

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

VOL. 4.-NO. 48.

ONWARD.

Coase this dreaming! Cease this trembling! Still unwearied struggle on! Though the strength should almost fail thee. Onward is the word alone.

Dare not tarry, though the Present Scatters roses in thy way! Though to thee, from out the ocean, Syrens sing their luring lay!

'Onward ! Onward ! without turning, 'Gainst the world's sharp griefs contend,
'Till upon thy cheeks hot burning, Golden rays from Heaven descend

Till thy brow the thick-leaved garland Like a halo shall surround; Till the Spirits' flame, all brightly. Hovering o'er thee shall be found.

Onward then, though all opposing! Onward still through Death's dark pain! He must wrestle on unyielding Who the bliss of Heaven would gain.

From the National Magazine.

JEFFERSON AND HIS TIMES. Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, in Albemarle County, Virginia. His ancestors were of solid respectability, and among the first settlers of that state. They emigrated from Wales, from near the base of Mount Snowden, the highest in Great Britain. The chief glory of this family was their sturdy contempt of hereditary honor and distinctions; and that, too, while in possession of wealth enough to identify them with the highest aristocracy. This contempt of those pretensions which are gained without merit, and forfeited without crime, was largely inherited by the

antiect of our sketch. At the age of five years he was placed in an English school, where he remained four years. Thence he was transferred to a Latin school, taught by a Scotch elergyman. In this school he continued five years, and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French. At the age of fourteen he followed his revered father to the grave. Thenceforward he was his own master. But though an heir to immense wealth, and surrounded by the idle and vicious scious of aristocracy, who endeavored to win him to a sportsman's and voluptuous life, he resolved to finish his education and be a man. Hence he studied two years longer under the tuition of another clergyman; and then at the age of seventeen entered William and Mary College, from which two years later, he was graduated with the highest honors of the institution. While in college he was more his tavorite study; but in none was he defiedge of Spanish and Italian, and of the Anglo-Sexon. In architecture, sculpture, and painting, he made himself such an adept as to be

accounted one of the best critics of the age. Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study of Law, under the direction of George Wythe, one of the most distinguished jurists of his time; a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a prominent member of the convention which drafted our Federal Constitution, sole chancellor of Virginia for twenty years; a man of warm patriotism, devered to the natural, equal rights of men, of pure morality and inflexible integrity. Under the guidance of this Mentor, he explored the whole circuit of the civil and common law, examining every topic and fathoming every principle. In this office he acquired that unrivaled facility, neatness, and order in business, which enabled him to perform the labor of a hundred-handed Briareus. The influence of Mr. Wythe upon his pupil was of the purest stamp, and tended to form his eminent

-character.

When Jefferson was about twenty-two years of age, an incident occurred which evoked the master passion of his soul. In the Virginia Assembly he heard the famous speech of Patrick Henry against the Stamp Act. The spirit of liberty, though writhing under the torture of British tyranny, was, like the blinded and fettered Samson, summing courage to lay hold of the pillars of despotism; and it seemed, for the moment, to have an unlimited control of the mind and passions of Henry. He poured out his grand and overwhelming eloquence in one incessant sform. In the midst of that electrifying speech he exclaimed : "Cesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third-FaTreason !" eried the speaker, "Treason! Treason!" echoed through the house. But Henry, faltering not, and rising to a laitler attitude, fixed upon the speaker an eye of determined fire, and unished the sentence with the firmest emphasis] "may profit by their example! It that be treason make the most of it." The grandeur of that scene, and the triumphant ecial of Henry, swept the patriotic chords of young Jefferson's heart as with a master's hand. From that moment he became a man of one purpose, and longed for the time when he might enroll himself among the champions of

When twenty-four years of age he was inducted to the practice of law at the bar of the General Court. But his professional career was brief, and unfavored with any occasion adequate to disclose the immensity of his techpical preparation. There are, however, still extant, in his own fair and neat hand, a number of arguments which were delivered by him upon some of the most intricate questions of law; and those arguments are sufficient to secure for him high honors in the legal profession. But the outbreak of the Revolution, which was followed by a general occlusion of the courts, trod close upon his introduction to the bar; and while it closed one important avenue to distinction, it ushered him upon a

broader and more diversified theater of action.

In 1769 Mr. Jefferson, then twenty-six years

an oppressed people.

of age, took his seat in the Legislature of his native state. And though one of the youngest members, he soon arose, with the moral intrepidity of a martyr, and proposed to that body of inexorable slavehoiders a bill for permitting the emancipation of slaves. This was his legislative debut, his first measure of reform, a measure most congenial to his heart. It was the out-bursting of that democratic element for which the Jefferson family was noted. It was the germ of that immortal manifesto of of July, '76, that "all mer are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." That act sprang not from the enthusiasm of a momentary impulse: it was deliberate. It was put forth by the largest slaveholder in that assembly; one who had counted the cost, and who preferred poverty

oppression. It was an act which might brand (thus in its workings tending to create a herehim as a fanatic, and that is a dangerous brand below Mason's & Dixon's line. But his abhorrence of the peculiar institution was intense; and his conviction of its inhumanity so deep, that he cheerfully chose to sacrifice himself, if, by so doing, he might emancipate the mal-

He availed himself of every opportunity for bearing testimony against the cruelties of human bondage. In a letter to a distinguished Frenchman, he wrote the following memor-

secure, when we have removed their only firm basis-a conviction in the minds of the people among possible events; it may become proba-ble by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, as it came from Jefferson's pen, the following nervous passage occurs among the charges there mad : against the king :

"He has urged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of people who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the war-Determined to keep open a market where men his veto by suppressing every legislative at-

tempt to prohibit this execrable commerce." tiring assiduity worked it through a slaveholding Legislature.

whence he wrote on the subject as follows: distinguished for solidity than sprightliness of man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, rogation of the right of primogeniture, the a lamp in the day-time, and peering about the intellect. The science of mathematics was imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication assertion of the right of expatriation, the of his own liberty, and the next moment in establishment of religious freedom on the cient. Latin, Greek, and French he read with flict on his fellow men a bondage one hour of broadest basis, and the abolition of capital thency. He also acquired a competent knowl- which is fraught with more misery than ages | punishment in all cases, except for treason | of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose ! | and murder. The importance of this last in-But we must wait with patience the workings novation will appear greater, when we rememof an over-ruling Providence. When the ber the fact that in the English laws in force groans shall have involved Heaven itself in waken to their distress; and by diffusing light to ingraft upon the new order of things a his attention to the things of this world, and the fate of his anti-slavery bill.

show that they are not left to a blind fatality." In his "Notes on Virginia," he speaks emphatically of the unhappy influence of slavery. He says:

slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism, on the one part, and degrading submission to imitate. The parent storms, the child looks the same airs in the smaller circles of slaves, gives a vent to the worst passions, and thus aursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with its odious peculiarities."

In 1784 Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee for devising some plan for the governreported a bill in which the following proviso joy of its author, it was brought forward by Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, in 1787, and applied to the territories north of the Ohio, by the unanimous vote of the states then repre-

sented in Congress. We pass on to the Revolution. England commenced hostilities. Patriot for war were made on a large scale by Parliament. Nothing remained for the American Congress, but to oppose bayonet to bayonet, and cannon to cannon. They proceeded to this task. Jefferson bore his full share of the anxieties, toils, and responsibilities of the patriots. On his motion Congress resolved, May 28, 1776, "that an animated address be published to impress the people with the necessity of now stepping forward to save their country, their freedom, and property." Jef-ferson wrote that address. And it was an animated one, conceived in his happiest manner,

which reached the popular heart. In June following he wrote the Declaration of Independence, a paper of unrivaled merit, and of immense importance in the Revolution. It is above all eulogy. This document is not as it came from the pen of its author. Congress critically revised it, omitting many powerful paragraphs, and changing the language in several instances. In our opinion the original was much better than the revised copy. The revised copy is, however, essentially Jefferson's.

with a power of expression and argument

This Declaration was received by the people with unbounded joy. It was read to the continentals then near New-York, and was received by those chivalrous sons of liberty with delirious exultation. They filled the air with shouts, and shook the earth with the thunders of their artillery. The progress of the Declaration through the land was like the triumphal march of a mighty deliverer.

In the autumn of 1776 he took his seat in the Legislature, and at once commenced his work of reform. His first measure was the his country which proclaimed on the Fourth establishment of courts of justice. Three grades of courts were created, County, Superior, Supreme; the duties and limitations of each were defined, and the right of trial by jury | England. He accepted the call and hastened was guarded with extreme circumspection. He next brought forward his celebrated Bill ral weeks by ice, and he in the mean time, refor the Abolition of the Law of Entails, a law by which estates were continued in the same with a high sense of honor, to affluence with family through successive generations, and to Congress.

brave spirits and younger members, fought it out with wit and logic, and at length carried the bill through. Encouraged by this success, he next attacked the legal religious establishment. This union of Church and State he regarded as one of the most preposterous and deleterious remnants of the repudiated "Can the liberties of a nation be thought degeneracy. That religious establishment was of the Episcopal order, a legitimate branch in force until the passage of the odious Kansasis—a conviction in the minds of the people of the Church of England. The early settlers sas bill, with its illusive popular sovereignty. that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated except with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice equal in intolerance and bigotry to those of being of that communion, and bringing with Under Jefferson's plan the territories were them the spirit of exclusiveness and persecucannot sleep forever, that considering numbers their Presbyterian brethern of the North. and natural means only, a revolution in the The colony was divided into parishes, and wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is clergymen were settled upon salaries raised by general assessment upon all the inhabitants, whether Churchmen or not. All were required to have their children baptized. None but the orthodox could have any civil rights -Heretics were prohibited all residence in the colony, and heresy was a capital offense, punishable by burning alive! And yet, fearless of these barbarous laws, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist divines invaded the state; and while the parochial clergy were at their life and liberty in the persons of a distant case, or attending to their glebes and classical schools, these zealous invaders were gathering the lost sheep and organizing powerful Churches. At the time of the Revolution the transportation thither. This piratical warfare, dissenters were more numerous than the adherents of the Established Church. They acfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. | cepted Jefferson as a leader, and made a vigorous attack upon the establishment; after three should be bought and sold, he has prostituted years of conflict, victory crowned their eftorts, and all the Churches of Virginia were empt to prohibit this execrable commerce." placed on an equal tooting, and thrown en-In 1778 Mr. Jefferson prepared a bill for the tirely upon their adherents for support. This abolition of the foreign slave-trade, and by un- was a grand achievement for both Church and

Mr. Jefferson's next effort was directed He made another effort to abolish slavery in against slavery, but, as already stated, it pro-1785. The Revised Statues came before the ved unsuccessful; and finally he proposed an Legislature for final action; and he urged an entire revision of statutes. This was agreed amendment, proposing the emancipation of all upon, and a committee appointed for the work. slaves born after the passage of that act. But of which he was a member, and performed this wise amendment was lost, greatly to the the greatest share of the labor, toiling at it mortification of its author. At the time of the almost incessantly for three years. When the final vote he was absent as Minister to France, revised statutes were brought before the House, they contained an act for the equal measure of their tears shall be full, when their in the colonies before the Revolution, there were more than one hundred offenses punishdarkness, doubtless a God of justice will a- able by hanging. Mr. Jefferson labored hard and liberality among their oppressors, or at system of general education, reaching all length by his exterminating thander, manifest | classes in its ample provisions, but this shared

In 1779 Jefferson, then thirty-six years of age, was elected Governor of Virginia, which office he filled, with honor to his country and credit to himself, for two years. Eventful "The whole commerce between master and years they were, requiring a man of strong nerve at the head of affairs. In that period Virginia was thrice invaded by British armies; and the governor had to use all his skill and on the other. Our children see this and learn authority to raise a military force sufficient to check the ravages of the enemy. He did on, cotches the lineaments of wrath, puts on what he could with an empty treasury, with an undisciplined, half-armed militia, made up of such men as slave states produce. The st military service which he performed for his country, was the check which he imposed upon the savageness of the enemy in their treatment of prisoners of war. The British regarded the colonists as rebels, and when ment of the territories of the United States, they loaded them with irons, confled them in dungeons or prison-ships, where they miserawas introduced: "Provided, that after the bly perished with fevers and famine. In vain year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be had Washington and others protested against neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this inhumanity, and sought to procure for any of the states, otherwise than in punishment | their unfortunate countrymen better treatment. of crimes whereof the party shall have been | Jefferson tried his hand at procuring redress duly convicted of being personally guilty." with better results. He took three notable This proviso was then lost; but, to the great prisoners who had distinguished themselves by their savage and ferocious treatment of Americans, and loaded them with irons, confined them in dungeons, and refused them all intercourse with their friends. He then published to the world his severe order with the reasons for it. This vigorous measure was warmly seconded by Washington, and proved blood was shed at Lexington. Preparations successful in bringing the Brirish under the common laws of war in relation to the treat-

ment of prisoners. While Jefferson was Governor he extended the actual possessions of Virginia to the Mississippi, surveying the country and building forts. By this measure the American title to the State of Kentucky, and all the Northwest Territory was secured against British domination and claim in the final treaty of peace. He afterward procured the cession of this vast territory to the Federal Congress, that it might form the basis of a national credit, a thing

very much needed at that time. When the British attacked Richmond, Jefferson remained at his post, exposing himself to imminent peril in his efforts to remove and preserve the papers of the state. Several efforts were made to seize his person, but he continued day atter, day without a guard, and with only a narrow river between him and the enemy. They plundered his house, burned his barns with all their contents, burned his fences, shot his young stock, drove off the best of the cattle and horses, and carried off thirty of his slaves. His losses were very heavy. But resistance and defense were impossible until Washington entered the state with his Northern army, and shut up the enemy in York-

Before this last military achievement, Jefferson had retired from the gubernatorial chair. He judged that a military chieftain would be better adapted to govern in those troublous times than a civilian, hence he declined a reelection. And having received severe injuries from a tall from his horse, he went into retire-ment for several months. While thus confined he wrote his "Notes on Virginia," a literary work of considerable merit.

He was soon called from his obscurity by Congress, to assist in negotiating peace with to embark, but the vessel being detained seveceiving information that a provisional treaty

He was immediately re-elected to Congress, ditary order of patricians or lords. This at- and at once eng ged in his favorite work of tempted repeal was a bold movement for that age, and especially for that assembly of ariserties secured by the sword. His first work tocrats. And, of course, the bill was resisted was the preparation of that celebrated address with desperation. But Jefferson, sustained by which Congress presented to Washington when he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief. Next he originated our money system, our decimal currency. As chairman of a committee on the national debt, he wrote an elaborate report on the finances of the confederacy and the states. He was the author of that wise and salutary plan for the government of the Western territories, which continued into the Federal Union as sovereign states. Under the plan of our modern politicians we are threatened with civil war.

Conclusion next week.

Diogenes .- In his old age, Diogenes was taken captive by pirates, who carried him to Crete, and exposed him for sale as a slave. On being asked what he could do he replied-"Govern men; sell me, therefore, to one who wants a master." Xeniades, a wealthy Corinthian, struck with his reply, purchased him, and, on returning to Corinth, gave him his liberty and consigned his children to his education. . . . The children were taught to be cynics, much to their own satisfaction. It was during this period that the world renowned interview with Alexander took place. The prince, surprised at not seeing Diogenes joining the crowd of his flatterers, went to see him. He found the cynic sitting in his tub, basking in the sun. "I am Alexander the Great," said he. "I am Diogenes, the Cynic," was the reply. Alexander then asked him if there was anything he could do for him. "Yes, stand aside from between me and the sun." Surprised at such indifference to princely favor-an indifference so strikingly contrasted with everything he could hitherto have witnessed-he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes!" One day, being brought before the King, and being asked who he was, Diogenes replied, "A spy on your cupidity;" language the boldness of which must have gained him universal admiration, because implying great singularity as well as force of character.

Singularity and insolence may be regarded as his grand characteristics. Both of these "What an incomprehensible machine is distribution of property among heirs, the abstreets, as if earnestly seeking something; being asked what he sought, he replied, "A man." The point of this story is lost in the usual version, which makes him seek "an honest man." The words in Leartius are simply, "I seek a man." Diogenes did not seek honesty, he wanted to find a man, in whom honesty would be included with many other qualities. It was his constant reproach to his cotemporaries, that they had no manhood. He said he had never seen men; at Sparta he had seen children; at Athens, women. One day he called out, "approach, all men." When some approached, he beat them back with his club, crying, "I called for men; ye are excre-

Thus he lived till his ninetieth year, bitter, brutal, ostentatious, and abstemious; disgracidg the title of "The Dog," (for a dog has affections, gratitude, sympathy, and caressing manners,) yet growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over his meatless bone, forever snarling and snapping without occasion; an object of universal attention, and, from many quarters, of unfeigned admiration. One day his friends went to see him. On arriging at the portico under which he was wont to sleep, they found him still lying on the ground wrapped in his cloak. He seemed to sleep. They pushed aside the folds of his cloak; he was dead .- Geo. H. Lewes.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD .- The Pacific Railroad project, notwithstanding the amount of discussion it underwent, had become a matter of comparative indifference not only in consequence of the lack of a feasible plan, but principally from the want of a motive sufficiently immediate and pressing for its construction. But at present a new element has come into action, in connection therewith, which bids fair to awaken a new interest in the subject. We allude to the gold discoveries at Frazer's river and vicinity. Emigration to the new auriferous region, says the Brooklyn Times, is even now going on at a rapid rate. At St. Paul, meetings have been held to organize an overland route, and doubtless before long numerous companies will cross the Continent to the "Golden shores of the Pacific," by the head-waters of the Missouri and through the northern passes of the vast Rocky Mountain chain. San Francisco may be found to be not the only eligible place for the terminus of a Pacific Railroad. The mouth of the Co lumbia affords a capital harbor, and there are many such in Oregon and the vicinity of Vancouver's Island. The Missouri is navigable to the Great Falls, seven hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, which can easily be reached by steamboats in thirty days from St. Louis. From the Falls to the head of navigable water on the Columbia is but about two hundred miles. To open a military road across that short di-tance would require but a small expense and it will be easy for the reader to perceive the facilities it would afford to travelers along the route. Along the course of the emigrants, settlements will spring up, which will naturally tend to the construction of a Northern road. Certainly the building of such a road will not be delayed one day longer than the interests of commerce, and the demands of Anglo Saxon enterprise call

The State's Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was very fond of the bottle. On one occasion an important criminal case was called up by the clerk; but the attorney, with owllike gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attor- self there have been bickerings fot a year or ney, is the State ready to proceed ?" said the Judge. "Yes-hic-no-your honor," stammered the lawyer; "the State-is not-in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your honor, is-drunk !"

A young lady, who wore spectacles, exclaimed, in a voice of sentimental enthusiasm, to a young ploughman who was walking in the road: "Do you, sir, appreciate the beauty of that landscape? Oh, see those darling sheep was already signed, returned his commission and lambs skipping about." "Them ain't sheep and lambs—them's hogs, miss."

A YANKEE IN A COTTON MILL. A raw, straw-hatted, sandy-whiskered, six footer-one of the purely uninitiated, came in yesterday from Greeno, with a load of wood for the Factory Company. Having piled his wood to the satisfaction of the overseer, he baited his team with a bundle of green grass brought all the way from home for that purpose, and then having invested a portion of his wood proceeds in root-beer and gingerbread at Ham's he started to see the "city"filling his countenance rapidly with bread, and chewing it rapidly as he went.

He reviewed the iron foundry and machine shop, and just opposite the warp-mill as the hands were going in from dinner. The girls were hurrying in as only factory girls can hurry-and Jonathan, unaccustomed to such an array of plaid shawls and hood-bonnets, deposited his goad-stick on the stairs, and stalked in "to see what the trouble was."

of the operatives, bewildered him for the moment; but being of an inquiring turn of time of the tide-likewise beans pulled on a mind, and seeing much that was calculated to full moon don't bile so well as when the perplex one whose observation in mechanics had been mostly confined to threshing machines and corn-shellers, he began to push to reason that it makes any difference wheth-vigorous inquiries in all directions. In this er he was slewed at high water or low. Its way he made himself acquainted successively with the external and internal economy of the on that pint. various machines through which cotton-warp progresses in the course of its manufacturethe "picker" "beater," 'lap-winder,' "doubler," and "speeder,"-and finally reached the "breakers" and "finishers" just as the card stripper was going through the operation, technically termed "stripping the flats." In doing this, the large cylinder of the card is exposed to view, and is seen revolving with a very pretty buzz. Not content with contemplating the "poetry of motion" at a safe distance, our hero must needs introduce himself between the cards to get a nearer view. This movement brought his nether habiliments in dangerous proximity to the gearing of the next card, and "thereby hangs a tale."

"You-I say! She goes pooty-don't she boss ?" said Jonathan inquiringly.
"She don't do anything else," responded the stripper; "but you must be very careful how you move around amongst this hardware. Twas only last week, sir, that a promising young man from Minet, a student at the Academy here, was drawn into that very card sir, and before any assistance could reach him, he was run through, and manufactured into No. 16, super-extra, cotton warp yarn." "I s-s-sw-wow! I believe you're joking!"

"Fact, sir," continued the stripper, "and clark eyed me. his disconsolate mother came down two days

ago, and got five bunches of that same yarn as a melancholy relic." "By the mighty! that can't be true!" "Fact, sir, fact! and each of his fellow students purchased a tkem apiece; to be set in

lockets and worn in remembrance of departed worth." "Is that the truth now? Was he railly keer-

ded, spun, and sot in lockets?" A sense of personal danger here shot across our hero's mind, and he began to retreat precipitately, without waiting for an answer .-There was not much room to spare betwixt himself and the gearing of the card behind him. Another step backward completed the ceremony of introduction. His unwhisperables being of large calibre, the process of snarling them into a bard knot was no ways slow. Jonathan gave tongue instanter, and by the twentieth gyration of the embodiment the music was melodious. Gen. Scott, himself, could not have protested more forcibly against an attack upon his "rear."

"O-h! M-u-r-d-e-r!! Let go!-you h-u-r-t! Blast your picturs-let go! Ain't ye ashamed? Giteout-'taint pooty! Darnation seize ye, let alone on me, can't ye, dew!"

The gearing by this time had wound him up so that he was obliged to stand on tip-toe. His hands were revolving vigorously behind him, though he dared not venture them too near the seat of war. The card-stripper threw off the belt, but the momentum of the cylinder kept it revolving, and the green 'un supposing it in full operation burst out anew; "Oh stop her! Stop her won't ye! Stop

her, dew 1 I ain't well, and orter be at home. Father wants the steers, and mother's going to bake. Stop the ternal macheen-can't ye ? Dew! Ob deer, I'll be keerded and spun, and sot intew lockets! Je-ru-sa-lem! how I wish I was tew hum !" The card was stopped at last; but Jonathan's

clothes were so entangled in the gearing that it was no small task to extricate him. Like Othello "he was not easily moved," and it was only by cutting out the whole of the invested territory that he was finally released. "What are you about here?" inquired the overseer, entering.

"Nothing sir, only 'stripping flats,' " answered the stripper. Jonathan not caring to resume his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, a pair of over-

hauls was charitably loaned him, and he started with his steers on a fast walk towards home, giving a series of short kicks with either leg as he went as if to assure himself that he had brought away his full compliment of limbs from the "cussed masheen."-Boston Yankee

Love's DEVICE .- The Hartford Press in paragraphing the recent elopement of a railway brakeman with the wife of a rifle-maker, discloses the following novel way of carrying on a clandestine correspondence: four and one-half inches of rain on the 11th and 12th of June alone. What the cause of

"The peighbors have noticed that it was a from the train upon which this brakeman was employed, as it passed the house where the woman resided. It is said that the husband hearing that the wife always took particular care to pick up the fuel, though he would examine one stick of it himself; and found that it was the vehicle bearing a note addressed to portions of a year are extremely wet or dry. his wife. The woman is represented as being only twenty-six and good looking. She leaves four children. Between her husband and hertwo. There appears to have been liquor in The husband states that he the wrangle. drank because his wife "acted so," and she avers that she "acted so" because her husband had taken to drinking."

The Democrats of Schuylkill county have made a bad "split" of it-by dividing into two factions, each of which claims to be "the party," and denounces the others as disorganizers. They have called seperate county conventions and delegate elections.

ETHAN SPIKE'S EXPERIENCE AS A JUROR. Ethan Spike of Hornby, Maine, thus narrates in a letter to a Portland paper how his services were refused on a jury, after being sum-moned on a murder trial, just because he was "in favor of hanging a nigger anyhow," and his sacred person was afterwards "snaked out" by two constables:

"Did you ever git drawed into a jury? I was drawn out of a box last fall an' sworn to support the constituotion according to the statoot. Beyond a general idea that jewrymen was bound to go for the country, right or wrong which country they is, I knowed eenjist nothing of the supernoomry dewties partaining to such funkshonaris.

"Wal-fust thing I knowed, I was summoned to Portland to try a Jarman and a nigger for killing Mr. Albon Cooper on the high see. I never could see why the tarm 'High see' was d in "to see what the trouble was."

used in such case. I spose it means floodtide,
and I know that pork killed one time of the moon is gibberish (he means gibbous;) but if a feller mortal critter is slewed, it don't stan murder any way. Thems my idees of the law

"Wal, I felt rather proud that my fust sarvice to my country as jewryman was one of life and death; and when I thought of them cussed pie-rates, I felt as though ef I had my way I'd hang every Jarmin and nigger that I could get hold on. In this here patriotic and Christian frame I went to the court house. 1 found a small chance of brother jewrymen thar, and pretty soon the clark begun to question fust one and then another, till at last they kim to me.

"Mr. Spike," said the clark, "have you any conshienshous scruples agin hanging," said he.

"Wal," said I, "that depends on sarcum-stances. Ef it war the fust person singular, agreein to nomitive me, mascular gender, emperytive mood-that war to be hung-I hev. But ef it war ye, you, or them, future tense, and indycative mood, not a darn scruple," says I.

"Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said he. "Not partikular agin the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle—and shall go for hanging this ere old whitewooted cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or

not," says 1. "I orter," says I "for I've used enough of

'em. I begun to swear when I was only a-"That'll do," says the clark. "You kin go home," says he, "you won't be wanted in this ere case"-says the clark, says he.

"Whot," says I, "aint I to try this nigger at all ?"? "No," says the clark.

"But I am a jewryman," says I, "an you can't hang the nigger unless I've sot on him, says I.

"Pass on," says the clark, speaking cross. "But," says I, "you mister you don't mean as you say; I am a regular jewryman, you know. Drawed out of the box by the selec men," says I. "I've ollers had a hankerin to hang a nigger, and now, when a morciful dispensashon seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him? Ar this our free instituotions? Is this the nineteenth sentry ? And this our boasted"-here somebody hollered "silence in the Court."

"The Court be d-" I didn't finish this remark, fore a couple of Constables had holt of me, and in the twinklin of a bed post I was hustled down stairs into the street.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask what are we comin' to, when jewrymen-legal, lawful jewrymen ken be tossed about in this way ? Talk about Kansers, Mormous, Spiritualism, freelove and paniks-whar ar they in comparison? Here's a great principle upsot! As an indervidooal perhaps I'm of no great accounttaint for me to say, but when as an enlightened jewryman I was tuck and carried down stairs by perfane hands, just for assertin' my right to sit on a nigger—wy it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the whole State itself was, figgeratively speaking, kicked down stairs! If thars law in the land, "I'll have this case brought up under a writ of habeas Corpus or ixsy Dicksit.

THE GREAT RAINS OF 1858 .- The amount of rain that fell over a large portion of the United States in six weeks, running from the 1st of May to the 12th of June, has scarcely a parallel. The Pittsburg Journal has given this subject considerable attention, and says that the average of observations will give about ten inches in May, and five inches to the 12th of June, or fifteen inches in forty-three days. These rains do not appear to have been local, but extend east and west at least one thousand miles, and north and south one-half that distance. No wonder the newspapers were full of accounts of rains, floods, and disasters. Fully one-third of the average of the rains of the year have been crowded into six weeks. The Mississippi and its tributaries might well appear to threaten a young Noachian deluge. No such rains have been experienced since the wet season in May, 1855, and then they were not condensed into so small a space of time. It is said that some rain gauges showed these tremendous rains has been, we are not very common thing for s stick of wood to tall from the train upon which this brakeman was dry weather, or else some other district of the globe is parched up for want of water. The remarkable fact that the annual fall of rain is so nearly equally balanced, sets at defiance all our notions of wet and dry seasons, though

CALHOUN INDIGNANT .- The last rumor is that the illustrious John Calhoun, of Kansus, is indignant at his removal from the office of Surveyor General, and is about to print certain mysterious documents received from distinguised gentlemen in favor of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is stated that he will also show that while he is supposed to have been the prime mover in the desertion of Governor Walker, he has simply been used to pull the chesnints out of the fire.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE .- Charles Stantz, a pauper in the Franklin county, Ohio, poor house recently received intelligence that an un had left him \$100,000,