

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1857.

Slavery is a deadly enemy of free labor .--

enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its

BY S. B. ROW.

TO -. There was a time I thought to make A holy love my guiding star; When my unclouded spirit beamed With hopes as bright as morning's car. In youth's fond dreams, I hailed the beams

Of love's sun glimmering from afar.

I met thee, and in thy pure heart, I deemed my hopes and faith might dwell, With as firm trust as in that power That o'er my childhood breathed its spell; And hopes of fame, Linked with thy name; I loved the chain, I fear, too well.

It passed-I scarce know how or why ; And from my mind I strove to blot All thoughts and memories of thee, And deemed, at last, thou wert forgot. In the cold world, By passion hurled. I pleasure sought, but found it not.

That unrelenting pride, which once, By thee aroused, subdued love's flame, Still in my bosom fiercely burns, A tenderer passion cannot tame. Too late, I fear, Unwelcome tears Start, when I breathe thy once loved name.

I weep to think what might have been ; How sweefly, through the golden years, That unfound radiance would have beamed, Dispelling all our earthly fears. Then let time roll, For my blest soul One refuge true always appears.

The love, the faith I gave to thee, Have ne'er returned my heart to bless; If they canst give them back undimmed, With thine own pure, 'twere happiness; A single heart. Love without art, I ask no more and give no less.

Thy smile, thy tones awake again, The dormant thoughts and dreams of old, If thou art all I tondly hope, Again for thee shall be unrolled All I hold dear. And through the years To come, a love as pure as gold. J. H.

THE DISGUISED LOVER.

My friend Tom has a natural affection for dirt, or rather dirt has a natural affection for Tom. It is to him what gold was to Midaswhatever he touches turns to dirt. No matter how white the cravat-no matter how immaculate the vest, the moment it comes within the sphere of Tom's influence its whiteness is gone, it is immaculate no longer. Dogs, sweeps and lamp-lighters never pass him without leaving upon his dress unequivocal marks of their presence. Once, and only once I saw him cross the street without encountering the wheels of a carriage. I opened my month to congratulate him, and before I could utter one word it was filled with mud. The careless blockhead lay at my feet full length in the gutter. At my earnest solicitation he once purchased a suit of precisely mud color. It was a capital idea. He crossed the street three times ; he walked half a mile and returned, in appearance, at least, unscathed. The thing was unprecedented. True, he was welcomed by the affectionate caresses of a dog that had been enjoying the coolness of a neighboring I met him next day. horse-pond; true, he received a shower-bath from the wheels of an omnibus. But to plaster mud on Tom's new coat was to "gild refined gold-to paint the lily."

ber the good advice you gave me some time since; it has had an excellent effect, I assure

Vou." Now, it so happened that of all the good adinstance in which he had seen fit to follow it. So I could not attribute the metamorphosis of my friend to my eloquence. Who but a woman ever changed a sloven to a fop ? "Pray, where are you going this evening,"

I continued, "that you must have a new coat so suddenly ?" "Going ? Nowhere in particular. I indeed

had some idea of calling on my old friend, Mr. Murray. No harm in that I hope." Conviction began to flash upon me.

"Your old friend, Mr. Murray. And his young niece, Miss Julia, has no share in the visit, I suppose ? I heard that she arrived in town last night," said I.

"Now, upon my word, Frank, you mistake me entirely. I did not know that she was in town last night-when I-that is, when I-I did not know anything about it."

"And so you were there last night, too ! Really, this is getting along bravely." "Why, the fact is, Frank, you must know

everything. I called last evening to see Murray on some business about the real estate, you know. I had no more idea of meeting a woman than a boa constrictor. My beard was three days old, collar ditto, and the rest of my dress in excellent keeping. I became engaged in conversation, and somehow or other I forgot all about the real estate."

"And so you are going again to-night-and that is the secret of your new coat ?" "By no means; I wanted a new coat, and

tailors are so long, you know. Do you think blue will become me ? Blue is her favoritethat is, I mean blue-"

"Oh, go on, don't stammer-blue is her favorite color, isn't it ?"

"The fact is, Frank-take another glass of this wine-the fact is-good wine, isn't it ? Been two voyages to the Indies-the fact is, I suppose-I rather fancy-I am little in love.

JUDGE WILMOT'S LETTER.

Towanda, April 22d, 1856. GENTLEMEN : On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your communivice I had given Tom, this was the very first cation informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Admintstrations, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declaration of principles rromulgated by that Coavention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are; profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of confidence of my fellowcitizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations. The approaching election is one of no ordinary interest. Important questions of State policy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity, are not alone involved in the issues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederstrength into an implacable enmity. ate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate her National Government. She cannot, with safety to her independence and the liberties of her people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of National import in progress of settlement-questions touching the constitutional powers of the Fed-Power become in our govnrament-that superal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor. Nor can she, test of party fidelity, and the only road to ofwithout dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Federal authority.

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain, constitutional guarantees, are ruthless. ly violated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotisms of the old world. The annals of civilized and Christian

dence will be crushed out in their posterity. nations furnish no examples of cruelty and Our sons will become a submissive and servile outrage on the part of a government towards race, stipped of manhood and self respect .its people, such as has been endured by the Try a little of that sherry. What are the symp- people of Kansas, unless they be found in the The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and toms, Frank ? a queer feeling about the heart, persecutions of the Huguenots, under Louis master of the government, will dominate over a something that drives the blood through me the Fourteenth, of France, and of the Protes- them with scarcely less of arrogance and pow-

sue of this conflict is involved the democratic [Philadelphia. In geographical position it is a character of our institutions of government, Northern Territory. It was dedicated by a and the independence, dignity and rights of solemn compact in 1820 to Freedom forever. the free white laboring man and his posterity. We claim the fulfilment of the bond. We defend the integrity of free Northern soil against The two cannot co-exist on the same field of the cupidity that would subjugate it by violence into a plantation for slaves.

Much has been said on the dangers involved right to freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed in this controversy. We are counseled to subwith intelligence and power. It stands erect mission and acquiescence in the wrong, bein the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains cause the wrong doer threatens greater calamby its energies all the noble institutions of a lities if we shall dare to defend our rights .--Such threats are unbecoming those who make refined and perfectly developed social life .--It is the source of our prosperity and national them, and an insult to those upon whose fears greatness. Slavery is labor in ignoranbe and they are expected to operate. Great quescains-a brutalized humanity, stimulated to tions of governmental policy, involving the industry by the lash of a master. It makes very substance of our liberties, and the happiness of remote generations, are not to be the laborer an article of merchandige, without settled by appeals to the fears of any part of aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the American people. Reason, and calm judgthe honor and interests of his country, slavement of an enlightened public opinion, must ry gives to the State an ignorant savage to be decide between freemen-threats are a terror held in subjection. It endangers the social to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timid-to the courageous they vanfabric by converting its great element of ish on a nearer approach. So here the only danger lies in becoming alarmed. The dan-Never, in the history of partisan warfare, were men more unjustly and perseveringly ger is overcome the day it is met with reso lute courage and determined purpose. The misrepresented than are the opponents of the right must prevail, and the wrong must give extension of slavery. This arises in part from way. Upon no other basis can the questions the intolerant nature of slavery, and the weain issue ever be permanently settled. It is no pons it is necessitated to employ, and partly impeachment of the manly qualities of our from the fact-so omnipotent has the Slave Southern friends to say that they will and must submit to that which is just and right, when port of its every demand is made the single constitutionally embodied in the legislation of ficial preferment. The citizen who dissents in the government. Let the freemen of the North terms of earnest and manly protest against announce in language firm and unmistakeable, their purpose to resist the spread of slavery whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes and, at every cost, to preserve the integrity of thereby-in so far as the National Government can impose disabilitios almost as much an athe Union, and we shall have a lasting peace, such as no compromise, having its foundation lien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such | in wrong, can ever secure to the country.

a subordinae position in the government of The position taken by the Convention, in its resolve touching the duties and obligations their country, the spirit of manly indepenimposed upon those who seek adoption into our great American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. We have a right to expect and require a perfect and undivided allegiance, from all who are invested with the high perogatives of citizener than he rules over his hereditary bondsmen. | ship. As the adopted citizen receives in full To this condition are the non-slaveholding | measure all the rights and immunities of the whites of the South already reduced. They native born, so ought he to render the like have to-day little more of practical power in single and unreserved devotion to the country the formation of public opinion, and in the af- of his adoption. He should acknowledge no fairs of government, than has the slave. The earthly power superior to the constitution and same fate awaits our posterity, if slavery is alsovereignty of the American people. There lowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this is no danger that we shall err in our zealous continent. It is the inevitable retribution of devotion to our country and in the cultivation of an intense American nationality. heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights. It I have not time to speak of the other topics is not true that the defenders of the rights of embraced in the platform of principles adopfree labor seek the elevation of the black race | ted by the Convention, in the manner their to an equality with the white. They do not importance deserves. Opportunities will be propose the emancipation of the slave, but afforded me hereafter, to make my views known on some matters of domestic policy leave that question, both as to time and the mode of its accomplishment, with the States closely connected, in my judgement, with the in which slavery exists. They wish to deal growth and prosperity of our great Commonwith this great and embarrassing evil in a wealth. While the utmost care should be obspirit of friendly forbearance towards those served not to disturb the vast business inter-States ; but they cannot carry their forbear- ests of a Commonwealth so rich, and of such ance as far as to become slaves themselves-as diversified pursuits as our own, yet it cannot to surrender the soil and government of the be denied that ours, the richestCommonwealth nation into the hands of an aristocracy found- of its extent in the world, has not kept pace in the development of her resources, and in productive industry with some of her sister Free white labor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of slavery. The slave- States. We may, therefore, without the charge holding capitalist claims that his property, be- of rashness, inquire if our policy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to ing largely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he can employ it be the spirit of the age, and more in harmony enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a pro- with the wants of an ever active enterprise. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to tenperty in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the Government ; and where der my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duty is the field upon which he is to make that laassigned you. Very respectfully, bor profitable to himself and family, if slave-

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AGRICULTURAL. GET IN ROOT CROPS .- We write under the settled conviction that the profits of the general farmer may be more rapidly increased un-

der a judicious cultivation of the various roots than in any other way; that more than double the value per acre may be obtained from them than from hay crops, and more even

than from the small grains or Indian corn. The cultivators of England have long understood this secret, and have become prosperous under its teachings. No man probably from this country ever gave the subject so much attention as did Mr. Webster during his mission in England; and few men, in our judgment, have done their country so signal a service as he did by his investigations of this subject, and by a promulgation of the facts which he learned. They awakened attention, and the fruits of his suggestions are now manifest all through New England at least. Of the turnip there is a great variety, and their cultivation is too well understood to need any explanation of ours. For winter and spring use many persons prefer not to put in their root crops until the tnird week in June. We prefer a little earlier date.

We are gratified to notice that the cultivation of the sugar beet is beginning to enlist the attention of farmers. Those who have made a trial of it speak of it in terms of approbation. It is not only very productive, but one of the best roots that can be fed to milch cows and young cattle, causing a rich flow of milk in the former, and great vigor, sprightliness, and hardihood in the latter. There is pobably no climate in the world more admirably adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet than that of New England. In no case which has fallen under our observation have those who planted it tailed of securing a paying crop, while in most cases it has yielded a greater profit than any other product of the farm. It should be planted in drills, on good, deep, and rather warm soil, well stimulated with rich invigorating manure, and should be carefully hoed and kept clear of weeds. The soil between the rows, and between the roots in the rows, should be kept light, in order to facilitate the absorption of those fertilizing agents from the atmosphere upon which in a very great measure the perfect development and maturity of the system are found to depend. A mechanic having a cow and but a small piece of ground from which to derive the means of sustaining her cannot do much better than to plant a portion or the whole of it in sugar beets. He will in this way secure more salutary aliment for his animal than in any other way, and at less expense. From eight to thirteen hundred bushels have been taken from an acre, and in several cases the crop has amounted to fifteen hundred. The roots attain a large size, and are very nutritious and wholesome. Swine fatten rapidly on boiled sugar beets, and the pork made on this food is said to be more solid than that made on potatoes or any other root. We advise every one this season to put in a small lot of this vegetable, and give it a trial .- New England Farmer, March. GROTESQUE DRESSING OF THE YOUNG .-- It is bad enough to see the mothers dress in such extravagant styles as our streets exhibit; but nothing can exceed the pitiable spectacle of some two or three hundred vulgarly dressed young people of the feminine gender from ten to sixteen years of age, parading the streets on some gala occasion on a cutting March day. We witnessed such an exhibition the other day, and were it not for our professional conviction of the sad consequences to their bodies and morals, we should have shouled with laughter. Tobacco and brandy are bad enough in the fathers and brothers ; but flowers, hoops, bare arms, thin shoes, short frocks, and molasses-candy are quite as bad in the women and children; when you come to add boardcountries of the old world, because of the EDIE, G. RUSH SMITH and RUSSELL ERRETT, ing-schools, "natural philosophy," and the polka, they are worse off than the men. Of the exhibition we allude to we do not know the purpose ; whether to see a live mermaid at Barnum's gratis, or to receive a Fejee Island convert, we are not advised: if the former were veritably there, she would have no cause to blush at the scarcity of garments our mothers used to think indispensable ; and if the latter, we are quite sure, he would die of envy. So grotesque an exhibition of finery and legs we never yet witnessed; had a blind woman been passing, she would have probably done as the poor blind Scotch woman, who dropped a curtsey to Madge Wildfire, when she was dragging Jeanie Deans up the aisle of the villagechurch, because she was conscious that something very fine and glittering was passing by. Poor children! is it any wonder our young men drink, chew tobacco, and gamble, when

"Tom will be a neat man vet." I said, as I witnessed the success of my plan.

In about half an hour it was my fate to meet a gentleman with seven stripes of green paint on his back-it was my friend Tom ; he had been leaning against some newly painted window-blinds.

His man Casar declares that he "can't see de use ob bracken boots when he neber stays bracked ;" and his washerwoman, with a proper regard for her own reputation, has been compelled to discard him, not from any ill will, but, as she declared, with uplifted hands, "if any one should ask me if I wash Mister Smith's clothes, what could I tell them ?" But there were few things in this world with which Tom could have more easily dispensed than the services of his washerwoman.

Having no other amusement one morning, I stairs, and heard his voice, in a very decided tone, sav-

"But it must be done, and so there is an end propensity, already mentioned. to it.22

"Really," was the reply, "anything within the limits of possibility ; but to make a coat in ten hours-I will promise anything in the world ; but I really fear I shall be unable to perform this."

"If double price would be any object-" "Certainly, sir, if you insist upon it-certainly. I will put every man in my shop upon it-it shall be done in time. Good morning, sir."

The door opened, and a fellow with shears and measure passed out. What could Tom be doing with a tailor ?

"Just the man I wanted to see," exclaimed Tom. "I require your advice upon a very important affair-which of these cravats do you think most becoming ?"?

And he spread before me some half a dozen, of every hue and fashion.

"Now, what in the name of all that is wonderful, does this mean, Tom ? A fancy ball, is it? You have chosen an excellent disguise; your most intimate friends will never know you. But you cannot support the character; if you had taken that of a chimney-sweep, now-but that would have been too natural. Tell me, Tom, what does all this mean ?".

"Why, the fact is, Frank," passing a hand through his hair, redolent of macassar-"I have concluded-I think I shall be a little more neat in future. You doubtless remem- principle.

like lightning ?" Exactly ! I believe I have seen Julia-short and chubby, is n't she-with red hair, and a little squint eyed ?"

"Frank, I never did knock you down, tho" many times ; but if you do not stop that nonsense, I will."

"Quite valiant in the defence of your lady love. Well, Tom, I confess that she is a lovely girl, and to-morrow I will call to learn your success. So, good morning."

"Well, Tom, what success ?" I inquired, as

"Would you believe it ? She did not recognize me."

"Not recognize you ?"

"No. You know what a quiz Murray is. As soon as he saw me enter, dressed in such style, he came up, shook hands with me, and without giving me a chance to say a word, introduced me to Miss Julia as Mr. Frederick somebody. And would you believe, the little witch did not know me ! I think I shall not forget her quite so easily. Nor was that all. Murray said something about the fellow who called there the previous evening-a country cousin, he said, clean enough, but an incorrigible sloven. And Julia said he dressed like a barbarian-just think of that, Frank, a barbarian. She shall pay for that, yet. Such eves, and she steps like a queen. Well, Frank, a clean collar does make a vast difference in a man's appearance. Lovely as Hebe herself. Terrible difference clean linen makes."

The last time I saw Tom, he was scolding strolled over to Tom's room. I ascended the his oldest boy for coming into the drawingroom with muddy boots on. Julia thinks the child inherits a little of his father's peculiar

> LUCID INSTRUCTIONS .- A judge of one of the nferior courts of Illinois, in a "certain suit before his court pending," instructed the jury in the "case" as follows :

"If the jury believe from the evidence, that the defendant, and gave him his note for the interest, and the defendant paid the note by delivering, to the plaintiff a cow which he warranted "not breachy" and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and the plaintiff drove the cow back and tendered her to defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping fences, and the cow in undertaking to jump a fence, by reason of the poke or yoke, broke her neck and died, and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was not worth anything, and the defendants note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing either for milk or beef, or "green hide," then the jury must find ont for themselves how they will decide the case-for "the court if she understands herself, and she thinks that she do," don't know how the d-l such a case should be decided."

tants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip Second, King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of

Kansas have been exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in I have often been tempted to do so a great the minds of a large portion of our citizens .-Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts ; although no events in American history are better authenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not to-day infest her highways and plunder her people-because her towns are not sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This pence is deceptive and insecure. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover those rights. of which they have been fraudulently deprived. ed upon property in slaves. The purpose of her enslavement is inexorably pushed forward. A system of ingeniously devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end also the power of the Federal Government is basely prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistence in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active coworker in the scheme for her enslavement. ry is to monopolize the fertile and virgin lands

Principles of eternal truth and justice, which of the West? Labor is depressed almost to lie at the foundation of a Christian civilizathe starving point in the densely populated tion, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The controls in our National Government. Those demand for labor is small, compared with the truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienthousands who have labor to sell. So it will able rights of man, contained in the Great be at no distant day in this favored land, un-Charter of our liberties, are condemed by our less we keep our vast public domain as a sahighest judicial authority as unmeaning and cred inheritance for the free white laboring false. The sanctuary of our Courts of Justice man and his posterity forever. In the soil of is closed against an entire race of men. The our extended empire, the toiling masses have poor and downtrodden are not allowed to pethe plaintiff and the defendant were partners tition for a redress of their wrongs, in those the only sure guarantee for their future prosin the grocery, and that plaintiff bought out tribunals of human Government that should most nearly represent the beneficent attributes of capital would take from them; and here lies the real issue that the Slave Power has of the Creator and final Judge of all men.

> In view of these incontestible facts-of the wrongs perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our property, demanding a field upon which to emliberties are exposed-thus presented in its ploy his servile labor-upon the other side true aspect-the contest before us assumes a stands free labor, claiming the soil as an indignity rarely given to human affairs, and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and censciences of men. The question is before us -from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Comcontent with his territorial possessions and monwealth must be pronounced on the issues power. We do not seek to disturb him. We forced upon the country by the advocates of neither assail nor defend his asserted right to human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everhold his peculiar kind of property. We simlasting shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and and propose to let him and his slaves alone where they are. We make, therefore, no questhe attempt to force slavery upon Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the tion about the abolition of Slavery in the case, and, no doubt, settles a very important country a conflict between the antagonistic South. We but stand in defence of Freedom systems of free and servile labor. In the is- in the North. Kansas is in the latitude of taken from their eyes.

Your obed't servant, D. WILMOT.

To J. S. BOWEN, WM. D. KELLY, JOHN R. Committee.

CTA girl who had become tired of single blessedness thus wrote to her intended : "Dear Jim, come rite off if you're cummin at all. Edward Keldeman is insistin' that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continully that I can't hold out much longer."

Wendell Philips defines a politician as perity and independence. This the cupidity mone who serves God as far as he can without offending the Devil." This is epigramatic and not far from the mark.

> When you find a man doing more business than you are, and you want to know the reason, look at the advertisements in the newspapers, and look out.

To ascertain whether a woman is passionate or not, take a muddy dog into her parlor.

CFFriendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

OF When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

OF Happiness is like a pig with a greasy tail, which everybody runs after, but nobedy can hold.

To make Republicans-send Democrats to Kansas. They come back with the scales | church edifices, valued at \$14,626,674 and accommodating 4,207,338 hearers.

we consider that these girls are to be their wives ?- New York Scalpel, for April. The following is a genuine Hibernian advertisement: "Missing from Killarney, Jane O'Fogerty ; she had in her arms two habies, and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair, and tortoise-shell combs behind her ears,

and large black spots all down her back, which

squints awfully." CFThe Methodist Church was organized in Baltimore, December 25, 1784, and is now of 72 years standing in America. It has 12,467

land.

forced upon the country. It is a struggle for

On the one side stands the owner of slave

heritance for a free posterity. Central and

Western Europe, teeming with its millions of

population, is not as large as the domain of the

American slaveholder. He and his bondmen

already occupy by far the most fertile and ge-

nial portion of this continent. Let him rest

ply affirm that we have nothing to do with it.