## VOLUME 3.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1851.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH hished every Thorsday Morning, by R.W. WEAVER.

OFFICE—Up stoirs in the New Brick building on the south side Moin street, third south side Moin street, third south side Moins the sinum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and alty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription received for a less period next six months: no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid, where six the option of the editors.

AURITIEMENTS not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one doller, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

For the Star of the North. BY M. L. YETTER.

My mother's prayers are with me, Wheresoever I may go; And like gurdian angels round me They keep my feet from woe.

They are with me on the billows,
Or down in the lonely dell,
And how much these prayers avail me
Only one on high can tell. When thick dangers close around me, And with troubles I'm beset;

And with troubles I'm beset; is then her prayers are with me And my path they well direct

When dread sickness is upon me, And my hopes and spirits gone; 'Tis my mothers prayers that cheer me And that make my courage strong. When ster from friends and home-

Amid strangers and mid care— Velcome ever comes the echo, Of a mother's constant prayer. CATTAWISSA, Feb. 19, 1851.

Speech of Hon. John Brisbin of Pa.

In the House of Congress on the bill to estabhish a Board of Accounts to examine private claims against the Government.

The bill provides that the report of the

Board shall be "final and conclusive," whereupon Mr. Brisbin moved to add the

ords "in all sums not exceeding \$2,000."

Mr. BRISBIN said: That there are many just claims against the Government which at present the claimants have no means to enforce the payment of except through the action of Congress, no one will pretend to deave no foundation in justice, is equally true. The real question, therefore, is, how and in what way can it be best ascertained what claims ought, and what ought not to be paid What tribunal will be most likely agents who have charge of them, receive the favorable consideration and action of Congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have suffered much in this way, and are in a fair way to suffer still more, and that the end of our sufferings will never come until some tribunal other than Congress is organized for the purpose of adjusting these claims. Every claim here presented seems, with its increasing years, and repeated repulses. creasing years and repeated repulses, to gather new equities and to inspire new and increased energies in its prosecution: of this question. The question is, how can we best ascertain what we ought to pay? Again: it is objected, that after all that may be done by this board, Congress will not thereby be doubtfol in its character; but time and rested follows to interpollations to the ministry on the subject of these extraordinary events; but the motion was overruled for the time being.

The President came out with his message.

That document was deemed conciliatory. It did not aggravate the Democratic party by doubtion in its character; but time and repeated failures to induce Congress to pay it,
have in the opinions of its friends, removed
all doubts, and rendered the obligations of
this Government to pay it so clear, that its suppose, to make its appearance in this the coasideration of these cixims will be saved. We shall have before us the evi numerable sharks that prowl about the portals of your Capitol have furnished it. Now,

be perpetrated upon the nut the doors of the Treasury

come corrupt; Senators and Members of this House may become corrupt, and sury, or ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of ell of thems, may in a greater or less degrees of the amount claimed did not exceed \$2,000. In the part of fraud input of the commission of the standard final rail cases where the amount claimed did not exceed \$2,000. In the part of the commission of the standard final rail cases where the same time throwing acound the persons in the people greater the same time throwing acound the persons in more salely be proposed than in courts of put in the part of the people's more, that is now squandered in the policy of the people's more, that is now squandered in the consideration of subjects more directly and House of a Writing and the proposed than in courts of put the people's more, that is now squandered in the policy of the propele's more, that is now squandered in the consideration of these of the Nitine, all the great of the same time throwing acound the persons in the part of the propele's more, that is now squandered in the proper of the same time throwing acound the persons that the proper is the same time throwing acound the persons in the part of the propele's more, that is now squandered in the proper is the same time throwing acound the persons in the same time throwing acound the persons the same time throwing acound the persons that the persons the same time throwing acount time the consideration of these calle placed, and the means and opportunities which the advocates of the respective varties possess to expose any attempt to be partial or unjust, render it far more difficult for them to practice fraud, even if they were so disposed, without the fear of immediate exposure, than it is for men in other depart-

Who, sir, that has a just claim would not rather submit its decision to three men, competent for the station, than to submit it to the decision of this House? While we may be as much disposed to do justice, we do not, nor can we have the same means of information necessary to a correct decision.

And the very fact, sir, that the information which we obtain relative to these claims is necessarily limited, leads us, I fear, in many cases to the commission of great injustice—injustice to honest claimants by refusing them relief, and injustice to the Govern-ment by granting relief where it ought not to be granted. The fact that the Govern-ment has no one to look up the evidence for her, gives the claimant who is the most ad roit, industrious, and unscrupulous in prepaing agents and procuring evidence, the chance of success, without much regard to

ments of the Government.

the character of the claim.

I fear, sir, that the poor without friends, and without money, and whose claims are generally small, and I may add, full as apt to be just, stand but a poor chance in com-peting before this court with mer of wealth be paid What tribunal will be most likely to do speedy justice between the Government and its creditors. Much has been said about the wrongs that the Government, and the claimant; and he who, under such circumstances, does any very very great injustice to either party, must be a man who is fatally bent on misjust claims; that session after session after session, and claims; that session after session after session and control of the said search to make Henry v. Mr. Berryer detended the visit he made to Wesbaden to see the Assembly, by calling it suddenly together. This, however, was not done; but a vote of indirect censure was passed on the Minister of War; and General Chargarmner published an order telling the troops that all political cries were contrary to rules of military disciplination. must be a man who is latally bent on mischief, and will be held up to his country as chief, and will be held up to his country as another Jeffreys. He cannot say, as members after the matter." He cannot excuse hims agents who have charge of them, receive the favorable consideration and action of Congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress. I have no doubt, sir, we have the first of the favorable consideration and action of congress and the favorable consideration and action of congress are presented, and will be held up to his country as another Jeffreys. He cannot say, as member said it was another Jeffreys. He cannot say, as member say another Jeffreys. He cannot say, as member say to the military discipline. The Cabinet then was apprised by the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must be removed, but almost to a man they declined to accede to it; the Minister of War that Changamier must b

But, it is said we now pay more than we advocates seem astonished that justice has gress have confidence in, and in my opinion so long been denied, and it is soon again, I nine tenths of the time we now consume in nine tenths of the time we now consume in saved. We shall have before us the eviwhich the indefatigable energies of the in- dence on both sides in a condensed form; upon it we can readily, aided as we shall be class who make a husiness of prosecuting these case and and because frauds may in doubt whether you can find one of the reason, and because frauds may in some instances be paragraphed. by the reasoning of the commissioners, fear that they will not do injustice; and I doubt whether you can find one of these doubt whether you can find one of these blood-hounds—who make a business of frowning down members of Congress, who is not opposed to the organization of this board. They want no tribural organized to board. They want no tribural organized to self being an Orleanist. These facts I have against honest creditors. But I am in favor of the organization of a tribunal, whose fa-cilities and mouns of arriving at a just concilities and mouns of arriving at a just conclusion with regard to those claims, are better than those possessed by Congress, and one where justice can be done with less delay and with less expense to the suitor and the Government. It has been well said that this is the most expensive court on earth. Was might about as well pay every claim that is presented at once, as to spend the time that we do spend in trying to adjust them. We sit here day after day and session after ession, at an expense of not less than \$3,000 per day to the people, and a great proportion of that time is spent in the consideration of these claims, and that too, in nine cases out of ten, without arriving at any consideration. Now, sir, what is the great objection that is urged against the creation of this to administer justice; they rely upon a suppression of everything they rely upon a suppression of everything they rely upon a suppression of everything and opportunity that is given for the examination in its most father than they may be presented in carry in gout their nefarions system of plunder upon the Tiesaury. That the bill now under consideration is perfect, I will not prepared by the people, and a great proportion of that time is spent in the consideration is perfect, I will not prepared by the people of the commissioners, so as to command the command of the army and the National Guard at Paris being placed under different Generals, with the consequent loss of the power of the majority of the Assembly over the soldiers, through their tried and incertain the prepared to a carry upon the Tiesaury. That the bill now under the prepared to the president, which had been passed over on the utterday of the power of the majority of the Assembly over the soldiers, through their tried and incertain the power of the majority of the power of the majority of the power of the majority of the President, which had been passed over on the utterday of the commission of the command of the power of the majority of the power of the majority of the pow out arriving at any constant is the great objection of the commissioners, so as to command to the causes of the dismissal of General to the causes of the dismissal to the causes o Accounts? It is that the commis-will be corrupted, and that frands of the board to four years: if then it is perpetrated upon the Government.

If it does not, let it can be continued, and if it does not, let it can be continued, and if it does not, let it can be continued, and at, sir, will apply with equal if it does not, let it cease to exist. I would not argument, all, will apply with a proposed in the bill, refer to its de ariment of the Government. The judges of our course may become corrupt; the Present the proposed in the Departments, and thereby enable the heads of the De-

we are bound together by no dearer, no stronger ties than those created by the existence of a public debt, that it will soon weigh us down, and blass our fond hopes for the future.

## From the Ledger. LETTER FROM PARIS.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1851. place with those of the past two weeks. The

position of affairs here now is as follows:
General Changarnier had the command of
the army and National Guard of Paris, and was subject to the orders of the Assembly.
This double command was given to him during a time of siege, and the vast power placed in his hands was particularly obnoxious to the President of the Republic. The latter, by means of his salary, amounting to three millions of francs, has been able to three fore, labored against the President under the conditions of order and regularity, for then they would have been lost. The Bonapariist party, therefore, labored against the President under the conditions of order and regularity, for then they would have been lost. The Bonapariist party, therefore, labored against the President under the conditions of order and regularity, for then they would have been lost. ring and presenting the claim, and who is the officers and sub-officers of the army here of some 150,000 men, and likewise to best distribute bread, wine and meats among the distribute bread, wine and meats among the breads and barbarians !? soluiery. During the recess of the Assembly, as your readers have been made aware, at a review on the plain of Satory at Versail Emperor, while all the infantry were silent to be just, stand but a poor chance in competing before this court with mer of wealth and influence. Not so, sir, before this board: there will be the evidence on both sides, there will be the advocate of the

> of the cavalry.
>
> At this stage of the proceedings, the Assembly met. A deputy attempted to address did not aggravate the Democratic party by any fresh attacks, although it nullified truth and democratic principles in its discussion of -all the more so in claiming heroic merits for that piratical invasion while it denounced as infamous the Invasion of Cuba It was stated freely that Louis Napoleon was afraid to dismiss Changarnier, much as he hated him. Those holding such opinions have been proved in error. President had the power, under the Consti-tution, to dismiss him. Accordingly, he broke up the old cabinet, and appointed a new one, partly composed of the old. This one, acting as General Jackson had it, as a unit, agreed to turn out Changarnier; and se

port. On this a great debate ensued. The most prominent speakers were Measrs. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, for himself and colleagues; and against him M. J. Lasteyrie, (who married Lafayette's grand-daugher,) M. Thiers. M. Berryer, and M. lamarine.

The leading talent of France being engaged, and phases and combinations new to

measures they resign, especially if they receive a vote of censure, as they did in this instance. instance.
In answer to Baroche, Lasteyrie said:

"What was the mystery, which weighed on their destinies, and which made them all of accord and yet embroiled; all constitu-tional, and all, which, however, he denied, all conspirators? It was that the persons surrounding the President were Bon apartists of the veitte and lendermain, (old Bonapar-

The firebradds and barbarians, the Tenth Decemberists, or Bonapartist Club, have been

Mr. Berryer made what is called an elo quent speech-which in fact is but a silly one-as it was a windy fuss about the Bour one—as it was a windy tass about the Bourbon animal, Heury Capet, whom they wish to make Henry V. Mr. Berryer detended the visit he made to Wesbaden to see the aforesaid Henry Capet. "The legitimists,"

took his place. General Niemayer, who commanded the infantry, which did not greet Mr Bonaparte as Emperor, was dismissed, and the press assered that it was because he forbade them to cry, as did some of the available.

act of hypocrisy. (Agitation.) M. Charras .- And so it is. (Loud cries.

reat confusion.)

The Minister of the Interier.—I appeal to

The President of the Assembly.-I have at once to state that I call M. Charras to or-

M. Selawicher (of the Left)-Then call us

A large body of the left, some 150 members, rose enmasse, and remained standing.
The President—Write down their names they shall be inserted in the Moniteur. On the Left-Yes

This scene was sublime. Now Colonel Charras is a difficult antagonist. He made his way up in African campaigns by his courage and address, spite of his republieanism; and for such a man, so commend crite—a liar, in a word—and be supported instantaneously by 150 members, is a national event; one that cannot be forgotten; one that must work one way or the other safe. I have just conversed with a gentle man from Rome. He states that the Card male will be massacred if they stay in Rom

syrie, States, I had given preference to the form of government of the former, and I had dreamt of my country having a similar one. That come realized all my ideas of order and libeny. I am not unmindful of the greatness

It would surpass the limits of a letter to give you even adequate analyses of the great had one and the United States had not, debate in question; but let me point out some of its best parts. It must be remembered, in advance, that the French Ministry, after the English fashion, sit in the Assembly, and are subject to the bear-batings of members. When they cancor carry their stitution written out and abided by, in the face of these facts, there was not a man in face of the face of the

ensure, produced by a combination of Lesweeping kennels or descending mias matic stress, of 415 to 236 of those siding with the Presidency, Paris was electrified with the result! Such coalition! M. Thiers on the heels of his visit to Claremont to confer with the Orleans family, (which act he defends in their conspiracy, with kings and no-hees he have no battered out of them, while pom pous priests, swelling in clerical red, pretend to follow a meek Redeemer, and are supported in their conspiracy, with kings and no-hees he willians of a grand more supported. his speech,) for the constitution, with concealed thoughts!

M. Lamartine has come out with a whitewashing defence of the President: he cuts away at Thiers for his pilgrimage to Clare-mont at Berryer and the Legitimist, for their pilgrimage to Wiesbaden, and remark well, by the way, why did not the Permanent Committee of the Legislature during the recess, composed of royalist majorities, de-nounce these things along with the "imperial cries of the troops," and if they are now sincere in voting no confidence in the Ministry, why did they not show their want of confidence at once—two months ago? "The truth is," says M Lamartine, "one of two things: either the Permanent Committee sav ment during the absence of the Assembly and in that case it is inexcusable for not hav ing at the same moment sounded the consti-tutional tocsin of alarm, and recalled the Assembly to prevent, beard and pulverise the coup d'etat; or the Permanent Committee saw only phantoms, and in that case why has it not joined in a chorus with the retro-spective coalition which has denounced the so called conspiracies of the Executive gov-ernment to the Assembly, have agitated the people, caused a panic in the Republic, sus. pended affairs, divided the two powers, whose harmony is the necessary condition of all good, and whose conflict the condition of evil? Either the Committee was very blind ble approbation by every shade of opinion.

M. Charras, from his place, striking his desk most forcibly with a rule, and in a loud voice—No! (Great agitation—cries of order on the right, loud applause on the left.)

M. Charras, I. was heard to be resident would be

M. Charras.—It was hypocrisy.

M. Baroche.—I hear behind me the voice offie, but applied among others, to M. Lamartine, much to his honor, rearrangementative asserting that the message of a representative asserting that the message of a representative asserting that the message of a representative asserting that the message of the representative asserting that the message of the representative asserting that the message of the majority to make the president would not go to any of the majority to make the president would not go to an would not go to any of the majority to take pledge the government to restore universal suffrage. This was a thing, M. Bonaparte said, that required consideration.

Finally, the President formed "a transite every gentleman present, whether that is ry Ministry," composed of men not one in suitable language to be applied to any act of the Assembly—the most extra parliamentary the chief magistrate. Cries of "call him to committee that has been seen in France since she had a representative body. These gentlemen all belong to the administrative bodies which they represent. Of course they know the details of their bureaus, and

This exposition of French politics, giver in compa Constitution is now appealed to by M. Thiers—that M. Berryer openly avows his visit to his "King" as a duty—that M. Lamartine tries to defend the President, while making out the other royalists as charlatans-that coalition of an extraordinary character ha taken place, and an extraordinary Ministry has come in; and that during all these changes and conflicts the public mind at the

one that must work one way or the other with political force. But the courteous M. Lamartine is a peace maker. He endeavors to take men as they are: pat them on the back, and give them sugar plums. Without dwelling oa the past, he says, be a good boy Johnny.

When M. Thiers mounted the tribune, inques was the interest. The following is a quotation from his speech, showing the new tactics of the author:

"Before 1848, brought up in monarchical ideas and seeing England and the United States, I had given preference to the form of government of the former, and I had dream pressed with a gentleman from Rome. He states that the Cardinals will be massacred if they stay in Rome after the French troopr quit. And how long this overtaxed people is to be taxed for for eight priests is a question that democracy will decide sooner than is imagined.

One thing, since I have been I'm Europe, has struck me: the ignorance of American statistics and progress, and of course of the ARGUMENTS for LIERTY, for unseating the Loans to sustain the tyrants of the continent. It is useless to look into the English press for true discussion on the subject: and nent. It is useless to look into the English press for true discussion on the subject; and the French press are too such taken up with their idea that they are the head of all nations to look properly to America, except-

a translation into French, of Mr. Webster's magnificent reply to the Austrian Chargo. Not one of the English paper's have fully copied it, as I have seen. What the people of Europe want is such light. The best of the French press is eternally quoting English and as a free county. The zig zag of Brogham, who, like Peel, never performed anything worthy of the name of statesmanship, whatever the small Englisheromed civil Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong contemplate Madame Roland, t whatever the small English-groomed criticism of America may say to the contrary,

is here quoted.

The Press now shapes Europe. When such stern facts as those of the gigantic progress of America, simply because she is Democratic, are presented in batteries of truth loaded arithmetical figures, it must precipitate the coming of the great day of e mancipation; that great day when the daughters of Eve shall be rescued from dungheaps; from being harnessed with donkeys to a rlough, or dragging a canal boat; from sweeping kennels or descending miasmatic pits; from having loveliness, grace, virue, of this dying man on his way to the last bles, by millions of armed men, torn f.om honor and labor to play liveried execution-

The Prague Gazette announces the com-plete rupture of the diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States.

So be it. Nearly thirty years ago, the Austran Charge, M. Hulsemann brought promise of God. himself into favorable notice with the Austrian government by a work of Travels in God has quickly been stranded. The liberthe United States, conceived of course in a ty won by so much heroism and so much spirit suited to the latitude of the Holy Alliance. I mention this fact as not uninterest

ing at this moment.

A great meeting has been held at Manchester. Mr. Cobden discoursed in his usual superior vein. He ridiculed Lord John Russuperior vein. He ridiculed Lord John Russell's letter about the mummeries of the "Roman Church;" and convulsed his audience with laughter in describing the mummeries of the Lord Mayor and Alderinen who excited us the carried us th who carried up the address to the Queen on the subject of the Papal aggressions.

GREAT BUILDING CONTRACT .- The New York papers say that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., has contracted for the erection of one hundred and fifty first-class houses in that city. This is probably the largest building contract ever heard of in the United States—amounting in aggregate to not less than three-quar-

Red cheeks are only oxygen in another shape. Girls anxious to wear a pair, will find them where the roses do—out doors. One good sleigh-ride is better for the complexion, than all the piano playing in the ing it, remarked, pointing at the

To commit MURDER quietly, take ady and tell her sne has a pretty toot. She will then wear a small thin shoe, go out in the wet, catch cold, and a cold will bring on the State, gives the following results of hes a fever, and she will die in a month.

A physician has recently invented a "new pill." This infalliable remedy for melancholy is made of "fun and fresh air, bodies which they represent. Or course they know the details of their bureaus, and an accident may teach the French people cold water three times a day." Having used of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of that time the doctor broke his leg, and of the leg and of the l bear testimy to its great virtues.

> "Wife!" said a broker a few days "Wife!" said a broker a few days since, "do you ever think I shall be worth fifty thousand dollars?" "Ann't I worth that to you?" said the confiding spouse. "Y-e-there are instances when it ceases to be a s!" hesitatingly replied the other half, ""but

The Native African calls thunder "the sky's gun;" morning, "the day's child.'
One who has seen ice, said "it was water
fast asleep," and the locomotive, he said,
was a "thunder mill."

VADUE OF ADVERTISING.—It is eaid that 500 guiness have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of catalogue of the great Exhibition of the industry of all Nations.

Punch thinks it is a doubtful point whether a blind man could made be liable for his bill, payable at sight.

The best way to get rid of a begga

The new farmoned bonnets a

FRANCE AND ATHEISM. LIMARTINE gives the following reas the repeated failure of the French revol

after: and I regret to say, the influence of fashionable life abroad, on not a few of our countrymen, is more decided than it ought to be. Under these circumstance, in the absence of such a supply of statistical argusence of such a supply of statistical argusence of the desawords of the great political sectors of the desawords of the great political countrymen, is more dectacen than it ought to be. Under these circumstance, in the absence of such a supply of statistical arguments of freedom to the French press, I have undertaken, though my health and time soul; that his name was unknown in the have undertaken, though my health and time do not warrant it, to contribute regularly, facts respecting America and American Democracy, to a republican press here; and thus disseminate them over the continent of the continent o ted men in the greatest year of France
The victims only have a God—the tribune

and lictors have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death

God, or his soul. Sensual philosopher, he desired only a supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness to his agony.

Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong hearted womar, of the Revolution on the cart that conveyed her to death. She looked cart that conveyed her to death. contemptously on the bespotted people whe

Not a glance toward Heaven! Only one word for the earth as she was quitting-Liberty !"

Approach the dengeon of the Giroadine,
Their last night is a banquet. The only
hymn, the Marseilaise!
Follow Camille Des Moulins to his exe-

tribunal.

tribunal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaf-told, at the distance of a line from God and eternity. 'I have had a good time of it; let me go to sleep.' Then to the execuers of universal universal humanity. It is worth the trouble! His faith, annihilation; this system that all the privileged orders of his last sick. his last sigh, vanity; behold the Frenchman

this system that an the privileged these system that an the privileged the system that an the privileged the system that an the privileged the system that an the privileged that system that shows the privileged that shows the priv What must one think of the religious sen-timents of a free people, whose figures seem to march in procession to annihilation, and to whom that terrible minister, Death

promise of God.

The Republic of there men without a to sheltar it a God to averge it, a people to defend it, against that atheism which has been called glory. An atheistic republeanism cannot be heroic.—

In and After the Honey Moon .- When Hon Truman Smith, Senator from Connecticut, returned to Washington with his youthful, accomplished and handsome Alabama wife, omebody asked him how many slaves she somebody asked him now many staves sae had. "Only one," said Truman, bowing low, and placing his hand upon his heart—"only one, who is proud to be her slave." This was very good. A correspondent of the New York Herald gives a supplementary an ecdote a month later. On the night the platform gave way at the Washington Circus. Mr. Smith was present with his young wife, and it is said that when the crash came, he ran for the door, leaving the lady to shift for herself. Another lady, observthere goes a fugitive slave !"

THE THREE BESL DOCTORS .- A judicial officer of some distinction, in the interior experience with the three best doctors he could procure for his wife. She had been sick, he said, for two years, and was daily getting worse, though he had an alopathic could no longer continue his attendance whereupon the lady speedily an l entirely recovered

good's establishment, and while examin some articles, arother lady entered in search of (don't blush ladies,) some undress linen. Not wishing to use this simple term, with severyl indistinctly audible and diminutive hems, she said to the attentive clerk you any mushe that isn't up in the m

The DROMAND's LIBERTY.—Drink promised me liberty, and I got it. I had the liberty to see my toes poke out of my boots—the water had liberty to go in at the toes and cut at the heels—my knees had the liberty to come out of pants—my elbows had the liberty to come out of my ceat—and I had the liberty to lift the crown off my has and scratch my head without taking m

A clarivolant at Cleveland has had an atterview with Tom Paine, who recens his errors, and is at present stopping with Washington and Ethan Allen. Hum-

A THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF