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

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Jan. 1, 1858. WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

BEAUTIFUL POEM.—A friend has sent us for republication, the following poetic gem, contained in a copy of the "Times," in which it originally appeared, published in Sunbury in 1814. Its talented author, the late Kirby Conrad, is yet remembered by many of our citizens as an accomplished scholar. This beautiful poem, so well adapted to the present times, will be readily recognized by a number of the early friends and associates of the author.—*Sunbury American.*

FOR THE TIMES.

A friend has favored us with the following lines, the production of his humble associate, for which he will be pleased to accept the acknowledgments of the printer, who will at all times be entitled to hearing an equivalent for laying his productions before the readers of the Times.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia's stories are well and wide,
Columbia's lot we are high;
And noble planted side by side
Her fronts meet the sky.
But nature must ne'er be made,
And now is assuming a shore,
And now her arrows of death hold,
For Freedom's returning no more.
For to the last we are true and will,
She plays for her cradle when a child.

And deep and wide her streams that flow
Immense to the eye,
And thick and green the laurels grow
On every river's side;
But almost in Transatlantic host
Rolled her waves full;
We'll meet them on the rocky coast,
And gather corals there.
For O, Columbia's sons are brave,
And free as Ocean's windiest wave.

The gale that wave her mountain pine
Are fragrant and wholesome;
And every flower upon the shore
That lights her endless ground;
But patriot must those breezes blow,
That can meet us in gale,
For freedom of a foreign foe
Inspires Columbia's shore!
For O! her sons are brave and free,
Their breasts beat high with liberty.

For arming bold or cultivate
We've minds of sterling worth,
For sword and bucklar, spear and spear,
Embowelled in the earth.
But are Columbia's sons sworn
The boom their fathers won,
The polished are from every mine
Shall glitter in the sun;
For bright's the blade, and sharp the spear,
Which Freedom's sons in battle bear.

Let Britain boast the fleets she's done,
Display her in those bright,
And count her juvenile triumph won
In world contested fight;
Columbia can a fame secure
With wreat that laurel wreathe;
With truer eye and steadier hand,
Will strike the blow of death;
For, whether on the land or sea,
Columbia's fight is victory.

Let France in blood through Europe wade,
And in her frantic mood,
In peril dismal drear the blade,
And spill her children's blood,
To fear that well in arms is bought,
Where kindred life blood flows,
Columbia's sons are more than taught
To triumph o'er their foes
And then in conflict, soothe and save,
The feelings of the conquered brave.

Then let Columbia's eagle soar,
And bear her banner high;
The thunder from her quiver pour,
And lightning from her eye;
And when she sees, from realms above,
The storm of war is spent,
Descending like the wafted dove,
The olive branch present;
And then will beauty's hand divine
The laurel bring wreath entwine.

Sunbury, June 15, 1814. EDWIN.

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861.

Scott's Prediction.

HIS TIMELY ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the views of Gen. Scott upon Secession, written October 29, 1860.

Gen. Scott expresses his political sentiments as sympathizing with the Bell and Everett ticket, but he does not apprehend any unconstitutional violence or breach of law from the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

He advises the prompt garrisoning of all Southern forts, and says, with the army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a federal executive, for the next twelve months, of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—there is good reason to hope that the danger of Secession may be made to pass away without any conflict of arms, the execution, or one arrest for treason. Of the Federal property in the South, he said:

"From a knowledge of our Southern population, *it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to Secession*, viz: a **seizure** of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philips on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and M'Rae, in Pensacola Harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion, *all those works should be immediately so garrisoned* as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup-de-main, ridiculous."

These sentiments, expressed before the Presidential election, and before Secession was looked upon as very probable, are particularly interesting at the present crisis, and give to the country an idea of Gen. Scott's sentiments upon this important subject.

Had Mr. Buchanan followed the advice of the greatest captain of the age—(who in 1832 went through this whole controversy at Charleston, and is a good judge of general as well as military matters)—all our great Forts, commanding the principal commercial cities, would have been preserved, and Secession would have been effectually checked. "The EVIL which men do, lives after them."

No "Back-Down"—All Quashed.

Well...Congress has adjourned—and all attempts to trample upon the late Election by "compromises" to cheat it out of its vital force, have failed.

The "Crittenden Compromises,"
The "Bigler Proposition,"
The "Adams' Compromises,"
The "Kellogg Amendments,"
The "Border State Compromises,"
The "Peace Congress' Eggs,"
The "Guthrie Propositions,"
The "Penn'a Democratic Re-constructions," and a dozen or two other efforts to do the same thing in various ways, have failed. The "Peace Congress" adopted some temperate recommendations, (the most reasonable of all, in our opinion,) drawn up by Thos E. Franklin, of Pa., but Congress paid even these but little respect. Corwin's Committee of 33 carried several Resolutions in the House, and proposed one Amendment to the Constitution which the Senate endorsed.

—And that is the end of all those stupendous efforts to pacify traitors who don't want to be pacified, by humbling the innocent and applauding the guilty—by punishing the *victim* of crimes, instead of the *criminal!* The Republicans in Congress generally were not disposed to turn traitors, eat their words, beg pardon for voting, and say Slavery is right and expedient, under all the threats and blandishments brought to bear upon them. They obey the Laws and Constitution we have lived under so long, and ask only fair play under those Laws and that Constitution.

TRAITOR TYLER.—The treachery of John Tyler to Henry Clay and the Whig party, it was supposed, had em balmed him in an infamy from which he would never emerge. But, his recent conduct gives him fresh offensiveness. The pretended "conservatives" of Virginia *invited* the Governors of all the States to send some representative men to meet in Washington and consult upon National matters of great importance. Many respectable gentlemen were accordingly sent, who in a thoughtless hour made Traitor Tyler their Tycoon. Virginia then presented her ultimatum—demands of degradation from the North, utterly inadmissable—which were insisted upon under threats of dissolution. After failing in that, and the majority agreeing upon another series of "settlements," Tyler officially communicated it, as their recommendation, to Congress—and then hurried home, where he has been agitating for "immediate secession," thus spitting upon his own "compromise," and showing that the pretended desire of certain Virginians for a settlement was only a delusion. They tried to extort what they knew would never be granted, on purpose to amuse the public while they pushed on their schemes—and on their impudent dictation being rejected, they raised a fresh excitement. The agency of John Tyler in this is on a par with all his career. But the people, especially of Western Virginia, we believe, will crush out the scheme of himself and confederates, if they again appeal to the ballot-box.

NO GO.—The uncalled-for, sycophantic proposition of the late Gov. Packer, to restore Slavery to Pennsylvania, by allowing droves of slaves in chains to pollute our free soil—by allowing masters to bring their "servants" SIX MONTHS AT A TIME, into our State, and of course to hire them out, sell, or whip them, if they saw proper—brings little praise to that degenerate son of a Quaker. The ancients sought to make intemperance as odious as possible to their children by exhibiting the most degraded people in all the disgusting forms of drunkenness. Less repulsive aspects of the evil, in better respected persons, would make the vice less and less odious, until it might become first silently and then openly attractive. The attempt to roll back the tide of civilization and christianity, by re-establishing Slavery here—slave-exhibiting, sojourning, catching, letting out to work, selling—providing calabooses and whipping-posts, as "comity" and "courtesy" would demand—would breed endless hates, controversies and riots. It is all too true that

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen—
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with the face,
> We first endure, then PITY, then EMBRACE!"

No—no! no more slaves to be hired out in competition with white laborers—to be whipped at the masters' or mistress' will—or to be sold like cattle or swine—upon the soil of Pennsylvania, consecrated to Freedom. Such a "step backward" would awaken the scorn of the civilized world!

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—Capitalists are beginning to look around for the best investments of their funds under the new tariff act, the necessity for which has long been felt in Pennsylvania at large. Business will unquestionably increase to an extent unprecedented in the annals of the old "Keystone State." The manufactories generally will soon be in active operation, and it is quite probable that new ones will be built, thus affording work for the working classes generally.

The Two "Governments."

Free Provisional Gov't.	Southern Slave Confed'y.
Committee of Safety—Wm. Richardson	President—Jeff. Davis
Chief Justice—Wm. C. Thompson	Vice Pres.—A. H. Stevens
Sec. State—Richard Roaff	Sec. State—Robert Toombs
Treasurer—Owen Brown*	Sec. Treas.—C. G. Memminger
Sec. Treas.—John Kagi	Sec. War—L. P. Walker
Sec. Interior—Jno. E. Cook*	Sec. Navy—S. R. Mallory
President's Orb Anderson	P. M. Gen'l—J. H. Reagan
Congress } A. M. Ellsworth	Atty Gen.—J. P. Benjamin

*Fell at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 1859, in that first action against the U. S. authorities. The Government was formed Dec. 1st at Athens, Georgia, and by May 1858—designed to liberate slaves by force.

†Fell, one of the members of this "Black Republic," that they must "steal Southern powder and Southern slaves, also." Perhaps the fate of their brethren, John Brown & Co., may deter them from the first attempt. However. This Government was formed at Montgomery (Alabama) Feb. 1861.

☞ It may be questionable, looking in the above mirrors, which is the most honest party, and which will probably last the longest. Both are against law and order—both commenced by stealing—and both are visionary. In Brown's favor it may be said that he was disinterested, and sincerely thought to do something to get rid of an admitted evil—but, like Davis, he appealed to Arms and to force instead of Time and gentle means to gain an end. Davis has a clearer head and greater power in men and munitions—but his ambition may soon lead him to the same "high position" his kindred genius Brown attained—the gallows!

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

The Secession rod has always been brandished by the Slavocracy, whenever they wished to drive the timid souls of the North into a hard bargain. Not to mention the Nullification era—or their vain attempt to keep out California as a Free State—nor the late failure, by uprooting the Compromise of 1820, to force Slavery upon Kansas—we will notice a "crisis" almost forgotten, but which we find recorded in a volume before us—the *Plaindealer*, (edited by Wm. Leggett) a Democratic journal of New York city, in 1836:

> The Governor of South Carolina says, in his annual message, that "The argument is exhausted.—It is a gross outrage to one community to overthrow the institutions of another, *even by discussion*. It committed by a foreign State, it is a just cause for *war*; if by a confederated State, it is a just cause for *separation*.—Congress has *no right* to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and is under no constitutional obligation to *receive the petitions of the people* of any of the States, praying for such abolition; and whenever Congress shall emancipate the slaves in the said *District*, or in any of the *Territories* of the U. S., South Carolina, in common with the other Slaveholding States, will be absolved from all moral or constitutional obligation to remain longer in the Union, and may *rightfully and peaceably withdraw* from it."

Georgia passed similar resolutions, upon which the *Plaindealer* remarked:

> "We fancy that there is one resolution missing—or, if it was not introduced it ought to have been, to give perfect finish to the whole—a resolution declaring that *Congress has no right to legislate on any subject at all without the consent of Georgia first had and obtained*, and that upon legislation is not valid until Georgia stamps it with her approbation."

A quarter of a century has elapsed since these particular High Secession resolves were proclaimed—before thousands of those who voted for Lincoln were born. Since they were sent out to the trembling world, people almost everywhere have "discussed" Slavery and all other "institutions" of "all the world and the rest of mankind;" they will "discuss" what they choose, so long as a free tongue or a free press exists; and whatever can not bear "discussion," must endure the consequences.—Congress *has* given a death-wound to Slavery in the District, by abolishing its Slave Trade. "Slavery is ameliorated almost to extermination" therein, for "servants" must be well treated, or it is easy for them to "secede." It is agreed that Slavery *may* be there abolished if the people concerned desire it, or by compensation, and the assent of the adjoining State.—Congress *did* practically abolish Slavery (under Pres. Polk) in excluding it, by the organic laws, from the *Territory* of Oregon—and, also, in all the Territory, North of 36 30, obtained from Mexico.—It did (with Pres. Taylor's assistance) prevent California from becoming a Slave State. In spite of President, Congress and the Border Ruffians, the People saved Kansas, Nebraska, and the North-West from the Slave Power, which had repealed the Missouri Compromise to extend the "institution." And in 1860, a majority of One Million of Voters declared that Slavery should pollute no free Territory hereafter.

Thus "the world does move," and the threats of domestic tyrants do not always overawe the majority from doing what right and justice demand at their hands. True, in the varying conflict, the cause of Freedom sometimes loses, by betrayals or mistakes: but that is the lot of all causes where imperfect men are agents. On the whole, the march of Right is onward, and she gathers strength with every revolving year, while the giant monster of Iniquity becomes proportionally weaker, yet rages more and more frantically as he sees his doom approaching. Work, then, in hope.

> "Let Mammon hold, while Mammon can,
> The bones and soul of living Man;
> Let Mammon mock, while Mammon dare,
> The shrieks and anguish of despair.
> The end will come—it will not wait—
> Chains, whip and torments have their date;
> Oppression's reign must pass away,
> And be a tale of yesterday."

The Winona *Democrat* says: "A constant stream of pork and wheat is pouring out of this city into Milwaukie. Thousands of pounds and thousands of bushels are shipped daily. They go in sleds on the ice to La Crosse—thence to Milwaukie by rail."

"I RISE TO SEEK THE LIGHT."

I saw a little blade of grass,
Just peeping from the soil,
And asked it why it sought to pass
Beyond its parent clod?
It seemed to raise its head,
All sparkling, fresh and bright,
And wondering at the question, said,
"I rise to seek the light."

I asked the eagle why his wing
Its powerless light was given,
And if he spurned each earthly thing,
And knew no home but heaven?
He answered, as he fled his gaze,
Undazzled at the sight,
Upon the sun's resplendent blaze,
"I rise to seek the Light."

I asked my soul, What makes this thirst
For something yet to gain?
What means this eagerness to burst
From every earthly band?
It answers, and I feel it glow
With fires more warm, more bright,
"All is too dull, too dark below,
I rise to seek the Light."

Colorado—Nevada—Dakota.

The bills organizing the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota, passed both Houses of Congress before its adjournment, increase the number of the Territories of the United States to seven, including the previously existing ones of Washington, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico.

The first of these Territories, *Colorado*, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102d degree of West longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of North latitude, thence north along said 102d parallel to where it intersects the 41st degree of North latitude, thence west along said line to the 109th degree of West longitude, thence south along said line to the 37th degree of North latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of North latitude to the place of beginning. The Territory contains about 100,000 square miles, and at this time has a population of some 25,000 persons. The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, westward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward others equally numerous and large, tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte Rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak, rich in gold and other metals, cut off by deserts from the more fertile Western States, but destined to be the home of advancing civilization, and to give up its treasures at the summons of enlightened toil.

Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of North latitude with the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the line of this 119th degree West longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree North latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning. That portion of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included within Nevada, until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The Territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveler in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected there when intelligent industry has free course. Great mineral wealth, especially of silver, in which it is richer than any other part of the world, and unlimited capacity for the raising of agricultural products, will combine at an early day to transform this region into a rich and populous State.

In general terms, *Dakota* lies between lat. 42 d. 30 m. and 49 d. north, and long. 96 d. 30 m. and 103 d. west. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. The Indians belonging to the Yankton, Sissiton, and Sioux tribes are numerous, and live chiefly by the chase. The territory includes open grassy plains, high-rolling prairies, a great number of lakes and ponds, and very numerous valuable rivers. The climate of the south is mild, that of the north severe, though less so than might be expected from its high latitude. The land is well timbered, and the valleys are highly productive. Coal abounds in some parts, and other minerals add wealth to the region. The game is plentiful, and of great value for its furs.

The eager thirst for the precious metals, which has opened these far Western regions to the white man, already modified by the discovery that the labor necessary to obtain the metal will yield more satisfactory returns when expended in tilling the soil and developing the natural resources of the country, will soon exert only its proper influence; then the natural vigor of free labor, assisted by the intelligently fostering care of an enlightened Government, will soon redeem these noble territories from their wildness, and legitimately extend by so much the real area of Freedom.

A Frank Avowal.

The *Southern Confederacy* says: "With the formation of the Confederate States of America, a new era in civilization has commenced—an era in which, if we wish to gain the respect of the civilized world, we must abandon the old idea of our forefathers that *'all men were born free and equal,'* and teach the doctrine of the diversity of the races, and of the supremacy of the Anglo Saxon race over all others. We must take the ground never dreampt of by the men of '76, that African slavery is right in itself, and, therefore, should be preserved. African slavery is either morally right, or is morally wrong. If wrong, no excuse will suffice in the eyes of the Almighty for its continuance. He is perfect, and can not tolerate iniquity. The same moral and physical laws which in the beginning (of this earth) He laid down for the government of this world in which we live, were, are, and will be right, yesterday, to-day and for ever. Earthly legislators may change their laws to suit the emergencies of the times, for they are fallible; but the Almighty—'that great being whom the heaven of heavens can not contain'—never. If, then, we, after due investigation of the subject, honestly come to the conclusion that slavery *per se* is morally wrong, let us, as honest men and Christians, abolish it at once, without regard to cost. There can be no such thing as a *necessary evil*. Evil is the misapplication or perversion of what is good. But if, on the other hand, we believe slavery to be morally right, and, in addition thereto, find it to our interest to keep up the institution, let us be manly enough to maintain our principles in opposition to the rest of the world. But, for God's sake, and the sake of consistency, do not let us *form a Union for the express purpose of maintaining and propagating African slavery*, and then, as the Southern Congress has done, confess our error by enacting a constitutional provision abolishing the African slave trade. The opening of the African slave trade is a mere question of expediency, to be determined by legislative enactment hereafter, but not by a *constitutional* provision. The fact of the matter is this: all these erroneous ideas of the rights of man, and the equality of the races, we derive from our ancestors of the Revolution. We blame them not for the ideas which they entertained; we honor them for the valiant manner in which they contended for what they believed to be the truth. But, it does not follow that because our ancestors entertained certain principles, we, their descendants, should be compelled to entertain, fight and bleed for the same principles. No! far from it! Our ancestors claimed the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves without regard to the opinions of their forefathers. We, their descendants, claim the same privilege."

Postmasters' Fees.

From remarks, says Holbrook's *United States Mail*, which we frequently hear as to the pecuniary value to the incumbents of our largest post offices, it is evident that the subject is about as little understood as any other connected with post office matters. For instance, quite an intelligent merchant recently insisted, in our hearing, that the New York Post Office was worth "all the way from six to fifteen thousand dollars per annum to the postmaster." The facts are simply these: This matter of the compensation of postmasters is entirely regulated and controlled by law. All offices, where the commissions amount to $2,000 and upwards, are designated as salary offices, $2000 being the maximum pay allowed from that source, and an additional $2000 to be taken out of the receipts for box rents—making $4000 the highest compensation to any postmaster. A larger sum than this can not be realized without resorting to acts made criminal and felonious by laws of Congress, and punishable by the severest penalties.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.—One of the most interesting episodes at the inauguration of President Lincoln, was the visit of the Pennsylvania delegation, about 500 strong, to the President and a number of other prominent statesmen in the City of Washington. In calling at the White House, Hon. W. W. Kutchum, State Senator from Wilkesbarre, was chosen as the organ of the party; the terse and eloquent style of language and delivery, in his brief remarks to the President, did honor to the choice. The reply of the President was pithy and highly appropriate. The delegation then called on Cameron, Seward, Scranton, Gen. Scott, Holt and others. Those who were present speak of these visits and the eloquent speeches, as the most pleasant incidents of the great occasion.

Speaking of the number and variety of Slavonia names suggested for the "Southern Confederacy," the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: *Sambozania, Niggeria, and Cottonalia*, are all very pretty, but we suggest that they use the name of one of their leading men—take Rhett, for instance. How appropriate this would sound—"The Rhett-Ched Confederacy."

Appointments at Washington.

☞ A letter-writer from Washington says that the number of applicants for Offices under the General Government is not as great as it was in 1856 or in 1852. This is alike complimentary to the Republicans, and a proof that "the times" are not so generally "bad" as they were then.

John Z. Goodrich, Collector at Boston.

George A. M'Lellan, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

DeWitt Littlejohn, of New York, Consul at Liverpool.

Wm. H. Vesey, Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lucius G. Forbes, Postmaster at Beloit, Wis.

John J. Speed, Postmaster at Louisville, Ky.

George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

J. P. Baker, of Nebraska, Agent for the Ayoe and Menamonies Indians.

Col. E. V. Sumner, Brigadier General, vice Twiggs, in accordance with the regular order of promotion.

James M. Edwards, of Michigan, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Ex-Congressman Spinner, of New York, Treasurer of the United States.

Lieut. Talbot, for promotion, to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General.

Secretary Cameron has confirmed John Potts, acting chief clerk of the War Department during the brief administration of its affairs by Secretary Holt, in the position of the Department's permanent chief clerk. Mr. Potts has grown up in the clerical service of the War Department, earning gradual promotion through twenty-five years of official labor. Mark H. Cobb, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed distributing clerk, formerly the post of Mr. Potts.

Secretary Chase and Secretary Smith have ordered all the Clerks of the Treasury and the Interior Departments to state their ages, previous occupation, length of service, and precise duties. It is intended to re-organize the Departments entirely, where it may be found necessary for the efficiency of the public service.

Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, does not desire South Carolina's return to the Union. He says:

"South Carolina has drawn more money from the National Treasury than any other State in the Union according to her population. She has a larger representation in Congress than any other State of no greater population. And she has paid less into the National Treasury than any other State of equal population, consuming less of foreign importations. She has been a tax upon the General Government, and to get rid of her and her burdens is a godsend. Let her go, and God in his mercy forbid that she should ever return!"

SINGULAR STATEMENT.—The Knox-Charleston, who recently so "generously" gave $10,000 to South Carolina, not long before visited New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and represented to the druggists with whom he had had dealings, that he was *insolvent*—and so settled with them by paying one half of their claims against him. If this be true, the North is paying some of the expenses of Secession.

A CATHOLIC OPINION.—The Catholic *Telegraph* gives the following opinion of Twiggs: "David Emanuel Twiggs, late General in the Army of the United States, has received a grand reception in New Orleans. He was chiefly conspicuous in the Army for extreme profanity and no great character for courage."

The Washington *Intelligencer* thinks that the people of the Seceding States are inclined already to protest against the spirit of intimidation and moral coercion by which the leaders of the secession movement attempted in some quarters to crush out all popular opposition to their authority.

Six South Carolinians called on President Lincoln, on Friday. They said they had to submit to secession, that they had property in slaves, and were compelled to float with the current, but were personally opposed to disunion. Mr. Lincoln treated them kindly, and said they were just the sort of people he wanted to talk with.

Mrs. Lincoln and the ladies of the White House, have made Friday the day of reception for the present. For the first time in many years, the President's mansion has young children in it—a domestic institution which ought to encourage the President to keep the peace.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, endorses Mr. Lincoln's inaugural without qualification, and that both Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Johnson "entertain great hopes for the future of the country."

CURE FOR VAGRANCY.—Day after day vagrants continue to annoy our citizens. Set them to work, and the result will be astonishing, for in nine cases out of ten they prove themselves impostors, and the antidote works better than arsenic for rats.

The best abused man, now, is Gen. Scott. Language can not adequately express the feelings against him at Charleston. His name is in everybody's mouth. Such curses were never before heaped on the head of man.

It has long been said that "Britannia rules the waves," but since the fort and arsenal capturing business has flourished so, down South, we must surely agree that South Carolina is "First on the List."

A man's reputation often depends on the place where he fails to drop. If in a drinking saloon, he is thought a drunkard—if in a church, he is regarded as a model of piety.

Robert T. Lincoln, the President's oldest son, has returned to Harvard University. He expressed himself glad to escape the excitement of high life in Washington.

Change of Clothing—a Caution.

Don't be in haste to put off woolen garments in Spring. Many a "bad cold," (whoever saw a good one?) rheumatism, lumbago, and other aches and pains, are lurking in the first sun-shiney days, ready to pounce upon the incautious victims who have laid aside their defensive armor of flannel. All sudden changes in the system are attended with more or less danger, but the body can accommodate itself to almost any condition, provided it be assumed gradually. The use of flannel guards against sudden change of the temperature. In a warm day, when perspiration flows freely, if it is allowed to pass off rapidly, the quick evaporation carries with it much heat from the body, and a chill may be produced, followed by derangement of some function, as a "cold in the head," or unnatural discharge from the bowels. Flannel contains much air in its meshes, and is therefore a slow conductor of cold or heat. Evaporation proceeds from it more slowly than from cotton or linen, hence its excellence as a fabric for clothing. Many persons wear it next to the skin the year around, and find it a shield against prevalent complaints in summer. No general rule can be given as to this; it must depend upon the constitution, and employment of the individual. In all cases, however, flannel should not be laid aside until the weather is settled permanently warm—in this latitude usually after the first of June. The change should be made in the morning, never in the after part of the day, when the energies are partly abated, and the air is usually growing cooler. Many a consumption has been contracted by undressing for an evening party.

REV. DR. DOWLING, of New York, was speaking of the incompatibility of a Union of Church and State in this country. He said: "Patrick and Biddy had been a long time married, but did not get along together, for they were almost constantly quarreling. It happened, however, that one day they were sitting quietly together opposite the fire, when in came the cat and dog, and laid down between them and the fire, and also opposite each other. Presently Biddy speaks up and says, 'Faith, Patrick, isn't it a shame we should be always quarreling; see the cat an' the dog, how peaceably they get along.' 'Och, Biddy, sure an' it isn't a fair comparison at all; *jist tie them together* an' see how they'll act.'"

Hearing a man complain that political papers of all kinds had become such liars that he did not believe any of them, reminds us of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill and finding the

"Tom, have you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bill, have you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Dick, have you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man. "I don't believe a word you say—I'll toll it myself."

TO REMOVE THE SMELL OF PAINT.—Place a vessel full of lighted charcoal in the middle of the room, and throw on it two or three handsfull of juniper berries; shut the windows, the chimney, and the door, close. In twenty-four hours, the room may be opened, when the sickly, unwholesome smell will be gone. The smoke of the juniper berry has this advantage—should anything be left in the room, such as tapestry, it will not be injured.

An anxious mother, in Scotland, was taking leave of her son on his departure for England, and giving him all good advice. "My dear Sandy, my ain bairn, gang south, and get all the siller ye can from the southerns—tak' everything ye can, but the English are a brave bouin' people, an' take care o' them, Sandy—never fight a hard man, for ye canna catch him by the hair."

DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—Many men have relieved themselves of dyspepsia by not drinking, even water, during meals. No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food. Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics, and you will not wash down mechanically what ought to be masticated and assimilated before it is swallowed.

Fisher Ames, an eminent and philosophic statesman of the early period of our history, once said that a "monarchy is a merchant-man which sails well, but will sometimes strike on a rock and go to the bottom, while a republic is a raft which may never sink, but then your feet are always in water!"

DOGS VS SHEEP.—Many of our exchanges are discussing the relative value of dogs and sheep; and the poor canines come in for a large share of abuse. We have nothing to say against them. The cats are our greatest annoyance in this place. We have had serious thoughts of procuring a dog to keep the cats away.

In a recent case for assault, the defendant plead guilty. "I think I must be guilty," said he, "because the plaintiff said I was the only one there were in the room, and the first thing that I knew was that I was standing up and that he was stretched over the table. You'd better call it guilty."

The effect of climate on the human system is shown in a striking manner by the inhabitants of Australia, who, in the course of two or three generations, lose the corpulent character of Englishmen, and become a tall, gaunt, raw-boned race, like the inhabitants of our Southern States.