

mont and disunion throughout the West, as the following will show: Colored men on the stump.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says that two colored men named Jenkins and Langston, are stumping the State for Fremont. proposition was maintained by himself and other- was, that slavery is contrary to the di-vine law and to the acknowledged rights of

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man; that it ought not to exist; that it is an admitted evil; that, if the General Govern-FEGITIVE SLAVES IN OLD TIMES .- The following advertisement, from Dunlap's Amerment cannot extirpate it in the old States, it ican Daily Advertiser will show how fugi-

in 1790: "Taken up and committed to the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, a run away nerro, named Jacob, the property of Thomas Prideaux, of the State of Maryland. His master or others concerned, are hereby notified to prove property to the said negro in six weeks from this date, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs." Colosen Remanded

COLORED REPUBLICANS -The Boston Bee, Fremont paper, reports a meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, who passed the following :

tollowing: Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, will support with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and Wm L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President. A Fremont meeting held a few nights ago Wather and Charles County De meeting m Marlbor ough, Chester County, Pa., was ed by a NEGRO! ance left-it was going it rather too strong for them

Line and Hearty -So little has been learn ed by the masses respecting the laws of life li the do they think that he ith depends strictly on conditions-so much they have ed upon the predeterminations of fate.

the several States; that they alone were to judge of the evil and the remedy; that every State had such entire control over the matter and, although gossippy in its character, it is judge of the evil and the remedy; that every State had such entire control over the matter that thus which tolerated slavery might a-bolish it, and those which never had it or had abolished it might now admit it without any bolished it might now admit it without any interference from the General Government; that although Congress had the power to ad-with the fresh despatches from all parts of a greater distance than that of any other ani-that although Congress had the power to adthat although Congress had the power to ad-mit new States, when admitted, by the ex-press terms of the Constitution, they were on the same footing in every respect whatever with the senior States, and consequently had with the reflex and the ubughts and progress in the world. The thoughts, positions, incidents and movements of individuals and of nations, are presented in its colamns, as in a mirror —the reflex and the ubughts and progress in the world. The thoughts and progress into a sector states, and consequently had in the sector states, and consequently had

The eye of the newspaper is universal; i falls on all parts of the world, and searches of their admission; and that in all preceding passions that control its movements. Noth-in-tances of the admission of new States ing is too great, nothing to trivial to escape ing is too great, nothing to trivial to escape its seen, penetrating glance; it is every-To all this we replied that the General Gov-ernment had nothing to do with the subject of slavery, which belonged exclusively to its parade ground: and it passes over them

The Mission of the Newspaper.

its obligation to the newspaper. 'Tis the newspaper that keeps men posted up on all

subjects, that do no not pass under their im-

The world is too apt to slight and forget

WM. S. WOODS, Esq.

mediate observation.

with the senior States, sod consequently had a tight to judge for themselves on the ques-tion of shavery; that, if Congress could exer-cise the power of annexing a condition re-specting slavery, they might annex any oth-er condition, and thus it might come to pass the power of a software of States of States of the power of states and the states of the largest lion could not penetrate er condition, and thus it might come to pass the power of states of the largest lion could not penetrate er condition of the largest lion could not penetrate out the tweet of the largest lion could not penetrate out the tweet of the largest lion could not penetrate the power of states of the largest lion could not penetrate the largest lion could not penetrate of the largest lion could not penetrate of the large equal power, we should exhibit a mongrel new discoveries of the human brain in its gence : it weans him from old fashions, old ms, and old fogy thoughts ; it separates placed in the remotest part of the him from early prejudices, and gradually imbues him with sound practical notions and enables him to fathom the heaviest and most obtruse subjects with the pluma the security of the white race, sc. The proposition by Mr. Taylor (which I think had been made at the previous eesi-sion) was defeated by a small majority, and the bill passed without the obnoxious condi-tion of the bill passed without the obnoxious condi-the bill passed without the bill passed witho common sense ; it keeps him alive to all the tion. Missour: assembled her convention, form-ed a constitution, and transmitted it to Con-gress. In that constitution she unfortunately inserted a clause against free blacks; and when, at the session of 1820-21, it was pro-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-lives; and it enables him if a man of basi-here the one new channels of basi-here the set of th THE PULPIT ITS OWN WORST ENEMY .- The people are fast finding out the important fact that the American pulpit is fast becoming a than all the infidel writers that have ever attempted its overthrow. One political rante in the pulpit, can do more harm than a hun-dred faithful ministers can do good. The becche have the remedy in their own hads. Let them withdraw their pecuatary support from all such unfaithful shepherds, stop pe-cuatary supplies, and political treason in the than the orator .- Portland Transcrip pulpit will cease. That is the only argu that such men can feel and realize. I be put in force everywhere. Let it

lambs in his bosom-we may then go on our way rejoicing—"for he will never leave or forsake those who trust in him."-Science of Sound. It is a curious fact in the history of sounds, that the loudest noises perish almost on the spot where they are produced, whereas mu-sical tones will be heard at a distance. Thus if we approach within a mile or two of the town or village in which a fair is held, we we may hear very faintly the clamor of the multitude, but most distinctly the organ and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, Amati, be played by the side of a modern,

the latter will sound much the louder of the two, but the sweet tones of the Amati will

ingly shown in the cathedral abroad. Hence the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds, and becomes audible to every devotee, however bereas if the same service had been read the sound would not have traveled beyond the precincts of the choir." Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most dis-tinctly, are those who, in modulating the render it musical. Loud speakers are idom heard to advantage. Burke's voice is said to have had a sort of lofty cry, which ended as much as the formality of his dis courses in the House of Commons, to send the members to dinner. Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard. His middle ne was sweet, rich and beautifully varied f correction Says a writer, describing the orator, "when aised his voice to a high pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound; and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer and animate; an then he had a spirit-stirring note, which was perfectly irresistable. The terrible, however, was his peculier power. Then the house sank before him ; still he was dignified, and wonderful as was his eloquence, i was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that here was something in him finer than his words, that the man was infinitely greater THERE ARE TWO THINGS which ought (teach us to think but meanly of human glory; the very best have had their calumniators, the very worst their panegyrists.

We saw a lady a few days ago, who re-sembled an immense funnel moving over the pavement. All who met her had to evacuate the sidewalk and take to the gutter. On she went, sweeping children, dogs, boxes, every obstruction that came in her way. The trench diggers leaned on their picks, and looked aghast at the terrible sweep of her hoops. The constable was called, but he dared not approach her. When she turned a corner the windows rattled, so great was the motion of the air caused by her hoops. As she crossed the railroad, her hoops burst, striking a train of coal cars which happened to be passing, throwing them off the track, smashing them to atoms and seriously injuring the carmen. Such was the great power of the hoops that the lady was thrown twenty or thirty yards, and landed head downwards in a coal pile, sinking to the middle, the torn skirt fluttering in the air as a signal of distress. She was

relieved, however, and has recovered the hoops

Swift's Hatred of Foppery.

Dean Swift was a great enemy of extravaance in dress, and particularly to that disinction and ostentation in the middling classes, which led them to make an appear-ance above their condition in life. Of his

When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been so- you are no more calculated for an edito: than citing subscriptions for his edition of the a Quaker is for marine hornpipes.

"For what are we to give thanks, that your majesty has lost thirteen of her best prov-"No," answered the king.

"Is it then," the divine anded, that your majesty has lost, "1,000,000 lives of your subjects in the contest ?" "No, no !" said the king.

"Is it then, that we have expended and lost a hundred millions of money, and for the defeat and tarnishing of your majesty' army ?" "No such thing," said the king please

"What then is the subject of the thanksgiving ?" "O, give thanks that it is no worse !"

Don'T WORRY .- This is the first thing that

an editor should get by heart. If Mr. Slocum threatens to withdraw his patronage because you criticised Prof. Drawl's lecture on the onion question, don't worry-but tell him to go ahead and do it. If Mr. Bullion writes you an insinuating

letter, saying that if you don't stop writing about the Diddleton railroad, he will run you with a law suit, don't worry-but dare him

to try it on. If Mr. Smith threatens to "cave your head in," because you mention that his son Bob was sent to the Tombs for pelting a street lamp with brick-bats-don't worry, but tell him that you love the law, that you dine on

salad made of red tape and sealing wax. Again we say never worry. If you do,

evening dew in Italy, and particularly in the neighborhood of Rome, where the Pontine marshes constitute an immense labratory for the production of malerias table tory for the production of maleria; that the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses on the decline of day—never going abroad, unlesss compelled by absolute ne-cessity, after sinset in the avening, nor be-fore sunrise in the morning. The same precaution to avoid the damp and coolness of the night, experience has taught to every people who reside in situations where intermittent fevers prevail, or in warm and tropical regions, where the heat of the day is sufficient to develop the dreaded malaria, by which the bilious, yellow, and other ma-lignant fevers are produced.

dia.

The prejudicial effects of the night air will more certainly be experienced by the system during sleep, than during a state of wakefulness. Instances have indeed occurred of individuals lying down to sleep at night in the *Campagna*, near Rome, and being found dead in the morning. Very few at least, escape an attack of disease who have the imprudence to fall asleep exposed to the open air in an unhealthy district. Thus, history records many examples of the finest armies being destroyed, and the progress of the conqueror com-pletely arrested by encamping for a single night, without sufficient shelter, in such a

situation. Though, in our own country, it is only in the most unhealthy districts of the south, that effects such as these are to be fearedyet the chilly and humid state of the night air, independent of various causes which,

has become an alarming apathy upon the subject of health. In the pursuit of pleasure it would seem that the people have been endeavoring to see how far they can venture down the whirlpool of disease without being irretrievably caught by its eddying force, drawn down into the vortex, and dashed at last upon the rocks of death.

Oh how sweet is Life, and Health Health, it is a boor, that well becomes the And oh how needful that we ep this giff with grateful care, for though ate by art a goblet of-workmanship unimitate by art, it is frail and easily rent: Without a cautied some corroding canker may embitter the draught-some careless jai, a fissore make that happiness no more can fill to the brim the cup of life—or else some dash it to a thousand

Yet all the world are striving to run the oblet over: ignorant of its structureof the laws of health

Beyond compute is the misery and the retchedness resulting from this ignorance this thoughtless indifference. The great t important of all subjects, ye enterely neglected! No question beh or poverty, fame or obscurity with it. It is a question be n Life and Death. Oh that the people ald be induced to study these facts.

d daughter is the morning ing sunlight

association; that, in the case of other new rapid strides to clear and unclouded inelli-Sates, they were not conditions upon their gence; it weans him from old fashions, old sovereignty, but voluntary compacts, rela-ting chiefly to the public lands and mutually beneficial ; that the extension of slavery was favorable to the comfort of the slave and to he security of the white race, &c.

gress. In that constitution she unfortunately posed to admit her into the Union, the same ness, to open new channels of correspon-party who had supported the condition, taparty who had supported the condition in-barry who had supported the condition in-king advantage of that exceptionable clause, ings for trade, and new sources of prof now opposed her admission. I did not reach Washington until in Janu-

ary, and when I got there I found the mem-bers from the slave States and some from others in despair. All efforts had been tried far more formidable enemy to Christian and failed to reconcile the parties. Mr. Lowndes had exhausted all his great resourcess in vair. Both parties appealed to me, and, after surveying their condition, I went to work. I saw that each was so committed and so wedded to its opinion that nothing could be effected without a compromise; and the point with me was to propose some com-promise which should involve no sacrifice of

principle. I got a committee of thirteen ap-pointed by the House, and furnished to the

Dean's works, he went to nav his res him, dressed in a bagged wig and other fopperies. Swift received him as a stranger. 'And pray, sir," said he, "what are your commands with me?"

"I thought it was my duty, sir," replied George, "to await on you immediately on my arrival from London."

'Pray sir, who are you ?"

"George Faulkner, the printer, sir." "You George Faulkner, the printer! Why you are the most impudent, barefaced scou frel of an imposter I have ever heard of George Faulkner is a plain, sober citizen, and will never trick himself up in lace and other fopperies. Get you gone you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the house

Away went George as fast as he could and having changed his dress he returned to the Dean, where he was received with the greatest cordiality. "My friend George," says the Dean, "I am glad to see you retu safe from London. Why, there has been a impudent fellow with me just now, dressed in a lace jacket, and he would fain pass him a lace jacket, and he wo self for you, but I soon sent him away with flea in his ear."

Stamped Postage Envelopes .- Sta

age envelopes have been in use in the United States about three years. The demand by the Government now reaches 32,000,000 or 33,000,000 per annum. In England, according to a return recently presented to Par-liament, there were issued, during the ten years ending April, 1856, the large number of 186,124,000 stamped postage envelopes.

Monesty -It is a sure sign of good serse or less of impurity, is a sufficient reason why it should be carefully avoided by all to be diffident of it. We then, and not till then, are growing wise, when we begin to who would preserve their systems from dis weak and unwise we are.

ease. It is not merely, however, from exposure absolute perfection of understanding is impossible- he makes the nearest approach to it who has the sense to discern and the huout of doors, or from sleeping on the ground without shelter of any kind, that inmility to acknowledge its imperfectionsury to health is to be anticipated after Modesty always sits gracefully upon youth, night—it may, likewise, and with nearly the same certainty, be incurred by sitting it covers a multitude of faults, and doubiless the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide : the imperfe tions of men being like those flowers which appear more be tiful when their leaves are a little contracted and

opposite an open window, or in a current of air admitted from without, or still more surely by sleeping in either of these situa-tions. Hence, the practice pursued by the olded up, than when they are full blown and inhabitants of Rome, of closing carefully display themselves without any reserve to their houses before sunset, is one which, at this season of the year, should be adopted CAN A JUBOR DE ARBESTED-In the Su-preme Court, New York, recently, Justice

by those who reside in situations where there is any danger of the air being impure: even in those cities or loc which are comparatively healthy, we are pursuaded, were it generally pursued, much good would result.

EXTRAORDINARY TENACITY OF LIFE _The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald of the 2d inst., states that Mr. Solomon J. Felkner, of that city, in cutting a stick of white oak timber found a toad in the heart of the tree. Over him had grown sixty-seven grains or rings of the oak, indicating that that had been his home for sixty-seven years at least, where he he had existed without air, without water, and without food. For a while he re-mained torpid, but after a few minutes' exposure to the sun he hopped about quite

Davies presiding, a decision was given as to the right to arrest a juror. A juror in annel of the Supreme Circuit Court, it appears, was arrested by the Sheriff in a civi case. He was taken on habeas corpus before Judge Davies, who decided that a juror can not be arrested on a civil process during the existence of the pannel on which he

erving.

DECISION OF CHARACTER .--- Without it, man or woman is ever worth a button, nor ever can be. Without it a man becomes at once a good-natured nobody, the povertystricken possessor of but one solitary ciple-that of obliging averybody und sun, merely for the asking.