Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854.

JAMES POLLOCK, Of Northumberland County.

GEORGE DARSIE, Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

POR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. DANIEL M. SMYSER,

Of Montgomery County.

Corner Stone Laying. The Corner Stone of the New English Lutheran Church, in the Borough of Allentown will arithmetic of our honest fathers. be laid on Sunday next, the 25th inst. The ceremonies will take place during the forenoon. Service by eminent speakers from abroad-of place during the morning and afternoon. Judging from the foundation and other work already begon, we bespeak for the Church, one of the collection of people will no doubt be present on the occasion.

Increase of Business.

Strangers visiting Allentown, do notice the fresh, energetic, enterprising spirit that prevails among all classes of our business men, and which is gaining ground every day. And when they look at the improvements this spirit is working in the town, our own people cannot but see that the first duty they owe to themselves and to the town, is to encourage by ev. ery means in their power, this spirit of energy and enterprise, which will eventually make Allentown the most handsome and prosperous Borough in the state. Within the last few years we have had an astonishing, increase in the population, business and wealth of our Borough. We are surrounded on every side by furnaces, machine shops, car manufactories and other substantial evidences of increasing prosperity, while hundreds of splendid dwellings and public buildings have risen, as if by magic, to beautify the town. An unusually large number of handsome and substantial dwellings will be put up this season, and everywhere we see indications of the onward march of Improve-

The Fourth of July.

We are pleased to notice the spirit with which the citizens in many places in Pennsylvania intend celebrating our National Anivermove has yet been made in our Borough. We have always thought that old John Adams, was right where he expressed a wish that took the form of prophecy, that the Fourth of July firing of guns, the ringing of bells and other public festivities. The mass of mankind require outward demonstrations to stimulate enthusiasm, to recall patriotic association, to call to greater activity the love of country. It is by commemorating the great events of the parts that men learn to emulate thereon in the future.

Singing in Schools.

We observe by our exchanges that the cust tom of singing in the public schools, so long practised with success in the New England States, has been introduced in many parts of this State. The custom is a good one and has during the last term been adoption by the Teachers, with the advice of the School Directors in Allentown. Nothing is more inthe heart, than the singing of children, with resemblance between their melody and our imaginations of the scraphic songs of the angels, both without sin, both without guilt, and both we may hope free from the dross of the earth," By all means let us have singing in our public schools. We commend the suggest tion to the consideration of the Superintendent.

Hon. James Pollock.

The eminently popular whig candidate for Governor, Hon. James Pollock, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 13th instant, and took up his quarters at the Washington House in Chestnut Areet. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health full of energy and spirit, prepared to do good and laithful service during the ensuing canvass with the brilliant prospects of powers as a popular orator on the stump, he cannot fail to carry the Whig banner in triumph through the contest. He will meet with a cordial greating from many warm and ardent admirers as he stumps the State, and we feel assured that those to whom he has hither. to been a stranger need but make his acquaintance to become his ardent and enthusiastic admirers and friends. Judge Pollock, is one of that class of men, whom to know is to love.

The Wheat Crop.

The reports which come to us (says a Buffalo paper) from the grain growing districts of the Union, and particularly from the wheat region, are of most promising crops. The testimony is almost uniform in favor of a prospective large harvest of wheat, and that too of a good quality, To be sure, none can tell how the plants will mature, nor in what condition the crop will be harvested and stacked; but the promise of a great crop is excellent. An punbual sowing of wheat took place last fall from the anticipation of "war prices" this year in Europe and a great breadth of land was put to spring grain last spring from the same generally operating cause, and also from the stimplons applied by papers at the East, which direally and frequently advised such culture to the farmers of the West.

High Price of Provisions.

If the plain men of the olden time could rise from their graves and look around them at the changed condition of things since they moved amongst men, and business, they could see, many things to wonder at. But nothing perhaps, not even railroads, steam boats, and telegraphs, would astonishish them more than the high prices now paid for provisions. Vegetables that rotted in their gardens, fruits that fell from their orchards to greedy swine, eggs veteran Scott. He and the party were held rewhich were so numerous that they knew not what to do with them, young chickens that, for want of a better destiny, were but two happy to fall into the talons of hawks and owls, tender young pigs that grew up into uscless hogs, veals that grew up into idle cows, and went dry for want of milking, and butter that grew rancid from being too long kept-all now command prices that would tax most cruelly the

There is a complaint all over the country about the high price of marketing. Several reasons may be assigned for this. One is the which a number will be present - will take general prosperity of our people, and the abundance of money. Another, is the increase of our population, especially in cities, all of whose months require to be fed. A third is the comhandsomest buildings in the Borough. A large munication by means of railroads and steamboats that has been opened between cities and farmers. Another is that hotels, large hotels, elegant hotels, are far more numerous than they used to be, and that now there are, perhaps, a hundred travellers, where in the good old times there was but one.

Whatever may be the cause or causes-the effect has been produced. Provisions are inordinately high, and it is difficult to say who makes the profit out of them. Do the farmers and gardens who raise them, the hucksters and of it. Who spits upon the platform—the Litmarket men who traffic in them, or the tle Giant and his party, or the Whigs? keepers of hotels and eating houses, realize the profits? One thing is certain. The housekeeper who buys, not to sell, but to eat, makes no profit. The boarder at the hotel, and the eater at the restaurant makes no profit. These three things are certain. But nobody will agree that he is the fortunate.

Fraudulent Voting.

Francis J. Grund, entensively known as "Observer" the Wushington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and also one of Gov. ernor Bigler's famous stump speakers in 1851, was taken before Alderman Thompson, charged with attempting to vote in two precincts of of the Eigth, and in three precincts of the Ninth Ward, in Philadelphia at the late Charter election. The Philadelphia Sun says: This person, who is advanced in age, and who has travelled throughout this and other countries, sary. We are sorry to state, however, that no has certainly shown a degree of ignorance, (to say the least,) unparalled in political history, in attempting to vote on the grounds that he had stopped at a Hotel in this city two days. Some of the Committee of Vigilence appeared should be celebrated through all time, by the before the Alderman but did not, we are sorry to say, prosecute the case whereupon the Alderman discharged the prisonor with a severe reprimand. We trust this case will not end here and that Mr. Grund will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. His position at Washington should not deter the officers of the law from performing their duty and dealing with him as they, would with any other person guilty of so flagrant an outrage. Tis well the polls were so guarded yesterday by those capable of detecting such fraude, as were attempted to be palmed off at the ballot box.

Defeat of the Administration.

The late election in Philadelphia has resulted in a most unexpected and overwhelming defeat of the administration at Harrisburg and Washington. To whatever party the honers of victory may accrue, the mortification of deed and commingled together in "concord of feat belongs to Gov. Bigler and Frank. Pierce's sweet sounds." There may be said to be "a party. The Governor's opposition to the sale of the Missouri Compromise, have not received the approval of the voters of Phil'a. The election is ominous. The President had his heart fixed upon that city, and anxiously awaited the response to the Nebraska bill. Well, the re. sponse has gone forth. That bill is condemned. The President must submit to his doom. But the defeat in Philadelphia is not the worst as. pect of the case-nor that of Washington city -there is the dread apprehention that these elections are but the beginning of a revolution which is destined to overwhelm the President and his party.

Shall Bigler be. Defeated? There are now three anti-Nebraska candidates for Governor in the field-Mr. Pollock success before him; and with his well known Whig; Mr. Bradford, Native American; and Mr. Potts, Free Democrat. So far as we are all agreed on nearly every public question now before the people. If the votes of the opponents of the administration shall be foolishly divided among the three, the election must necessarily result in the triumph of Bigler; but if the anti-administration strength can be concentrated on one man, our success will be morally certain. Shall not this union and concentration be effected? Shall not personal preferences give way to the demands of the lotty patriotism which we trust animates every division of the enemies of our corrupt administration, and unite them in a common determination to expel the Goths from the capital.-Ind. Whig.

Barns Destroyed. We learn that the barn of Mr. Jacob Darbon, near Centreville, in Upper Upper Mount Bethel, was struck by lightning, during the heavy gust on Thursday last, and destroyed, with all its contents. About two tons of hay, a quantity of straw, harness, &co., were in the barn at the time. It was insured in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

The same alternoon the barn of Jacob Schott in Moore township, was struck by lightening and entirely destroyed. It was a large stone barn and contained a variety of articles, but not much farm produce.- Easton Argus.

Who Spits on the Platform Now?

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resit all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of the agitation of the Slavery question under it, whatever shape or color the altempt may be made. Baltimore Dem. Platform.

When Horace Greeley, in the indulgence of his peculiar ideas "spit" upon the Whig platform, the political hounds of the Democratic par. ty were unleashed, and set upon the track of the sponsible for the conduct of an outside fanatic while the equally enloable avowals of the New-York Post, Benj. F. Hallett, Dr. Townsend, were, smoothed over with the sweet salvo of abolition accessions to the results. A platform of convenience was adopted by the locolocos at Baltimore, accepted as a necessity by the incongruous elements, to be set aside when inclination prompted it. The resolutions above stands in singular contrast with the course of ident backs by the influence of his position, the durling scheme of the most ambitious aspirant to the succession. That scheme has been carried through by the renewal of the Slavery agitation, which they had declared should be forever settled! Who spits upon the platform now? The South, whose interest is alone involved in this proposed extension of slave territory, has not sought to renew it. A Presidential aspirant, too weak to secure the nomination heretofore, selected it as a hobby by which to secure the requisite strength for satisfying his vaulting ambition!

'The Nebraska bill has most seriously renew ed the agitation of the Slavery question, every attempt at which these Baltimore gentlemen resolved they would resist in Congress or out

The Artful Dodger.

The Pittsburg Gazette, with great felicity of description, applies the above title to Governor Bigter; and it is so manifestly appropriate, that it will not be surprising if in time the Governor comes to be regarded as the genuine original of the character, while his more obscure prototype, the "Artful Dodger" of Dickens' existence pass from the memory of men.

On the great question of the day he still keeps mum. With the administration at Washington he is the sincere friend of all its schemes of infamy, and the Nebraska bill in particular; but with the democracy of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, he stands unalterably opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Comproinise. -

The venal presses which play the part of organs for him at Pittsburg, &c., urge him as the Nebraska candidate; while Chase, and the other democratic presses in the Wilmot region advocate him as the Anti-Nebraska candidate.

Then in regard to the prohibition of the sale Committe of the Temperance Convention, for another striking illustration of his character .--He was asked whether "a law prohibiting the sale of liquor" would receive his sanction" and he answers that he deplores the evils of intemperance, but cannot pledge himself "to sanction a law, the details of which he has not seen !!" Did ever a public man exhibit such miserable driveling before? The friends and enemies of the cause of prohibition are alike insulted by so contemptible a dodge, and if they possess proper self-respect they will alike place their veto upon him at the ballot box in October .- Ind. Whig.

Important Act.

An act was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, changing the mode of erecting and dividing election districts in this Commonwealth. Upon the petition of one-third of the voters of any election dis. trict, presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, by law." it shall be lawful for such district upon the question of the location or change of the place of holding elections. The second section of this act gives the Courts authority to divide any borough, ward or township, into one or more election districts, or to form an election district out of parts of two or more townships, to suit the convenience and wishes of the inhabitants thereof. No district thus formed shall contain less than one hundred voters.

What a Locofoco Says.

The Berks county Press, one of the organs of the Democracy of "Alt Berks," in noticing the passage of the Nebraska iniquity, says: "Thus, by legislative legerdemain, and a violation of 1850 a full and final settlement of the slavery mise was effected. Such an unholy consumaisting between the States, adopted for the common preservation in 1820 is a deed of blacken. tures the power to exclude slavery." ing infamy threatening the very existence of our free institutions, and which will yet be rebuked by the sovereign people."-Village Record.

A Nimrod of the West .- The following descrip: tion of a Kentucky hunter is copied from the bill is only intended to give to the people of the Evansville Journal:

"Wat Eckman has followed hunting for a live. lihood since the year 1831. Since that period in the face of facts' such as we have recounted, he has killed thirty eight bears, nine hundred it will be impossible to make the people believe and eighty four wolves, three thousand eight hundred and forty seven coons, nine hundred forty four ground hogs, eighty wild cats, fourtwelve thousand dollars."

ern rivers.

Mysterious Affair.

On Whit Monday, a hired man of Jonas Biery, in Catasauqua, named Elias Rohnbach, leit home with a horse and buggy for the Klecknerville batallion. He returned in the evening with a friend of his, who got off on the road, and since then nothing has been heard of him. The horse and buggy were found on the road side, which were taken home. It is supposed he intended to leave for parts unknown.-The next, day he it is said, was seen in the vicinity of Bethlehem. As the report goes he has cut such pranks before now.

Self-Government.

The Nebraskaites, from Arnold Douglass down to the editor of the "True American," defend the swindle by the lying pretence that it gives to the people of the Territories the right of self. govern. ment. Even that distinguished but unfortunate leader of the Locofoco hests, Gen. Cass, congrata the Administration and its friends. The Pres- ulate the Senate and the House and the country upon the establishment of "squatter sovereignty" immediately upon the passage of the bill. As this is the only defence made of the measure by any of its advocates, it is to be supposed that it i the only defence that can be made, Let us see if it s good for any thing.

The bill provides for the government of the territories in the following manner:

A Governor, (salary \$2,500,) a Secretary, (salary \$2,000.) a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices,) salaries \$2,000 each,) a District. Attorney and a Marshal (paid by fees,) for said Territory "shall be appointed by the President and Senate-all to serve for four years,) except the Secretary five)-all to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

A Legislative Council of thirteen, and a Legislative Assembly of twenty six members, shall be chosen-the former for two years the latter for one year-by the free white male inhabitants of said territory, who are either citizens of the United States or shall have declared their intention of becoming such, and sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The Gov. ernor is to take a census, divide the territory into election districts, apportion the members, and designate the time for holding the election. He has beyond this a veto on all acts of the legislature, which can only be overcome by a twonovel, shall suffer a total eclipse, and his very thirds vote in both branches. Township district and county officers, are to be "appointed or elecshall dictate. Members of the Assembly have \$3 per day each, and the same for each twentymiles' travel to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury, with public buildings, clerkhire, sergeant, at-arms a library, printing, &c., for each House. have the pay and power of other delegates.

A Governor, clothed with the veto power, judiciary having power to declare which laws are laws and which are not, a District Attorney and a Marshal, appointed by a President and Senate, hin electing which the people of the Territories of liquor, see the Governor's answer to the have no voice-a legislature elected from districts made by this Governor-all officers, judges and legislators paid out of the United States Treasury-this is squatter sovereignty with a venger

The intention of Pierce, Douglass and their confederates, was to open the door for the admission of slavery into these territories, yet free from that unmitigated curse. Although the organs of the slaveocracy in the North deny this their alies in the South positively assert that the Constitution of the United States carries slavery theoretically into the territories unless prohibited by positive legislative enactment; that slaveholders may carry their slaves there, and that the Territorial Legislature will have no power to xclude them.

While the bill was in the House of Repre sentatives, Mr. Mace, to expose this contradiction in doctrine-this villatious fraud-moved to insert in the first section:

"And the Territorial Legislatures power to admit or exclude slavery at any time

Here was an opportunity for the northern and southern supporters of the bill to come to a plain understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do I They voted down the amendment-96 to 76; that is they "voted against investing the Territorial Legislature with power to admit or exclude slavery.

Again they were tested by Mr. Fuller, of Maine an Old Line Democrat, a friend of the Adminis. tration, desirous of acting with the majority it possible. He moved to insert;

And the Territorial Legislatures shall have the power to establish or exclude slavery, as to them shall seem proper.'

Mr. Fuller said that he would, as a National Democrat, like to vote for the bill, and would do the resolutions contained in the Democratic so if his amendment prevailed-if it did not he platform, which declared the Compromise of should vote against it. Here was an opportunity ty to establish 'squatter sovereignty,' at least so question, the repeal of the Missouri Compro- far as slavery was concerned, but the conspirators opposed it and the proposition was voted tion asthis act, on the part of the majority in down, 91 to 75. The plain meaning of this vote congress to destroy the most sacred compact ex- of the Nebrascals was: We, supporters of the bill, "will not grant to the Territorial Legisla.

> The real wish of the authors of the bill is to establish slavery in the new territories, and no amount of lying will convince the people to the contrary. Mr. Douglass may proclaim from his place in the Senate, or from the stump, that his territories the right of self government, and the slaveocratic press may echo this falsehood-but

The authors, aiders and abettors of the ini. quity are doomed, but the people of the North wild geese, two thousand and forty pheasants, have another work to perform—the territories surpass Georgia, Alabama, and some of the parts must be saved—saved by peopling them with of Louisiana would be unable to compete with teen polecals, two hundred minks, besides squir- freemen from the northern states. An organi- her. power to calculate. The sum he has realized effected in New England, and we hope that it great lines of Railroads and a project to accomzation to aid in this good work has already been from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of will be aided and encouraged by the friends of plish this would be very productive and profiteton, New York, and in many places on the west. now con-gratulating themselves on the success ment before it would be available for New York of their assault upon freedom and the North.

GLEANINGS.

(One, of the new cartets at West Point meat sures six feet eight inches in height, a future Scott, perhaps. He is from Tennessee.

gia, came to his death on the 29th ultimo, from ciples. It began with allying itself to Russia, in being stung on the arm by a wasp. He died in the pending contest with Turkey, has employed ten minutes after being stung. An anthractie blast furnace is to be erec-

ted at Norristowo, by a company possessing a capital of \$60,000. Cor Capt. Rynders, the New York politician,

last week ran away with and married a pretty little Quakeress.

Broom Corn a tun of broom corn will make 1200 or 1300 brooms. It is worth \$50 a ton, ber sides the seed. It is a great crop in the Mohawk The Harrisburg Herald learns that O. Barrett, Esq., of the Harrisburg Keystone, has been

appointed by President Pierce, Gov. of the Territory of Nebraska. The wheat in Missouri, it is said, is the

largest yield known for years. The Custom House Inspectors want their salatics increased from \$1100 to \$1500.

A good natured husband, a dozen children and a happy home are woman's rights. The Artesian well, now being dug at Hen derson, Ky, has reached the depth of seven hun.

dred and fifty fects Rey F. W. Bogen, minister to the German emigrants in New York, estimates the total German population residing there at 80,000 or up.

The Established Church of England has

at a cost of £5,500,000 or \$27,000,000. George Kern has been removed from

The Pacific Railroad.

Whilst fanatics are devising the means to dissolve the Union, the more patriotic men of the its usefulness and establish its strength. The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, recently convened at their of fice, No. 64, Beaver Street New York, and unanimously elected the following persons: R. J. Walker, President. F. M. Diamond, Vice Presi: ted," as the Governor and Logislative Assembly dent. Sam't Jaudon, Secretary. A. T. Smith,

This is the richest Company, to-day, in the know world, and is bound to succeed at once .--This Company has acquired four distinct charters for a Railroad from the eastern boundary of A delegate to Congress is to be chosen, and to Texas to each of which Companies was granted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, at its trines of liberty, and enunciate the texts which last sessions, 10,540 acres of land for every mile of road to be built, making an aggregate for the whole of these charters, now owned by this Company, of about 2,000,000 of acres. The The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence State charter contains a grant of 12 800 acres for every mile of road built, amounting in the whole to about 11,000,000 of acres, and, added making a grand aggregate of 43,000,000 of acres! cal and reliable minds, to be worth with the con, struction of the Railroad, not less than \$5 and perhaps \$10 per acre. Place the estimate a: one dollar, and thus as a basis, with the credit of the company, will be doubly sufficient to construct the road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The rich lands owned by this company constitutes a territory in extent, equal to two such States as Pennsylvaniá.

The first Land office has already been ordere ed to be opened at Marshall, in Harrison county Texas. The great State Charter has been award. to this Company, and R. J. WALKER, HON. J. Bullen, Junge King and Doc. Foweres, have been appointed Commissioners by the Company to proceed to Texas to close the contract with teen will not divide by two, by three, nor by his excellency, Governor Pease, and these gentlemen are now there, or on their way, with the \$300,000 to deposit, required by the Act, and which is to be returned to the Company by the State of Texas, on the completion of the first fifty miles, within 18 months from the date of the contract. On the 4th of July, the great work will commence, near Jefferson, Texas, with several hundred hands, ordered by reliable contractors,-sixty-six miles of the road have been let. out,-Contractors have given bonds to complete it in eighteen months, or they forfeit \$300,000 to. the company. The Company, in addition to a call of one million on stock, have effected a loan of \$500,000, for the immediate extention of this contract; and this loan was taken the day it was offered, on the most satisfactory terms to the

To show that we are not singular in the oping ion here expressed, we will give an extract from the report of Mr. CHATFIELD, late Attorney Gen. eral of New York who visited Texas, for the purpose of inspecting the lands offered by the Railroad. Mr. Charrield appeared before the ceeds her many times, in population, wealth, State, to aid in the constructing of the Pacific New York Geographical Society, and gave an in . teresting description of the country through which the projected road is to pass. He is sate cannot spell "Democrat." Out of every five isfied that the Railroad would be ra paying enterprise and a good investment" for New York

Capitalists. He further says: The Texas country from its Tertility would be the most profitable through which they could in raises and exports slaves, New York imports construct a Railroad, and on it could be raised free labor. There's the secret. from 1 to 2 bales of cotton to the acre, while in Georgia and the Carolinas only 14 could be raised. He considered that the policy of Texas was most statesman like in giving up public lands for internal improvements, for she was now isolated as far at least as commercial interest is concerned, whereas with the facility of communication given by Railroads, she could

A line from New York would pass all the freedom throughout the land. It seems to us to ble. His opinion was that the end of the freight be the most practicable method of defeating the route should be at Galveston or Matagoria bay, intentions of the slavery tyrants who are even either of which would require great improve-

The Right of Man to Himself.

The Pennsylvanian, a leading Democratic pa. per in this State, and a semilorgan of the administration at Washington, advances with bold Isham Williams, of Madison county Geor strides to the defence of despotism and its prinitself legitimately since in defending slavery and all its atrocities, and now ventures to strike a blow at the basis of our republican institutions. It boldly denies "the right of a man to himself," and sets itself up to defend the exploded dogma of European despotism, that a man belongs to the State to the Covernment, instead of himself, and has no control over himself but that which the Government is pleased to accord to him.

It declares the doctrine, that every man has a right to himself, to be "the boldest sedition ever uttered," and claims that "in a state of constitutional civilization every human being belongs to the social organization-he belongs to the State."

This is the theory of tyrants and oppressors the world over. It places every man within the rower of the Govenrment, to be disposed of as it lists. If the Government choose to impose taxa. tion without representation, if it lavy a tax upon tea, chact stamp acts, refuse to listen to remonstrances and appeals, and treat its subjects as dogs, it must be submitted to, for every man belongs to the Government, and must not resist it. Washington and his revolutionary compeers, in this view of things belonged to the British Gov. ernment, and had no right to resist it. Let us thank God that they thought otherwise, and that, although the Government which they framed on the basis that every man has a right to himself within the last twenty years, without the assis- is in the hands of those who set republican printance of the State, built two thousand churches ciples at naught, ever day brings us nearer to the termination of their mad career.

So also if the State chooses to enslave a man Philadet De Mint, on account of voting the Na and authorizes him to be bought and sold in tive ticket, and Mr. Barr, a Nebraska Loco, ap market overt, and scourged and maltreated, it is all right; he does not belong to himself but to the State. Acting upon this principle, if the Legislature of Pennsylvania should authorize the enslavement of such polifical maniacs as the editor of the Pennsylvania, and authorize North and South, are taking measures to extend him to be sold out of the State, they would be following out his own doctrines to their legitimate conclusion. They might, in such case, do the State a service but we fancy that he would soon come to the conclusion that a man has a right to himself.

When the leading Democratic paper in Penn. sylvania utters such an abominable theory as this it is time for reflecting men to stop and ask where these things will end. If, for the sake of defending American Slavery, to the support of which the Democratic party has lent all its strength, it finds itself compelled to abandon, old landmarks, repudiate the fundamental doc. depotism the world over has made its own, it well becomes honest Democrats to inquire if they are not locked up in the wrong box -have already been repudiated by the leading men of that party, and one by one they, are giving up. the cherished tenets of our forefathers, at the deto the previous charters owned by the Company, mand of the slave interest, which, rales, them, and their party. Having leagued themselves This land is estimated by the most cool, practic to the vilest system of oppression under the sun, it is meet that they should east off the principles of freedom and assume the language of tyrants, But will the people, in whose hearts the love of freedom get rests, and who cheerish a conviction. that they have a right of ownership in themselves -will they abandon the faith of their fathers, and bow their necks to the yoke which was rejected in 1776 ! We shall see .- Pittsburg Garette, June 7.

A Turkish Will .- A testator left to bis eldest, son one hall of his horses, second sen one third of his horses, to his third son one-ninth of his horses -the testator had seventeen horses .-The executor did not know what to do, as seven. nine. A Dervish came up on horseback and he executor consulted him. take my horse and add it to the others.' . There. were then eighteen horses. The executor then gave to the eldest son one half, 9; to the second son one third, 6; to the third son one ninth, 2; to. 191, 17. The Dervish then said; "You don't want my horse now I will take him back again.".

Huge Bear Shot in Schuylkill County .- On Monday of last week, two brothers of the name of Stone, surprised a large bear, on the Broad Mountain. On coming within a shot distance the younger Stone, fired but missed, when Bruin made a spring, and with one blow one of his huge paw knocked him senseless to the earth. breaking several rips. The elder brother then fired at the bear, and the shot taking effect in, he heart he dropped dead. The wounded man is an a fair way to recover .- Reading Gaz.

Virginia vs. New. York .- Virginia started with every advantage of soil, climate, water power, mineral resources, maratime ports and river navigation, over New York, now the latter excommerce and manufactures. Virginia has 877 883 white male persons in her dominions, who hundred white persons, this were over one huns dred and five who could not spell. New York has 80,870 who cannot read or write. New York exports \$58,000,000 worth, yearly, Virgin

Turkish Honesty .- A Unristian, wandering brough the begaars, wished to buy an embroid ered hankerchief of a Purkish shop keeper. He asked the price, "Seventy ave plasters, "No," said he, aware that it was usual among all fraders, whatever their creed, to ask at first more than the value, "that is 'too much-I will give you seventy ;" and, as the dealer seem. ed to nud assent, he counted out the money. But his surprise was great when the bearded Osmanli, grayely pushing back to him twenty plasters, observed. "This is more than the just price. It is always the custom here to bargain over a thing down to its just value; and, as fifty piasters is my proper price, those twenty belong lo you."

When is a lady not a lady ! When she is linle sulky.