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NUMBER 37.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH TR PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

of the greatest importance in the arts. They are on account of certain properties, such as incorrosiveness, great maleability and divisibility, etc., indispensable, and no substitute has yet been found for them. Without them

Choice Poetry. NOBODY'S SONG.

Swift never wrote anything better in verse than the following lines from an unknown

II.

III.

IIII.

And I have a love for Nobody
Which Nobody has for his wife;
So here's a health to Nobody,
For Nobody's now in "town,"
And I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own. For Nobody And I've a passion for Nobody, That Nobody else would own. New York Evening Post.

From the Pennsylvanian.

money. Yet the difference between the two commodities is very great. Their characteristic distinctions not being clearly understood by the people, is a source of incalculable mischief. It may be said, that we, as a nation, overrate the value of bank notes, which, of course, proportionally diminishes in our eyes, that of coin. Relying upon our abundant supply of paper-money, we look with stoic indifference upon the exports of the precions metals. Some eight or nine years ago California gold deposits. When their rich yield was fairly ascertained, it was confidently expected by many intelligent persons, that we should soon be relieved from the dependence on European money lenders; that henceforth we should be enabled to pay necessary improvements, the construction of railroads, canals, etc., without being compelled to borrow abroad; and that we should no longer be subject to the prostrating influences of strictures in the money market. But the financial millenium did not arrive. Notwithstanding the large consignments of is gold dust, our monetary resources are, at this moment, at a low ebb, as the unusually high rates of interest indicate. Several causes may have co-operated to produce that effect, but the main reason, will be found in the drain of precious metals. No soone was the prosperity, consequent upon the gold productions of California felt here, than we loubled and trebled the importation of foreign fabrics and luxuries, to be paid in domestic produce, and this not sufficing, the balance had to be made up in bullion and coin. Previous to 1851 that balance never exceeds ,500,000 for any one year. The total excess of exportations over importations of precious to 1850 inclusive, was according to official statistics, \$42,365,756; whereas, for the six years, from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, it amounts to no less than \$213,037,841.

The excess of exportation of Coin over im

riatio	n, was	
In	1851	\$24,019,160
No.	1852	37,169,091
(48) P	1853	23,285,493
	1854	34,438,713
No.	1855	52,587,531
3,7	1856	41,537,858
E-207. 1/8	Carried States of the State of	

This drain is beyond all doubt, the princi pal cause of the present scarcity of money. Had the national mind been more deeply impressed with the real, intrinsic value gold, we should have ansbanded the precious acquisition, and the advantages of Cal would not have been lost to the country; money would now be plenty, interests low, and business flourishing. We frequently hear the opinion expressed that gold and silver coin represent value. Not so: they do not merely represent, but are, in the strictest land. The price of all these things is deter-mined by their utility in the first instance, AT CLARION, ON THE 8TH INST.
reply to the address of the Hon. David Wilmot, delivered at Phil adelphia, 24th ult.

chemistry would probably up to this day

have remained a mere speculative science; and the practical arts could not have advance

gold more abundantly found in the crevices

utility would remain the same; only its rela-

tive price would diminish, and such has been

to a certain, but inconsiderable extent, the

consequence of the supplies from Australia

down; which effect, partly owing to the cause just assigned, was increased by the

large shipments to China. The same excel-

lent properties, on account of which gold and

silver are so useful in the arts, pre-eminently

fit them to serve as a circulating medium .-

Capable of infinite subdivision, incorrosive

and easily transportable, they are, besides platina, the only metals fully answering the

purpose of money. Their particular adapt-edness for specie, however, only enhances

their intrinsic value, as the price of iron would be enhanced should a new extensive

use for it be discovered. The stamp on gold

and silver coin is but a convenience in ex-

change, indicating its weight or value. The

stamp wholly obliterated, the coin would re-

tain the same value, only less the trifling ex-

pense of coinage, provided the weight has not been diminished. Gold and silver there-

fore have an intrinsic, universally recognized

worth. In all parts of the world they are

readily and at the shortest notice convertible

into every description of services or property,

simply because they are themselves the most

useful, the most desirable kind of property,

of all things least subject to depreciation and

fluctuation. They do not represent, but are actually property; whereas bank notes hav-

ing no intrinsic value, are in fact, nothing

more than its representatives. The credit of

the parties who issue them not being univer-

sally known, they cannot have but a limited

scope of circulation. Every note must be backed by security, or else it is worthless,

company determines its credit, or capacity

for issuing notes. Gold and silver coin is se-

curity in itself and as it forms the basis of all

them, according as it is plentiful or scarce

thus re-acting either beneficially or injuri-

ously upon every department of business, it

is of the utmost importance, that we should

always be adequately supplied with it. In

the United States the necessity for national

activity is infinitely greater than in the coun-

tries of the Old World, where past ages have

to a great extent anticipated the wants of the living generation. For every addition to the

population, we have to make new provisions,

which requires money, and money being therefore of a much higher value here than

elsewhere, we should adopt such measures

as will prevent effectually the excessive ex-

portation of the precious metals-which alone

The Philosopher and the Child.

"Have you a soul?" a philosopher once

enquired of a little girl. She looked up into

his face with an air of astonishment and of-

"What makes you think you have ?"

"Well then," said he, after a moment's

can you tell me what your soul is?"

ied, "but I do-it is my think."

not know that without being told."

ome populous."

onished in his turn; "who told you so?

"To be sure [have."

amount of security offered by a

of the rocks and the sands of the rivers, its

After giving a brief history of the Democratic party, showing how eminently wise and successful its policy had been in the past, and how it had uniformly, in all exi-gencies, in war or peace, stood by the true nterests of the country, and had advanced its growth and prosperity, and elevated the dignity and prowess of the nation, claiming for that party a higher degree of purity wisdom and patriotism than were possessed by any similar association of men in modern the character and qualifications of General Packer and his associates on the Democratic ticket, he proceeded as follows:

Judge Wilmot, the Republican analidate, has evinced his entire willingness to make his views known to the people, and seems quite unhappy that the State Committee date should waste his time with him in personal controversy, and still more displease that the Committee should have suggested that the discussion of the slavery question is not essential in a Gubernatorial contest. Failing to secure the attractions of General and California. Silver has risen as gold went Packer to get up large meetings and excitement for him, he has bravely dashed into the field alone. I am in possession of a copy of his first address delivered at Philadelphia on the 24th ultimo, and published in the Evening Bulletin, to the leading features of which I shall ask you attention before I take my seet. I find no fault in Mr. Wilmot for appearing before the public to make known his views. I think a condidate for any office may properly do so. I see no want of dig-nity or propriety in the practice, if pursued in the proper spirit. In doing this, no candidate properly appreciating his position will solicit votes; he will simply declare his views on pending questions, foreshadowing as best he can the policy he will maintain if elected, so the intelligent elector may vote for or against him, as may seem proper. But I have searched in vain for any such foreshadowing in the late speech of Mr. Wilmot. It is devoted exclusively to the subject of slavery, except only a brief reference to his letter on Americanism. State affairs seem to have had no attractions for him. It is an almost incredible fact that in a long speech occupying columns of the pattern, ... not have alluded to any one of the many interesis which would come under his charge, were he elected Governor, nor discussed a single question connected with the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, or over which the political authority of the State From beginning to end he has talked out side of the true purpose of his appearing before the public, and has failed, therefore, to give the people the means to decide whether he would make a good Governor or not. He has talked about Slavery, and questions banking operations, expanding or contracting incidental and collateral; but not a word about State affairs. He should certainly have given us his view on the question of more Banks and paper currency. Many of the people would be glad to know whether he ntends to maintain to the policy of the present incumbert, his political friend, on these vital questions. What does he think of the policy of giving away the largest share or the Public Works for an inadequate compensation, payable to the next generation the remainder on the same condition? Why not give the people his views on these State uestions, as also on the subject of paying the public debt, maintaining and extending our system of free schools; on the granting of special privileges to facilitate the ends of private gain, and especially on the pending amendments to the Constitution, embracing questions of grave concern for the people .-All these subjects, vitally important, and within the range of the legitimate duties of

"Because I have," she promptly answered.
"But how do you know you have a soul?" But another fact, equally singular, 18, that although his address abounds with graphic descriptions of the evils of slavery, and "Because I do know," she answered again. It was a child's reason, but the philosocourse imputations upon the motives of its advocates, it does not contain a single practical suggestion as to a remedy for the evils onsideration, "if you know you have a soul, "Why," said she, "I am six years old, "question of vital practical importance which lies at the foundation of everything valuable and don't you suppose that I know what my to us as freemen," and yet he has not attempted to show the people of Pennsylva "Perhaps you do. If you will tell me; I shall find out whether you do or not."
"Then you think I don't know," she re-Not only this, but I shall prove to you that according to his own showing, the people of a free State have no Constitutional right to "Your think!" said the philosopher, asinterfere for or against the evils he affects to deplore, whether in a State or Territory. If "Nobody. I should be ashamed if I did Mr. Wilmot found it necessary to make his address on national issues entirely foreign to The philosopher had puzzled his brain a the Executive duties, it is to be regretted that great deal sbout the soul, but he could not have given a better definition of it in so few he did not devote a portion of his time to his favorite topic, the tariff. The old friends of "protection for the sake of protection." he expects to rally under A newly married couple took up their would doubtless be delighted to hear from residence in Poplar street. At breakfast the man whom they used to designate as the advocate of "British free trade," the successful betrayer of Pennsylvania's best interests, and as a "vile traitor to the State of his birth." Possibly he could have convinced the manufacturers of iron in Clarion and elsewhere, that they are specially his debtor, and permitting the dead past to bury its dead,

of in the smoke and dust of a kind of Quix-

otic onslaught upon Slavery and the Slave

effigy, for following the Wilmot lead on the for that body cannot touch the question.— stantly denied by many wise statesmen, had down their vengeance on the destroyers of Tariff in 1846, and he could have induced Their long cherished business of agitation is Tariff in 1846, and he could have induced them to tepent that great wrong on Mr. Dallas, as also their oft repeated imputations upon his own motives and conduct. He cer-tainly could have shown those who abused myself and others, last spring, for agreeing to a modification of the tariff when we had no power left to resist it, that they were uneasonable in that complaint, or are now mistaken in their support of the distinguish-ed advocate of "British free trade." But let advocate of free trade in the embrace of the protectioniste, and the protectionists under the leadership of the distinguished free trader. The new alliance only furnished another verification of the homely adage, that political necessity makes attance bed fel-

But to the speech, and I will give you its best sentiment first, so that his friends may

not complain. It reads as follows:
"I hold that under the Coustitution of the United States we have no right to meddle directly with the question of Slavery in the phy of the trite saying; that "it is useless to States where it already exists; it is a State institution, and can only be controlled by State laws, and we in Pennsylvania have no more right to legislate for Vizginia upon the subject of Slavery than Virginia has the right to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of our Public Schools. But in the territories the question is different. The territories are the common property of the Union, and we

Then again, speaking of Slavery, he says: "The question is no mere abstraction, nor is it simply a question of right and wrong, a question of morals; it is a question of vital practical importance, which lies at the foun-dation or everything valuable to us as free

Touching the Dred Scott decision he re-

"And as I am on this point, I wish to say that I bow to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law. I raise no arm against the law, and I would never advise any one to do so; but there is no law on earth which can bind my reason or my conscience. I can, and will think, and vote for what I believe right."

Now let us consider the doctrines of these quotations for a few minutes. In the first says we have "no right to meddle with Slavery in the States where it already exists," but that "the Territories are the comthe common right to control them. In the second be presents the effects of Slavery as "vital practical questions, involving every thing valuable to us as free men." And in the third he informs us that he "bows to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law."

Of course I agree that we have no right to interfere with Slavery in the States, but "bowing to the Dred Scott decision," how does Mr. Wilmot propose to reach the insti-tution in the Territories? What becomes of the "common right" of the States to control its existence? How can that right be brought to bear? That decision defines the Constitution to mean that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject for the Territories; that a Congressional interdiction against its extension is unconstitutional, and Mr. Wilmot agrees that that decision is law; then what of his common right to control it in the Territories; and of the "vital practical questions" he has presented for our consider-

Now this is the point to which I wish your special attention. Though acknowledging in his own peculiar phrase the binding effects of the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Wilmot is very careful to control the influence of that decision upon his position and arguments; he has not told the people exceedingly coarse, scarcely a lowable in a frankly that by virtue of the decision he so reductantly recognizes as binding, slavery in missible in a candidate for Governor. Very the Executive, seem to have been lost sight would thereby illustrate the utter impracticability of his doctrines on the subject. Indeed, his whole theory goes to pieces at this point, and he must necessarily concest as much as possible, the effects of this decision, or the deceptive character of his speeches

would become so transparent that he would be obliged to abandon the discussion entire-

Bowing to the Dred Scott decision as mat-Pennsylvania has no mare right to legislate for Virginia, on the subject of Slavery, than Virginia has to legislate for Pennsylvania on mot cannot stop at this point; he must, and does virtually agree by that "bow neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia has any right to legislate for Kansas or Nebraska, on either subject, and they have no power interfere for or against the institutions of the Perritories directly or indirectly. The citi zens of each may go to Kansas, and when bona fide residents, they can give effect to zens of this State we cannot influence the question in either Kansas or Virginia. Prior to the Dred Scott decision, the Republican party contended for the power of Congress over the subject in the Territories; but that decision has settled the question against them, and has closed the last channel through which the free States could reach the que tion. It has swept away the entire sto they should come to his rescue in this his souri line, the Wilmot proviso, and every hour of need. Perhaps there were among other scheme of Congressional interference. his auditors at Philadelphia, those who had assisted to give Mr. Dallas to the flames in the election of anti-Slavery men to Congress,

therefore gone—gone forever. Wherein, then is the fitness of Mr. Wilmot's inflammatory address about Slavery to the exclusion of every other topic. Having no power over the subject, it cannot be of vital practical importance in Pennsylvania, unless, indeed Mr. Wilmot in his feverish sensitiveness, has faced Democrat, in obedience to the Slave owers, is about to propose to re-establish the institution in this State. Until this be done the question cannot be so practical as he alleges. But is it not singular that Mr. Wilmot should seek to agitate the public mind in behalf of measures which have decision he agrees? What can be accomplished by such efforts? Though he could convince a majority of the people that the country, the constitution, until changed, is an insurmountable barrier to their adoption. Would it not be wiser to accept the philoso cry over spilt milk." When the election i over he will need the benefit of some such reflection, for I think his chances are better to become the successor of Judge Bullock,

than of Gov. Pollock.

I do not mean to say that the candidate for Governor may not properly allude to Slavery; be recognized issues in the Gubernatorial contest, and continues to discuss these measures as though they could be made available to the country, and insists that the people should take one side or the other .-He says slavery is the only question involved, and has so far declined to speak on

He says that Virginia has the same right to interfere with our public schools, that Pennsylvanla has with Slavery in Virginia; and that is true; but did it not occur to his mind, at the same time, that it would be a most singular, if not ludicrous spectacle, to ginia, resting his claims to popular favor solely on his views about public schools in Pennsylvania, and confiding his discussions to that topic alone? Why the people of the Old Dominion would get a straight jacket for any man who might attempt to play a want of sympathy for the South. such a trick before high heaven. And what would Pennsylvanians think of such impuword about Pennsylvania schools; so deterfriends can explain all this, but I think I address would be appropriate, than in his almost convinced that he has not only been speaking for other States, but running for Governor some where else than at home.

Mr. Wilmot's prompt recognition of the binding effect of the Dred Scott decision has certainly surprised and disappointed should notice that he dare not raise his voice against the Constitution, when asking to be permitted to take an oath to support it .-That he has yielded reluctantly, and with exceeding bad grace, is evident from the low terms in which he impugns the motives of the Court. He says "it is easy enough for the Executive to find corrupt Judges to carry out corrupt designs." This is coarse, common place politician, and utterly inadis becoming in David Wilmot to warn the Buchanan and Roger B. Taney. But in his anger at courts, he has gone out of his way still further to make an onslaught upon the integrity of the Supreme Court of his own State, and broadly alleges that its decisions are often contradictory, and it is common talk among the bar, that a decision must be revived every five years to have binding ffect. The courts should take warning, fo ter of law, it will not do to say only that failing to be Governor, as this gentleman certainly will, he may still retain the office

of Indicial Censorian Fearing to repudrate the decision of the Supreme Court in express terms, many of Mr. Wilmot's school of politicians are industriously engaged in efforts to destroy the confidence of the people in its integrity. As a means of doing this, they are in the habit of expatiating on the extreordinary circumstance that the ordinance of 1787 should have been declared unconstitutional at the end of sixty years after its adoption, and the Missouri Compromise so declared after having stood for nearly forty years. They certainly know that the Ordinance of 1787 did not derive its authority from the present Constitution-that it was the work of the Congress of the old Confederation, and was agreed to by the States, and was merely perpetuated under the present Constitution as a measure to which he States had agreed to. This item of history they prefer to suppress, so that the action of the Court may seem more strange. They know, too, that the Missouri Compromi was an arbitrary arrangement between the North and the South, forced by an exigency

The history of the renowned Proviso is

re-written in this speech, and Mr. W. has manifested special delight in exhibiting what be considers the inconsistencies of the Democratic party on this subject, and more especially those of Gen. Cass, Hon. Richard Brodhead and myself. He alleges in substance, that if the General had voted before he reflected, he would have gone for the Proviso, and that Mr. Brodhead had said he would that I had been very careful to record my name in the affirmative, when a similar sentiment passed the State Legislature. The course of General Cass and Mr. Brodhead needs no explanation or defence at my hands. Their sentiments are too well known to the country to be successfully misrepresented.—And, indeed, admitting all that Mr. W. alleges, I do not see that he makes out any man's de struction. The wisest men in the nation have often been wrong in their first impressions as to the expediency of suddenly proposed measures, and to be mistaken on a constitutional question is no uncommon thing among lution, it certainly did not receive that consideration to which it was entitled. I do not believe it was under consideration in the Senate, exceeding a half hour before it pass ed finally. For myselt I knew but little abou have been declared unconstitutional shall it until it came from the House of Represent atives, the day it passed the Senate, and had only thought of it as an abstract sentimen against the acquisition of territory, with the view to the extension of Slavery and as effecting the question of peace with Mexico.— As a proposition involving the rights of the States, and the powers of Congress, I had at that time given it no thought. Reflection upon these things soon after, and long before I knew that Mr. Wilmot intended to the principle as admissible when applied to Territory which had been long previously acall the States, without any such original con-The reverse was the constant allegations of my podent interference? They would most cer-tainty in the the Yirginia aspirant to take vention were topics in that contest, and I ad-care of his slaves and leave the public vocated the affirmative or both on all occaschools to them. Mr. Wilmot would be sions. Mr. Wilmot himself publicly dissentsure to do this, and yet he talked for hours ed from my views on these points at a meetabout Virginia negroes, and said not one ing in his own town where we stood face to face. But it is of little moment whether I mined does he seem to rest his claims on have been consistent or not. I trust I may questions belonging to other States and over always be more ambitious to be right, and which his has no control. Perhaps his never vain enough to pretend to great wisdom or forethought. If I did not mistake the can safely assure them of one thing, if he meaning of the proviso, when first proposed, does not get more votes in States where his I certainly misunderstood its author, for I thought him a Democrat, and he has turned lieved his position by what he has said on the point? If it even be true that certain Democrats inclined to favor the proviso before they discovered their wrong, he was not thereby warranted in sustaining it when the injustice of the practical working had become it has been shown to be unconstitutional. But the candidate and his party are great

sustained the policy of settling the slavery question by a geographical division, and have settled as they may deem best. There is very little sense and less patriotism in such critireach of the people of the government of a the base allegation, will despise his foul as- shows that the controversy, at the different interfere through their representations. of principle and peculiar views. and patriots lelt required to yield much in that and the other territories-that the extend the parallel of that line to Ocean as a final adjustment of the dangerous on the 1854, have not ceased to bewail the abanopposition to its extension and perpetuity on hat occasion. They repudiated it; scouted and reviled it. Another mode of settlemen became absolutely necessary to save the country from civil war, and that of non-intervention, as now found in the Kansas law, was wisely adopted in 1850; and is maintained by the statesmen I have named. What inwho continued to denounce the Missouri who in Connecticut burnt James Lanman in are not in a condition to talk about consisten ey. Having so conspired against this mode they now have Mr. Wilmot engaged in a clumsy mitation of Mark Antony with the dead body of Casar, by toting the hiefers the massive. That question was affirmed by the people at the polls, and Mr. Buchantemains of the unconstitutional measure from place to place over the State, giving utterance to his deep grief in pathetic appeals to the passions and projudices of the people, to draw atton from the North or South, and so personnel. they now have Mr. Wilmot engaged in a fide citizens sho

On Kansas affairs Mr. Wilmot becomes quite belligerent, and hurls vindictive aspersions on the National Administration. He talks as though he did not know that the odious test laws enacted by the first Legislature had been repeated by the last; that his party friends in Kansas are daily aveiling them-selves of these bogue laws; that Mr. Robinson, the Topeka Governor, had petitioned Mr. Stanton, when acting Governor, to confer the appointment of commissioner to seknowivote for it if offered to the proper bill, and edge deeds on his friend, by virtue of the give the version of affeirs that will best suit his purpose. Having presented a starting picture of the wrongs and outrages which, according to his story, have been wantonly inflicted upon the free State party of that unhappy Territory, he makes the rottowing sweeping declamation:

"I affirm that the Administration know all about these outrages, and yet they upheld them. They sustain the Missourian usurpation, and they dare not be just, because they are the slaves of the slave power who created them and upholds them."

This is terriffic indeed, coming from & candidate for Governor, but Mr. Wilmot's language is tame and feeble compared with the sparkling rhetoric of Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, on the other side of the question. The Colonel, in his letter dated at White Sulphur Springs, imputes to the Administra-tion altogether different action and purpose. He alleges that its first act was to appoint a giance to the South and deliver her into the nands of Free Soil fanatics," and that, "to say that the cause of the South was lost in Kansas prior to the appointment of Walker, is to palliate fraud by falsehood." Here is a wide difference between big doctors. But the Southerner seems to have the best of the contest. Indeed the best attempts of Wilmot and his school of orators, to show the quired by the common blood and treasure of subserviency of the Administration to the slave power, fall far below the most of witness a candidate for Governor in Vir- ditton, convinced my mind that its practical efforts of Col. Keitt, the Charleston Mercury operation would do injustice to the slave- and the New Orleans Delta, to demonstrate holding States, and I discarded its doctrines its Free Soil tendencies and its treachery to entirely. Four years after the advent of the the South. With such fire in front and rear provise, when the Democratic nominee for who will say that Col. Keitt may not reason-Governor, I certainly was not charged with ably imagine the fantastics to be hereafter played by "shivering Cabinets," and "convulsive Admintstrations." Then, again, Mr. Wilmot and his party

seem to be in great tribulation lest the slave

power should deprive some of the citizens of Kansas of the opportunity of raising their

voices against the institution at the ballot-

box, lest some be deprived of that high and sacred prerogative, the right of suffrage. They decant eloquently on the sacredness upon the heads of all who shall attempt to restrict or usurp this proud function of American freemen. The people and the whole people must be heard. Now this is all very well, and they cannot go further on this point than will the Democracy; but does own, he will be badly beaten. He will be out to be anything else. But has Mr. W. repeople who come with exceeding bad grace from Mr. Wilmot and his party, who in the convention that nominated Col. Fremont, laid it down as a principle, that not only a portion, but all the citizens of Kansas should be deprived of the right of saving whether ed that right for Congress, and virtually held that though nine-tents of the people might on consistency. They are in the habit of ardesire slavery, the interdiction of Congress raigning Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and should be conclusive. It was no half way other Democratic Statesmen, on the charge business with them. It was a part of the of inconsistency, because at one time they faith to deprive all the people of the sacred opportunity which they falsely allege the Democracy are attempting to take from some.
They execrate the interference of Missouri since embraced the policy of referring the question to the people of the territories, to be in the settlement of the Slavery question in Kansas, and yet according to their own do trine not only Missouri, but Massachusette a territory is almost as completely out of the many who intend to vote for the author of cisms. The whole history of the subject and all the North and South are invited to free State, as it is in the State of Virginia - persions. Even they will not agree that it periods when the excitement attained to a Congress. The pratical effect of their doctrine being that the power to deci country against the corruptions of James compromise, implying at once the concession question for Kansas is to be found every-Statesmen where else in the United States except in the way of opinion, to secure the peace of the opinion, to secure the peace of the States who do not go to Kansas the country. Mr. Buchanan favored the Mississian shall have a voice on the subject, but those souri line so long as the policy of settling the who do, shall not. How absurd, then, their n was maintain affected distress lest by design or acci extend the parallel of that line to Pacific the opportunity of giving effect to his will subject. Why even now Mr. Wilfend. But the very men who now, and since mot and his party will not say that they will donment of this policy, were united in their and admit Kansas'as a State unless that decision be against slavery. They will agree to take her into the Union when she obeys their dictation and not till then. It was in this connection, in the contest last Fall, that we ridiculed their pretensions to exclusive friendship for freedom in Kansas, whilst holding that the people should not be free to select their own institutions. We cla consistency is there in such action? And that the Democracy were more friends of what is to be said for the insincerity of those "Free Kansas," because they wished to have the people perfectly free to select all who in Connecticut barst James Langar in their domestic institutions. They holding effigy for voting for it, and Isaac Toucy near unless she adopted their views, and the Der the same spot, for voting to repeal is, and who labored to reject the principle in 1848. They in, no matter how she might decide as to Slavery. The question in the Presider issue was not whether she should be fre secured its overthrow, slave, but simply whether her own bons. Wilmot engaged in a fide citizens should be permitted to decide

R. W. WEAVER,

The state of the new brick building on the south side of Main Street, third aguare below Market.

The mass who advertise by the year.

The mind by their utility in the first instance, and in the second, by the quantity in which they exist; or, in a few words, by demand and supply. The uses to which iron can be put are multifatious. They determine its absolute value, which is equally great, here, in England and Russia; but iron-ore being more ceared in Russia; but iron-ore being more eceared in Russia; but iron-ore being in the publication of the equality with the e

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own;
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprang;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody, mine has sung.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear;
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody was ever near;
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up,
And when I was hungry, Nobody
Gave me to dine or to sup.

I went to school to Nobody,
And Nobody taught me to read;
I played in the street with Nobody,
And to Nobody ever gave heed;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart it clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked me to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody, And Nobody theers my life, And I have a love for Nobody

Coin and bank notes are commonly called

next morning the gentleman said to the ady: "My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting u (you) in it becomes popular."
"And by putting ous (us) in it," promptly replied his better half, "will very naturally "How is it," said a man to his neighbor, "that our parson, the laziest man in the world, can preach such long sermons?"—
"Why," said the neighbor, "he is too lazy sense of the word, value or property, as much