

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

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## THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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## STAR OF THE NORTH,

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

### Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Convention of Columbia county met at Bloomsburg, on Monday, 25th ult., in pursuance of the rules of the party, and organized by appointing the following officers:

WM. HOWELL, President;

CASPER RAHN and WILLIAM SNYDER, Secys;

The townships were then called over and the following delegates presented credentials and took their seats.

Beaver—Henry Fry, Gideon Bredbenner, Benton—John J. Siles, Wm. Cole.

Briarcreek—William Lamont, M. E. Jackson.

Bloom—William Snyder, John J. Barkley, Catawissa—Casper Rahn, I. S. Monroe.

Conyngnam—Jacob Derk, F. R. Wolfarth.

Centus—Henry D. Knorr, Henry Hess.

Fishingcreek—George M. Howell, Danfel Stucker.

Franklin—John Hanley, Isaac Zimmerman.

Greenwood—Andrew J. Albertson, Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock—Jesse Ohl, George L. Shoemaker.

Jackson—James Youm, John McHenry.

Locust—William Goodman, Leonard Adams.

Maine—Aaron Andrews Clinton Fisher.

Montour—Wm. G. Quick, Evan Welliver.

Madison—B. F. Fruit, Keifer Smith.

Midline—John H. Heller, Samuel Snyder.

Mountpleasant—John Hower, Wm. Howell.

Orange—Hiram R. Kline, Abner Wells.

Pine—Benjamin Winterstein, Albert Hunter.

Roaringcreek—Charles Levan, David R. Hower.

Scott—John H. Dewitt, Jacob Cosson.

Sugarloaf—Montgomery Cole, John Cole.

There were no contested seats and every township was fully represented.

On motion of Mr. Rahn, John McReynolds and R. W. Weaver were unanimously chosen Congressional Delegates to meet other delegates for making a Congressional nomination in the 12th District.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Representative.

Mr. Snyder nominated John G. Freese of Bloom.

Mr. Dewitt nominated Peter Ent of Scott.

A vote was taken with the following result:

For ENT—Messrs. Fry, Bredbenner, Rahn, Derk, Wolfarth, Hess, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Patton, Ohl, Shoemaker, Andrews, Fisher, Quick, Welliver, Fruit, Smith, Heller, Kline, Welsh, Levan, D. Hower, Dewitt, Closson—27.

For FREESE—Messrs. Siles, Cole, Lamont, Jackson, Snyder, Barkley, Monroe, Knorr, Youm, McHenry, Goodman, Adams, Snyder, Wm. Howell, J. Hower, Winterstein, Hunter, Cole, Cote—19.

So PETER ENT having a majority of votes was declared the nominee of the Convention for Representative.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, Stephen H. Miller and Jno. G. Freese were unanimously chosen Senatorial Delegates to meet other Senatorial Delegates from this district.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, Hiram R. Kline and Wm. G. Quick were unanimously chosen Representative Delegates to meet other Representative Delegates from this Representative District.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District. Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD was named, and by acclamation declared the choice of Columbia county for President Judge. On motion of Mr. Monroe, M. E. Jackson, Emanuel Lazarus and Wm. Snyder were unanimously chosen as Judicial Delegates from this county.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two candidates for Associate Judge.

Mr. Monroe nominated Stephen Bady of Catawissa.

Mr. Albertson nominated Jacob Evans of Greenwood.

Mr. Heller nominated Samuel Creasy of Midline.

Mr. Hanley nominated Peter Kline of Franklin.

A vote was taken with the following result:

For EVANS—Messrs. Fry, Wm. Snyder, Barkley, Monroe, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Patton, Ohl, Shoemaker, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Quick, Fruit, Welliver, Heller, S. Snyder, J. Hower, Wm. Howell, Kline, Welsh, Winterstein, Hanley, Dewitt, Closson—27.

For KLINE—Messrs. Siles, W. Cole, Barkley, Rahn, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Shoemaker, Adams, Goodman, Fisher, Fruit, Smith, Kline, Welsh, Levan, D. Hower, Closson—20.

For CREASY—Messrs. Bredbenner, Siles, Wm. Cole, Lamont, Jackson, Wm. Snyder, Derk, Wolfarth, Knorr, Hess, Patton, Ohl, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Fisher, Smith, Heller, S. Snyder, Winterstein, D. Hower, M. Cole, J. Cole—23.

For BALDY—Messrs. Fry, Bredbenner, Lamont, Jackson, Rahn, Monroe, Derk, Knorr, Wolfarth, Hess, Zimmerman, Adams, Quick, Goodman, Welliver, J. Hower, Wm. Howell, Hunter, Levan, Dewitt, M. Cole, J. Cole—22.

So JACOB EVANS having a majority of all the votes given was declared duly nominated for Associate Judge. No other candidate having a majority, a second ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

For KLINE—Messrs. Barkley, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Shoemaker, Goodman, Adams, Fruit, Smith, Kline, Welsh, Levan, D. Hower, Closson—16.

For CREASY—Messrs. Bredbenner, Siles, Wm. Cole, Jackson, Wm. Snyder, Wolfarth, Knorr, Hess, Ohl, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Fisher, Heller, S. Snyder, Winterstein, D. Hower, M. Cole, J. Cole—19.

For BALDY—Messrs. Fry, Lamont, Monroe, Rahn, Derk, Patton Quick, Welliver, J. Hower, Wm. Howell, Hunter—11.

Neither candidate having a majority, a third ballot was taken with the following result:

For KLINE—Messrs. G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Ohl, Shoemaker, Adams, Goodman, Fruit, Smith, Kline, Welsh, Levan, D. Hower, Dewitt, Closson—17.

For CREASY—Messrs. Bredbenner, Siles, Wm. Cole, Lamont, Jackson, Wm. Snyder, Barkley, Derk, Wolfarth, Hess, Patton, Ohl, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Fisher, Heller, S. Snyder, Winterstein—16.

For BALDY—Messrs. Fry, Rahn, Monroe, Knorr, Quick, Welliver, J. Hower, Wm. Howell, Hunter, M. Cole, J. Cole—11.

### FOURTH BALLOT.

For KLINE—Messrs. Siles, Wm. Cole, Lamont, Wm. Snyder, Barkley, Monroe, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Shoemaker, Goodman, Adams, Fruit, Smith, Kline, Welsh, Hunter, Levan, D. Hower, Dewitt, Closson—23.

For CREASY—Messrs. Bredbenner, Jackson, Wolfarth, Knorr, Hess, Patton, Ohl, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Fisher, Heller, S. Snyder, Winterstein, M. Cole, J. Cole—16.

For BALDY—Messrs. Fry, Derk, Quick, Welliver, J. Hower, Wm. Howell—6.

The name of Stephen Bady was withdrawn.

### FIFTH BALLOT.

For KLINE—Messrs. Siles, Wm. Snyder, Barkley, Rahn, Monroe, G. M. Howell, Stucker, Hanley, Zimmerman, Albertson, Shoemaker, Goodman, Adams, Fisher, Quick, Welliver, Fruit, Smith, J. Hower, Wm. Howell, Kline, Welsh, Hunter, Levan, D. Hower, Dewitt, Closson—27.

For CREASY—Messrs. Fry, Bredbenner, Cole, Lamont, Jackson, Derk, Wolfarth, Knorr, Hess, Patton, Ohl, Youm, McHenry, Andrews, Heller, S. Snyder, Winterstein, M. Cole, J. Cole—19.

So PETER ENT having a majority of votes was declared duly nominated for Associate Judge.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for District Attorney.

E. H. LITTLE, Esq., of Berwick, was named, and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously nominated for District Attorney.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner.

Mr. Youm nominated Henry Butenbender, of Fishingcreek.

Samuel Rhone, of Benton, was named, and his name withdrawn.

THERE BEING NO OPPOSITION, HENRY BITTENBENDER was unanimously nominated for County Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Rahn, SAM'L RHONE of Benton, was unanimously nominated for County Auditor.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Surveyor.

Mr. Monroe nominated Solomon Neyhard, of Centre.

Mr. Stucker nominated Samuel Everett, of Orange.

A vote was taken which resulted as follows:

1. That the nominations of the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati are heartily approved by the Democracy of Columbia county and will be cheerfully supported by them; and that, in particular, the selection of Mr. Buchanan was a just compliment to our State and should awaken the enthusiasm of our people and inspire their efforts for the success of the great party of the Constitution and the Union in the present canvass.

2. That the State nominations of the Democratic party were proper and fit to be made and may justly command respect and confidence; and that the nomination of George Scott, an esteemed, popular and competent citizen of our own county, for the office of Canal Commissioner, was, in particular, well advised and will receive as it deserves a signal endorsement from our people.

3. That the nominations this day made being fair, regular and proper, are earnestly recommended to the people for their approval at the polls, and that the members of this convention will give to each and all of them their individual and hearty support.

4. That we cordially endorse the position of the Democratic national platform on the subject of slavery as the only one compatible with national harmony and the permanence of the Union, that position being the adjustment of this and all other questions of local concern by each State and Territory for itself without interference or dictation from any quarter: That of consequence, any interference from Massachusetts, Missouri, or elsewhere, with the local affairs of the Territory of Kansas is to be condemned and opposed as an invasion of popular rights as well as of the letter and spirit of the act organizing the Territory.

5. That the Democratic party now as heretofore is opposed to the prescription of any part of the people on account of their religion or place of birth, and in favor of equality of political rights and open political organizations.

6. That standing upon the doctrines of Washington's Farewell Address as well as those of President Jackson's, we invoke all patriotic citizens to co-operate with us in resisting sectional parties as dangerous to the Union and the best interests of the people, and especially to resist that one recently organized upon facial and spiteful passions which is content to let the Union slide if its purposes cannot otherwise be accomplished.

On motion of Mr. Monroe, it was then Resolved, That the Representative Conference of this district meet at Catawissa.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, it was Resolved, That C. R. Buckle, Jno. Kiefer, Emanuel Lazarus, J. A. Fanson, and Stephen H. Swack be the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

And on motion the convention adjourned.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.—An interesting pamphlet has been published by Mr. Bellasis, Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, containing an account of his examinations and discoveries on the site of the ancient city of Brahminabad, on a branch of the old bed of the Indus. Tradition affirms that the city—the capital of a Hindoo kingdom to which the pet of Mahomedan invasion had scarcely penetrated—was destroyed by fire from heaven and by an earthquake on account of the wickedness of its ruler.

The investigations of Mr. Bellasis seem to prove that the place really was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature, which probably at the same time completely changed the course of the Indus. On no other supposition can a ruin be accounted for that was at once so sudden and so complete.

Skeletons were found in every house which was opened and in the streets, some crunched together and there buried; others crushed flat by a falling weight, the pieces of stone or brick still in some cases buried in the fractured skull. Numerous coins and other valuables have already been discovered, carved figures in ivory, engravings on cornelian and agate, a set of ivory chessmen, and the like. The figures carved on objects connected with religious worship are Buddhist. From the fact of their being uncut, Mr. Bellasis considers it clear that the iconoclastic Mussulman invaders had not reached, or at least had not permanently annexed, Brahminabad at the time of its destruction, which he conceives to have taken place about A. D. 1020.

A MORAL WELL POINTED.—Sophronia, a wise teacher, would not let his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "you must think us very childish if you imagine we would be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn burn you, my child—take it." She did so, and behold, her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress too. We cannot be too careful in handling coals—even if they do not burn their blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious.

DON'T CARE ABOUT THEM.—The felling between the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans becomes more bitter as the campaign advances. The Perry Freeman, an able advocate of Fillmore and Know Nothingism, thus puts at defiance the Black Republicans. We copy from that paper of the 14th inst. as follows:

"Some Freemen don't like the proceedings of the late American State Convention. Well, what of it? Americans don't care what the Freemen do; and why should Freemen pretend to find fault with the doings of the Americans?

## Poem.

### THE MEADOW GATE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The blue bell peeps beneath the fern,  
The moor its purple blossoms yields,  
'Tis worth full six days' work to earn  
A ramble 'mid the wood and fields.  
There is an hour to silence dear,  
An hour for which a king might wait:  
I'd ask to share my lovely car,  
My Mary by the meadow gate.

When love inspires the linnets' breast,  
How swift he speeds from spray to spray;  
His song is of his woodland nest  
Far hidden from the peep of day.  
Would such a nest were my sweet lot!  
Would I might be some dear one's mate!  
I'd ask to share my lovely car,  
My Mary by the meadow gate.

There is a tide the streamlet seeks,  
A fall mile from its course it veers,  
And into silvery music breaks  
What from the vale the sea appears.  
Oh! twenty miles my aching feet  
I'd wander long an' longer late,  
One happy moment but to meet  
My Mary by the meadow gate.

### The Present Condition of Spain.

Revolutions in Europe have become such common events within the last ten years, that it is hard to take any interest, or even to keep the run of them. But in Spain, which for the last fifty years has been worse and worse governed after every change, it requires no little patience and perseverance to trace out the wretched complications of intrigue, tyranny and disaster that mark the course of events. Espartero seems to be a patriotic Minister, who has certainly saved the Queen and the country on more occasions than one. But he is for Spain what Lamerline was for France in 1848, too weak for the occasion. He had advanced, among others, Gen. O'Donnell, who, after pretending liberal principles, turns out to be an unprincipled, ambitious man. True, he is resolute; but it is only to advance himself and supercede Espartero, who, too honest and honorable for intrigue himself, was unable to suspect his ally in the Ministry, until too late. Upon some pretence of taking offence at the conduct of another Minister, O'Donnell contrived, at the proper moment for his schemes, to accuse Espartero in the Queen's presence, get him dismissed, and the power lodged in his own hands. The whole scene had doubtless been anticipated and pre-arranged with the Queen, who was anxious to get rid of a leader so favorable to the cause of the people, and one who, therefore, put such a check on her own royal prerogatives. Most probably, as is now asserted, the whole affair was arranged in Paris.

Anticipating resistance to the people, who have no confidence in the Queen and but little in O'Donnell, the latter had contrived to surround Madrid with some 18,000 troops, resolved to become the hero of a coup d'etat similar to that which placed Louis Napoleon in his present position. The National Guard rose, and for a long time it was doubtful what would be the issue. But after the loss, some say of probably more than 1000 lives, the National Guard has been disbanded, and the Queen reigning in her capital, openly rejoices, and rewards the officers who have committed the greatest outrage. A large majority of the Cortes or Spanish Parliament have, however, assembled at Saragossa, where the whole people, if not the garrison, still adhere to liberty, and have protested earnestly against this blow struck at freedom.

In fact, it is not yet fully decided whether we are or are not to have tidings of another revolution. It is O'Donnell that is timid, in spite of his success, and has issued a programme of great moderation.

What is the cause of all these revolutions, and what is the cure for them? The cause is, of course, to be found in the difference of views between the Government and the governed; utter selfishness and unreliability on the one side, and a keen perception of all this on the other. The character of the reigning monarchs of Spain may have been nearly as selfish and as bad for centuries, but it has not been known so well at home and abroad. It is, for instance, now well known that the Queen, while really instigating this whole movement of O'Donnell's, has seen and applauded the leaders of both sides, in order that, whichever may win, she may seem to be on the successful side, and there is no doubt that she has been all along prepared to discard the losing party, whichever it may be. What confidence can be placed in such a head of the executive of a nation as this, who sits smiling while both sides cut each other's throats!

"In Rome" said private Webster, "the sanctity of the marital bond is, in my opinion, one of the principal, if not the chief cause of the superior refinement, freedom and prosperity enjoyed at the present time by Christian nations." Judged by this standard, Spain cannot be called a Christian nation. Certainly the theme is filled by one of the most notoriously profligate women of Europe. For generations it has been occupied by the most vicious of royal families, without truth, honesty or any other principle than the most intense and unprincipled selfishness. With pride outside and corruption within, almost every vice and crime seems to belong hereditarily to this woman, and yet the Spaniards endure her. Insurrection after insurrection impoverishes the country, until the richest domain of all Europe has become the poorest. Property, life, everything, is insecure. Brigands occupy the roads, and assassination goes un molested, and yet no man arises out of these troubles in whom confidence is to be placed, or who

can liberate it from this awful degradation.

But the great lesson to be learned from the prostrate condition of Spain is, that the want of private morality is the true secret of the downfall and degradation of any man. It matters little the name of the Government. It may be called imperial, monarchical, or even republican, if conducted without regard to the eternal principles of truth, justice and morality, it cannot stand. Here is, indeed, the great hope of our form of government. So long as the families of which the nation is composed are virtuous in their domestic relations at home, where the power springs from them, and returns to them, it may be hoped that we shall ever be able to secure men enough to conduct the government of the country, who will not grossly or willfully betray its interests. But this, be it remembered, is the only safeguard for us, and every other nation of the earth, that we shall not one day sink and become like Spain. Private morality is the root of public virtue.

—Phila. Ledger.

### Country Girls.

Maria Victoria Fuller, of the Ohio Cultivator, in a sisterly way thus talks to Country Girls:

The farmer's daughters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of the country, a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them for before they can become this, they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two kinds. There are some who depreciate their condition, and some who have a false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence and education, is no more excusable in a country than in a town bred girl, in these days of many books and newspapers.

Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away to boarding school; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world would rather have for wives, women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had where the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders, and an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to attain a sweet draught of the "Fountain of Truth." Here is a "farmer's daughter" in this very room in which I am writing, a beautiful refined, and intellectual woman, in whose girlhood books were not so plenty as now, and who obtained her fine education under difficulties that would have discouraged any but one who had as true a love for study.

I will state why I think the country girls are yet to prove the hope of this country. The women in towns and cities are becoming so universally unwell, and almost as universally extravagant, foolish, fashionable, that men are almost in despair of getting wives who are not invalids, and providing them with what they demand after they have married them. Unless a man has the fortune (good or bad) to be the inheritor of wealth, he must spend the best bloom of his youth in acquiring enough to start upon, as people are expected to begin now-a-days. Men even in high places would go to the country for their choice, if they met there equal refinement with intelligence. Women are preparing to take a noble stand in history, and they cannot do it in ignorance.

Town girls have the advantage of more highly polished manners and greater accomplishments; but country girls have infinitely more to recommend them as rivals of their fair city sisters. They have more truth, household knowledge and economy, health, (and consequently,) simplicity, affection, and freshness of impulse and thought.

When they have cultivated minds, they have more chances for good sense and real ability, because so much of their time is not demanded by the frivolities of society. The added lustre of foreign accomplishments could easily be caught by such a mind from a very little contact with the world.

I would not speak as though our farmer's daughters were deficient in education. Many brilliant scholars and talented women may be found among them—in New England, especially so—but I would seek to awaken the ambition of all to become that admired and favored class which they ought to be, if they will but unite refined culture with their other most excellent graces.

A sweet country home, with roses and honey-suckles trained to climb over it, with good taste, intelligence and beauty within, toil enough to secure health, and leisure enough to court acquaintances with books and flowers and the loveliness of nature; with peace, plenty, and love, is surely one of the Paradises which heaven has left for the attainment of man.

### The City Better than the Country.

The graceful editor of the "Easy Chair," in Harper's Magazine, indulges in some pleasant allusions to the city, who migrate to the country and the watering places in search of comfort in the hot summer. He consoles himself (possibly like the fox in the fable) that they have the worst of the bargain, and his sage reflections may bring a spice of comfort to the discontented ones, who long to join the general exodus, but can't. He says of the migrating citizens, some of whom "have gone to the little farm-houses in little hot valleys, where the sun blazes all day, and the mosquitoes buzz and sting all night."

"Poor people! what have they done? Why should they be driven from these high streets in which lofty buildings shut out the sun? Why are they banished from these houses with spacious rooms into which no sun penetrates, upon whose floor are cool

matings, upon which stand chairs and sofas draped in suggestive drillings. Here Croton flows from the affluence of Liebfraumlick, from the crushed grapes of Rhine vineyards, here rare birds sing in cages, green trees wave before the windows; the ice-man calls aloud his refreshing merchandise; and for a table spread with a clean white cloth in the dim, lofty and cool dining room, around which stand statues marbly calm, inspiring peace and tranquil thought, the country has sent its fairest vegetables and fruits and flowers. Coolness and calmness are the city's dowry in the dog days. What has everybody done that everybody should be deprived of these rights?

"In the evening everybody is dancing into a white heat at the gay resorts, or going into a straw bed at nine o'clock, to fight with the mosquitoes and toss into a fever, in the little hot cottages in the little hot valleys. But the city sallies forth clad in sweet linen and light slugs—for there is no dew, no mud, no dragging in wet grass and slipping on marshy ground here—and by the light of faithful day emitting gas—for there is no darkness, no pinching into trees, and tumbling over stumps, and stabbing against stones here—the city seats itself in a bowler like those Mahomed designed for hours in Paradise, and there it touches the pastoral troop of the cobbler, or tastes the sweetest country flavor in sparkling mint. Close at hand gushes the sparkling stream of soda, like the bright rivers Ardana and Parphar; the fumes of Mevia inspire the air; the cheerful pop of the beer bottle plays through the whole like the foot beat of happy hours passing over; and that mildest of muddlers, lager pours its slow, clouded current by. No mosquitoes, no nozzling dew, no sharp draughts, no mud, no dragging dew, but lager and luxury, cobbler and calm."

### ART AND ITS FIDELITY TO NATURE.

In that excellent book, Col. Wall's "Echoings of Travel," an anecdote is told of Garrick criticizing Raphael's cartoons. The great actor took exception to the attitude of Elymas, the Sorcerer, who stood, he said, with his feet stretched out like a clown; whereas he was no vulgar fellow, and should have been pictured, therefore, with his arms extended, like a gentleman seeking aid. "I will show you," said Garrick, "how he ought to be represented." Accordingly, he closed his eyes, and, like the blind Elymas, began to cross the room. When he had reached the middle Sir Benjamin West, who was one of the company, approached him and told him not to alter his position, but to open his eyes. Garrick's surprised exclamation, when he obeyed, was, "I am Raphael's Elymas." He had, in fact, forgot, as any blind man would, all about the graceful, gentlemanly extension of arms of which he had spoken, and had instinctively advanced his feet and toes, like the feelers of an insect, exactly as Raphael had represented Elymas, the Sorcerer.

The anecdote should be printed in capital letters on the wall of every artist's study. The degeneracy of art, about which we hear so much, is owing to the neglect of nature more than to any other cause. Young painters, aspiring to be Leonard de Vinci, forget the life-like study he made of drawing, and foolishly expect to delineate the human figure by a sort of intuition. Or they sit forever at their easels, touching in and erasing by turns, in a vain effort to secure harmony of color, instead of going abroad among nature, palette in hand, and copying the tints of the sunset sky or the gradations of a rainbow. Or they take sketches eternally in India ink, till their pictures all grow dead and gashly alike. Or they attempt to improve on Nature, something in the same conceited spirit which made the old Portuguese Marquis say, that, if he had been consulted at the Creation, he could have given, he flattered himself, some good hints. In short, they take every road but the right one to reach the goal, and then complain of the public, when the fault is in themselves.

The truth of this assertion, that the degeneracy of art is owing to the neglect of nature, is further shown by the popularity of modern genre pictures as contrasted with those devoted to what is called high art. People buy Landseer's dogs, because they are true to life, and anybody, in addition, something of human feeling; but they would not buy Haydon's Regulus, because it was neither true to life, nor to human passion. Landseer, to continue the illustration, is not an artist in the highest walk, but he fills the highest grade of the walk he is in; while Haydon, and nearly every other modern devotee of high art, labored, or labor, in a walk for which they want capacity, or study, or both. For to paint heroes, in such a way as to kindle enthusiasm in the spectator, requires both more skill and greater knowledge of nature, than to paint a dog or a stag, even though the last may be dying, and look out on us with appealing eyes, that almost seem human. Depend on it, the key to the degeneracy of modern art, is a want of fidelity to nature, the result, in some cases, of power to execute, but, in most, of sheer ignorance.

"History informs us that Mr. Buchanan was 'bitterly opposed to the war of 1812.'" —Pittsburg Journal.

He was so bitterly opposed to it that he threw down his law books, took the stump and made his first speech to raise the people and Lancastrer to arms; raised a company, shouldered his musket, and marched to Baltimore. That is the way to oppose a war in which the common people are so much and the beginning of Buchanan's public and illustrious character.

## LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

We invite the attention of candid and intelligent citizens to the following letter of Henry Clay to the Rev. Mr. Colton, on the Abolition question, now pending before the country in the shape of Black Republicanism:

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—Allow me to suggest a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not reconciled by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to avert its career. They treat worst and denounce most those who treat them best—who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, and towards me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it: show the origin of Slavery; trace its introduction to the British Government; show how it is disposed of by the federal constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation; show that the agitation of this question to the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion, perpetual war, the extinction of the African race, ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate Abolition. The slaves being free would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer; with the American, the Irish, the German; reduce his wages, be confounded with him, affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce laboring white men to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.