 800 first class passengers, 1,500 second class, and 2,500 third class, or 4,800 in all. Used as a military transport ship she will carry 10,000 soldiers. The crew will number at least 400. It will be almost impossible for the Great Eastern to fill and founder in consequence of a collision, running on a rock, or springing a leak. You might fire a ten inch solid shot through her at the water line, causing two compartments to fill with water, and at the same moment stave in her bow by striking a rock, and only three out of ten compartments filling, she could not sink.

Straight across the ship, from the outer portion of the paddle boxes, is 120 feet. The paddle boxes are 56 feet in diameter, and the paddles or floats 13 feet long. In the making the ship consumed 60,000 superficial feet of wrought Notwithstanding the strong enmities which iron plates, and 2,000,000 wrought iron rivets, the slavery question ever engenders in the South, all driven and clinched while hot. The plates Mr. Clay's social qualities have made him albelow the water line are 11 inch thick, and ways a favorite with the magnanimous portion above the water $\frac{7}{3}$ of an inch. Aside from the of the slaveholders. On the Kentucky river, at ten water tight compartments, the entire ship the base of one of those immense ledges of perup to three feet above the water line is built pendicular limestone, which give that stream double ; a ship in a ship, the outer skin being the most sublime and picturesque scenery, where Fayette county joins Madison, (Mr. Clay's two feet ten inches from the inner. She might be stove in from the outside and not affect a sinnative county) flows one of the coldest and purgle compartment of the ship, unless the barm extended to the inner skin. Her boats for the Here for many years parties of gentlemen accommodation of passengers in time of danfrom both counties have been in the habit of ger, and in embarking and disembarking, are meeting in the most social and unreserved mantwenty in number, beside two screw steamers. ner and feasting upon what is called a "borsuspended aft of her paddle boxes, each 100 gout"-a kind of camp soup, made of fish, feet long and 70 tons burden-as large as the turnips, red pepper, &c.-as much relished in the West as chowder in New England-with sea-going vessel that took me to Iceland in 1852. If the great ship should founder at sea, in a voyage round the world, the two steamers would On such occasions all come uninvited-high be large enough to take 500 of the crew and and low, rich and poor-and a general jollificapassengers on their way rejoicing, ready to brave any weather and sea where any ship could

A few years since, on one of these occasions, live-the balance could settle a group of islands the Vice President (John C. Breckinridge,) the in the Pacific and raise up a nation that in a hundred years could come back and dispute the Dudleys, Bruces, Hunters and other good fellows being present, it was proposed to go in sovereignty of the mother country.

bathing, and for many hundred yards the river So much for her accommodations. She has was splashing with good and bad swimmers, six masts, two square rigged, like a line of bat playing on each other all sorts of tricks. At tle ship, and the remainder schooner rigged. length, in the midst of all the fun came the terrible cry "a man is drowning!" This was Mr. Willis, of Madison county, whose family carrying in all 6500 square yards of canvas.-The mizzen mast is wood, the others hollow iro tubes. Mr. Brunel calculates a speed of 15 to had been the most bitter enemies of Clay.-20 knots an hour, a rapidity of running that The four or five men who were nearest him fled would send her round the world in sixty days, to the shore in great terror, and immediately without being obliged to stop for coal, stores, from twenty or more persons rose the cryfood, or water ! She has ten anchors, which,

How We Are Governed. It is undoubtedly true, both that the country has been governed by Mr. Calhoun and his dis-

tant to inquire how this great change has been

he States in which Slavery exists, effected by working upon the cupidity, pride, and ambition, of most of them, through the questions connected with Slavery which have been made for that purpose, is obviously the basis of this revlution.

The property-holders, when combined, can readily obtain political power at the outset of a contest. As the individuals of this class are for the most part interested in Slavery, it is not surprising that they should be combined by questions connected with that institution, and that they should thus far have dominated in the Southern States during the period in question. The enormous increase of public expenditure during this period points to the means by which everywhere, who would support a class or aris-

exercised by the Departments over the business relations of the people-as, for example, the practically unlimited discretion exercised by the Department of the Interior over the land titles in the new States-which enables them to support a corps of mercenaries, distributed throughout the North, to maintain a party name and organization, to dupe, multitudes, and to perpetrate the frauds on the ballot-boxes now systematically resorted to, to carry the important elections. This system of organized fraud was first put in operation in California, and so successfully that it is not believed that any election has in fact ever taken place in that State since 1850. It has been since applied in Pennsylvania, in Kansas, in St. Louis, in Detroit, in New York, and in numerous other places, even in Maine, among others. The public attention has been particularly attracted to the frauds in Kansas, which have been investigated by committees of Congress; and it has been en with what effrontery, and utter disregard of appearances even, they were perpetrated by officers in the General Government; and that, so far from being rebuked or punished for it, their acts have been defended by the Adminis tion, which has thus demonstrated that these acts were approved, if not instigated, by the President. The frauds in Maine, which were investigated by the Legislature, were also the work of officers of the United States. The fraud by which the Pennsylvania election of October, 1856, was carried, which decided the Presidential election of that year, was judi-

at that election. The evidence taken, and to be submitted to the next Congress, in relation to the elections in the other places named above, show similar oceedings. In short, the details are only what, it might be foreseen they must necessarily be, where a party attempts to maintain itself in power against public sentiment. Fraud or force must be resorted to. It could also be foreseen that the money to pay the perpetrators of these abuses would in some form come from the Treasury, for the people always have to pay for the appliances by which they are subjected. No one who compares the enormous expenditure made for Utah and Paragua expeditions, for the army and navy, for public buildings and vessels, or indeed for every object, with the result obtained, and remembers that the men under whem all this apparent waste is committed are not fools, can fail to see that the ostensible are not the real objects of the expenditure. The primary object with the organization, both in its Congressional and Executive agents, is to supply the means to hold power in defiance of public opinion. Nor can it be expected that men in such positions will scruple to evade the laws or regulations which are in the way of their devoting to such objects, large portions of money put into their hands. But the investigations of various committees of the last House of Representatives, in reference to certain transactions of the former Clerk of the House, of the Superintendent of Public Printing, of the Printer, of the War and Navy Departments. supply copious details of the system by which the public money passes into the hands of the disbursing agents of the organization. The report of the Naval Investigating Cemmittee, and he evidence accompanying it, is especially instructive, and shows how exclusively the Ex-ecutive is occupied in disbursing public money, to political account, and secin turning it ondary the ostensible objects of appropriations are to the paramount object of maintaining possession of the Government. All the transactions brought in review by the report and evidence proves this; but the transactions with W. C. N. Swift, who advanced \$16,000 to carry the Pennsylvania election above referred to, and was repaid in a purchase from him of refuse live-oak timber, will be sufficient to illustrate how the public money is applied to such purposes, how the laws and regulations are evaded o do so, and how gentlemen, even of the high standing of Mr. Bocock, are obliged to excuse and defend these flagrant abuses by the moral duress to which they subject themselves by adhering to the organization. He is, however, unable to disguise the real character of the transaction, although he does not state the facts with the fulness or clearness with which Mr. Sherman presents them. Yet, that no one may which he thus delivered himself: "I know'd it say that the facts are overstated here, we extract Mr. Bocock's whole statement of the trans-

action from the Report, at page 30. He says: "The Secretary declined [to purchase the timber,] on the ground that he had no power to | liver it. The yellow fever was prevailing along

NO. 8.

ernment might be supplied by the lowest bona fide bidder in fair competion. "The Secretary had power to procure timber by open purchase if needed for immediate use. even to have placed a force in the forest, where Such is the plain language of the law. (See it might be cut between the execution of the Brightly's Digest, 191, section 7.) And so the first contract and the 1st of September. law is understood by the Navy Department, as "It appears that Coates, DeGraw & Beach, proved by John Lenthall, chief of the bureau the first contractors for the Warrington yard, of construction, equipment, and repairs. About were making reasonable exertions to furnish three thousand feet of Bigler's timber in the the timber. There is no sufficient reason for Kittery yard, and probably as much at the believing they would not have furnished it as Gosport yard, had been used and paid for by soon as Swift. In fact, it appears, he has not open purchase, being needed for immediate use; and this circumstance was urged by Bigler as a reason for the purchase of his entire stock. But the Secretary did not consider the exigency | testifies that they had made arrangements by of the public service required the immediate purchase and delivery of a large quantity of

sons: "1. That he refused to purchase, although the stock of Bigler was offered at the moderate price of \$1.10 per foot; and Swift said that to take the same for his. (See Bigler's testimonv.)

"4. The unusual clause in the published proposals to bidders, 'reserving the right to decline making any contract for a purchase and delivery at any navy yard, if he should then deem it unnecessary or disadvantageous to the public service.'

"3. The Secretary instructed Mr. Lenthall, as he understood, to specify, in the advertisement for the timber, the earliest time at which it could be cut and delivered ; and he specified the first of February, 1859, as the earliest day practicable. Of course, the Secretary knew it would take several months to cut and deliver it. "4. But little of it has been used since the delivery of it on contract, as hereafter stated allowing the timber to remain in the yards; a Mr. Lenthall, chief of the bureau of construction favor which perhaps they deserved. Swift was tion, equipment, and repairs, testifies as fol-

lows : "'I think that timber of that description was needed; not the whole of it; probably we could have done with much less than was called for. But I think it was for the interest of the service to have got that description of timber, and I think we wanted it then.

"'Question. At that time?

"'Answer. Yes, sir; a portion of it.' "They got a portion of it as already noticed.

They must have gotten all or nearly all then needed, for it is proved but little of the timber referred to has been used since it was delivered under the contract. According to the testimony of B. F. Delano, naval constructor at Brooklyn, about one-fourth of the quantity delivered then, say six thousand feet, has been used. Samuel T. Hartt, naval constructor at Gosport, proves that about three hundred feet able promptness, the two acts seeming to have have been used at that yard.

"Francis Grier, naval constructor in the Philadelphia yard, proves there was a little of it used on sloop No. 1, in the Philadelphin yard, finally get the contract; his prompt declaration and that some was used on the Griffith ship, that the contracts of his under bidders would but leaves the quantity indefinite. He also be annulled, and he would take their place ; his says, if the matter had been referred to him, he quietly remaining in Washington till after the would not, as a matter of official duty, have 1st of September, and in the meantime writing recommended the purchase of Swift's timber, and it was not necessary to purchase it to carry on the business of the yard. "Proposals for timber were prepared by Mr.

Lenthall, under the directions of the Secretary.

Rates of Advertising.

Advartisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertions. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad-vertisements. ertisements :

Square,		MONTHS. \$3,00	. 6 MONTHS. \$4.50	12 NONTRE \$6.09	
2 do.	-	5,00	6.50	8,00	
3 do.	-	7,00	8.50	10.00	
ł column, -	•	8,00	9,50	12,50	,
do.	•	15,00	20,00	20,00	
Column, -	-	25,00	35,00	50.00	
Advertiser	nents r	ot having	thenumber	of Incention	

Advertisements not having the number of Insertion, desired marked upon them, will be published until er-dered out and charged accordingly. Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and als kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, sz-cented nearly and promptly. Justices', Constables', and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

any timber there, or near there. Each of them had to cut it from the forest before he could depurchase without having first advertised for the Gulf coasts with great fatality, and no one proposals, in order that the wants of the Gov- would have exposed bimself to the dancer be would have exposed himself to the danger by cutting timber during its prevalence. Without this obstacle, it was impossible to have cut and delivered the timber by the time specified, or

yet complied with his contract at that yard, and has delivered but a small portion of the timber. Beach, of the firm of Coates, Degraw & Beach, which they would have been able to deliver it all by the 1st of February. And whether that live-oak timber. This is obvious, for the rea- be so or not, there is nothing shown to justify the belief that they would not have furnished it as soon as Swift. The inquiry at once arises, why was their contract annulled, and a new one made with Swift? If it was the desire of would establish the price, and he would have the Secretary from the first to give the contract to Swift and Bigler, or either of them, an answer is furnished.

"It is, however, proper to state in this connection, that the Secretary, in the month of December last, annulled Swift's contract for the Warrington yard, on account of his failure to deliver the timber ; but orders have since been given by the chief of the bureau of yards and docks to the commandant of this yard, to receive timber offered under the contract since it was annulled.

"Some facts appear, touching this matter, to which it is deemed proper to refer. Swift and Bigler had previously been reasonably good contractors for live-oak timber, and seem to have had more favors than other contractors, in an ardent friend of the present Administration, and had expended his money freely-more than \$10 000-to aid the election of Mr. Buchanan. It was known to the Secretary that he had been liberal, as proved by George Plitt, and it was natural he should have a kind regard for him.

"There is a striking agreement between the timber for which the proposals were advertised, and Swift and Bigler's timber in the yards .---This may have been accidental; and Lenthall testifies that the description of the timber in the proposals was not made by the Secretary, but by himself. He also says, he had in his possession, at the same time, Swift's letter, and knew what kind of timber he had, but did not pay any attention to his timber in drawing up the advertisement.

"The first contracts were annulled; and the contract with Swift entered into with remarkbeen performed at one and the same moment.

"The strong confidence of Swift, at all times, as well after the letting as before, that he would to Bigler, to assure him that their agreement about the timber of the latter would be carried out, are circumstances, the significance of which cannot be overlooked in this connection.

"For what reason was the 1st of September When submitted to him, he did not approve of fixed for the delivery of half the timber? The the time fixed for the delivery, which was the Secretary knew Swift and Bigler had it then "After I got my contracts filled, I went to the Secretary of the Navy, to get him to huy my timber upon open purchase. He gave, as a reason for not buying it upon open purchase, ' that it was against the law to buy timber upon ' open purchase except for immediate use. Mr. Swift went to him on the same score, that he had timber over, which he wished to sell to the Government. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, to make this advertisement to cover about the amount of timber that we had .--There was nobody else in the business who could supply the amount and kinds of timber called for, and we did not suppose there would be any opposition to us; and when the advertisement came out. I was very much surprised that it was in that shape ; for it was in a very bad shape for me, as I had only about enough timber to fill out the call for two of the yards. This was had for me in this way : for instance. if I put in bids for all the yards, I might get Pensacola or Philadelphia, where I had no timber; and then I would be obliged to move it from another yard, at great expense and trouble. This induced me to make the arrangemant with Mr. Swift, to avoid the expense of removing my timber from one yard to another. "'Question. Did the Secretary intimate that he had any purpose in preparing this advertisement to cover the timber of yourself and Mr. Swift?

ciples, with a brief interval, ever since his accession to power under Mr. Tyler's administration, in 1842. and that the principles' and policy of Mr. Calhoun, according to which the Government has been conducted during that time, are obnoxious to a great majority of the people. It follows from this, that the rule of he minority has been substituted in our Government for that of the majority. It is impor-

effected. The combination of the property-holders in

they have been enabled to make that division in the North which is the other requisite to their ascendency. They have some natural allies at the North, as there are some there, as tocratic government, from innate hostility to

pupular government. But it is by the public money and office, and by the immense power

cially proved in the contest made by Mr. Mann. the Republican candidate for District Attorney

POLITICAL.

ANDIE FOLEY. 10, June 24, 1848.

CORNING BOOK STORE.

² Subscribers have removed to the large and degrady fitted up Brick Store-four doors east wither block. Corning—and will keep on hand a wither block. Corning—and will keep on hand a Religious Standard Works, HISTORICAL BOOKS, and Fiction. Poetical Works, School Books, SHEET MUSIC, Sheer MUSIC, Statemery and Wall Paper, N. Y. Daily and Wetly papers, all the Magazines at Publishers prices. rale tery cheap. ROBINSON & CO.

Publish raing, Sept 24. '57. WI TERBELL, CORNING, N. Y. Tholesale and Retail Dealer, in

2765, And Medicines, Lead, Zinc, and Colored M. Gil, Virmsch, Brushes Comphene and Burning Los Stuff. Sish and Glass, Pure Liquors for W. Patent Medicines, Artists Paints and Brushes, Nucy, Fancy Acticles, Flavoring Extracts, Co.,

ALSO, d general assortment of School Books-Blank Buoks, Staple and Fancy

Stationary. Druggists and Country Merchants dealing the above articles can be supplied at a small *en New York prices. [Sept. 22, 1857.]

EN STOVE AND TIN SHOP!

OPPOSITE ROY'S DRUG STORE. "you can buy Stores, Tin, and Japanned

Wate for one-half the usual prices. P No S Elevated Oven Cook Stove and Trim-P's \$15,00.

Tin and Hardware

tuon for Ready Pay. Fay any one who wants anything in this line the place two doors south of Farr's Ho-Presite Roy's Drug Store. CALL AND SEE! 21, 1859. 1.

H. D. DEMING,

Testfully announce to the people of Tlogs County, how prepared to all orders for Apple, Pear, "Wires, Alertaine, Apricot, Evergreen and Decidaous "States Allon Currants Raspberrice, Gooseberries, "State Strawberries of all new and approved vari-

SES_Consisting of Hybrid, Perpetual and Sum-mer Roses, Moss, Bourbon, Noisette, Tes,

The Chanact Roses, Moss, Bourbon, Noisette, Tee, HI UBBER Y -Including all the finest new va-a times, spiraes, Syringias, Viburnums, Wigilias &c. WERS_Paconies, Dahlias, Phlores, Talipe, Hyacinthe, Narcissis; Jonquils, Lil-

All varieties. New Hat-bois Strawberry. 4 doz. plants, \$5. In for Grating, Budding or Pruning will be s geniz Updato to. Address E. D. DEMING, Wellsboro, Pa. B. D. DEMING, Wellsboro, Pa.

whrest appreciated and a continance of patron- never to rise again of his own effort, and seizing him by the hair at arm's length, swam, keeping the face of the nearly insensible man under water, towards the shore.

He was called to on all sides to raise Willis' both depended upon keeping the drowning man from seizing hold of the swimmer, he proceeded calmly without answer till he placed his charge safely on land ; then turning to his officious adleft to others, he said-"Next time if you want his head raised above water raise it yourself!" The universal call for Clay in this emergency showed the great and unquestioned confidence which all who know him place in his quiet courage and magnanimity of soul; and the end proved that it was not misplaced. Willis and family became thenceforth his life friends.

A plain old gentleman went with his team to bring home his two sons, two young sprigs who soon expected to graduate. While returning, they stopped at a hotel in one of our country towns for dinner. The landlord, struck with the dashing appearance of the two young gentlemen, made himself very officious. while he took the old man, from his homespun appearance, to be nothing but a driver, and asked them if they wished the driver to sit at the table with them. "Well Dick," said the younger aside to his brother, "as he is our father, and it's his team, and he will bear the expense, I think we had better let him eat with us."-"Yes I think so, too, under the circumstances,"

he replied; "landlord, give him a place at the table.

The eccentricities of John Randolph of Roa noke, were proverbial. Among the greatest ge niuses and ablest statesmen of the age in which he lived, he was peculiarly distinguished for his practical common sense and plainness of manner and dress. On a certain occasion he was a stage passenger in Virginia, and reclining on a lounge at a hotel, waiting for a change of teams. A dandily dressed young man ap peared before a mirror, in the same room, and after some time spent in fixing his curly hair and adjusting the frippery of his wardrobe, Mr. Randolph partly raised himself, and inquired of him, "Is your stage ready sir ?" "Blast the stage." retorted the dandy, "I have nothing to do with the stage !" "Oh, I thought you was the driver," coolly apologized the interrogator.

Love of children is always an indication of a genial nature, pure, unworp, and unselfish

and the enclose the stream to where Willis had sunk-with no charge will be made. four engines, with a total actual power equal to 12,000 horses. The screw is 24 feet in diameter, with four fans, and the shaft 150 feet long, made of wrought iron, and weighing sixty tons.

He was called to on all sides to raise Willis' The ship was designed by I. K. Brunel, and bead above water; but knowing that the life of built by John Scott Russel Esq. The screw engines are the largest ever manufactured for marine purposes, and made by Messrs. James Watt & Co., Soho works, Birmingham. The shaft of the screw was made by Messrs Mare visers who had fled from the danger which they & Co., of Blackwell. The paddle engines were made by Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the ship. They are direct acting, with oscillating cylanders, each 18 feet long, and 6 feet 2 inches in diameter. The stroke is 14 feet. The cylinders are cast iron, each one weighing 28 tons, or 62,820 pounds. These engines stand 50 feet high, and are made on the disconnecting principle, so that they can be used jointly or sepa-

rately, and both or either of the paddle wheels can be put in independent motion. The vessel will draw thirty feet of water when laden, and 20 feet only when light. There are ten boilers placed longitudinally along the centre of the ship, each boiler having ten furnaces, or 100 furnaces in all. Each boiler weighs 45 tons, and they can be used entirely independent of each other. There are in all five funnels, each funnel acting for two boilers. There are sever al detached auxiliary engines on board of about ten horse power each, for pumping, raising and lowering the boats, coaling, taking out and putting on board cargo and luggage, and furling the sails.

> THE LATEST STYLE .- Mary Jane, a city be vant girl, thus pescribes the latest style of dress, to Martha Ann, her country cousin :

As for the lo necs the loer it is the more fashunble yu air, an the les close yu ware the more fashunbil yu are drest.-Miss Goolra giv me a blu silk ov hern, and I cut its neck orf and Suzin Simmons cut orf hern, and we attrax a grate deel of attenshun to our necs. prominabin in the streats lyke uther ladys. and holding up our cloz, and the hyer you holds them, the more yu air thot ov.

A carpenter who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five story building, upon which had fallen a rain. The roof being slippery, he lost his footing, and as he was descending toward the caves he exclaimed; "Just as I told you !" Catching however, in the tin spont he kicked off his shoes, and regained a place of safety, from

-there is a pair of shoes gone to thunder !"

1st of February, 1859, and changed it, making in all the yards except Warrington, and no half deliverable on the 1st of September, 1858, other person in the country had it. Bigler tes-(about twenty days after the contracts were | tifies as follows : completed,) and the remaining half on the 1st of February, 1859.

"Swift and Bigler seemed to have entertained no doubt they had the contracts within their grasp, as they had the timber already in all the yards except Warrington ; and to prevent competion between them in bidding, Swift agreed, f he got the contracts, to purchase all of Bigler's timber at the same rate for which he contracted with the Government. Swift bid to furnish the timber at \$1.30; Bigler nominally bid at a much higher rate, in order that the contract might be awarded to Swift. It turned out, there were several other bidders, though they knew it would be impossible for them to deliver any timber on the 1st of September. They believed the Secretary would grant them an extension of time, and doubtless, under that belief, bid in good faith. Swift was underbid for every yard, and the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders: Buxom & Lawrence, at Kittery, Charleston, and Brooklyn; Samuel B. Grice, at Philadelphia and Gosport; and Coates, Degraw & Beech, at Warrington. Buxton & Lawrence failed to execute their contract within ten days allowed them. The other successful bidders executed their contracts as re quired. Samuel B. Crice delivered only 1,400 feet of timber at Philadelphia within the time stipulated for the first delivery. Coates, De-Graw & Beech, did not deliver any at Warring ton. They each applied to the Secretary for an extension of time, which he declined to grant and on or before the 17th of September the con tracts were all annulled, and a contract made with W. C. N. Swift to supply all the several yards, at the same rates at which the contracts were first awarded, ranging from \$1,09 to \$1,17 per cubic foot, and being an average of \$1.12. "The usual time allowed contracts for live oak is one and two years; because, unlike other timber it is rarely kept on hand by lumbermen, and generally has to be cut near the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, after the contracts are made; and being esteemed more valuable when cut between the 1st of November and 1st of March, one winter season at least is allowed for that purpose. "Having shown the Secretary did not deem

this timber necessary for immediate use, it may be here remarked that he could not, and did not under the first contracts, , or , under that with Swift, expect half of the timber to be delivered on the 1st of September, or near that time .-Every one knew it was physically impossible to deliver any portion of it at Warrington (Pensacola) by that time, or for menths afterwards. "None of the contractors for that yard had

"'Answer. I understood him that it was his calculation that it would just about cover the amount.

"Question. When was that ?

"'Answer. During the last summer. "'Question. Before the advertisement came out?

"'Answer. Yes, sir.

"'Question. Who made that statement to you?

"'Answer. The Secretary of the Navy himself. He said he did not think he had authority to buy my timber; he did not wish to do anything about it hut what would be entirely straight, and he did not feel authorized to make a purchase of this timber without advertising; and then, if we put in for it-he knowing that we were the only persons that had the timber-at a higher price than they thought was a fair price, that he would not take it at any rate ; mind you, I had already offered my timber to the Government.'

"The same witness further testifies, as follows:

"Question. Was it not understood between you and Mr. Swift, and live oak dealers gener