UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

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The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1860.

Prospects.

"Happiness is in the future."

There will be a strong effort made to increase the Tax on the Duplicate of Property for Mortgages. [illegible] Mortgages have a fair Assessment [illegible] Mortgages must be assessed at the same rate as other property. [illegible] Members and Senators are [illegible]

The above is from a private letter to the Editors of the STAR & CHRONICLE, written from Harrisburg by an intelligent and respectable gentleman, who we doubt not means just what he says. We have turned to the subject as often as we think our duty requires, and will only add a reminder of the COST TO EACH TAX-PAYER if they allow these schemes of robbery to be put through by their carelessness and do nothing whatever to prevent it:

The Federal Economy would save [illegible] Thousand per year; [illegible] years, [illegible] the State [illegible] Treasury paid, and the Tax [illegible] Thousand.

The Saving to Free Mortgages is [illegible]

If Penn proposed to release [illegible]

Estimating our population at [illegible], this would be virtually a TRAX GIFT OF OVER THREE DOLLARS EACH FROM EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE STATE—to be made up by Taxes from year to year—and the Banks to collect their own rates for travel and freight off the very persons whose interest they have absorbed!

If our Tax-Payers number [illegible], the operation would be an average gross cost of NEARLY FIFTEEN DOLLARS ON EVERY TAX-PAYER IN THE STATE!

With 3,000 Taxables in this county we pay considerable above the average of Taxables), the two schemes would virtually take, from the pockets of the people of *Union County*, FORTY FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to further enrich Corporations whose managers are already rolling in wealth derived from these works!

—We have done our duty in this matter—we have sounded the alarm, distinctly and in due season—and leave it for the Tax Payers to protect themselves by holding Governor, Senators, and Representatives to a strict account, and admonishing them by letters, petitions, remonstrances, public meetings, or otherwise, as they may deem best.

☞Some careful and industrious historian has been giving in the *Miltonian* an account of the Milton Academy, of its good founder, Rev. David Kirkpatrick, and various interesting reminiscences of its history and scholars. Who will give the site and times of the "old Academy on lower Market street, Lewisburg?

☞Adam King of Larry's Creek last week renewed his FIFTY FIFTH yearly subscription to the Williamsport *Gazette*—the venerable mother of all the West Branch hebdomadals—a money family!

☞We learn by a Homer paper that they are establishing a Telegraph line along the Railroad from Syracuse to Binghamton. It is time it were done.

☞The long divisions and separations of Italy, now united—the distractions and wars between the confederated States of Mexico, all of which are unprosperous and miserable—and the losses and sufferings of the divided South American States—are lessons against any forcible or hasty division of the North American States. Little Switzerland is a Power of Europe, when united—and although some of her Cantons have at times been estranged, they have returned. "Union is strength," and where combined with Right there is happiness and true prosperity.

☞Be careful of FIRE! Many fires deemed "mysterious"—"spontaneous"—or "the work of an incendiary," are the result simply of carelessness. We heard, the other day, of a gentleman who took up a newspaper to open the door of a stove, burning brands—he tossed the paper upon a table, turned around, and went out. On returning, he found the top of the table burned to ashes—the fire having taken it in the momentary contact of the newspaper with the hot stove—Or, a tidy housewife wipes up the hearth of the stove with a cotton, woollen, or silken cloth, to which fire from a coal, or live spark, instantly attaches—she throws the rag in a closet, shuts it up, and in the course of an hour a fire is raging in that corner. Or, a pipe, its bowl red hot when thrown down, ignites a pile of shavings or a basket or box, or is left in the stove pipe, or the flaming or heated ashes to a rag combustible matter.....All these and sources of danger, to be guarded against!

Read the Constitution.

One advantage of the present agitation of the country should be to make the people better acquainted with the nature and form of our Government. Perhaps occasional excitements of this kind are almost necessary to keep us from sinking into a forgetfulness of the principles of our political system, or more dangerous still, indifference to them. To prevent this, public meetings are a prominent feature in the Government, established by our fathers; there is no means so good as to "speak, mark and understandingly" of the theories in which that doctrine is embodied.

Some may have thought that this would be a tedious task, but an hour or two will suffice any person for a deliberate perusal of the fundamental and administrative document. Nor is any special learning or talent necessary for its comprehension. On the contrary, as Judge Story has correctly stated in his "Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the U. S.," (a book, by the way, which it would be well for every man to have) "it is the language of the people, to be judged of according to common sense, and not by technical rules of interpretation. It is not an instrument for the private lot or benefit of any particular men. The people have established it, and spoken their will." This is the more important to be understood, because the subject is sometimes represented as if an intricate mastery of the Constitution were quite above the reach of ordinary men, who must therefore resign their opinions, and hopes, and conscience, as well as their conduct (which, of course, they must to a certain extent, resign) to the decision of certain Judges established by the Constitution.

Read it, therefore, we say again to all our citizens. *Read the Constitution!* Read it in the light of recent discussions, and see what its teachings are. Judge whether its Preamble is consistent with the idea of a mere league of Sovereign States, to be dissolved at the pleasure of any one of them.

Often have we been told that *property* in slaves is recognized in the Constitution. How surprising, then, to find on looking through it, that slaves are never directly named or specifically described in this instrument; and that in the three cases where they are covertly alluded to, it is as "persons," not as property, that they are carefully mentioned.

It has been said, that, without the clause stipulating for the delivery of fugitives from service or labor, the Constitution could not have been adopted; yet it appears from Mr. Madison's report of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, that of the two plans of a Constitution originally proposed to them, one by Edmund Randolph of Virginia, and the other by a South Carolinian, (either Pinckney) *neither had a word or syllable upon this subject*, nor was it mentioned in the Convention until towards the close of their long deliberations, and when they were putting a finishing hand to the work of their labor. Then it was incidentally brought in, and not without blunt and weighty objections, disposed of in the general and unobtrusive manner which we here see. But let every man read the Constitution for himself!

A.

COTTON PASTE, in the South, has reduced the price of cotton three cents per pound, which, on the present crop, would be a loss to the planters of Sixty Millions of Dollars. The late foreign advices threaten a still further reduction.

"Very Proud to-Night."

It was night, in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath cloaks and hoods and in the very hair of those who were out. A distinguished lecturer was to speak, and, notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Annesley, buttoned up to the chin in his overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the new-fallen snow, against the piercing wind, and William said to his mother, "Couldn't you walk more easily if you took my arm?"

"Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they breasted the storm, the mother and the boy who had once been carried in her arms, but who had now grown up so tall that she could lean on his.

They had not walked far before he said to her, "I am very proud to-night, mother."

"Proud that you can take care of me?" she said to him with a heart gushing with tenderness.

"This is the first time you have leaned upon me," said the happy boy.

—There will be few hours in that man's life of more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that evening, even if he should live to old age, and should, in his manhood, lovingly provide for her who had watched over him in his helpless infancy. It was a noble pride that made his mother love him, if it were possible, more than ever; and made her pray for him with new earnestness, thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future. There is no more beautiful sight than affectionate, devoted, obedient children. I am sure he that commanded children to honor their father and their mother, must look down upon such with pleasure. May he bless dear William, and every other boy whose heart is filled with ambition to be a blessing and a staff to his mother. ANNE HOPE.

Patriarchs.

Died in Cornish, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Nov. 23d, ENOS MARSHALL, aged 105 years, 9 months and 9 days. He was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1754, was a soldier under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, 1777, and has always resided in the State.

Died in Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa., Nov. 17 1860, NATHAN WHITMORE, aged 107 years and ten days. Mr. Whitmore was born in Vermont, 1753, made a profession of religion when but twelve years old, and had lived a soldier of the cross 95 years. He was also in the Revolutionary War a short time.

Mrs. ISABELLA MAFFET, born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1758, came to America in 1798, lived in Perry county until 1828, then in Indiana, then in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where she died in November last, aged 102 years.

RALPH FARNHAM, the last adult participant in the Battle of Bunker Hill, died at his home in Acton, Maine, 25th ult., aged 101 years, 3 months, and 19 days. He was an honorable, pious, intelligent man, who enjoyed life, and returned his mental faculties to the last. His recent journey to Boston was probably an injury to him. A few months ago, he published the following in the Boston *Transcript*:

"I am in my 102d year. I am not past all employment. I split my kindling wood, and bring it into the house. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one to light a fire. I never sleep or lay down in the day time, but rise at 5 and retire at 9, and this I continue summer and winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life, save in August 1814, when I was in the service of my country, and had a surgeon to set it all right. I have always had enough to eat and drink, and clothes to wear, and a comfortable home, and the world owes me nothing. I have no complaint to make of the world, and the world ever continue to [illegible] that my life has been so prolonged. I voted for General Washington for President, and have voted at every Presidential election since, and hope to vote at the next election. This is the desire of every Christian freeman. This letter, which my friends have written at my direction, I have carefully read and approved, and I sign it with my own hand. ELIJAH FARNHAM.

SETH THOMAS, of Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut, left, at his decease, eighteen months ago, property worth from $100,000 to $200,000, and six children who were his heirs. There was no will, and the estate descended in the legal manner to the children equally. They consulted no lawyers, began no scramble, but mutually agreed upon two judicious men, and employed them to divide the property into six portions, as nearly equal in value as could be. This done, the portions were put at auction among them, each buying a portion, and the premiums again were equally divided. In this way, there was no lawing, the community had no scandal, the peace of the family circle was preserved, and an end arrived at which gratifies every pure sentiment.—*Winsted Herald.*

The late Elisa Angell, of Providence, left charitable bequests to the amount of $150,000, investing Drs. Wayland, Caswell and Granger with the trusteeship of the fund, most of which is devoted to institutions of the Baptist denomination.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The most rampant disunion journals are edited by foreigners. The Washington *Constitution* is edited by an Irishman, the Baltimore *Sun* by an Englishman, and the New York *Herald* by a Scotchman.

New Line of Argument.

A New York correspondent of a Western paper says he knew a man whose religious belief was that, after death, he should reappear in the form of an animal, and thought he would be a *horse*. For "Old Reed" was a hard case, and was not in the habit of treating his family as a man should. One day, after his wife had suffered his abuse as long as humanity could endure, she concluded to give him a brief talking to. Seating herself by his side, and looking him resolutely in the face, while a tear glistened in her eye, she commenced:

"Reed, I wish to have a serious talk with you; I have something to say to you, and you *must hear it*. I have a duty to perform, and then, if you are miserable hereafter, it will not be my fault. You believe, Reed, that when you die you will turn into some animal, and you believe you will be a horse. Now, if you keep on your present course, and continue to neglect and abuse your family, squandering your money for drink, or at the gaming table, when you die you will turn into some old *broken shelling* horse, and some dirty clam peddler will get you; you will be hard-worked and half-starved, and I shall see you every day before a rickety old wagon filled with clams. But now, Reed, it needn't be so—your future may be a bright, a happy one. If you will reform, turn about, and become a better man, be kind and affectionate to your family, and treat them as you *ought* to do, and when you die, you will turn into a *five hundred dollar* horse, and some West End buck will get hold of you, and give you a bushel of oats a day, and rub you down with pea straw."

This course of reasoning, he says, was effectual—"Old Reed" straightway reformed, and is patiently waiting for death to introduce him to his coveted "horse heaven," where are only "shell road," and "two-forty" nags.

The argument is good—if a man must be a brute, let him be as decent and respectable a brute as possible!

A Leak in the Studio.

Not a leak in the roof, though that would be bad, but in the floor, which is worse, and many leaks, too, leaks between every plank! Why not make the floor as tight as possible, and have a gutter near the heels of the stock, to carry off the urine in a tank below, or into a heap of muck or other absorbent? Or, in place of this arrangement, have the floors well covered with litter of straw, peat, tan-bark, sawdust, plaster, or any dry absorbent material. Anybody can see that this would save nearly all the urine for useful purposes, and would make the air of the stable pleasant and healthful to the stock and their owners.

The importance of this economy will appear when we reflect that the liquid voidings of a cow range from nine to twelve hundred gallons a year, according to the age and size of the animal; and of a horse, from eleven to fourteen hundred gallons; which are worth more, pound for pound, than the solid excrements.

As we have often said, the Chinese, the Germans, and other European farmers, save this portion of their manure with far greater care than we do. They would as soon let silver slip through holes in their pockets, as this manure leak through holes in their stable floors. Doubtless, American farmers waste millions of dollars annually in this way. Friendly reader, how much do you waste?

The Pine Tree Emblem.

In his eloquent address in Philadelphia before the New England Society, at its thronged festival on the 22d Dec. 1860, HENRY WARD BEECHER adverted to the day of the landing of the Pilgrims, 240 years ago. "The hills were frosted, but leafless, except the Pine. That stood green and hopeful, even in midwinter. That tree they marked. They chose it for their banner. It yet stands upon the seal of Massachusetts. No symbol in heaven, or on earth, was half so fit. What other tree so well can stand for the principle of liberty? It grows without culture; it flourishes on soil that would starve another tree. Sand or rocks are quite alike to it. Every root is an engineer. It rises straight up to God. It spreads out its branches to the North, the South, the East, the West, alike, and spires up in symmetry like a pinnacle of a Cathedral. It defies the storm—is not afraid of heat or cold. It is grateful for culture, but thrives bravely even in neglect. It adorns the habitation of man, but is just as much the glory of the wilderness. And when all other trees have yielded to the frosts, the evergreen Pine lets go not a leaf, but holds up its plumed head like a warrior, and hoops and chants to the winds all winter long, just as it murmured and sang all the summer. *Is not that the tree of Liberty?* All hail to the Pilgrims' Pine—the tree of Liberty!"

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Official notice has been received here that Holland has made arrangements for the emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch Colonies on the principles of English emancipation, (making compensations to their masters.)

Garrisons for the Charleston Forts.

A HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

On the 20th October, 1832, (nearly one month before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention,) Maj Heilman was warned to guard against surprise, to make personal visits to the commanding officers of all the Forts, and to rebel an attack at every hazard. On the 6th November, he was strengthened by despatching Company B, of the Fourth Artillery, to his assistance. Twelve days after this, (but still before the ordinance of Nullification was passed,) Gen. Scott was ordered to Charleston, to examine the fortifications, strengthen the defences, and reinforce the garrison, according to his judgment. In his instruction to Scott, the Secretary of War (Gen Cass) informed him that it was apprehended that a rash attempt might be made by individuals to take the Forts in the harbor of Charleston, and that the probability of such a measure furnished a sufficient reason for guarding against it. On the 1st December just after the Convention had annulled the law and placed the State of South Carolina in an attitude of quasi hostility to the General Government, four additional companies of artillery, from the Third and Fourth Regiments, were ordered to Fort Moultrie. Three days after this, on the 7th December, another Company of Artillery from the First Regiment was sent to reinforce the garrison of the same fort. On the 12th December, two sloops-of-war, Experiment and Natchez, with Com Elliott, were ordered to Charleston.

The 1st day of February, 1832, being the day fixed by the convention for resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, Gen. Scott was ordered, on the 25th January, to be in Charleston on the 31st. On the 21th, orders were issued requiring every officer of the garrisons at Charleston to sign the articles of war, and to take oath to support the authorities of the United States. Cass, on the same day, renewed his instructions to Scott, and approved the plan of proceeding suggested by the latter in case of an attack. Gen Scott had instructed Col. Bankhead, who was now in command at Fort Moultrie, that, if any party of men approached the Fort, he should warn them to retire, and advise them of the consequences if they did not. If the party still persist, he should fire, in which he would be justified.

Buchanan, (by the advice of such traitors as Floyd, &c.,) has thus far refused to add anything to the little force of less than one hundred men, divided between three forts, in the face of Secession movements perhaps more formidable than those of the Nullification era! *Jackson* despatched, in addition to the usual number in charge, two ships-of-war, and six companies of artillery with warlike equipments corresponding. These masterly and comprehensive measures of defence not only placed the officers in command at Charleston in a position to repel an attack upon them, but they were such as to *repel all purpose to attack them*. Between this sagacious policy, and that which has been adopted by Mr. Buchanan, we leave our readers to decide which is the more likely to prevent conflict and bloodshed. JACKSON, CASS, and SCOTT, were indubitably right, then, and the two latter are right now.

☞The Slavery Question is the hard question. It is the root of bitterness. It ought to be settled. It has seemed to be settled, several times, but it won't stay settled. Fanatics, ambitious men, self-interested men, and sensitive men, stir it up. It is in a fair way, now, as seems to us, to be more effectually disposed of. There is a growing concentration of sentiment that slavery is not national, but sectional, and that the nation should let it alone, *except to prevent its spread*. Such was the idea of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, the fathers of the General Government. It exists by State laws. Let the States manage it. Let there be no interference. Return the fugitives to Labor, in good faith, as provided by constitutional compact. This is an imperious duty. But come under NO NEW BOND.—*Pittsburg Presbyterian Banner.*

WHAT TO DO WITH IT.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* wants to know what to do with free speech? The question is easily answered. Let it alone. No one is compelled to hear a speech against his views. If the mouth of one man can be stopped because his doctrine is not acceptable to some other man, another one who utters some other sentiments unpleasant to somebody else can be quieted, until no one can speak who does not proclaim ideas agreeable to the men in power, or in conformity with the notions of a mob incited by those who do not "know what to do with free speech." He who talks about the suppression of free speech, treads on dangerous ground.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The total vote of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, at the late election, was not over 310,000. They are the States that desire to "secede." Pennsylvania alone polled 476,000 votes.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court, sitting last week at Montgomery, Alabama, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nuisance. This is certainly a queer kind of an indictment.

Ned Baker's Illustration.

Col. Baker, the lately deceased U. S. Senator from Oregon, had a magnificent oration to deliver just before starting for Washington, and, in the course of his fine speech on the occasion, wanted to illustrate why it was that Southern men have no right to take slave property into the territories, the same as other species of property. So he told the following capital story:

In my country, where my boyhood—[great laughter and applause, which interrupted the speaker]—in my country—[renewed laughter and cheers, causing another long pause]—well, in Oregon, then—[prolonged applause] As I stood at my show window, it struck me, my country, whose country is it? It isn't Jo Lane's, sure. [Tremendous applause.] In my country, where every Democrat is as much a man as their means of dispensing power, [illegible] the good people of my country [illegible] to afford to accommodate the stranger with shelter, and it has on a necessary number of them in a bed. [Laughter.] Well, in traveling through the country, I stop at a house for the night, and am shown [illegible] sleep after that fashion. We prepare to retire, when, looking at one of my companions, I thought, I see it brighten. [Here the Colonel smelled round suggestive, the suggestive operation creating a tumult of laughter on the part of the audience.] I say to him—my good friend, are you from Scotland? [Renewed merriment.] He replies, No! I'll never sleep with a man that smells of *the cloth*." He says "No sir!" and I say "exactly," and then I and my friend say, "We respectfully prefer to sleep on the floor." [Laughter.] Then I remark: "Don't be offended, but a man must go where he can sleep with his own *property*." [Renewed laughter and long applause.] Well, good men, I have persuaded the chambermaid, and you make application. Slavery is the cloth of labor, and I see that it ought not to be carried into the Territories against the will of the [illegible] who go there. [Great cheering.]

LOOK AT IT.—We clip the following Washington despatch from Forney's *Press*:

"Yesterday, a Republican Representative called at the Treasury, and demanded a balance coming to him on account of his salary as a member of the House. [illegible] was refused, but was referred to the Secretary of the Senate, who paid him. [illegible] and it was instantly [illegible]

Is it not time for the North to demand amendments to the Constitution, and concessions from the South, after such treatment? Must our rights be trampled upon, and we not cry out? O tempora, O mores! Won't some patriot get up another "Union meeting" in Faneuil Hall?

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has written a letter on the present condition of the country. He says that "if the North [illegible] National Government to protect the property of the South, there is nothing to [illegible] prevent and repress slavery, the [illegible] can not live." So far as the General Government is concerned, we believe the policy to oppose its erection only needs to be put into force, and has no wish or purpose to use the Slave as a Government for any such purpose. By declaiming thunder that it can not survive the presidency of Mr. Lincoln, [illegible] the triumph of the Republican Party in [illegible], patiently under John C. Breckinridge—the whole South and a portion of the North uniting in his support.

For giving a portrait of the President Elect of the United States, the *Harper's Journal of Civilization* was denounced at the South and burned in the streets or sent back to New York by the dozens. Now that, the "Journal of Civilization" has given pictorial illustrations of the daylight more in Boston, where whites and blacks, in close hug, threw each other off the platform or ate [illegible] each other down—and also portraits of the South Carolina Congressmen who draw from the Sam while composing patriotic letters and saying they don't be long to Africa. Verily, such reflections of our "civilization" must be vastly beneficial to the universal world!

Mrs. Adaline Hobbs, over thirty years ago, addressed a letter to Dr. Joshua P. Hobbs, New York city, which appears by record to have contained two hundred dollar bank bills, was sent on the 25th November, 1828, for the delivery to the writer on the 6th of February, 1829. The Postmaster at New York not being able to find the writer, returned the letter, with its contents, to the dead letter office. After a lapse of thirty-one years, the letter is now claimed by the person who sent it, J. P. Hobbs, Mount Vernon, O., and a draft for the money was accordingly remitted on the very day of the application.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS."—After a careful examination of the laws of the Northern States, the *National Intelligencer* (the leading paper in Washington City) says that the only States which have passed laws which might seem to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, are four—Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In Vermont, the matter has been referred to a special committee to report all that is unconstitutional, while in Massachusetts, years since, the law was so guarded that it was brought within the boundaries of the constitution. The matter is becoming rapidly narrowed down.

THE CONSTITUTION.—Certain interests are industriously advocating amendments to the Constitution, so as to give slavery increased advantages and protection. As the Constitution has long [illegible] those who have preceded us, it [illegible] good enough for us. At best, to attempt to alter it would only intensify agitation. Let the Constitution, as it is, be [illegible] carried out, and all will be well.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Wheat in Europe and America.

The following amount of wheat produced by a number of European countries, is as follows:

France,	191,427,210	Bushels
[illegible] Russia,	112,000,000	do
[illegible] Germany,	67,000,000	do
Spain,	40,000,000	do
Sweden,	6,000,000	do
Switzerland,	5,000,000	do

By the returns of the United States census for 1850, the wheat crop was put down at 100,485,944 bushels. From the most reliable sources we can find the crop of the whole country, until the present year, has never exceeded [illegible],000,000 bushels. The crop just harvested we have every reason to expect, will fall [illegible] will not much exceed [illegible],000,000 bushels. This is very unequally divided among the States. New York and Pennsylvania have raised nearly enough for their own consumption—Ohio and Michigan a small surplus. The remainder of the States, except the following, have a deficiency for consumption. The main [illegible] Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The crop of these six States we estimate as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Bushels.
Wisconsin,	[illegible]	do
[illegible]	[illegible]	do
[illegible]	[illegible]	do
[illegible]	[illegible]	do
[illegible]	[illegible]	do

[illegible] the whole crop [illegible] local consumption, which [illegible]

According to South American representations, Adrian Ayers returned to the [illegible] Aguirre, (from which it [illegible] 9. On the 12th of the [illegible] he took the oath of [illegible] the assembled populace [illegible] Peter Vernon. The people [illegible] the occasion with a salute [illegible] Texas. The Argentine Confederacy was [illegible] twenty years ago, a federal [illegible] United States, with [illegible] the richest and [illegible] populous of the States, and therefore the most important.

The Chronicle says that the annual increase in the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] per cent. In 1776 [illegible] In 1790 [illegible] were negroes. In 1810 [illegible] In 1830 [illegible] In 1850 [illegible] Assuming [illegible] Augustus George Adams, Governor Gamaliel [illegible] has immediately informed the gentleman, that Her Majesty will not allow it by legislation, although his wishes [illegible]

The original liberty bill of 1820 was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania [illegible] and was [illegible] to those Commissioners sent from Maryland to [illegible] upon personal liberty, and who approved of its provisions. This act gave to State Courts jurisdiction, and was the one declared to be unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

TO PREVENT COLD FEET.—Immerse them, morning and evening, in cold water, and rub with a rough towel. In one week, you will be entirely relieved. All the red pepper and mustard applications, are like rum to the stomach, relieve you a day, but leave you [illegible]

Thursday, Dec. 20, 1860, was the 200th anniversary of the organization of the Scotch Presbyterian General Assembly, of which the [illegible] Church of the United States is a colony.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Rhett, now [illegible] was in 1850-1, openly proclaiming that Slavery and Free Trade are the [illegible] of South Carolina.

The Sea Serpent of Silver Lake, Wyoming Co., N. Y., was on Christmas—but was made of India rubber, and pulled by [illegible] wires, &c.

A paper that will live for its motto. "Jews will [illegible] all men who pay promptly. Poor debtors [illegible] in long money."

The price of the *London Times* is $25 a year—but [illegible] as much as American [illegible]

[illegible] copies of Spurgeon's sermons have been sold in the United States.