

CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856.

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER If men cared less for wealth and fame, And less for battle-fields and glory ; If, writ in human hearts, a name Seemed better than in song and story ; If men, instead of nursing pride, Would learn to hate and abhor it;

If more relied On love to guide, The world would be the better for it,

If men dealt less in stocks and lands, And more in bonds and deeds fraternal ; If love's work had more willing hands To link this world to the supernal ; If men stored up Love's oil and wine. And on bruised human hearts would pour it;

If "yours" and "mine" Would once combine, The world would be the better for it.

A FUR TRADE ADVENTURE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING. Colter, with the hardihood of a regular tra-

der, had cast himself loose from the party of Lewis and Clark, in the very heart of the wilderness, and had remained to trap beaver alone, on the head waters of the Missouri. Here he fell in with another lonely trapper, like himself, named Potts, and they agreed to keep together. They were in the very region of the terrible Blackfeet, at that time thirsting to revenge the death of their companions, and knew they had to expect no mercy at their hands. They were obliged to keep concealed all day in the woody margins of the rivers, setting their traps at nightfall, and taking them up before daybreak. It was a fearful risk for the sake of a few beaver skins, but such is the life of a trapper.

They were on a branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and had set their traps at night, about six miles from a small river that emptied itself into the forks. Early in the morning they ascended the river in a canoe, to examine the traps. The banks on each side were high and perpendicular, and cast a shade over the stream. As they were softly paddling along, they heard the tramping of many feet upon the banks. Colter immediately gave the alarm of "Indians!" and was for instant retreat. Potts scoffed at him for being frightened at the trampling of a herd of buffaloes. Colter checked his uneasiness and paddled forward. They had not gone much further when frightful whoops and yells burs forth from each side of the river, and several hundred Indians appeared on either bank. Signs were made to the unfortunate trappers to come on shore. They were obliged to comply. Before they could get out of their canoe, a savage seized the rifle of Potts. Colter sprang on shore, wrested the weapon from the hand of the Indian, and restored it to his companion, who was still in the cause and imme. diately pushed into the stream. There was a sharp twang of a bow, and Potts cried out that he was wounded. Colter urged him to come on shore and submit, as his only chance of life. But the other knew that there was no prospect of mercy, and determined to die savages dead on the spot. The naxt moment he fell himself, pierced with numerous arrows. The vengeance of the savages was now turned upon Colter. He was stripped naked, and having some knowledge of the Blackfeet language, overheard a consultation as to the mode of dispatching him, so as to derive the greatest amusement from his death. Some were copy from the journal referred to :for setting him up as a mark, and having a trial of skill at his expense. The chief, however was for nobler sport. He seized Colter by the collar, and domanded if he could run acquainted with the Indian customs not to comprehend the drift of the question. He was to run for life, to furnish a kind of human he was noted by his brother hunters for swift. ness on foot, he assured the chief he was a very bad runner. His stratagem gained some vantage ground. He was led by the chief into the prairie, about four hundred yards from the main body of savages, and turned loose, to save himself if he could. A tremendous yell let him know that the Colter flew rather than run; he was astonished at his own speed ; but he had six miles to travel before he could reach Jefferson Fork of the Missouri ; how could he hope to hold out such a distance with the odds of seven hundred to one against him ? The plain, too, abounded with prickly pear, which wounded his naked feet. Still he fled on, dreading each moment to hear the twang of a bow, and feel an arrow quivering at his heart. He did not even dare to look round, lest he should lose an inch of that distance on which his life depended. He had run nearly across the plain, when the sound of pursuit grew fainter, and he ventured to turn his head. The main body of his pursuers were a considerable distance behim him ; several of the fastest runners were scattered in the distance, while a swift-footed warrior, armed with a spear, was not more than a hundred yards behind him. Inspired with new hope, Colter redoubled by the andden action, attempted to stop and ey.

spear stuck in the ground, and the shaft broke in his hand. Colter picked up the pointed part, pinned the savage to the earth, and continued his flight. The Indians, as they arrived at their slaughtered companion, stopped to howl over him. Colter made the most of this precious delay, gained the skirts of the cottonwood bordering the river, dashed through it, and plunged into the stream. He swam to the neighboring island, against the end of which the drift-wood had lodged in such quantities as to form a natural raft; under this he dived, and swam below water until he succeeded in getting a breathing place between the floating trunks of trees, whose bushes and branches formed a covert several feet above the level of the water. The Indians, as they came up, plunged into the river and swam to the raft, passing and re-passing him in all directions. They at length gave up the search. and he then swam silently down the river, and made his escape.

hurl his spear, but fell in the very act. His

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT .- The wife of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of the History of the Rebellion, was a Welsh pot-girl who being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune. and became a servant to a brewer. While she was in this humble capacity, the wife of her master died, and he happening to fix his affections on her she became his wife. Himself dying soon after, left her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between £29,000 and £30,000. Amongst those who frequented the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then a poor barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her. He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being endowed with great talent, and now at the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the Chancery bench, and was afterwards the celebrated Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter, the offspring of this union, won the heart of James, Duke of York, and was married to him. Charles II. sent immediately for his brother, and having first plied him with some very sharp raillery on the subject, finished by saying "James as you have brewn, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally ratified and promulgated. Upon the death of Charles, James the II. mounted the throne, but a premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Queen Mary, the wife of Willian III. and Queen Anne, both grandchildren of the cidevant pot-girl from Wales, and wearing in succession the crown of England. DISRUPTION OF THE UNION .- The outrages in Kansas have more significance than would game. Levelling his rifle, he shot one of the at first attract the attention. They are brutal enough God knows, but there is a master cloud behind all which may not have been considered. The St. Louis Democrat alluding to the course of the border ruffians, says the purpose of the leaders in the movement is to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and the creation of a confederacy of slave States. We "The majority of those citizens in Missouri pation of Kansas to the South are sincere and fast. The unfortunate trapper was too well | carnest in their partizanship, we fully believe; but that there are others, and those high in command-the Atchisons, the Stringfellows and their disciples-who have been imported hunt for his persecutors. Though in reality in companies from the southern States, who are inflicted with no such hallucinations-who care nothing or very little for the minor question of slavery or freedom in the territoriesand who have their eyes fixed upon graver issues and more revolutionary results. With them the present forays are but skirmishes preparatory to the great battle, in which they hope to see this Union dissolved at a blow, whole pack of bloodhounds were in full cry. and upon its ruins to emerge the chiefs of a southern empire." SALE OF KANSAS LANDS .- The President of the United States has issued a proclamation ordering a sale of public lands in Kansas Tertitory, the sale to take place at Fort Leavenworth, commencing on Monday, the 20th of October. These lands have been classified and appraised, and will not be sold for less than the appraised value. The towns and cit. ies laid out on these lands will be sold in lots and blocks. The number of acres to be offered for sale is about two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and the quality of land unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other equal body of land in the United. States; and the location of the tract, lying and being around Fort Leavenworth, is very eligible, and most desirable for a residence. Hos. Jons Moone, of Warren county, New his exertions, but strained himself to such a tention to support and vote for Col. Fremont. degree that the blood gushed from his mouth Judge Moore has always been identified with and nostrils, and streamed down his breast. the Hunker Democratic party in his State, en-He arrived within a mile of the river. The joying an influence in local and county polisound of footsteps gathered upon him. A tics amounting almost to a dictatorship. The dred cows at \$10 per head, for the public serglance behind him showed his pursuer within present announcement of his purpose will protwenty yards, and preparing to launch his duce important results in that part of New they were left with a ranchero or herdsman till spear. Stopping short, he turned round and Jersey, where the Administration party has spread out his arms. The savage, confounded always maintained a large numerical ascendan-

THE CATTLE STORY. Another Vile Slander Refuted !

COL. FREMONT VINDICATED !

When honest, well-meaning persons write us that such and such absurd libels on Colonel Fremont are circulating in their locality, and that they want documents wherewith to refute them, we cannot help answering that they take hold of the business at the wrong end. What they have really to do is to make their neighbors acquainted with the true character of Col Fremont, his career, his services, and the estimation in which he has ever been held by the wise and good who intimately knew him ; and this will preclude all necessity for paying attention to the patty-larceny slanders with which his baser adversaries seek to blacken his reputation. Only let the People see and know him as he is, and the vipers will find themselves biting a little the sharpest files that ever jaws were worn upon.

Let us illustrate the character of these libels by a few ready illustrations :

The conquest of California from Mexico was effected by very moderate forces, yet with very little bloodshed. Col. Fremont bore a most distinguished part in that conquest-at least, all the cotemporary accounts gave hun the credit of so doing-Secretary Marcy's among the rest. We believe Mr. Buchanan did not commit himself in any public document; but we assured that, when Col. Fremont's Beef contract was under investigation before the Indian Committee of the House, Mr. Buchanan appeared as a witness for Col. Fremont before that Committee, and testified strongly in his favor. If they were not now rival candidates, we believe Mr. Buchanan would now gladly appear as a conclusive witness against Colonel Fremont's slanderers.

Of course, so large a country as California was not conquered, and could not have been held, by a force so immensely inferior in numbors as were its American conquerors to the hostile Mexican authorities, soldiers and people, but by the manifestation of extraordinary activity as well as courage. Our little force there in 1846-7 had to be multiplied many-fold by rapid movements from point to point, and by suddenly appearing when and where it was least expected. Thus Colonel Fremont, whom Com. Stockton, after the conquest, appointed its Governor, was at one time obliged to ride, at the head of one hundred mounted men, over four hundred miles-that is, from Los Angeles to Monterey-in four days, to meet an apprehended attack, and back again in the same time-a feat which old Californians pronounced unequiled in that country, where horsemanship has been carried to its perfection. But this march could never have been made without repeatedly changing horses, which was effected by driving into a ranche or cattle estate, unsaddling and turning loose the tired and panting beasts, putting their coninments instantly on as many fresh animals, and spurring headlong forward. Of course, the owners of the horses in due time presented claims against the Government, which a Military Commission scrutinized and either allowed, cut down or rejected; and some of these-Gen. Vallejo's for one-have since been paid by Congress, while others have not. But they all figure-not merely the amounts paid or allowwho have become enlisted in the present con- ed, but the amounts merely claimed-in the test, which is now waging to secure the occu- newspaper demonstrations of Col. Fremont's prodigality or distionesty as Governor of California ! Take for instance : Col. Fremont deemed it necessary to head a party of his force and cross the bay of San Francisco to capture a Mexican fort and spike the heavy cannon mounted thereon ; for, though the fort proved at the time to be scarcely occupied, it would have become exceedingly formidable and annoying if a hundred or more Mexicans, who had not then been dispossessed of the country, had seen fit to throw themselves into it. But Col. F. had no boats in which to make the passage, and was obliged to borrow those of an American merchant ship then lying in the bay. The captain lent and manned his boat or boats, himself steering and his men rowing ; andCol. F., who had no money wherewith to pay, certified that the service was rendered, and that it was valuable, but set no price on it. The captain claimed ten thousand dollars ; theCommission allowed him fifty dollars; and even this, we are confident, has never been paid .-No matter-the \$10,000 figure, large as life, in various statements afloat intended to convict Colonel Fremont of prodigality or dishonesty in California ! Probably most of our readers have seen or heard something about the "six hundred cows" which Col. F. is said to have purchased on I have done the same thing myself on a march. Government account in California, but to have I have forced men to give me mules when turned over to a ranchero to breed on shares those on which the soldiers rode gave out. I for his own profit. We have met this libel in some dozen or more Pro-slavery journals, not one of which gives the least hint of the fact and there would receive a certificate that such Jersey, has written a letter announcing his in- that the Federal Government never paid, and is and such property had been taken for the pubnot required to pay, one cent for these cours .-The facts in the case are briefly these : Col. Fremont, while Governor of California. did contract with a stock-grower for six hunvice. As they were not immediately needed. they should be wanted on the usual termshalf the increase to the owner and tha balance

But he was soon superceded by a personal enemy who repudiated the contract, and the seller took his cows back again-and was doubtless glad enough to do so, as the discovery of the mines about this time sent up the price of cattle in California at least two hundred per cent. Had Col. Fremont's contract been ratified by his successor, and the cows left to breed on the shares and only taken for the publie service as required, we have no doubt the Treasury would have been \$15,000 better for it this day.

The Hon. Willis A. Gorman, M. C. from Indiana, now Democratic Governor of Minnesota Territory, was in Congress in 1853, and, as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Aflairs, reported (Feb. 14) in favor of paying the claim of Col. Fremont for \$19,500, borrowed and spent by him in the public service while Governor of California. In this debate Mr. Gorman says :

"The vouchers which have been presented, and copies of which I have here, are clear and that part of this continent belonged to the Usatisfactory. It is satisfactorily shown that nited States; that they put upon him the perthe sum of \$866 88, for which there are no vouchers at hand, has been paid. The Committee on Military Affairs called before them an officer of the army who was with Col. Fremont, and testifies to the facts which ought to satisfy the House that every dollar has been accounted for."

"It is said that Colonel Fremont had got this \$19,500 and bought the Mariposa land with it; and a distinguished gentleman of this House told me he had heard that he had purchased a large amount of cattle with it, upon which he had made large profits. Now the Mariposa land cost only \$5,000, though it turned out to be exceedingly valuable, and worth forty or fifty times what he paid for it. But the date of that purchase was anterior to the transaction.

"As to the alleged purchase of a large amount of cattle and the grand speculation out of the operation ! how did we act as to that charge ? Did we believe it blindly ? No. sir, we went into an investigation of it, and what was the result ? We found that he had purchased a certain amount of cattle for the use of the army, but because he had not the freans of paying for them, he left the cattle in the possession of the vender, who had finally to take them back for non-payment; so that transaction ended in smoke, as does the charge." Mr. Gorman then proceeded to vidicate Co

obligation as Governor for the price_6,000. Hon. David K. Cartter, of Ohio, (then as now a prominent Democrat, but then a Pierce Dem. Altempt to create a diversion in favor of the Loocrat, now for Fremont.) said :

"Personally, I know Col. Fremont but very slightly. I have had the honor of an introduction to him. He is a small man, but he is as gallant as any mass of stuff of the same size that ever was wrapped in a coat that would fit him. And, Sir, he met a combination of enemies such as very few of the public servants of this Republic have ever met. Both enemies that man presents and enemies that God presents-mountain enemies, ravine enemies, enemies of frost and of heat and of fasting .-Now I do not think that a man who has mar-

ched for a week feeding on green hides and on the skeletons of worn-out and diseased mules, would cheat his Government out of twenty or forty thousand dollars. My own opinion is, that when a man has garnered up a reputation by deeds of almost unparalleled peril, he would want to transmit it undefiled to his posterity, and that twenty thousand dollars would have no more influence upon him than twenty conts. That is my appreciation of such service as Fremont's. It is not like sitting cross-legged up here in one of those bureaus. It was enough for him to know that

il of exploring it; that he was desired by his Government to make the way open to the thousands who were to follow it to fortune, and to define a State that in magic time would become an empire. Sir, you might as well un-dertake to seperate Fremont's soul from his body by your action here-he being three thousand miles distant-as to seperate Fremont's fame from the fame of the Pacific side

of the Republic." The bill passed-Yeas, 88; Nays, 49-the latter being about the usual number who vote against every private claim, no matter how obviously just. Nobody then questioned Col. Fremont's honesty-even Mr. Toombs expressly disclaimed any such intention. Congress found a sum justly due to Col. F., and ordered it to be paid, as it did a larger sum on a different account two years later. And now, if the Pro-Slavery advocates think they can make anything out of ripping up these scrutinized and settled accounts, they are welcome to go ahead.

St. Paul, Minnesota, is now-said to have a population of ten-thousand souls. In the year ner and three groans for Levin. 1849 it did not contain five hundred. During

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EXCITING MEETING

cofoco State ticket_Racy Proceedings-the Union State ticket endorsed, and the traitor denounced.

Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, called a meeting of Americans to assemble at National Hall, in that city, on Tuesday evening the 16th inst., "to take up a pare, unadulterated American Fillmore State ticket, for the coming election, and to call on the friends in the interior to support it." A large number of persons were in attendance, and the proceedings were decidedly "rich, rare and spicy." After the band in attendance had played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," Mr. Levin, the "bright, particular star" of the occasion, was about opening out, when some one in the body of the meeting proposed three cheers for the Union State ticket. This call was loudly responded to. We copy the subjoined account of what followed from the Daily News :

Three groans were then proposed for Levin, and as vigorously given.

Again three groans were given for every riend of Levin.

At this period, L. C. L. arose, walked to the front of the platform, and said in the blandest manner possible, one word-one word-only one word.

Three grouns for Levin were now called, and the groaning was more general than before. By this time most of the audience had got upon the benches and the confusion was becoming delightfully exciting. One individual, with a short monkey jacket

and a Kossuth hat, mounted the platform and proposed three cheers for Fillmore and Donclson. The assemblage caught up the cry, and the Hall rang again with enthusiastic cheering. Levin-Gentlemen, I ask but to say one word to you.

A Voice--Three groans. They were given. Levin now walked over to the Reporter's ta-ble and whispered, The room is packed with black Republicans.

Again Levin proceeded to the front of the latform and tried to calm the raging tempest, but in vain.

Finding Col. John S. Warner among the audience, he begged him to come on the stand, which the Colonet was loth to do. Levin and his friend finally got hold of the Colonel's hand and pulled him on the platform.

Three cheers were now given for Col. War-Levin, in great irritation begged Col. War-

lonel Fremont thus :

"I will say for Col. Fremont, that when I went into the investigation of this transaction haps might be unfounded, and which I am now satisfied were unfounded. The prejudices which had been impressed upon my mind have been dispelled by the investigation of all his bear testimony upon this occasion to the correctness of his whole line of conduct as an officer and as a disbursing agent. Not one dollar cau be traced to his hands; no property can be traced to his bands for which he cannot give to the Government satisfactory vonchers. that it has been appropriately and properly applied. [See Cong. Globe, vol. 26, p. 596.]

Feb. 12, 1853, Mr. Campbell of Ill., asked : "Were claims for articles fraudulently charged several times, presented by Col. Fremont, or were they presented by other persons pretending to hold them against the Government ? Mr. Gorman-Those claims were not presenled by Col. Fremont, but by other individuals Mr. Price (Democrat) of New Jersey-He certifies that certain property belonging to those individuals was taken by the military officers of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the war. He does not state the valuation, but he states as his belief that those articles were taken. There is no reference whatever to valuation.

Mr. Disney-I understand that all these matters which have been discussed here to day are not matters of claim upon the part of Col. Fremont, but upon the part of various individuals now in the State of California, for materials and property furnished to him, the evidence of which is his acknowledgment, in the form of certificates, before you. Mr. McLanahan, of Pennsylvania, in some

remarks on the subject, said : "Upwards of \$200,000 of claims were pre-

sented to the Commissioners. They allowed and passed favorably on some \$31,000; " the balance, about \$170,000, were not sus-" tained by evidence, and were consequently " rejected. Of the \$31,000 allowed, the claim of \$19,500, on which Col. Fremont was im-" prisoned in London, was unanimously allow-" ed, and placed first on the list submitted to " us by the Commissioners. This is the only demand against the Government in which " Colonel Fremont appears to have the slightest personal interest."

This debate shows that Col. Fremont had no interest in any other claim than that for \$19,-500, which the Board of Commissioners unanimously allowed. As Mr. Gorman remarked : oThe claims which are there stated originated in this wise. Col. Fremont, when there, when necessary, sent a guard of men to take the property of the citizens-mules, horses cattle-for the public use. The owners and came and made claim to Col.Fremont, as civil served." and military Governor of California, for compensation for their property. Col. Fremont

laid all the claims presented to him before the Board. The case was precisely similar to that of the army of the United States in Mexico. have seen the same thing often done by the o lic service, which they presented to the Quarter-master, who sometimes paid for it. If

The reader who wishes to pursue this investigation farther can doubtless find a Gougressional Globe, Vol. XXVI, and trace the debate throughout. The claims were very properly scrutinized, but no one questioned the integ- the Fremont ranks, and is now doing good the Democratic nomination for Associate to the herdsman. Col. F. gave an order or rity and good conduct of Col. Fremont. The service in the cause of Freedom.

the present season twenty-eight thousand persons stopped at three of the principal hotels. Thus this town is rapidly becoming the lead-I had some prejudices which I thought per- ing city north and west of Chicago, while other points, mere centres of speculation, figure ten times more conspicuously in the newspapers. It occupies an admirable position, at conduct in California, and I am prepared to the head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, and in the course of ten years hence bids fair to become one of the second class cities of the Union.

> On the 3d inst., a large meeting of Americans of the 13th ward, Philadelphia, was held, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that, as the contest was narrowed down to Fremont and Buchanan, "the election of Mr. Fillmore being entirely out of the question," they would support Fremont and Dayton, and invited the Americans of the other wards to cooperate with them, holding that fidelity to American principles did not require them to vote for Fillmore and Donelson, nor did they place themselves in conflict with true Americanism by supporting Fremont and Dayton.

The Wheat Crop, of the present year, is estimated by the Cincinnati Price Current at ten per cent. increase upon any former years, and it makes an estimate of the quantity raised in the several States, omitting those not worth counting. With a crop like this, and we see no reason to doubt the calculation, and with a large surplus of last year's crop on hand, we may, we should think, defy famine for this year.

Grasshoppers in immense swarms are making fearful havoc among the grain on the Upper Mississippi. At Little Falls, Minnesota, they destroyed all the crops. At Elk river they appeared in a swarm that seemed like a cloud, and lighting upon a twenty acre corn field, destroyed the whole crop in a short time. At Crow Wing they alighted upon a farm and destroyed 5000 bushels of oats.

BUCHANAN'S SOUTHERN SUPPORTERS .- The Charleston Mercury, the chief organ of the Democracy in South Carolina, lately said : "We hope our sentinels in Washington will keep bright watch in the coming night, and with a spirit kindling to the contest. Let the Government perish, but let the South be pre-

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES IN NEW YORK .- The Mayoralty Convention at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. was split, one section re-nominated Mayor Wood, and the other James S. Libby, both denouncing each other in the most approved style of modern locofocoism.

A BLOODY YEAR .- There were seventy three battles during the year 1855, with an average dollar over a table, to throw a sling, to take loss of a thousand men in each, more than 300, a sixpence from a table and put it in his left 000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by ear and take it out again, to make a knot with these charges were made by Mexicans I would disease and battle. The battles average more a halter, to thread a needle, to ascend and denot be amazed if the same articles had been than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest seend a ladder; to uncork a bottle with a cork years in modern history.

> Marcus Morton, upon whom the Democratic party of Massachusetts have been conferring honors for the last twenty years, has joined

ner to take the chair, saying that he wished to

be heard. Col. Warner-They will not hear you.

Levin-Yes they will if you say so. Col. Warner-(To the audience)-My countrymen, 1 came here as an American. An American inside, outside and all around. I have battled for your cause for years, and I have never deserted it. Now, my friends, here we have an American Union ticket in the field. A Voice-Three cheers for the Union ticket. (They were given.)

Col. Warner-I approve of that ticket .-(Cheers.) Mr. Levin desires me to take the chair.

Veices-No! no!! Yes! yes!! Col. Warner-Mr. Levin desires me to say to you that he wishes to be heard.

A voice-Three groans for Levin. Col. Warner-1 am not in this movement tonight-I am of the Old Guard.

A voice-Three cheers for the Old Guard. At this time there was indescribable confusion. Col. Warner-I wish to say one word.

A Voice-Three cheers for the Union Ticket. (They were given.)

At this time, Levin was moving from place to place, on the platform, and exclaiming, "Are you afraid of the truth? If you are not afraid of being converted, let me say a few words to you. (Groans.) Let me say one word. (Hisses, groans.) Will you hear me, one word ?" (Cries of No! no!!) A Voice-Three cheers for the Union tick

et. (They were given.) Mr. G. W. Reed was now observed among

the audience and was loudly called for. At this period there was a rush made for the stage, and Levin made a retrograde movement, first selzing his hat and cane. He was groan-

ed off the stage, and tried to escape out the back door, but it was fastened, and he was compelled to face the enemy, which he did with fear and trembling. As he left the Hall the groans were deafening, and he was followed to the street by the excited crowd.

An effort was made to organize the meeting but there was a disposition to go in a body to the Spring Garden meeting.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted, with great enthusiasm :

Resolved. That we as the friends and supporters of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, do heartily endorse the Union State Ticket, and will give it our earnest and undivided support at the coming election.

Resolved, That we denounce Lewis C. Levin as a traitor to our cause.

The crowd then adjourned to Spring Garden, where the friends of Fillmore were holding a meeting, which also denounced Levin, repudiated his movement as "a Locofoco trick," and cordially pledged their united support to the Union State Ticket.

CALVIN EDSON, and all the fat women, dwarfs and giants are eclipsed by a man now on exhtbition at Havana, who was born without either legs or arms, but who having tenaciously set himself to work to conquer the inconveniences naturally consequent upon such deprivation, has made himself a wonder by the variety or his feats. Among other things, he announces that he is able to spin a top with such perfection that it will hit any spot named, to spin a screw, to load a fowling piece and kill anythig designated, or put out a candie with simple wad-quite wonders enough for a man without either legs or arms.

Judge Rupp, of Cumberland county, declines Judge, stating that he goes for Frement.

