

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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CHOICE POETRY.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each,
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one [bright gifts from Heaven]
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look thou at life's sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours depend;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's tokens,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Household Words

There are but Two Parties.

Fellow-countrymen, now, as before, there are but two parties in the United States.—The old fashioned whig organization has been disbanded, as the whigs admit alike by action and by word, but in its place has arisen a combination, united by a common hope for power on the one hand, yet torn by internal feuds growing out of doctrines as numerous as the different tongues in the tower of Babel, on the other. This is the existing opposition to the democratic party, which party, stronger in its faith than ever, more eager for the contest, and more willing to perish rather than yield an inch to intolerance, stands like a fortress against its many-headed and many-tipped adversaries. In all nature there are two opposing elements—the good and the bad, the pure and the impure, the healthy and the unhealthy. Every man is said to be wrestling with two angels—the angel of virtue and vice. And in every case the good spirit is an open, upright, and candid spirit; while the bad spirit is as secret as the pestilence, as wily as the serpent, and as fatal as death. We have opposing elements in politics as well as in science and morals. The one is a bold and candid party; the other a secret and crafty party. The one has a single creed applied to all latitudes and to all men; the other has an opinion for every fifty miles of space, and a clamor for every particular dogma, no matter how each may differ from the other. Who should fail to see where his choice should fall? Who will hesitate where the road is so broad and the right so clear?—Washington Union

Coroner's Inquests.

Judge Jones has given the following general directions as to the cases in which Coroner's Inquests upon the bodies of deceased persons should be properly held:

Inquisition on the body of John Reber.—This inquisition was properly held, and is confirmed, so that the costs allowed by law may be drawn by the parties who held it. We take this occasion, very briefly, to indicate in what cases inquests should, and in what cases they should not be held.

1. An inquest should be held in every case where death is the manifest or suspected result of felonious violence.
2. An inquest should be held in every case where death occurs in prison.
3. An inquest should be held when a body is found dead in the water, fields, woods, highways, or in other unusual places, and that, whether the body exhibits marks of violence or not.
4. An inquest should generally be held when death results from accident—which accident may in any way be imputed to the negligence of another.
5. An inquest should not be held in a mere case of sudden death, as from apoplexy, stroke of the sun, or the like—nor when one is found dead in his bed, unless there be some suspicion of foul play.
6. And in the same view of the matter, there needs not an inquest to be held in cases of suicide, unless there be like suspicions.

It will be sufficient ground of suspicion when the Coroner is called upon to act by good and lawful men of the county, who affirm such suspicions to exist, and satisfy him of their reasonableness.

It must be understood that the court will not approve an inquisition, unless there be some proper ground in law, or in fact for holding it. The practice of holding inquests in cases of sudden death and suicide, when there is no suspicion whatever of foul play, must wholly cease.

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Among the duties assigned to us by the Democratic party, we are obliged to address you, setting forth in a plain and simple manner the issues that will be submitted to the people at the approaching election. A proper regard for the opinions of men requires that we should endeavor to explain to the people the reasons why the Democratic party again ask them to combine in one common cause in support of its principles and chosen men.

The offices to be filled in the coming election, may not, of themselves, be of sufficient consequence to excite popular interest, yet that of Canal Commissioner involves large public trusts, which should only be confided to a man of known experience and integrity. For that office the Democratic party have chosen as their candidate, ANSEL PLUMER, whose past life, both public and private, justifies us in saying that he possesses the experience, firmness and unblemished integrity, which pre-eminently fit him for that office, and render him worthy of your confidence and choice. But far beyond the success of any candidate or the obtaining of any office, are the subjects now before you to be examined and discussed, and by your determination, probably, forever settled.

Their infinite importance, not only to yourselves and to Pennsylvania, but to all the people and States of this confederacy, should stimulate you to a zealous support of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

We cannot abstain from dwelling upon these subjects, and by our appeals to your reason and sense of duty to your country and to humanity, we shall strive to rouse you to an effort that shall be worthy of the occasion and your past history.

The Democratic party of the U. S. is the great conservator of this vast political organization, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covered with teeming millions of freemen. To its guardianship has been confided the custody of the simple elements of political truth which are at the basis of our institutions. In all the changes of public affairs it has been the proud privilege of that party to stand by the Constitution of the Country and to restrain all attempts to pervert its provisions or corrupt its principles.—It has been, and still is, the citadel of our liberties and the bulwark of those just doctrines, to establish which the people rose as one man, and with the sympathies of the whole civilized world overthrew an aristocratic and legislative despotism and established a government, which by its mild and humane temper, offered to mankind the hope that, in one land at least, there should be a refuge from oppression and intolerance. This has been the duty of the Democratic party, and with unflinching fidelity has that party kept its sacred trust. From the first moment—even before the organization of the government—and while the States were deliberating upon the adoption of the Constitution of the country, the great men who were afterwards to become the leaders of the Democratic party exerted their powerful energies and truthful intellects to secure upon a firm foundation, as upon a rock, the principles that are incorporated in the body of the Constitution and in its subsequent amendments. Again, we say to the Democratic party belongs the duty of standing resolutely and unflinchingly by that Constitution and by the purest and most holy of its principles.

The earliest history of this government was identified with the contentions between the great parties whose doctrines were the subjects to which the thoughts and labors of the statesmen of those days were devoted.—The Federal party were anxious to establish a strong consolidated government, made for the people, and to be controlled by the men of property, and education and social condition. The Democratic party resisted this scheme of grand nationality to be raised upon the ruins of Independent States, and at the cost of popular liberty, and urged and secured the establishment of a Government limited and restricted in its powers, acknowledging State sovereignty, intended for the benefit and welfare of all, based upon principles of equality and justice created for the people, and governed by the people upon broad and enduring principles of human rights. During the many years of important and stirring political events that have since succeeded those days, the two parties thus arrayed in the beginning on opposite sides were often engaged in disputes arising out of a multitude of questions and issues, all of which could be resolved into the original ground of contention between them. The Federal Party being a party of expediency, and relying upon State craft and political management, and still distrusting the people, have, under various names and with various pretexts and contrivances, sought by indirect and crooked ways to obtain those ends and aims from which they were driven by the letter and spirit of the Constitution.—It was supposed that the time had gone by when the people should ever be in danger of any open attempt to subvert the Constitution and its acknowledged principles by any organized political action avowedly directed to such purpose. Implication and forced interpretation of its letter, were the only means by which the people were sought to be abused, and their government turned against themselves for the advancement and profit of a few political adventurers. That supposition was an error, for now we are again reminded by the action of a new and dan-

gerous combination, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Fellow Citizens, we have again to confront the same issues that were made in 1799, and to fight for the same principles that convulsed this Country then, and in vindicating which Jefferson triumphed, and Madison earned the love and gratitude of a thankful people. The insignificant and minor subjects of difference that have for some time past divided the public men of the country, are all obliterated by the magnitude of the question now before you. Your opponents, under a deluding and tempting cry demanding that "Americans shall rule America," have at last, with forced and compulsive candor, acknowledged that they wish to establish two principles.

I. That none but those born in this country, shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

II. That there shall be established a religious test for office.

To reach these ends the Constitution of the U. S. must be changed or its provisions evaded, and the spirit of our Democratic Republican forms of government thus altogether subverted. The Declaration of Independence itself charged upon the King of Great Britain, as one of the most serious grievances under which we had suffered, that "he had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."—The complaint thus made, was a part of the first public protest of a united people against arbitrary authority, and in favor of Human Rights. The reasons that then prompted this, have been ever since acknowledged as an element of our institutions that has secured to us the confidence of mankind, and been the first great cause of our marvellous success as a people.

When the defects of the Confederation were apparent, and the necessities of the public called for a more stable and perfect form of Union, the Constitution was adopted; among its most conspicuous provisions was the authority delegated to Congress to establish a uniform rule of Naturalization, and in the very last clause of the very last section of that instrument the following words were inserted, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."—Thus sealing, as it were, the Bond of our Union with the sacred and rational principle of the Liberty of Conscience and the right of Private Judgment.

When the Constitution was submitted to the States for their adoption, it is to be remembered that New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, all ratified it with a solemn declaration of rights, which they set forth as explanations consistent with it, and which could not be abridged or violated, and which they proposed should be adopted as amendments thereto. Rhode Island and North Carolina, in a spirit of sturdy resistance to absolutism and of manly devotion to the cause of Liberty, for their own sake, for the sake of their posterity, and for the sake of the human race, re-asserted the doctrines and dogmas of the Bill of Rights, and for a while declined to ratify the Constitution until these sacred and inviolable principles of natural right were acknowledged and adopted as a part of its text, and in all of these proposed amendments were incorporated a solemn declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. At the first session of the first Congress the amendments to the Constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is worthy of observation, that when in Convention it was proposed by Mr. Pinckney to add to the Sixth Article the clause prohibiting a religious test that Mr. Sherman thought it unnecessary, the prevailing liberality being a sufficient security against such test, after which Mr. Gouverneur Morris and General Pinckney approved the motion, and it was carried unanimously. These enlightened men were too well aware of the disastrous consequences attendant upon any interference by the State with the religious opinions of its citizens. The blood record of fanatical persecutions was spread out before them, and in it they read of those atrocities that were the darkest stains upon the character of the human race. From the earliest days down to their own time, had the history of mankind shown that its advancements in civilization had been retarded, and sometimes almost stifled, in the ferocious conflicts between contending sects and exterminating propagandism. In all parts of the world had fire and faggot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions they did not understand, and faiths at which their consciences revolted.—From religious persecution had their fathers fled, and by emigration had their sovereignties been established. Up to that time, by God's providence, had this land been the refuge of oppressed men, and with God's protection they were resolved to dedicate their country to the cause of civilization and religious freedom, and from that day to this time has their noble work remained untouched. May it last forever!

But now, after we have enjoyed the blessings of these sacred provisions, has a party arisen in our midst, and with secret oath-bound combinations, resolved to blot out this pure and life-giving principle, and by force and violence of law restrain and abridge the liberties of men and limit their civil rights

by an odious and impious religious test. As citizens of this mighty Republic, as members of the great Democratic party, as men for the sake of mankind at large, we call upon you to resist this sacrilege and rebuke these conspirators against the honor and dignity of our Constitution and laws.

After the adoption of the Constitution, and during the administration of the elder Adams, Congress enacted two Statutes, one concerning aliens; and the other entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, known as the Alien and Sedition Laws. Immediately upon the enactment of these statutes, the States of Kentucky and Virginia passed certain resolutions, condemning them as violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and reprobating them as gross attempts to establish arbitrary authority and as subversive of the liberties of the people. The Kentucky resolutions were written by Mr. Jefferson, and those of Virginia were written by Mr. Madison, and both of these were addressed to the Legislatures of the several States, inviting their co-operation to resist these Statutes. Some of the Legislatures refused to co-operate with Virginia and Kentucky and pronounced these resolutions to be of a dangerous tendency, and therefore not a fit subject for further consideration.—To these refusals the Commonwealth of Virginia replied in the form of a Report drawn by Mr. Madison, and adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1799. The object of the Alien law was exposed in these resolutions and in that Report, and the mischievous consequences of its adoption were fully explained and demonstrated in these masterly papers. In them it was proclaimed to be inhuman, impolitic, illegal and irrational for Congress to restrain the current of emigration that was setting in towards our shores, caused by the high tides of civil convulsions and public discord that were raging in Europe. Mr. Jefferson there said that the Alien law will furnish new calamities against republican governments, and new pretenses for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron, and that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States would, by this precedent, be reduced as "outlaws," and that "the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection to the friendless strangers." It was denounced by Mr. Madison in his report, as tyrannical in its spirit and conferring a despotic power upon the President, to banish "an alien from a country into which he had been invited as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness, a country where he may have formed the most tender connections, and where he may have invested his entire property."

The law thus resisted, and nullified, and defeated, never assumed to do more than exercise a restraining power over Aliens; and harsh as it was, had no relation to naturalization, and no man among the hardiest of its supporters at that day, dared to propose the disfranchisement of emigrants or to the abolition of the naturalization laws. The public that was indignant at the tyrannical spirit of that statute, would have burst into one shout of condemnation at any attempt to outlaw freemen and reduce them to the condition of slaves, because they were born in another country and were of another people. Upon the resistance to the Alien and Sedition Laws, and in support of the principles announced in those resolutions and that Report of '99, was Mr. Jefferson elected and the Democratic party established as an organized element of political action of this country. From that day to this, has it been steadfast in its integrity and purity, upholding and vindicating the liberties of the country.

Our Constitution was not wrested from the reluctant hands of lawless kings. It was the free compact of free sovereignties of freemen, made with each other for their own domestic advantage in the common cause of human freedom, and for the perpetuation of human rights. Our commercial and public necessities, and our political principles, all prompted us to encourage emigration, and by its healthful influence have we prospered as a people. We have multiplied in our inhabitants. We have increased in our wealth, and grown mighty with a population that has been driven to us for shelter and to whom we are pledged before the world to secure the rights of civil and religious liberty, and upon whom we are all likewise pledged as Democrats, to confer the right of citizenship as the inalienable right of their manhood. In the making of the laws that govern them they as freemen have a right to participate. To refuse them that right would be impolitic, illegal and inhuman. By adopting them we have secured the services of men skilled in all the mysteries of the mechanic arts, and we have despoiled Europe, and European Monarchies of greater sources of national and personal property, individual happiness and public renown, than if we had conquered in a hundred fights. Treat them as aliens, disqualify them by statute, and we have in our midst a body of oppressed unhappy and dissatisfied men, who would feel their degradation among freemen and sink to its level.

There is not an evil complained of in the whole catalogue of accusations preferred against the naturalized voters of the country, that would equal the wrong that would be done to our principles and our people, by the refusal to allow the right of suffrage and the equal right of office to all citizens. In countries where the government is a fraud upon the people, and the right of suffrage but a name, restraints upon the rights of citizenship and religious tests may be in strict harmony with their constitutions, but in this coun-

try dedicated to civil and religious liberty, laws for those purposes would be violent inconsistencies that must shock all right minded men. We know that there are many, very many, honest and well meaning men who wandered off from the proper path, and in their desire to correct alleged abuses of the naturalization laws, have suffered themselves to give their supports to this new and pernicious political heresy. To those men we would especially appeal, and earnestly entreat them to pause before they shall aid in furthering projects, the result of which will stultify their understandings and appal their hearts. Let them beware of a political party that has been afraid to reveal its principles, and conceals its actions—let them consider how unmanly and irrational must those men who would thus secretly aid, and bind each other in the spirit of mutual distrust, by solemn and illegal oaths, to carry out a great public purpose and to produce a great political revolution. In tyrannical countries, where political intolerance and persecution proscribes men for liberal opinions, such combinations are sometimes necessary but always dangerous for the cause of freedom. But it was left for a Democratic country, in a Democratic and liberal age, for men thus to conspire in favor of political intolerance and persecuting bigotry. To the pure minded men who have thus erred and strayed away, do we submit these considerations for their action, hoping that they will yet return to correct views, and sustain the cause of republican liberty by a zealous opposition to the pernicious principles and intolerant discipline of this new and dangerous faction.

Before we conclude this appeal to your reason and your patriotism, we must invite your attention to the subject of domestic slavery. With that institution Pennsylvanians have nothing to do. In the exercise of a wise philanthropy, we have, long since, abolished it. But because we have exerted our sovereign power over it, we must not endeavor to control sister States in the regulation of the subject. If we entertain sentiments adverse to its introduction, we must not propagate those opinions at the cost of the domestic tranquility of other States, or at the risk of periling our common Union. It would not become freedom to be involved in inappreciable slavery, for the sake of a small number of slaves whose condition we cannot change. The Constitution was the result of many adjustments and compromises, and with it we have secured domestic tranquility, private prosperity and public liberty. Time will reveal the end and purpose of this institution of slavery existing in some of the States of this Union; but while we live under the Constitution, we must abide by its provisions and its solemn compacts. All attempts to regulate this subject by congressional action must prove abortive and end in tumult and disorder. With us the Constitution is paramount to the laws, and it is disobedience and insubordination of the worst kind, to strive, by political agitation to subvert the one, and encroach upon the other.

Like all other questions of strictly local concern, that of Slavery should be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the people of the territory or place in which it is proposed, to establish or reject it. This principle of local self-government is the basis of all our institutions, and is essential to political freedom. It may for a time, be abused and trampled on, as other rights have been, but men should not, because of that, be deprived of it. It is for the common interest of all that each and every citizen should freely and peaceably exercise the right; and the principle and practice thus universally ordained and recommended by the founders of our government, will be firmly maintained by the Democratic party.

J. F. JOHNSTON,
H. A. GILDER, } Secy's. Chairman.
JACOB ZENLER, }

The Tattler.

There is no being on the habitable globe more degraded and more contemptible than a tattler. Vicious principles, want of honesty, servile meanness, despicable insidiousness, form its character. He who! In attempting to display it he makes himself a fool. Has he friends? By unhesitatingly disclosing his secrets he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knows but little. Does he envy an individual? His tongue fruitful with falsehood, defames his character. Does he covet the favor of any one? He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared, and his sentiments despised as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, hatred and revenge.

Pleasure of Home.

The beneficent ordination of Divine Providence is that home should form our character. The first object of parents should be to make home interesting. It is a bad sign whenever children have to wander from the parental roof for amusement. Provide pleasure for them, around their own fireside and among themselves. The excellent Leigh Richmond pursued this plan, had a museum in his house, and exerted every nerve to interest his little flock. A love of home is one of the greatest safeguards in the world to man. Do you ever see men who delight in their own fireside, strolling about in taverns and saloons? Implant this sentiment early in the child; it is a mighty preservative against vice.

Can you not be happy without trying to make others happy also.

The Internal Machines at Sebastopol and in the Battle.

The London Times' correspondent gives the following account of the small mines which the Russians have strewed the ground with about their out-works:

I was shown here (at the Mamelon) one of these extraordinary fougasses, or small mines, which are exploded on the touch of the foot, and which the Russians planted thickly about their advanced works. A strong case containing powder is sunk in the ground and to it is attached a thin tube of tin or lead, several feet in length; in the upper end of the tube there is enclosed a thin glass tube containing sulphuric or nitric acid. This portion of the tube is just laid above the earth, where it can be readily hid by a few blades of grass or a stone. If a person steps on it he bends the tin tube, and breaks the glass tube inside. The acid immediately escapes and runs down the tin tube till it arrives close to its insertion into the case, and there meets a few grains of chlorate of potash. Combustion instantly takes place, the mine explodes, and not only destroys every thing that is near it, but throws out a quantity of bitumen, with which it is coated, in a state of ignition, so as to burn whatever it rests upon. Later in the day, I very nearly had a practical experience of the working of these mines, for an English sentry, who kindly warned me off did not indicate the exact direction till he found he was in danger of my firing it, when he became very communicative on the subject. One of them blew up during the armistice, but I don't know what damage it did. We have lost several men by them. While the ground is occupied by the Russians they mark them by small flags, which are removed when the enemy advances. It makes it disagreeable walking in the space between the works.

The following is a description of one of the machines which are sunk in the Baltic, which have caused so much apprehension among the allied fleets:

Each machine consists of a cone of galvanized iron, 16 inches in diameter at the base to apex; it is divided into three chambers, the one near the base being largest, and containing air causes it to float with the base uppermost. In the center of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it.—This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides, and are kept projected over the side of the base by springs which press them outwards.

When anything pushes either of these rods inwards, it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse tube, and the lower end of the lever breaks or bends a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid held in a capillary tube, which is broken at the same time, and so fires the fuse, which communicates the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about 9 or 10 lbs.

At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about nine or ten feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they could hurt, the gun-boats, float quietly over them, and now we know what they are, they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings; the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse tubes that was supposed to be spent, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no hurt.

The Slave and his Mistress.

A Story is told of a European family that formerly resided on the island of St. Domingo in which an only child was sacrificed by a snake, through the arts of a petted slave. The negro was a favorite with his master's household; but in spite of this he became involved in one of those deep conspiracies that characterized the early history of the West India Islands, and which resulted, in one instance at least, in the deliverance of the people from an iniquitous yoke of bondage.

In the dark hour of night, the slaves from the adjoining plantation, assembled in the forest to concert their plan of deliverance from a wicked and cruel thralldom, and also to expose and punish any of their members who had shown any reluctance to carry out their design. Extreme vigilance as well as caution was demanded by the nature of the case.

The slave we have already alluded to was very naturally suspected of undue affection for his young mistress; and it was whispered that, in the general rising, he would endeavor to save her from the fate of her friends. This supposed humanity on the part of the slave was accounted treason in its worst form; ordered, before the next meeting, to destroy his young mistress as a proof that he was not a traitor at heart.

The negro—the confidential servant of his master, and the inmate of the household, accomplished his purposes without attracting to himself the least suspicion. Hanting up the nest of a pair of deadly snakes, everywhere to be found in tropical climates, with those arts common to semi-savage minds, he enticed them into the garden, and familiarized them with the vicinity of the house. His plans being perfected, he announced to his master and mistress that he had reason to believe that there was a deadly reptile lodged in the vicinity. A large reward

was offered for its destruction, and in two or three days the negro brought the female to the house, laid it upon the front steps, and received the congratulations of the family for his faithful devotion.

The moment he was observed, he dragged the dead carcass of the snake into the house, thrust it through the lattice work that divided the sleeping chambers from the parlors and then opening the door of the sleeping room trailed the venomous body across the empty couch of his young mistress, and concluded by depositing it in a coil under the sheets and in the very center of the bed. This being done, he next enveloped the body of the snake in some broad leaves, hid it about his person and unobserved escaped into the open air.

At midnight when every door was opened and every lattice turned up to admit the refreshing breeze denied during the day—when all were wrapped in profound slumber, the surviving snake was searching for its lost mate. Gradually it approached the dwelling, for it was on the trail, climbing up the door steps, glancing inquisitively about as fresh evidences of a final success seemed to draw upon it, and then stealthily entered the parlor; straight across the floor it moved, penetrated the lattice and mounted the couch. The trail was warm, and led the reptile under the clothes; the innocent occupant brushed the intruder aside, and in another instant the deadly fangs of the frustrated and angry serpent were buried deep in her bosom. She sighed heavily, for the deep sleep of a tropical climate was upon her and she slumbered on, to waken no more in this troubled life, and to present her fond parents in the coming morn, instead of a sweet, doting, intelligent child, an offensive mass—the most terrible form of death.

A SELL.

We occasionally light on some rich proceedings in the progress and success of parties; but the following, taken from the correspondence of the New York Herald, is a leader. It also carries with it a moral in politics which will not fail to be observed.

About the richest thing out is the villainous manner in which the editor of the American Organ in this city was relieved of twenty-five hundred dollars in hard cash.

It is well known that the county of Page in Virginia, is a part of the "Old Tenth Legion" of Thomas Jefferson, and that he always casts an almost unanimous vote (about 750) for the Democratic ticket, regardless of men. In this county of hard-fisted, unwashed democracy, the secret order of Know-Nothings found its way, and a lodge was established. The thing was novel, and the idea of becoming Americans pleased the Dutch to death. Soon 591 members were introduced, and regularly initiated into the mysteries of the order—the lodge numbered a majority of the voters in the county—the record was transmitted post haste to Richmond, and thence to all the lodges in the State. The "Tenth Legion" was giving way, and the prospect was fair for a total rout.—Joy pervaded the ranks of the brother hood as the tidings spread.

But fortune is fickle, and even Know-Nothing is not always reliable. A few days before the election the Grand Sachem of Page called his lodge together to consider business of importance; and when all had assembled he remarked, in words of soberness, if not of pity—"We profess to be Democrats; we have always been Democrats—but we are about making d— fools of ourselves. Now I have a proposition to make you: I propose that each one of us shall subscribe all the cash we can raise, as a betting fund; that we dispatch an agent to Washington to bet it on the vote of Page county, and that we then burn our records and vote for Wise." What a glorious prospect for speculation, and no sooner said than done. Near \$30,000 were raised; and the appointed agent, accompanied by the presiding officers of the lodge, visited the city. The latter called on brother Ellis, gave him the signs, grips, and passwords and assured him that 591 names had been regularly recorded in Page. This was enough—proof as strong as holy writ, that Page was certain for Flounery the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor. Just about this time a green looking Democrat from Page happened to cross the path of brother Ellis, and boasted of Wise's strength in the Tenth Legion. The bait took and brother Ellis was victimized to the tune of \$2,500.—The county cast 661 votes for Wise, and the treacherous Know Nothings pocketed brother Ellis' cash, beside winning some \$20,000 of others who bet by the record. This I am assured, is a true statement of how the organ man was "taken in and for;" may not other men have attempted the same game?

CHANCE.—Never let us say of anything whatever that it happened by chance; there is nothing that hath not been concerted—nothing that hath not its own particular design and end, by which it forms a link in the chain of appointed order. There is no such a thing as chance. It is only blindness of ignorance that talketh of things being strange and unaccountable and unlucky.

If a girl thinks more of her heels than her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get above them. Young gentlemen will please put this down.

An editor in Ohio thus writes to his subscribers: "We hope our friends will overlook our irregularities for the past few weeks. We now permanently located in the county jail, with sufficient force to insure the regular issue for the future."