## TREASURES OF THOUGHT.

The man who wrote the following verses had a more kindly feeling than is usually displayed in this grasping and selfish age. If then hast thrown a glorious thought

Upon life's common ways, Should other men the gain have caught, Fret not to lose the praise.

Great thinker, often thou shalt find, While folly plunders fame, To thy rich store the crowd is blind, Nor knows thy very name.

What matters that, if thou uncoil The soul that God has given, Not in the world's mean eye to toil, But in the sight of Heaven?

If thou art true, yet in thee lurks
For fame a human sigh;
To nature go, and see how works
That handmaid of the sky. Her own deep bounty she forgets Is full of germs and seeds,

Nor glorifies herself, nor sets

Her flowers above her weeds She hides, the modest leaves between She loves untrodden roads: Her richest treasures are not seen

By any eye but God's. Accept the lesson. Look not for Reward; from out thee chase Than to fulfil thy place.

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## CLEARFIELD COUNTY:

OR, REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST. We have now mentioned the principal settlements prior to 1804, when the county was erected. Its population was then sparse. The whole county was known as one township-Chinchaclamoose-that having been the name which the township on the north side of the river bore. The first enumeration of taxables showed 104, of which 16 were returned as single freemen. The inhabitants returned for taxation 21,716 acres of land, 70 horses, 120 cows, 37 oxen, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills-the lowest valuation being \$7,00 and the highest \$1288. In 1810, (that portion of the county south of the river having been divided into two new townships;) the taxables were : Chinchaclamoose 111, Bradford 36, and Beccaria 28, making a total of 175. The population, according to the U.S. census report, consisted of 437 white males and 403 white females, and 37 negroes. There was then one slave returned for taxation, the property of Samuel Coleman. Beccaria township was named after a celebrated Scotch philanthropist who had done much towards reforming the criminal code, and Bradford township was named in honor of William Bradford, a gentleman of Philadelphia, noted for his eminent attainments and legal knowledge and who acted as Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1780 until 1791, at which time he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Chinchaclamoose township was afterwards subjected to divisions, and now the name is lost. In 1814, two townships-Pike and Lawrence-were carved out of it. Their names indicate their origin and the feeling of regard, rife in the community at the time of their formation, induced by the deaths of Gen. Pike and Commodore Lawrence. The former had shortly previous (April 1813) fallen at the taking of York, the capital of Upper Canada and great depository of stores and ammunition of Great Britain, in his dying moments urging his columns to "move on;" and the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," uttered as he was carried from the deck of the Chesapeake, to which vessel he had been promoted after the gallant contest between the Hornet and the Peacock, were still ringing in the ears of his compatriots. Some two years later, Covington and Gibson townships were formed. We know not the origin of the first name; but the latter township was named after John Bannister Gibson, an eminent lawyer and jurist, who in 1816 became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and in 1827 was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, which position he held until a change in the constitution in 1850 made the Justices of the Supreme Court elective. The people knowing his merit, elected him at the first election under the amended constitution, as a member of the Supreme Court. He afterwards served as Chief Justice. Gibson township now forms a part of Elk county. In 1820 another subdivision was called Fox. A small portion of Fox occupies one corner of the county; the body of it forms part of the territory of Elk county. It was named after a wealthy gentleman of Philadelphia who owned many tracts in the northwestern part of the county, known as the Fox & Roberts lands. Maj. Hugh H. Brady, now a citizen of Brookville in Jefferson county, and who had earned for himself a deathless | Clearfield? The climate must be as favorable reputation in the struggles with the savages, had his name connected with the first subdivision after the county was organized for judicial purposes. Brady township was formed in 1825 out of Pike. The next year a portion of Beccaria was formed into a new township called Chest from the large tributary of the West Branch of that name which flows through it. Bradford township was divided in 1828

and a part named Decatur in commemoration of

Com. Stephen Decatur. In 1832, a township,

lowed by the recollection of our Revolutionary

struggle and the conference at Paris which

having been one of the Commissioners on the

named Burnside in honor of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, President Judge of this District. The next year was prolific in new townships. Girard, Penn, Jordan, Bell and Morris were then created. Girard was called after the eccentric and celebrated Stephen Girard, the merchant prince, and banker of Philadelphia. Penn was so called because of a settlement of Friends. Jordan was named after Hon. Hugh Jordan, an Associate Judge of this county; Bell after Arthur Bell, Esq. Thus two revolutionary heroes were honored, and in giving a name to the fifth township was shown an appreciation of the noble and disinterested conduct of Robert Morris, the Philadelphia capitalist, who, when the paper money issued by the continental Congress to meet the exigencies of the war had began to produce its legitimate effects-ruin and distress-when even the pay of officers was found insufficient to purchase necessary clothing, from the money being reduced to about the thirtieth part of its nominal value, stepped forward and loaned his money and his credit, and risked his princely fortune, on the faith of the quasi government. Boggs township was cut out of Bradford in 1838, and received the name of Hon. Moses Boggs, one of the first Associate Judges of the county. Karthaus township was erected in 1842. Its name originated in a settlement near the Moshannon creek, called after Peter A. Karthaus, of Baltimore, one of the members of the Allegheny Coal and Iron Company, which owned a large body of land in that vicinity. Goshen township was forms ed in 1845. In 1847 a new township was cut out of Beccaria and Decatur. It was named after Hon. George W. Woodward, a more conscientious, worthy and able Judge than whom never added dignity and honor to the Bench. He was for some years President Judge of the District, which post he resigned on being appointed by Gov. Bigler a Judge of the Sube acceptable by his election the next fall. Brady and Pike yielded up a part of their ter-Union.) In 1854 some of the citizens of Jordan and Ferguson townships petitioned for another, which was made that year. It was called Knox after Hon. John C. Knox, who had been appointed President Judge to fill a vacancy. (He presided only a few terms, but made for himself the reputation of a model Judge, by the rapidity with which he dispatched business, his prompt and correct manner of deciding all questions which arose, and the urbanity and kindness with which he treated all who were interested in the Court.) An appointment transferred him to the Supreme Court, and a subsequent election continued him in that position until he resigned to take upon himself the duties of Attorney General under Gov. Packer. In 1856, parts of Bradford and Morris were united to form a new township which on confirmation was "named Graham, after James B. Graham, an enterprising citizen of said township." Mr. Graham well deserved the compliment. He is the son of an early settler in that section; had commenced life without any means at his command; engaged himself as a clerk with Wm. Irvin of Curwensville, where he acquired a knowledge of the mercantile business, and having gained the confidence of his employer, he was assisted by him in commencing operations at the place now called Grahamton. His business proved advantageous to himself and beneficial to the neighborhood, and his industry has secured him a competency. His lack of pretension, unassuming and affable manners, would lead no one to believe that he is one of the solid men of the county. He served one term as County Commissioner, and might have represented us worthily in the Legislature had he not when a candidate atownship formed was during this year, out of

## and conscientious man." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

parts of Woodward and Beccaria. When con-

firmed, the Court entered on the return of the

commissioners : - "May 17, 1859-Confirmed

absolutely, new township erected, and named

Guelich,' in honor of G. Phillip Guelich, one

of the oldest citizens of the county; the

great apostle of temperance; the main sup-

port of the Bible Society; the honest, upright

Six different wool dealers in Adrian, Michigan, have purchased and shipped, within a few weeks no less than 274,000 pounds of wool. The average price paid was forty-two cents per pound. Wouldn't it pay to raise wool in to sheep as that of Michigan is.

Sidney Smith, passing through a by-street behind St. Paul's, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses. "They will never agree," said the wit; "they argue from

Black pepper dusted in cucumber and other vines, when the dew is on, is said to drive away the striped bug, without the slightest injury to the plants.

A German writer observes that in the Uni- halting. ted States there is such a scarcity of thieves which is now in Elk county, was carved out of that they are obliged to offer a reward for old Chinchaclamoose and received a name hal- their discovery.

A small pinch of gunpowder given to a chicken with the gaps will effect a sure and ended by the declaration of peace; John Jay complete cure in from one to three hours time.

"Be jabers," said Pat, "the divil a show has ent ways. the man who waits till he is kilt before he part of the United Colonies. Chest township was divided in 1834, and the western part acts on the definsive."

A STRANGE RETRIBUTION.

came enamored of the only daughter of a nies of death, and groaning for mercy. A few well-to-do aubergiste in the town of Circassone, minutes more and he was still—the dread work well-to-do aubergiste in the town of Circassone, in the South of France. Lucille Montaigne had beauty and money, and Henri Du Barre had wit and talent; but these latter were no fair equivalent for the former in the eyes of the purse-proud father, who declared that no daughter of his should marry a poor man, though he were blessed with the wisdom of a

Now Lucille loved Henri-at least she told him so-but she was too prudent to elope with him and risk disinherritance; for, after all what was love without money?-poverty, coming in at the door would send it flying through the window.

Poor Henri was in dispair. He really did love Lucille, whether she did him or notloved her madly; and his was one of those dark, fiery natures which makes love a wild. terrible passion.

How much money was necessary to make him her equal in the eyes of her worldly father? The aubergist named the sum. It was large, and Henri sighed, and felt more despair at his heart than ever. Suddenly he brightened up with the recollection that he had youth and genius, and that in some large city, Paris, perhaps, where the latter would be appreciated, he might acquire both fortune

and fame. But would Lucille wait ?- Well, Lucille was willing to wait awhile-for just then, as she admitted to herself, she could think of no one she liked better than the poor artist; but everything earthly must have a limit, and the fair coquette thought her patience ought not to extend beyond a year.

A year is a very short time for a man to acquire fame and fortune, with the latter depending on the former; but Henri was young, and youth is sanguine, and at all events he would make a trial, hoping great things, and knowing he could do no worse than fail.

So he finished his engagements hurriedly, declined any new ones, sold a few pictures on hand, for a moderate sum, gathered together his scanty effects, bade his friends and Lucille | time was spent in brooding over it in secret. | our government even "the leading public men adjen, and, with a hopeful but heavy heart, set off for the great metropolis of France.

It was a long, long journey from Circassone to Paris, in the slow conveyances of the peripreme Court. (His appointment was shown to od when Henri Du Barre made it; and it was | ging the dead body of the Jew into the forest, nearly two weeks before he reached the gay whose features, from memory only, he deline- world is growing wiser, and upon no subject ritory in 1848 to form the new township called hopes, his exertions and his prayers, for six tion, he wrote underneath: "Isaac, a Jew, thinking men at the North now who look upon weary months, when he gave up in dispair, o Circassone, see his Lucille once more, bid her eternal adieu, and end a life no longer of

Henri Du Barre set out from Paris afoot and alone, depending solely upon the charity of French peasants for food and lodging. He had six sous in his pocket when he started. and these invested in a deadly poison, which he carried as a dernier resort, determined not to suffer beyond what nature might reasonably bear, but which it was his hope to retain till he had again seen Lucille.

In this manner he reached and passed thro' Lyons, foot sore, ragged and disheartened father. an object indeed for commisseration. Twenty leagues beyond Lyons, in passing through a long, dark, lonely wood, he met a Jew, carrying a heavy pack on his back. The poor artist asked the Israelite for charity; his appeal was answered with a few coins, for which he thanked the giver, and then offered to carry

"Oh, no-it is nothing-it is nothing-a few old clothes only !" returned the Jew, hurriedly-so hurriedly, and with such evident uneasiness, in fact, as to awaken suspicion in the mind of the young artist that it contained

something of great value. desire to possess it first took possession of the man who was going home to die wretchedly, but whom two thousand francs might yet bless man takes a highly criminal bent, it seems as if some evil demon whispers in his ear the most plausible reason for a wicked course to happiness.

Henri Du Barre, who had never before tho't of harming a human being, now glanced furtively and almost shudderingly around him. with the dark and wicked thought in his brain that if this old man were dead, and he the possessor of his pack, he might yet have a bright and glorious future. It was a dreary, dismal spot in the thick wood where they both stood, and no human eye save theirs was looking upon the scene. Why should this old man be greed with the minority in politics. The last cumbered with wealth, which could not bring him one tithe of the joy that it might him who many years, that old man, at the most, and he might die any minute, and his valuable effects become the inheritance of strangers! What estimates of Dr. Dick, estimating the average mattered a few years, more or less, to him-a wandering and despised old Jew? And why should he, the poor miserable artist, hesitate between the Jew's life and his own? Were not all living creatures bound by the inner law of their being to act in self-defence, even | navies of the world might float. to the taking of life when necessary to sustain their own? And would he not die should the Jew live? and would he not live should the secret be discovered, would it be anything worse than death at last? He had brought poison for himself, and why should not another take it for his salvation? in which event he would have the means to procure more, and could always as now carry his life in his hands.

The Jew had bidden him good day, and was trudging onward at a slow, steady pace, while these wild, wicked thoughts were coursing through the brain of the latter, with all the

plausibility of truth. flask, and raised it to his lips. Ah! that flask, and in the last number had premised the "con-The devil was tempting young Du Barre to | clusion" of a story in the next. True to procrime, and here was the opportunity.

Jew, "I am very faint; will you give me a concluded it. few drops of that wine?" "I will give you half," said the Israelite,

The artist advanced tremulously, produced at a concert, the other evening. "Yes," said trade. He tells his hearers that they cannot have more slave States without more slave poptath that she manages to live very comfortably upapproached his victim, and, under pretence of much more he'll bust." wiping the mouth of the flask, dropped it in.
Then he pretended to drink, and handed it back with thanks, begging the Jew to drink his health at their final parting. Isaac complied and they separated, each going differ-

raelite, he entered the wood, and returned in the streets is the centre of one.

an oblique direction' until he came in sight of Henri Du Barre, a young French artist be- his victim, who was now writhing in the ago-

> Dragging the body from the road, and con-cealing it, the murderer next carried the pack far back into the forest, tore it open, and found it did indeed contain old clothes. He was nearly frantic. He had murdered a harmless old man, and got nothing for it. He threw the garments from him with the wild action of

> remorse and despair. Suddenly he heard a clink as of money. Then he began to examine the old garments, and found, to his almost mad joy, that they contained immense treasures in gold and jewels, diamonds, sapphires, pearls and rubies, to the value as he thought, of ten thousand francs, but in reality more than a hundred thousand.

> Far in the depths of that dark wood, the murderer hid the most precious stones, to be brought forth in after time. There were two thousand five hundred francs in money; and with this amount he started for home, no longer a poor man, but alas! even further than

> ever from being a happy one. He travelled in his ragged clothes as far as Nismes, fearful of spending one of his ill-acquired coins sooner; but at Nismes he ventured to purchase a new and genteel suit, and in this shortly after appeared before Lucille, showed her father the sum required, which he represented as having been honestly obtained in his profession, and claimed her hand.

In due time Henri Du Barre married Lucille Montaigne, and happy were all at the wedding but the guilty groom, who was never to know happiness again. He kept his secret however, and profited by it, making an occasional journey to the dismal spot of his crime, under pretence of travelling on business. He took rial Legislature. All this has been the result away and disposed of the jewels one by one. and gradually grew opulent, and was regarded by all who knew him as an honest man of

But the remembrance of his crime had a strange facination for him, and much of his ment," he admits that at the organization of ceived the idea of painting the scene of the ferson was against it;" he says, "Madison was murder; and he finally drew it in a miniature against it; nearly all of them were against it. on ivery, picturing himself in the act of dragcapitol. And then began his struggles with ated with wonderful fidelity. And as if this more rapidly than that of the proper status of poverty; which clung to him, in spite of his were not enough to satisfy his morbid infatuamurdered by Henri Du Barre, Artist, Septemand secretly left the city, to beg his way back, ber the tenth, in a dark wood, about twenty ally and politically, than there were even at

leagues south from Lyons." It was a strange, insane idea, that of preser-t-tence reads to us very much like a sarcasm at ving a memory of the horrible deed in this the expense of the Northern doughfaces who matter; but this miniature of the scene he had set in a neat little frame, and carried it in

a belt around his waist. But the strangest part of this horrible affair is yet to be told. On his last visit to the forest, for the last jewel that yet remained of the proceeds of his awful crime, he was shot dead by a highwayman, who on searching his person, found the miniature, and recognized in the features of the murdered Jew-his own

This produced so strange an impression upon the second murderer, that he carried it to the authorities and made a full confession of his own crime. A full and thorough investi- construction of constitutional government." Du Barre, was found one containing the state- poses of, and dispenses with the wisdom of the here recorded it.

The second murderer, the son of the Jew, was subsequently executed, and so ended the only astonished, but offended, at the "higher chain of dark and bloody events. Truly, the ways of Providence are wonder-

ful and mysterious.

Use of ADVERSITY .- You wear out your You are not troubled with many visitors. You are exonerated from making calls. Bores do not bore you. Sponges do not haunt your table. Tax-gatherers hurry past your door. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your window. You avoid the nuisauce of serving on juries. You are not persecuted to stand god father. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates you by asking, "Is there any other little article to-day, sir?" You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely ess poison than others. Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ears. You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache. And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure in a very short space of time to learn it.

A LAKE OF BLOOD .- Dr. Dick estimates the number of those who have perished directly or indirectly by wer at 14,000,000,000. Elihu Burrit, the learned blacksmith, having taken the quantity of blood in a common sized person, states that the blood in the veins of those fourteen thousand millions, would fill a circular lake of more than seventeen miles in circumference, and ten feet] deep, in which all the

OLD SLEDGE .- J. E. Seraggs, of the Warrenton (Va.) Whig writes to his paper from the Red Sweet Springs: A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen here, rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge, for \$5,000 a game, and the winner took every game-\$35,000 were lost and the money paid, I hear, in a check on the Bank of Loui-

The morning after the French occupation of Milan, several journals that had been suppressed by the Austrian government re-ap-Suddenly the Jew stopped, produced a little peared. One had been suppressed five years. mise, the next, at the end of five years, took "My good friend," called the artist to the up the story where it had been left off, and

"That's a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer The artist advanced tremulously, produced at a concert, the other evening. "Yes," said

A darkey's instructions for putting on a

Fashionable circles were never so numerous

WHO ARE THE AGITATORS !

It has been the continual effort of the subservient tools in the North of the slavery-extending policy of the South to cast odium upon the opposition by charging them with constantly agitating the slavery question. The charge is without foundation. The position of the North on this subject has been throughout on the defensive; the aggression has come from the other quarter. It any evidence was needed to sustain this, it may be found to the fullest extent in the speech lately delivered to his constituents by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, one of the ablest representatives in Congress from the South, on his de clining a re-election and retiring to private life. He, to be sure, does not admit that the South was the aggressor; but he congratulates his hearers on the successes achieved by it in all agitations of the slavery question, commencing with the annexation of Texas, and sums up its triumphs as follows :-

"But so far from the institution of African slavery in our section being weakened or rendered less secure by the discussion, my deliberate judgment is that it has been greatly strengthened and fortified-strengthened and fortified not only in the opinions, convictions and consciences of men, but by the action of the Government. Questions that were doubtful and mooted before these agitations have since been settled-settled as I have stated, settled by all the departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The old Missouri restriction of 1820 has been taken from the statute-book. There is not now a spot of the public territory of the United States, over which the national flag floats, where slavery is excluded by law of Congress; and the highest tribunal of the land has decided that Congress has no power to pass such a law, nor to grant such power to a Territoof these agitations."

At the same time that Mr. Stephens boasts of these achievements, and that "African slavery with us rests upon principles that can never be successfully assailed by reason and argu-Being an artist, he at length naturally con- of the South were almost all against it. Jefthe negro. In my judgment there are more our system of slavery as right, socially, morthe South thirty years ago." This last senhave assisted Mr. Stephens in achieving his boasted victories for slavery. It sounds like a perversion of all right reason to contend seriously for the social, moral and political rectitude of slavery, especially by Northern men, when Jefferson, Madison and nearly all the leading men of the South in our early history were opposed to it. Mr. Stephens gets rid of the weight of their authority, however, by charging their, in his view, erroneous opinions on their ignorance of the subject! "It was a question," says he, "which they did not, and perhaps could not thoroughly understand at that time. It was then a new question in the gation took place; and among the papers of It is thus that "Young America" coolly disment of the whole transaction, as we have fathers! Mr. Stephens goes further, and boldly places himself on the ground of "the higher law." He says :- "Many seem to be not law" doctrine of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward.) I too believe in the higher law -the law of the Creator as manifested in His works and revelations. Upon this our cause eminently rests." He takes the most ultra ground on this point, fully up to the most advanced position of Mr. Seward which has drawn upon him such censure. Mr. Stephens says:

"I recognize to the fullest extent the doctrine that all human laws and constitutions there is any right secured or any obligation imposed in our Constitution inconsistent with this law, underlieing and overruling all others, such right and such obligation must be yielded. I would not swear to support any constius not deceive ourselves; this question has to be grasped and comprehended in all its vast much as thinkers, nor daclaimers so much as reasoners. We must stand on the higher law, as well as upon the Constitution. The latter must be subordinate to the former."

Having thus proclaimed the subordination of the Constitution to "the higher law"-a doctrine which, when first avowed by Mr. Seward, struck all our Northern doughfaces with holy horror, Mr. Stephens proceeded to justify slatempt was abortive, and consisted in an effort to sustain it by the analogies of creation, all of which was very well as a mere figure of speech, but wholly defective as argument when you would reason of a being endowed with an immortal soul, as you would of the vegetable kingdom, or of "the beasts that perish."

Mr. Stephens also indicated to his late constituents the further measures of agitation which they must adopt in order to extend the blessed institution of slavery and maintain their own influence in the Union. Among these was the acquisition of new territory, including parts of Mexico, but chiefly Cuba. He posed by Mr. Buchanan. He would give Spain a million or two to "obtain so great a result without difficulty, it Spain saw fit to receive it;" but the right way is just to take it-to repeal our own laws which make it penal and criminal for our own citizens to go and help the people of Cuba to achieve their independence," and thus to gain the prize. Such an idea is entirely consistent with the ethical principles on which Mr. Stephens justifies the social, moral and political rectitude of slavery.

His other scheme of agitation is, when plainly pronounced, to re-open the African slaveulation—that they "may not expect to see ma- on that. ny of the Territories come into the Union as stave States unless we have an increase of African stock." "It takes people to make States; bones, neither more nor less, in all the divi-and it requires people of the African race to sions of the human body. Thus, there are 32 make slave States. This requires no argument; and I very much question whether, with As soon as Henri was out of sight of the Is- as now. Almost every lady that appears in our present stock of that population, we can furnish the requisite number to secure more ety is bound together.

than the four States to come out of Texas in the present Tetritories of the Union." We suppose that when Northern men resist this scheme of aggression, they will still be denounced as agitators!

In referring to Mr. Stephens, we have not resorted to the frenzied follies of ultra Southern fire-eaters. He is not of that school. He has a "method in his madness." He is comparatively cool in his temperament, and conservative in his views. He entered Congress a Whig; but fell off to "the Democracy," when he found his old political associates unwilling to assist him in achieving those triumphs of slavery over which he exults. It was only among northern "Democrats" that he found the right kind of material, and with their aid he succeeded. Still he is not satisfied, and he "marshals them the way that they shall go" hereafter, not only for the acquisition of Cuba, but "the increase of African stock." This has served to arouse feelings of resistance in the minds of many moderate men, whose wish it has been to suppress the agitation of the slavery question. They wished to have no more said about it-to exclude it from public discussion, and from the regard of political parties. They were content to let it rest just where it is. But Mr. Stephens breaks in upon their policy of repose with new agitation. Having aruged himself into a conviction, not only of the social, moral and political rectitude of slavery, but also that in all those respects, it "promotes the welfare and happiness of the African constituted as he is, as well as that of his master," he is perfectly consistent in recommending an increase of African stock by re-opening the slave-trade, and thus, as he expresses it, "fulfilling a great mission in advancing a new order and a higher type of Chris-tian civilization." It were cruel, indeed, to exclude the native African from the promotion of his welfare and happiness, by not bringing him under the benign influences of "slavery, as it exists with us!" Still this is too hard a strain upon the convictions and consciences of our Northern conservatives, who are not wholly prepared to reject the authority and opinions of Jefferson, Madison and the leading men of the South in our early history, nor to admit Mr. Stephens' doctrine of the "higher law," or the analogical argument which he bases upon it. Thus the North American-whose moderation on this question is known by all read-

"There was no necessity requiring Mr. Stephens to speak two hours upon slavery on the occasion of his withdrawal from the represenage he lives in, and with a thousand more such to aid him, he cannot cause civilization to return along its track of a thousand years. We do not want "African stock" for the labor of this continent, and we have no need of slavestatesmen of the revolutionary age were not mistaken as to the right or propriety of slavery-on the contrary, Mr. Rhett and Mr. Stephens are mad on the subject. A diseased excitement against advancing civilization moves them to do and to say, what they now do and say, and as certainly as time rolls on, this morbid slavery worship will die out, and absolutely disappear at the end of a brief peri-

od of years.' We conclude this article with the following remarks from the same paper, having, as we think, conclusively shown that aggression and agitation on the slavery question have not proceeded from the political friends with whom it is our pleasure to act, and that it is the South which will not permit it to be ignored in political issues :-

"Much as the north may justly be held responsible for in this prominence of slavery for ten years past, the south is responsible for much more. They will never have done with it, they cannot speak on the Fourth of July without talking of it, and from November till October, on no market day is a speaker or writer there sober on this intoxicating point. What do they suppose the consequence of this course will be on the rest of the Union? Who can talk of a tariff or a line of foreign policy, without having the words caught out of his mouth by some vociferous declaimer for more "African stock," or for or against a slave code. in the territories. The case is in the hands of the South, we repeat. Give us something else than this pet institution as the theme of hope for the future, when you speak or write. Slavery is not the corner stone of this republic, nor the corner stone of a single State composing it. Slavery is not to be the goal for py future in which negroes shall be imported in countless numbers to supply the vacant fields of the south. If southern leaders can see no other Elysium than this in looking forward, it is better to shut their eyes, and to give up the world as lost. No accumulation of strength, no seperation of Southern States into a new confederation, can effect any such change as that required to revive the sleve trade on a great scale, and to permit the south very by that "higher law." Of course, the at- to measure its prosperity by the multitude of its fresh negroes.

"It is obvious that the desideratum we seek is not to come by mincing phrases of careful construction upon the slavery question. To ensure peace we must declare ourselves ready to fight for it, if need be, and to make a slavery test, if we can obtain no heed to reasonable doctrines otherwise."

John Adams being called upon for a contribution to foreign missions, remarked :- "I have nothing to give for that cause, but there are here in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other man's pulis not much in favor of buying Cuba, as pro- pit; now, I will give as much and more than any one else to civilize the clergyman." We are inclined to think that there is yet at the present day some civilization of that kind needed in many places.

> "How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, that your name hasn't O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family has a better right to O than ours," said Sheridan, "for we owe everybody."

It is said that a cow in Yorkshire, England, having had one of her fore legs amputated,

We see it stated that there are thirty-two teeth, 32 spinal functions, and so on.

Kindness is the golden chain by which soci-