

Ruffin's Journal

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1856.

VOL. 3.—NO. 10.

THE BLOODY LAWS OF KANSAS.
Freedom of speech and freedom of the Press are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Loco-foco leaders claim that they wish to sustain the Constitution. Below we give one of the acts of "the bloody code of Kansas." It infringes upon both the above constitutional rights. And yet Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy are bound to uphold these laws, which the *National Intelligencer* says "are a disgrace to the country and its free institutions, and a greater invasion of public liberty than were the acts which brought the head of Charles I. to the block." The Administration have ordered the entire disposable force of the Army there, to aid the Border Ruffians and Slavery propagandists to enforce these laws at the point of the bayonet, and never to cease until the Free State Settlers are exterminated by the employment at once of all the power and vigor of the military and the Southern marauders in that region.

The following law was passed by the Border Ruffian Legislature, and is now being enforced upon the doomed people of Kansas at the point of the bayonet by the United States troops. Read it thoroughly.

An Act to punish Offences against Slave Property.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes in this Territory SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid and assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall, by speaking, writing or printing, advise, persuade or induce any slaves to rebel or conspire against any citizen of this Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing or circulating in this Territory, any book, paper, Magazine, pamphlet or circular, for the purpose of exciting insurrection on the part of the slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Territory, or any part of them, such person SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY AND SUFFER DEATH.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof SHALL SUFFER DEATH, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person aids or assists in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away or sending out of this Territory any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof SHALL SUFFER DEATH, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, in this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of the Territory, and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and on conviction thereof, the person offending SHALL SUFFER DEATH, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice, decoy, or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall harbor or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer whilst attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall resist such slave when in custody of such officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave has escaped from the service of his master or owner in this territory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

Sec. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory or any other State or Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, writing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statement, argument, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or exhortation, calculated to produce a dissension among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, pa-

per, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding of Slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for the violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 18th day of Sept. A. D. 1855.

Signed—J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House. Attest, J. M. Lyle, Clerk. Thomas Johnson, President of the Council. Attest, J. A. Halderman, Clerk.

BUCHANAN AND LOW WAGES.

On the 22d January 1840, Mr. Buchanan made a speech in the United States Senate, (vide Congressional Globe, for Jan. 1840, pp. 135-6, or Niles' Register vols. 67 and 68,) in which the following passages occur—

“In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of everything is reduced to a hard money standard, a piece of broad-cloth can be manufactured for City dollars, the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the manufacturer?”

“No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufacturers. I would to heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.”

“What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive control of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS.”

“The comparative low prices of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, if it were not for their protective duties. While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence.”

Having thus given Mr. Buchanan's own smooth and polished language, let us see what is the meaning of it in plain English, when he says “reduce our nominal standard of prices throughout the whole world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits.”

Now, what did Mr. Buchanan mean by this language, if he meant anything, but that our standard of prices should be reduced to that of the hard money currency of Europe? And what is the European standard then, to which he desired our own to be reduced? According to the best authorities on that subject, Porter's Progress and Wade's History of the Middle and Working Classes, two recent publications, containing statistics collected by the British Government, the standard of prices for labor in Europe, is as follows—

Wages in France.—Calais common laborers 7d. per day, with board, and without dwelling; Boulogne, 5d. per day, do. do.; Nantes, 8d. per day, without board and without dwelling; Marseilles, 4d. to 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling. The food in some districts “consists in rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, now and then some salt provisions and vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat.” In others, “wheat or bread, soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, potatoes, or other vegetables, but seldom butcher's meat.”

Sweden.—The daily wages of a skilled agriculturalist are 7d. or 8d.; while the unskilled obtain no more than 4d. or 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturalists in the southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in the northern provinces, porridge and rye bread form their food.”

Bavaria.—Laborers are paid at the rate of 8d. per day, in the country; without board.

Belgium.—A skilled artisan may earn, in Summer, 1s. 2s., or 2s., in Winter, from 10d. to 1s. 2s.; unskilled, half as much, without board; live upon rye bread, potatoes, and milk; Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.—Danzig laborers, 4d. to 7d. per day, without board; Mulburg, 7d. per day, without board; Holstein, 7d. per day, without board.

Netherlands.—South Holland laborers, 3d. to 4d. per day, with board; North Holland, 2d. per day, without board; Antwerp 5d. per day, do.; West Flanders, 5d. to 10d. per year, with board.”

Italy.—Trieste laborers, 12d. per day, without board; do. 6d. per day, with board; Istria, 8d. to 10d. per day, without board; do. 4d. to 5d. per day, with board; Lombardy, 4d. to 8d. a day, do.; Genoa, 5d. to 8d. per day, do., without lodgings; Tuscany, 6d. per day, without either.

Saxony.—In 1837 a man employed in his own loom working very diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from 5 o'clock in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than 20 groschen (about 60 cents) per week. Nor could one who had 3 children aged 12 years and upwards, all working at the loom as well as himself, with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than \$1 weekly.”

These are facts which speak for themselves. This is the doctrine of James Buchanan, in 1840. Ten cents is about the average standard of European labor. And it is to this standard he wished ours to be reduced. How do you like it, ye honest laboring men of Pennsylvania?

READ AND PONDER!
THE NEW 'DEMOCRATIC' DOCTRINE.
Slavery not to be confined to the Negro Race, but to be made the Universal Condition of the Laboring Classes of Society.
The people of the Free States have so long yielded to the arrogant demands of the Slave Oligarchy in the South, that the latter has come to think it can carry any measure it sees fit, no matter how degrading it may be to the character of the free white men of the North.
Not many years ago, the Southern slaveholders were content to have their “human chattels” protected in the States where they held them.

Next, they demanded and secured free Slave States from acquired territory, (Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas,) while the Free States have only secured two,—Iowa and California.
Next, the Slave power demanded all the territories, and broke down the Missouri compromise, which secured a part of those territories to free labor.
Next, they demanded the right to come into the Free States with their slaves whenever they choose, and stay as long as they please; and the United States Courts seem about to yield to them, and grant this outrageous demand.
But the last, the crowning, the diabolical assumption is, that Slavery is not to be confined to the NEGRO RACE, but must be made to include laboring WHITE MEN also. This doctrine, which is so monstrous and shocking as almost to seem incredible, is now openly avowed and defended by very many of the newspapers and of the public men of the South that support James Buchanan. The doctrine is also proclaimed by some Northern newspapers of the so-called Democratic party, but not generally with such boldness as in the South. To show the exact extent and nature of the doctrine of enslaving WHITE MEN, the following extracts from Buchanan papers, and from the speeches of Buchanan men, are given:

The Richmond Examiner, one of the leading Democratic papers in Virginia, ardently supporting Mr. Buchanan, holds the following language in a late issue:

“Until recently, the defence of Slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were mere apologists) took half-way grounds. They confined the defence of Slavery to mere negro Slavery; thereby giving up the Slavery principle, admitting other forms of Slavery to be wrong.”

“The line of defence, however, is now changing. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon difference of complexion! The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of WHITE MEN in bondage.”

The Charleston Mercury, the leading Buchanan paper in South Carolina, says:

“Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether WHITE or black. The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of MECHANICS and LABORERS, unfit for self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Their theory of free government is a delusion.”

There's “Democratic” doctrine for you, with a vengeance; “our theory of free government a delusion,”—“laboring men, whether white or black, to be slaves in!” Verily, matters are coming to a pretty pass with us.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Mr. Buchanan's confidential organ, and considered by the “Democratic” party as its ablest paper in the South, speaks as follows in a recent number:

“Repeatedly have we asked the North, ‘has not the experiment of universal liberty FAILED? Are not the evils of FREE SOCIETY INSUFFERABLE? And do not most thinking men among you propose to subvert and reconstruct it?’ Still no answer. This gloomy silence is another conclusive proof, added to many other conclusive evidences we have furnished, that free society, in the long run, is an impracticable form of society; it is everywhere starving, demoralized, and insurrectionary.”

“We repeat, then, that policy and humanity alike forbid the extension of the evils of free society to new people and coming generations.”

“Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, co-exist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist. The other becomes universal.”

“If free society be unnatural, immoral, unchristian, it must fall, and give way to a slave society—a social system old as the world, universal as man.”

And the South Side Democrat, another prominent Buchanan paper, in Virginia, whose editor was supported for Clerk of the House of Representatives, by the Democratic members of the present Congress—T. J. D. Fuller, of Maine, among them—abuses everything FREE after this style:

“We have got to hating everything with the prefix FREE, from free negroes down and up through the whole catalogue—FREE farms, FREE labor, FREE society, FREE will, FREE thinking, FREE children, and FREE schools—all belonging to the same brood of damnable isms. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of FREE Schools. The New England system of FREE schools has been the prolific cause and source of the infidelities and treasons that have turned her cities into Sodom and Gomorrah, and her land into the common nesting-places of howling bedlamites. We abominate the system because the SCHOOLS ARE FREE.”

The Washington Union, the National Organ of the “Democratic” party, says that the honest and heroic FREE LABORING MEN of Kansas

“Are a MISERABLE, BLEAR-EYED RAB-

BLE, who have been transferred like SO MANY CATTLE to that country.”

The New York Day Book, one of the two papers in New York City that support James Buchanan, proposes to enslave poor AMERICANS, Germans and Irish, who may fall into poverty and be unable to support their families. Here are the Day Book's exact words in speaking of the POOR WHITE PEOPLE:

“Sell the parents of these children into SLAVERY. Let our Legislature pass a law that whoever will take these parents and take care of them and their OFFSPRING, in sickness and in health—clothe them, feed them, and house them;—shall be legally entitled to their services; and let the same Legislature decree that whoever receives these parents and their CHILDREN, and obtains their services, shall OWN THEM AS LONG AS THEY LIVE.”

The Richmond Enquirer, of a very recent date, contains the following very ‘high’ opinion of the people of the North:

“We can bring the capital employed in manufactures, and most of it employed in commerce, South, when we please. We can transfer Manchester, and Birmingham and Lowell to the South, and thus in a single year, quadruple the wealth of the South. But we would not have your rich, vulgar, licentious bosses, and your brutal, ignorant and insubordinate factory hands in our midst, for all the wealth of ‘Ormus and of Ind.’ We are as rich as we care to be. We would not exchange our situation for the vulgar sensuality and brutality of the ‘non-vauzeu riches,’ the coarse parvenues, the millionaire cotton factors and grocers of the North or of England, much less for the countless millions of paupers and criminals, who left up and sustain the cowardly, selfish, sensual, licentious, infidel, agrarian, and revolutionary edifice of free society.”

The Muscogee, Alabama, Herald, an enthusiastic Buchanan paper, delivers itself as follows:

“Free society! we sicken at the name.—What is it but a conglomeration of GREASY MECHANICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL FISTED FARMERS and MOOSE STRUCK VAGABONDS? All the Northern and especially the New England States are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with is that of mechanics struggling to be gentel, and small farmers doing their own drudgery; and who are not fit for association with a Southern gentleman's (nigger) body-servant. This is your free society which the Northern bounds are endeavoring to extend into Kansas.”

So much for extracts from “Democratic” newspapers. Now for a few from Democratic speeches:

S. W. Downs, late Democratic Senator from Louisiana, in an elaborate and carefully prepared speech, published in the Washington Globe, says:

“I call upon the opponents of Slavery to prove that the WHITE LABORERS of the North are as happy, as contented, or as comfortable, as the Slaves of the South. In the South the slaves do not suffer one-tenth the evils endured by the white laborers of the North. Poverty is unknown to the Southern slave; for as soon as the master of slaves becomes too poor to provide for them, he SELLS them to others, who can take care of them.—This, sir, is one of the excellencies of the system of slavery, and this the superior condition of the Southern slave over the Northern WHITE laborer.”

According to Mr. Downs, then, (good Democratic authority,) all that the Northern white laborer requires is somebody to sell him when he falls into poverty. Admirable philanthropy! Beautiful democracy!!

Senator Clements, of Alabama, declared in a speech in the U. S. Senate; that—

“The operatives of New England were not as well situated nor as comfortably off as the slaves that cultivate the rice and cotton fields of the South.”

In a recent speech by Mr. Reynolds, Pierce-Buchanan-Democratic candidate for Congress from Missouri, that gentleman distinctly asserted that—

“The same construction of the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from a United States Territory, would justify the Government in excluding foreign-born citizens—German and Irish as well as niggers.”

Here a Missouri Democrat classes German and Irish indiscriminately with Negro slaves.

Mr. L. H. Goode, another Atonement Democrat of Missouri, in a recent speech against the Free State men of Kansas, denounced the laboring men as “WHITE SLAVES!”

Senator Butler, (the uncle of “Assassin” Brooks,) a shining light in the Democratic galaxy, declared in a speech in the United States Senate this session—

“That men have NO RIGHT TO VOTE unless they are possessed of property, as required by the Constitution of South Carolina. There no man can VOTE unless he owns TEN NEGROES, or real estate to the value of Ten Thousand Dollars.”

And this is the doctrine “Democracy” so-called, would introduce into Pennsylvania.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the Presidential candidate of the men and of the party who hold these odious views, advocated the doctrine of reducing the WAGES of AMERICAN OPERATIVES and LABORERS to the European standard, which is known to be about TEN CENTS A DAY. What a fit candidate Mr. Buchanan is for those who would make WHITE MEN slaves!

JAMES BUCHANAN is the Representative and Advocate of the extension of SLAVE LABOR.

FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA! Are you prepared to cast your votes for a man who entertains such doctrines?

THESE ARE two eventful periods in the life of women: one, when she wonders who she will have—the other who will have her. The first occurs at sixteen, the second at forty.

LIFE.
I walked the earth in life's spring time,
With guileless trusting heart,
And deemed its flowers would never fade,
Their sweetness ne'er depart;
I quaffed the cup of pleasure deep,
With many dangers rife,
And with a childish faith exclaimed
How beautiful is life!

Around I saw but nature's wealth
In rich profusion lie,
My soul drank in the beautiful
Of earth, and air, and sky,
And gentle words and pleasant smiles
I met with every where;
The world seemed full of living hearts,
And life, indeed, was fair.

And then came love, with fervent vows,
To add one pleasure more—
My heart with joy o'erflowing was,
It had been full before.
And oh, it came with dove-like wing,
And nestled fondly there—
I welcomed it—hope sweetly smiled,
And life was very fair.

But time passed on and youth's promised joys,
At my approaching bed,
Life's fairest flowers, their sweetness gone,
Lay withered with my tread.
I saw their sad stems droop
And bladden one by one,
As roses fade and plums away
When staked from the sun.

The love I gave was returned awhile
With a passion wild and deep,
Until a careless boy betrayed the change,
And I alone am left to weep.
Oh, now I see earth's beauty marred
And feel that bitter strife—
The charm is broken—now I sigh
Then, this is earnest life!

In gentle tones I've said,
May I thy pathway cheer?
Thou art my life—my guiding star—
My world—my pleasure—hope.
No, I must battle on, ALONE,
Life's never ending strife,
The dove has flown, ALONE I WEEP
At weary, aimless life.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
If the French hymn of Liberty, the Marseillaise, was composed under exciting circumstances, the Star Spangled Banner was inspired by events no less patriotic by our distinguished countryman; Mr. Francis Scott Key, an able and eloquent lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, a man of noble and generous impulses. During the war with the British in 1814, Mr. F. Scott Key was residing in Baltimore, and hearing of the detention of a dear and intimate friend he started to obtain his release. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent river, which enters the Chesapeake Bay, and is about eighty-five miles north of the Potomac river. Here he was arrested and carried on board a British man of war belonging to the British fleet stationed at Fort M'Henry, the bombardment of which he was compelled to witness. The English Admiral boasted before Mr. Key that he would take the Fort in a few hours, and the city of Baltimore within the two succeeding days. The bombardment continued during the whole day and following night, without making an impression either on the strength of the works or the spirit of the garrison.

Our patriotic countryman stood on the deck watching, through the smoke that sometimes obscured it, the banner of Freedom waving over the fort. At length night came and he could see it no more. Still he watched, until at length dawn began to bring objects around into distinctness. With a beating heart he turned towards the fort, and there, waving in the morning breeze, high and uninjured, was the banner, with its stars and stripes, the banner of freedom and independence, then in its early days. It was at this moment of joy and triumph that Francis Scott Key, under the influence of patriot excitement, composed the Star Spangled Banner. After Mr. Key had been liberated, and the British had retired from Fort M'Henry, without attempting the attack on the city of Baltimore, he completed his patriotic hymn, which was enthusiastically received then, and has ever been considered as one of the national songs of our country.

When young men have nothing to live upon but love, they commonly fall in love and get married—just as if hugging and kissing were a substitute for mutton chops, or as if terms of endearment would supply the place of mashed taters and fried mackerel. The philosopher who said that love was a beautiful madness, was not far from the mark.

As an error.—English travellers generally represent the Americans as a debilitated, degenerate and sickly race, and the nonsense is reiterated in this country by those who ought to know better. It is a little singular that such an enfeebled race should have accomplished more physical labor in subduing an entire continent in less than two centuries than all the nations of Europe have effected for their own countries in the same time. Physically, morally and mentally there is no more vigorous race than the Americans on the face of the globe. They live as long, are as hardy and well developed, can endure as great an amount of fatigue, and accomplish as much labor, mentally and physically, as any other people.—They have peopled a continent and cultivated it till it produces abundance, have traversed it with railroads and telegraphs, built up a commercial marine equal to the largest, and established the best constitutional government that was ever devised by man. We want no better evidences than these of the vigor of their physical, or of their mental constitution.

WOMAN.—An exchange says that “God intended all women to be beautiful as much as he did the roses and morning glories; and that he intended they should obey his laws, and cut indolence and corset strings, and indulge in freedom and fresh air. For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs dependant upon the expansive nature of a cent's worth of tape, is as absurd as to look for tulips in a snow bank, or a full grown oak in a little flower pot.”

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.
That night I was out late. I returned by Lee's cabin about 11 o'clock. As I approached I saw a strange looking object covering under the low eaves. A cold rain was falling. It was late in autumn. I drew near and there was Millie wet to the skin. Her father had driven her out some hours before; she had laid down to listen to the heavy snoring of his drunken slumbers, so that she might creep back to her bed. But before she heard it, nature seemed exhausted and she fell into a troubled sleep with the rain drop pattering upon her. I tried to take her home with me; but no, true as martyr to his faith, she struggled from my arms and returned to the now dark and silent cabin. Things went on so for weeks and months. But at length Lee grew less violent, even in his drunken fits, to his self-denying child; and one day when he awoke from a heavy slumber after debauch, and saw her preparing breakfast for him, and singing a childish song, he turned to her, and with a tone almost tender, said:

“Millie, what makes you stay with me?”

“Because you are my father, and I love you.”

“You love me!” repeated the wretched man; “love me!” He looked at his bloated limbs, his soiled and ragged clothes; “love me,” he still murmured.—“Millie, what makes you love me? I am a poor drunkard, every body despises me. Why don't you?”

“Dear father,” said Millie, with swimming eyes, “mother taught me to love you and every night she comes from heaven and stands by my little bed and says, ‘Millie, don't leave your father; Millie love your father; he will get away from that rum fiend one of these days, and then how happy you will be.’”

A TERRIBLE EVENT.—Russian journals are filled with details of the catastrophe at Schemaka, in the Caucasus. On the morning of the 11th July, the weather was very sultry, and a general feeling of suffocation was felt. At length, a heavy rumbling noise was heard, followed by a very violent shock of an earthquake. Although the shock lasted only about thirty seconds, 300 houses and more than 100 shops were completely thrown down, and a great many others seriously damaged. Only one person was killed; five were wounded.—The loss is estimated at upwards of 400,000 francs.

MINNESOTA.—It is estimated that at the present time the territory of Minnesota contains a population of one hundred and forty thousand souls. This is probably an under estimate, as last winter an official reckoning made the total one hundred and twenty thousand.—It is calculated, however, that by the close of the emigration season of the year 1857, the aggregate will be three hundred thousand. If this be so, Minnesota will enter the circle of States with three members of the lower house of Congress. She is now entitled to two.

“Say, Joe, let us stop and read this hed-stone.”

“Yes, Pat.”

The ‘hed stone’ was a mile stone on which was engraved 20 miles to Pittsburg.

Pat spelled a while, and then exclaimed:—

“Arrah, Joe, speak softly and thrad lightly, here lies the dead Mr. Miles, 30 years old, and he died in Pittsburg. It's a grate comfort to know how to read such things.”

A GASCON officer, demanding his salary from the Minister of War, declaring that he was in danger of dying with hunger, the Minister, who saw that his visage was full and ruddy, told him that his face contradicted his statement. “Ah, sir,” said he, “don't trust to that; this face is not mine; it belongs to my landlord, who has given me credit for a long time past!”

We learn from the proceedings of a Teachers' Convention at Benicia California, commencing August 12th, published in the Sacramento Union, that the educational interests are well attended to. There are in the State 300 schools and 350 teachers actively engaged in their profession.

In consequence of the failure of the apple crop in Europe, there is a large demand in New York for exportation. One firm there has already contracted to send 6,000 barrels to England, and at least 10,000 barrels of Newton pippins are in course of preparation for shipment.

A WAGGISH spendthrift said—“Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; now see where I am through my own exertions.”

“Well, where are you?” “Why I owe more than three thousand dollars.”

In one year New York city eats 185,000 oxen, 12,000 cows, 550,000 sheep and lambs, 40,000 calves, and 280,000 swine. If ranged seven abreast, they would make a procession two miles long.