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Memories. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

A beautiful and happy girl, With step as light as summer air, And fresh young lips and brow of pearl, Shadowed by many a careless curl Of unconfined and flowing hair; A seeming child in everything Saye thoughtful brow and ripening char As nature wears the smile of spring, When sinking into summer's arms.

A mind rejoicing in the light Which melted through its graceful Leaf after leaf screnely bright And stainless in its holy white "Unfolding like a morning flower; A heart which like a fine toned lute With every breath of feeling woke, And even when the tongue was mute,

From eye and lip in music spoke. How thrills once more the lengthning chain of memory at the thought of thee!
Old hopes which long in dust have lain, Old dreams come thronging back again And boyhood lives again in me;
I feel its glow upon my cheek,
Its fullness of the heart is mine,
As when I leaned to hear thee speak,

Or raised my doubtful eye to thine I hear again thy low replies, I feel thy arm within my own, And timidly again upraise.

The fringed lids of hazel eyes,
With soft brown tresses overblown; Ah, memories of sweet summer eves, Of moonlit wave and willowy way,

Of stars and flowers and dewy leaves,
And smiles and tones more dear than they. Ere this, thy quiet eye hath smiled, My picture of thy youth to see, When half a woman, half a child, Thy very articesness beguiled,
And folly's self seemed wise in thee;
I too can smile, when o'er that hour
The lights of memory backward stream
Yet feel the while that manhood's power

Is vainer than my boyish dream. Years have passed on, and left their trace Of graver care and deeper thought, And unto me the calm cold face Of manhood, and to thee the grace Of woman's pensive beauty brought. On life's rough blast for blame or praise The schoolboy's name has widely flown

Thine in the green and quiet ways.
Of unobtrusive goodness known. And wider yet in thought and deed Our still diverging paths incline; Thine the Grecian's sternest creed, While answers to my spirit's nead The Yorkshire peasant's simple line; For thee the priestly rite and prayer,

And holy day and solemn psalm For me the silent reverence where My brethren gather slow and calm. Yet hath thy spirit left on me An impress time hath wern not out,
A something of myse f in thee,
A thadow from the past I see,
Lingering even yet thy way about;
Not wholly can the heart unlearn

That lesson of its better hours; Not yet has time's dull footstep worn on dust that path of flowers. "Thus while at times before our eve The clouds about the present part,

And smiling through them, round us lie Soft hues of Memory's morning sky; The Indian summer of the heart. In secret sympathies of mind,
In founts of feeling which retain Their pure fresh flow, we yet may find Our early dreams not wholly vaiu.

WOMAN: - An exchange says that "God intended all women to be beautiful as much as he did the roses and morning glories; and that he intended they should obey his laws, and out indolence and corset ed in the hearts and affections of the peo-strings, and indulge in freedom and fresh ple, that the wildest storms of treason and For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs dependent upon the expansive nature of a cent's worth of tape, is as abourd as to look for tulins in a snow bank, or a full grown onk in a little flower pot."

To hear a death watch denotes there a little insect near you. A ringing in the boatmen and the passengers, consistvour ear denotes that you have taken a lit. ing of about one thousand persons. There tle cold. To see strange sighte or hear dismal sounds, is a sign there is something board—and also a shop where the passento cause them, or that your head or neryous system is disordered. To have fright-article."
ful dreams is a sign you have enten too much supper. To see an apparition or to be bewisched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking common sense.

Degency is a matter of latitude. In Turkey a man with tight parts on is condowry, of no less than £300,000 sterling In fact, the General did not hesitate to say, sidered so great a vulgarian that he is not per annum; which, if she lives to the age after that interview, that Mr. Buchanan in presence of an Arab is to make the ac- only fifty millions of dollars, almost us Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms quaintance of his cheese-knife. In Ruswarm breakfast of fried candles. In this ty-five millions of people, for a year. country vulgar 'people are such as keep good hours and live within their in-

The Bishop of Oxford has sent round to the church-wardens in his dioceso a circular making certain inquiries, among and sent back an agent to negotiate. The which was, "Does the officiating clorgyman preach the Gospel, and are his convervastion and carriage consistent therewith? A church-warden near Wallingford, replied, "He preaches the Gospel, but only keeps a gig.'

Rev. E. H. Chapin, in a speech made at the Universalist festival of Boston, on Thursday, said that "the best piece of spring work that could be done, would be to take some of our living politicians and plough them in, and then take the sahes of the glorious dead ones and soutter them abroad as guano, in the hope of a better crop."

A farmer, to get his grist ground at mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was knocked under the water wheel, and the bag with him .-He was drowned; and when the melan choly news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed : "My gracious | what a fuss

there'll be about that bag." Women are called the "softer sex," be cause they are so easily humbugged. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to happiness-a dandy nusband to a mechanic,

One might as well be out of the world as beloved by nobody in it.

what value, pray, is it?" "Why 'ten cento,' or in other words, a dime!-just the amount that 'Jimmy' Buchanan wants poor men to work for per day, is the price that

I charge for my strawberries a quart. At that rate I guess poor men would not be able to eat many—"do you think they would?" retorted the seller. "I am decidedly of your opinion," rejoined the gen-tleman, "and will take three Jimmy's worth." "Ah," said he, as be measured out the berries "it will take the worth of a dozen Jimmy's to beat-" "Stop ! stop ! my friend, your measure is not full. Fill more," "Fillmore is exactly what I intended to say. -- Clipper.

THE GROWING WEST,-Nebraska city, two years ago, was a wild waste, where night was made hideous by the disma! howl of the wolf, and the indian lodge might occasionally besseen dotting the untrodden grass of the prairies. On two days recently the sales of lots by the organized town proprietors amounted to \$10,000. So says the Council Bluffs Bu-

gle.
One year ago the town of Clinton, in Iowa, on the Mississippi, was not known a population of 1,000 souls, and has three totels, seven dry goods stores, three grocery stores, two hardware, one furniture, one clothing, and one boot and shoe store, church, one warehouse, two doctor's offices, four lawyer's offices, one brick yard, lime-kilns, two saw-mills, one lumber yard, and two stone quarries. There are over one hundred buildings that have been erected during the past nine months, frames of her edifices may be seen ri-

A RAILROAD FOUNDLING,-The George Law brought home on Friday, from Aspinwall, a very extraordinary passenger, about fileen months old, found amid the wreck and ruins created by the late railroad calamity there. Father and Mother upon such bypocrisy and meanness! knows the little foundling's name or nation, which, however, is supposed to be French. The innocent was picked up unburt amid the sixin and mained, in unconscious ignorance of the awful disaster.

Col. Totten sent it to New York, in care of the stewardness of the George known object of charity here. - N. York memory. Times.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—That is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's in reference to our Constitution, where he says:

from its place; our Constitution is so fanaticism break over it in vain.

A modern traveler in Germany gives a which occasionally descond the Rhine .long and two hundred wide, on which was built a village for the accommodation of were cattle, hogs and other animals on gers could be suppled with every necessary

to bestow on the young princess a life upon the subject in the General's mind .tolersted is respectable society. To spit of fifty, will amount to the small sum of had come to him with full authority from much as it takes to support the govern- to him in relation to their votes; that is, a that man is considered low who refuses ment of the United States, with our twen- to propose to vote for him for the Presi-

purloined from his employer. When dematter was finally arranged by the em-ployer taking the building and paying the thief ten thousand dollars; and it was the value of the property, that the em-ployer made his fortune by being rob-

A Simile. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Slowly, slowly, up the wall
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade, Evening damps begin to fall, Evening shadows are displayed.

Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
All the sky is grand with clouds,
And athwart the evening air
Wheel the swallows home in crowds.

Shafts of sunshine from the West Paint the dusky windows red; Darker shadows deeper rest Underneath and overhead.

Darker, darker, and more wan Upward steals the life of man, As the sunshine from the wall.

From the wall into the sky,

a bleeding heatt.

From the roof along the spire, Ah, the souls of saints that die Are but sunbeams lifted higher A bleeding finger is more noticed than

A "JIMMY" PER QUART.-We were

dent of Baltimore city. He says, that gain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. suffering; and carried his generosity too own words presented him to the pulic, in we cannot save this one State, what hope when a copy of Mr. Buchanan's letter it. Adams and Mr. Clay.

ted.) containing an editorial, in which it Mr. Buchanen himself actually sought Mr. say so too. I shall say so, in my leader in and the election of the latter, he would to-morrow's Republican, simultaneously have the Secretaryship. Mr. Clay's intion any map of lowa. To-day it contains with the Globe." Our informant says, mate personal friends often heard him agreed to put the construction on Buchan- his life, and we, with half a dozen others, Buchanan's letter to Mr. Letelier. an's letter, which the whole Democratic of 1844 that he would not be willing to die one bank, (and another organizing,) one party afterwards put on it, and which Mr. without leaving it on record. And he did

It will be observed that in Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Letcher in 1844, he dis- pers. He devoted a considerable portion and in every direction the eye turns the tinotly intimates that he did Mr. Clay "am. of his book to the old bargain, intrigue ple justice," in his "letter in answer to and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote Gen. Jackson," meaning, that that letter did not sustain Gen. Jackson's charge, and ume word for word as it came from the yet by his silence for a quarter of a century, he permitted the injurious construction to opperate against Mr. Clay. Out

ries of years.

From the Louisville Journal.

Henry Clay and James Bu-

We hope that what we are now about to change for the Presidency. We shall see. at the time in the room of his only mess-All of our old politicians have a vivid mate in the House, his intimate and confirecollection of the leading events of the eelection of President by the House of Rep- since Governor of Kentucky, then also a Like one of those wondrous rocking resentatives in the early part of 1825.— member of the House. Shortly after Mr. stones raised by the Druids, which the Mr. Clay was then a member of the House Buchanan's entry into the room he introfinger of a child might vibrate to its centre, and he cast his vote and influence in favor yet the might of an army could not move of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford .nicely poised, that it seemes to sway with Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. overy breath of passion, yet so firmly bas-every breath of passion, yet so firmly bas-ed in the hearts and affections of the peo-later period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship, and we all know that this monstrous and cruel description of one of the immense rafts charge, though abundantly refuted in evory form in which refutation was possible or Ho says:-uIt was nine bundred feet conceiveable, involved to a groat extent the for that charge, he would afterwards have playfully remarked that he thought there press permission." In this you acted, as been elected President of the Unite States was no timber there it for a cabinet offi. almost by acclamation. Foremost amongst those who charged

that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Geu. Jackson. The General gave the name of of Mr. Buchan-Queen Victoria's eldest daughter-aged an as his authority for the truth of the fourteen—is soon to be married to a prince charge. Mr. Buchanan had held a private of Prussia-heir to the throne, aged twen- conversation with him upon the subject, y-five. The British Parliament are about making such statements as left no doubt dency, if he would promise office to Mr. On one of the most conspicuous corners ed on to put into the form of a letter what in Chicago is a large six story building; he knew upon the subject, and what he had built by a clerk in that city with funds stated to Gen. Jackson. He accordingly led to it so long. Are defined in the party. And we amd the deepest recother Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry led to it so long. Are Buchanan, it up. Clay and R. P. Leicher were both living Clay. Of course Mr. Buchanan was callbuilt by a clerk in that city with funds stated to Gen, Jackson. He accordingly nurloined from his employer. When de-wrote the letter which afterwards became tection became una voidable he left town, famous in the controversy. This letter was most adroitly written, with a view to relieve the author from the excessively painful position in which he stood. He dared not say that he ever had any authorremarked, so great had been the rise in ity from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he care-pose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he care-fully so shaped his language as to afford whatever of infamy, there could be in bar-liehed charge, which, if true, exhited the Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the attrocious calumny against Mr. Buchanan. We do not believe he And now we ask the old friends of him. He expressed his own belief of the had any authority from General Jackson Henry Clay, we ask the old-lines Whig. bargain and corruption story. He said :

and his particular friends made Mr. Adams people will draw their own inference from with it. They will judge of the cause from the

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exculpating him and Mr. B. to propose terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, and so indeed it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it strong" of the truth of the accusation athe statement was required by Jackson or and 1845, contemplated publishing the and novel-writers.

A "JIMMY" PER QUART.—We were somewhat smused in passing through the Lexington market a day or two since, at the reply of a fruit vender to an interrogatory put to him. A gent leman approached his stall and asked—"What's the price of your strawberries?" "A Jimmy a quart," reiterated the purchaser, "why I never heard of a coin by that name—of what value prey is it?" "Why view center?" Why view center?" Why view center? It is organ to write to the shape of a list of out in the shape of a protext in the shape of a pointed task, political friends to do so as a matter of justice of the subjoined article friends to do so as a matter of bis country. The same but to him the populate of a protext to the whole Jackson and a resimple to the subjoined article friends to do so as a matter of bis country to his own fame but to him the shape of a pointed task, political friends to do so as a matter of but the population of the Ransas Convention. Henry Clay and James Buchanan on the slavery question? Has being chosen mation of the kansas Convention. What really gre the opinions of James Buchanan on the slavery question? Has being chosen mation of the kansas Convention. What really gre the opinions of James Buchanan on the slavery question? Has being chosen mation of the impression he had previously to his own fame but to him any chiral strength to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay was prevented to the subjoint task of the Kansas Convention. What is the opinions of James Buchanan on the slavery question? Has being chosen mation of the kansas Convention. What really gre the opinions of James Buchanan on the slavery question? Has being chosen being chosen on the slavery of Jackson and the the impression he had previously to his own fame but to him provided task, political friends to do so as a matter of Buchanan on the slavery of Jackson, and that he was prevented to the subjoint to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay on the treat the kansas Convention. The following read to the subjoint state of the Kansas Convent

gain and Intrigue" against Henry Clay, 11088 to proye, was that Mr. C. had proposwhich Dabney S. Carr was editor, to hear ise of the Secretaryship, was the charge moment's pause ensued, which was inter- chanan then noted with and over afterwards rupted by the remark from William Frick, acted with, broke down the greatest and Esq., that "Buchanan's letter don't sus-countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, ly rejoined : "By G-! gentlemen, we must that, instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting to say it does sustain Gon. Jackson. Our Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the success depends upon saying so. The Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends Washington Clobe will be here to morrow, would support General Juckson if he could (this was before the railroad was construc- have the Secretaryship of State under him, heard him say in the Presidential eamnaign Buchanan suffered it to bear, to the politi- not die without leaving it on record. A cal ruin of Henry Clay, for such a long se- few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the Life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private pa-

venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people road it and ponder upon it .-Here it is: "Some time in January' eighteen hundred and wenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States the old line Whigs will support Mr. Ba- in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was We shall see, at the time in the room of his only messdential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, duced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had over had,-Mr. Lucher asked, how could be have Jefferson, in which were both Mudison and Gullatin? When would he be able

out one passage of it with his own hand .-

That passage was incorporated in the vol-

cer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself. and principle. "Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly as-

gain, intrigue, and corruption, attached to most irredeemable infamy on his part.
Mr. Buchanan. We do not believe he And now we ask the old friends solendid cabinet the country ever had,

htm, would be his secretary of State.

Mr. Clay stated in the passage he wrote he was so hotly assailed with the charge of them from the charge of having authorized bargain and corruption during the Ad-Mr. Colton, said in his biography, that Kentucky statesman, but as "confirmation ter years Mr. Clay had intimated to Mr. sick of his species. Buchanan that it might be his duty to gainst him. Thus the whole calumny or publish the facts, and that he was disuadeneral Jackson, and, when the author of know that Mr. Clay often between 1825 the character of many besides novel readers

[From the Frederick Examiner. | his organ to write k out in the shape of a facts and was vehemently urged by his]

reply to Gen. Jackson's reference to him. The specific charge, as already stated. Mr. Leicher, it seems, after the inter-which was made against Mr. Clay, and view of January, 1825, relieved Mr. Buch-Mr. Leicher, it seems, after the interas the witness to prove the charge of "Bar- which Mr. Buchanan was cited as a wit- anan's apprehensiona by the assurance that he would not publish the facts of the was received in Baltimore, a coterie of the ed to make Gen. Jackson President if he interview without Mr. Buchanon's consending men of the Jackson party had assembled at the office of the Republican, of Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promules of the which Dabney S. Carr was editor, to hear is of the Secretaryship, was the charge Buchanan upon the subject, during the the letter read. Mr. Carr read it. A by means of which the party, that Mr. Bu- great Presidential conflict of 1844, deciar in, however, in his letter that he would not violate the pledge he had originally best man of his age. And now, fellow- given. Mr. Buchanan replied, deprecating the publication and requiring the observance of the pledge. The reply was made with Mr. Buchanan's characteristic cunning, and we give it below, entire .-One might think, from the language of his letter, that he had no distinct recollection of the conversation with Mr. C. in Mr. Letcher's room, in January, 1825, and yet that very conversation, exceedingly emphatical as it was, had been from the will be insisted that the letter fully sus-tains him, in every particular, and we must the event of his voting for Gen. Jackson | Jacks even agitation to Mr. Buchanan, who, as that after some further explanation, it was make this statement in the after years of not be given to the world. Here is Mr.

Mr. Buchanan to R. P. Letcher.

LANCASTER, June 27, 1844. My DEAR SIR : I this moment received your very kind letter, and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. C. to publish the private and unreserved couversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survies, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice, both in my speech on Chilton's resolutions and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson.

I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himsell, as I had done a hundred times to others, by the House of Ropresentatives, the Hou. that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and House, and afterwards many years a constitute if he desired it, become his Scretary of Sinter and the constitute in the write, will command the attention of all tor from Pennsylvania, who had been a case of his election; I should most certain. The boast has been made that dence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, disinterested, friendly, and patriotic mo

of the then pending election; and that up on the erreet, and the whole of it perliat. im et lileratium, when comparatively fresh would, and Polk was elected. upon my memory, was given to the pubic in my letter of August, 1827. publication then. of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarass me and force me prominently

You are certainly correct in your rec to find equally ominent men? Mr. Bu collection . You told me explicity that room for a Secretary of State," looking, at versation alluded to, and would not do so, Mr. Olay. This gettlemen (Mr. Clay) under any ciscumstances, without my ex-To show how the terrible exposition

sailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue made by Mr. Clay in Colon's biography, and corruption during the administration of him was regarded at the time, we may of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of mention the fact, that when it appeared his intention to publish the above occur- all the Democratic organs were startled by rence; but by the earnest entreaties of it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate that gentleman, he was induced to forbear for office, and on that account it created a are forming Wheatland Clabs,' (Wheatoing so."

This passage, were peat, was written otherwise bave done, but we vividly reby Clay's own hand; we learned the fact member the sensation manifested by the from Mr. Clay himself, from Mr. Colton, Democratic papers, especially those of and from an eminently respected relative Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journ-of Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckian, who al an article from the most prominent and had born the weight of bitter calumny for influential of them all, declaring, as sevmore than twenty years, and seen his high eral of the rest did, that Mr. Buchanan est political hopes crushed and blasted, must respond to refute the charge made a by it, did not choose to submit to it longer gainst him or expect to be dispensed with out of tenderness to the reputation of an by his party. And we and hundreds of pears, might, when called on for his testi- to meet any denial or equivocation that mony in 1825, have testified that Mr. he might put forth. But he replied not, Clay, far from having signified that he He uttered no word. He could not be would support Gen. Juckson for the Pres- induced either by the warning threats of dency in consideration of the Secretary-ship of State, had positively rejected such and demands of political opponents to opa bargain, proffered to him by Mr. Buch- en his mouth. Humbly he bore from the

And now we ask the old friends of to say what he said to Mr. Clay, yet he we ask all honorable mon, we ask the argain and corruption story. He said:

"The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay professed to utter fact and not opinion.— whole American people, what they think the facts are before the world that Mr. Clay professed to utter fact and not opinion.— whole American people, what they think the undertook to assert, as from authority, of James Buchanan, and how they mean President, and Clay Secretary of State. The that Gen. Jackson would form the most to act toward him? O, what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlastconduct and the circumstances connected and that Mr. Clay, if he s hould support ing shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account out for Colton's biography of him, while of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listenams administration, he notified Mr. Buch led to the prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the and of his intention to publish the occur-real proposer of bargain and corruption, rence in question but was induced by that gentlemen's entreaties to forbear doing so. a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly and treated it not as a vindication of the he had understood that several times in la- it would be almost enough to make a man

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. AND ON THIS. Buchanan in 1819. Bachanan in 1856. On the 23d day of Resolved, That claim-

territories or States avowed purposes, if said it was, then, a contest for empire of alwhich may be erected communicated, must by Congress.

the opinion of this Democracy recognize meeting, the members and adopt the princifor Congress who, at ples contained in the last session, sus-organic laws establish. The laborer was interested in the issue—

Kansas is a rioh country, well adapted to the purpose of the farmer; intended by God justice, humanity and Kansas and Nebraska, patriotism, in opnosing as emboduing the on-

in States and Territo-

lay, to "prevent the existence of slavery when our States of the North become growded in any of the territories or States," and on another occasion, adopting the principles of the Douglas Nebruska bill—the in- they leave. ended effect of which was, and, is likely to be, the establishment of the peculiar in stitution there. In 1819, "the cause of justice and hu-

M. Clar and Mr. Buchanan. honest and honorable men and especially zealous and influential supporter of Genly have exercised any influence I might

of old-line Whits, the former supporters of

Henry Clay and the present reverers of his supposed to enjoy his unbounded confiand this I should have done from the most

In Cluciunati, four German paper

of the exercised any influence I might

General Clinch that he would carry
have horsessed to accomplish this result;

Pennsylvania; for, said he, "we will

In Cluciunati, four German paper

In Cluciunati pa lieve that Polk is a better tariff man than Clay." The event proved that Mr. Bu-This conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation of mine, whatever it change was in earnest. He conversation is conversation of the conve Clay." The event proved that the field lo Daily Republic, two of the most talented Clay. So the Pennsylvania Germans ticket. Several German Democratic papers voted for Polk as Mr. Buchanan said hey

We have the highest authority for asserting that Henry Clay never forgave Mi. Buchanan for this last outrage. For his complicity in the "bargain and corruption swindle," he had previously forgiven one more distinguished than that of Mr. in the pending contest—which I desire to him; but the "Pennsylvania swindle he could not forgive, and never spoke to him from that time to the day of his death, alto find equally eminent men? Mr. Bucollection You told me explicity that though thrown frequently in contact with
change replied the would not go out the
you did not feel at liberty to give the conhim in the society of Washington The friends of Henry Clay would do

well to remember this, and to ask themselves what must be the extent of Buchauan's unworthiness, when Henry Clay, the most magnanimous of men, regarded the treatment he had experienced at his bands as unpardonable .- Washington Organ,

THE FREMONT BANNER, -"I see." says a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, "that in Pennsylvania the Buchanan men land is the name of Buchanan's seat) with banners bearing as a device a sheaf of wheat. I beg to suggest that the banner inscribed with the name of John Charler Fremont should have for its devices threshing machine. That sheaf of wheat is destined to be threshed, and the wheat to be gathered into another garner than that of order ruffians."

ONE OF FANNY FERN'S LEAVES .-The men have all had a time over it, the women's fushions. All right. They are idiculous-but how is it with the men's. They don't approve of hoops. Every mother's son often wears a strip of moroc. bia. Fremont also voted against a proposico, or some other stiffening in the hem of tion to restore flogging in the navy. Freco, or some other stiffening in the nem of mont voted against a proposition for an ab-his trowsers to make 'em stand out. mont voted against a proposition for an ab-solute unconditional abolition of Slavery in Don't I know?" Of course you do,

"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a the bill suppressing the District Slave trade, good musician?"

"On that point I wish to speak with great care. I don't wish to insinuate that an's heart was, and to which side of the Mr. Van Slope is not a good musician .--Not at all. All I wish to say is this led him. On the 14th of September, an the day after he began playing on the claramendment was pending providing that if ionet, a saw filer who lived next door left a free person should entice or induce a slave

home, and has never since been heard of." to run away, or should harbor any such, he the next witness.'

rwo D's .- There is a curious alliteration against it. in the names of the prominent candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Fremont and Fillmore. Buchanan and Mormon loader at Beaver Island, Michigan, Breckinridge, and Donelson and Dayton, was shot on the 19th by two of his former torm a strange combination of initials.

A gentleman of West Hartford, C having sent to a printing office a hen's egg measuring 62 by 72 inches, and weighing 4 ounces, the question was asked, on puff- Daniel Linden, sged 16, shot and a gainst him. Thus the whole calumny or- publish the facts, and that he was disuad- Benevolence to our race, and want of ing it, "Who can beat this?" to which a wounded a boy of the same as same as same as same as same as supported by the same as a supported by the some young damaels, with an egg beat were going to school at Paris, in last."

Gov. Reeder at the Kansas Convention.

If Kansas is lost, all is lost to the Pacific. He said that Kansas alone was of vast importance to the Union. But it was not On the 23d day of Resolved, That claim November, 1819, Jas. ing fellowship with and Buchanan, in a Lanbelieving the co-ope caster county Conveniration of all who retion, presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the the Constitution, as the representatives in Conparamount issue, and gress from this district be, and they are here by most carneally reforms concerning doquested to use their utimestic slavery, which members of the Na States and incite to tional Legislature, to treuson and armed represent the existence of slavery in any of the territories, and whose territories or States around a must be rected communicated, must importance to the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that territory region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States for twelve. State in the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that territory, region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States for twelve. State in the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that territory, region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all of these States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go., It is a contest for all only for Kansas that this war was being

Mr. Clay has testified under his own patriotism, in opposing as embodying the onhand, had earnestly entreated that it might the introduction of slady sound and safe sowhere, when our Northern country becomes the introduction of the slavery then endeavored to be question upon which formed out of the Misthe proposing as embodying the onit was the introduction of the slavery if illed with emigration and increase, they then endeavored to be question upon which formed out of the Misthe proposing as embodying the onit was the introduction of the slavery in the endeavored to be question upon which formed out of the Misthe proposing as embodying the onit was the introduction of the slavery in the introduction of the introduction of the slavery in the introduction of the slavery in the introduction of t formed out of the Miss the people of this whole souri Territory, are encountry can repose in titled to the warmest its determined consers. South cau't use it. No slave State is full thanks of every friend vatism of the Union of humanity."

Congress with slaves in States and Territo-Hend and wrest it from the North, by which the free laborer of the North will be bowed Here, then, is a man, who resolved one down. Every laborer is interested, because those who emigrate to new lands benefit

The Position of the Press.

The St. Louis Auzeiger des Westens, daily German paper of great circulation in manity and patriotism," was "opposition the West, repudiates both the platform and to slavery." In 1856, it looks very much candidates of the Democratic party. Some as if "Penasylvania's lavorite son" thought half dozen German papers in Illinois, and the same cause was but secured in opposi-tion to freedom !— New York Express. of the State, the Chicago Democrat and of the State, the Chicago Democrat Chicago Press, repudiate the Democratic Whell are Tane was prominated for the Three neutral papers of Illinois; the Urbana Presidency, Mr. Buchanan declared to Union, Canton Press, and Lassile Journal.

lvania Germans be- In Cincinnati, four German papers, two dailies and two weeklies, oppose the nomination of Buchanan.

> ticket. Several German Democratic papers And the New York Herald, having the largest circulation of any paper in New York, and formerly an advocate of the Hards and the Nebraska bill, now opposes Buchanan and declares for Fremont.

Pennsylvanians in Kansas.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of Saturday says: When the calm and dispassionate historian. at some future day, shall write the history of Kansas, he will find it his duty to point to Pennsylvania—the old Keystone—as having furnished most of the leading spirits in the great contest for freedom. He will first record the name of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, a Pennsylvanian. Then the name of Lieut. Gov. Wm. Y. Roberts, also from this State. G. P. Lowry, Reeder's Scoretary, likewise emigrated from the East side of the mountains.

To these must be added the names of four of the five individuals now in prison on a charge of high treason, viz :- G. W. Deitzler, from Schuylkill county, Geo. W. Brown, (Editor of the Herald of Freedom,) from Crawford county, Caius Jenkins, from Wayne county, and Judge Smith, from Butler county. Mr. Hugh Young, one of the editors of the Herald of Freedom, is from Coudersport, Potter county. In addition to these more prominent

names, there are hundreds of stout, hardy Pennsylvanians now on Kansas soil, all battling for a common end.

Fremont's Congressional Record. - Fremont and Dayton both voted for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columthe District, which was overwhelmingly rejected, and the success of which was expected by no one. But during the pendency of several votes were taken which proved plainly enough where the young Californi-Senate Chamber his principles of humanity "That will do, Mr. Thompson. Call should be immured in the District Penitentiary five years. The vote was a close one -Yeas 22, Nays 26. But Fremont and THE TWO F'S, THE TWO B'S AND THE Dayton voted No, and turned the scale

> A Mormon Shot .- James G. Strang, the alive, but in a critical condition. His assassins are under arress.

A Youthful Homicide. - A few days since,