

SENSIBLE WISHES.

I'd kind o' like to have a cot, Fixed on some sunny slope or spot, Five acres more or less, With maples, cedars, cherry trees, And poplars whitening in the breeze, 'Twould suit my taste I guess, To have the porch with vine o'erhung. With bells of pendant woodbine swung, In every bell a bee,

And round my lattice-window spread A clump of roses, white and red, To solace mine and me.

I kind o' think I should desire To hear around the lawns a choir O' wood birds singing sweet; And in a dell I'd have a brook, Where I could sit and read my book. Such should be my retreat. Far from the city's crowds and noise ; There would I fear the girls and boys, (I have some two or three.) And if kind Heaven should bless my store With five or six or seven more, How happy I should be.

SCARING OFF A RIVAL.

BY HELEN F. GRAVES.

The bright November sunshine flowed like a golden Niagara into the pretty room, thro' a casement full of blossoming geraniums and purple-massed helliotrope-and a very sensi-ble piece of sunshine it was, for it might have sought long and far for another such a cozy apartment. There were pink glowing shells, brought from some tropic beach, on the mantel, and moss-baskets on the tables, and an open piano in the corner, and such a blue-eyed, coral-monthed young damsel, sitting on the rng before the fire, arranging rose-buds and white verbenas in the smallest of all china vases. And Mrs. Waters, sitting opposite in her large easy chair, with an array of work-baskets | ly disappointed that it was not somebody else; around her, looked down on the smooth brown curls and fair forehead of May's beauty.

"You are looking very pretty, to-night, May," said she, approvingly, "I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Moss were to call this evening."

"I hope not," said May, twitching one pear-ly shoulder half out its delicate little lace frill, and snapping off the l.ead of an unfortunate crimson rosebud.

"Now, May, don't be silly, when you know how delighted your father is with his atten-tions. Only think : you could keep your car-Mrs. Waters bridled up in the chair riage, and live on Fifth Avenue, my dear. I see how it is-you are thinking of Charley Copeland, but it's of no use. Charley did very

course dress your wife richly ; Miss Waters is

accustomed to such things." "I-suppose-so," faltered the old gentleman. "Does it cost much to dress a wife ?"

"Not a great deal. I believe their silk dresses are only a hundred or two dollars each-" "A hundred dollars each !" Mr. Moss grew livid as he thought of the number of times he had seen May clad in silken apparel.

"And my sister's velvet cloak was only eighty dollars-and every lady wears four bonnets a year, at sixteen or seventeen dollars each. As for jewelry, you are expected, as a right to have a black man whom he can sell matter of course, to give her diamonds for a to the highest bidder. We do not mean at bridal present. Diamonds are rather costly, but for such a pretty young wife-" "Stop, stop," groaned the old gentleman. "Is it really true ?"

"True !" said Charley with an air of injured innocence. "Ask any lady if it isn't ?"

"I feel faint," said Moss, starting up. "] think it's very hot here; the open air would do me good, especially as the rain is over. And, I say, Mr. Copeland-"

"Well," said Charley, with polite interest. "You needn't spread abroad that foolish report about my getting married; it is a mistake ; there's nothing at all in it. I-I haven't taken any decisive steps on the subject." And he shuffied out, muttering to himself, My stars ! what an escape I've had ! A box at the opera-four-bonnets-a-year !" Charley smiled complacently as he shut the

door after the old Cræsus. "I believe the coast is clear in that quarter,"

said he to himself, "and my dear little May will be saved from a rich old miser of a husband."

And he put on his bat and went round to Mrs. Waters' house. The matron received the Methodist denomination which calls itself him courteously, but coolly-she was evidentbut May blushed the softest, rosiest crimson, and gave his hand a tiny, encouraging squeeze.

"Well, Mrs. Waters," said he, in a few minutes, after one or two preliminary topics had been duly discussed, "I had a visit at my office, this evening, from your friend, Mr. Moss." "Ah," quoth the lady, graciously, "did he

say that he was coming round here to-night 1²³ "Not exactly—he said something quite dif-ferent; that there was nothing at all in the re-

Mrs. Waters bridled up in the chair and

HAS A METHODIST A RIGHT TO LIVE ! |

That a southern planter, the owner of slaves, daughter, was dependent upon him. Yet, should desire, on imigrating to a territory of without a fair trial, without a sworn jury, over slaves all his lifetime, and it is not strange that he should cling to an old habit.

But even a southern planter would admit that there are things of more importance than property in negroes. A white man's life, they must allow, is of far greatur value than his we, the million of Methodists in this country, present to say anything in disparagement of the prerogative of owning a fellow creature ; we simply wish to lay down the clear position that, valuable and desirable as it may be, life is a far greater blessing. All writers on public law have, therefore, very properly put the right to life before the right to property.

In the controversy which is going on respecting the right to import slaves into the territories of our republic one side has, unhappily, in its zeal for a certain species of property, wholly forgotten the respect which is due to human life. The owner of a slave imigrates with his bondman to one of the territories. his right to hold the man as his slave at his church goes down to Texas. The people among whom he comes deprive him of his life with as little ceremony as the door-keeper of a picture gallery takes away the walkingstick or the umbrella of a visitor who is about to enter. The champions of southern rights assemble, and for no other reason than that the poor man is a member of that division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they hang him on the nearest tree. The victim is orthodox, but he belongs to a northern religious organization, and is therefore suspected of being an abolitionist. In the catalogue of has no place. That every man has a right to own a negro is an incontrovertible maxim of constitutional law; that every man has a right to live, though that be one of the principles dates have been argued. Thus should it be. laid down in our Declaration of Independence, God forbid that the day should come when they by no means admit.

We are not at all surprised that there should as integers in the computation of political be men who think that those who go this length parties.

the United States, to be protected in what he without forms of law, this brave man, this claims as his property, is, we admit, a natural good, gray haired man, is murdered by a mob ? feeling. He has been accustomed to dominion Tell not this country that American citizenship Methodist Episcopal Church, who refuse a sectional affix, are almost compelled to say it is a cheat, a sham, something we pay dearly for, but which brings us no protection. Have

no rights which Southern slave breeders and slave-drivers are bound to respect ?

111. What we demand of our country. 1. We insist upon protection in the exercise

of our constitutional rights-liberty of conscience, speech, and press.

2. We insist upon it that our recorded sentiments on the subject of Slavery shall not work a practical forfeiture of our citizenship. Why this singling out of the M. E. Church ? Others have borne a strong testimony against the evil-why this war upon us?

3. We demand the protection of the courts. If any of our people offend the majesty of the law, there are courts of justice and officers of the law; let there be a full, impartial, and fair All the South is open-monthed in maintaining trial, and we will be content. We bow to the laws. If unjust and oppressive, we will atnew residence. A Methodist of the northern tempt in all lawful ways to secure their repeal, It becomes, Sir, a question just now of deep interest-does membership in the Methodist E piscopal Church expose to death at the hands of an unlicensed mob? Are we to be hunted like wild beasts ? Is our blood to be shed like water to appease the insatiable Moloch of Slavery ?

I must add, sir, at this time, the question, Can our brethren be protected ? is assuming a grave importance. We are in the midst of the excitement preceding the Presidential election, intensified by the character of the questions at issue. Heretofore we have been divided in our votes. Our clergy have been of southern rights, the right of a man to his life different parties, and so have been our laity. The church periodicals with a circulation told by hundreds of thousands, have been silent when the questions of platforms and candiour leading religious denominations shall stand

turned an indignant scarlet. "Indeed; we are very much obliged to him for his kind explanations. Pray who said the much description of the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a bat, sir, "Oppression maketh a wise man in their zeal for the rights of property go a bat, sir, "Oppression maketh a wise man the much of Bewley has startled for his kind explanations. Pray who said the much of the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a in their zeal for the rights of property go a in the responded, Yes, to every question put to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Clay was an out and out free-us, and the question begins to run through our ward argument on the great question of the ward argument on the great question of the

WHAT A SOUTHERN MAN SAYS.

A large family, one of which was a blind Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, who in times gone by the democracy of that State delighted to honor, recently delivered a speech at Hagerstown, in which he handled the disunionists without gloves. He denounced is a prouder boast than Roman ? We of the in the severest language the conduct of those mischievous political agitators, who threaten to break up the confederacy because the majority of the people will not submit to their dictation. Like Sam Houston, Governor Thomas is in favor of the Union, and is willing to fight for it should the folly of the Seces-

sionists render such service necessary. In the course of his remarks, this old-fashioned democrat said :

"The principles of the Secession party originated with John C. Calhoun, who was defeated for the Presidency, and then resolved to break up the Union. They had now withdrawn under the lead of Yancey and Rhett, who boast that they are for dissolution, There are many men of this character in the South, who desire the re-opening of the slave trade, which they know they can never obtain within the Union. "The slaveholders have already more rights than any body else. They are few in number, and yet Congress wasted all the time in dis-cussing their interests. He thought that the rest of us had some rights, too, and that it was time to turn our attention to internal concerns. It was ungenerous to cry disunion, when the South had gotten all she could ask. Disunion was a remedy for insurrection and abolition plots. If these could arise inside the Union, they would happen tenfold more frequently without. Maryland had stood by Jackson in 1833, and she would declare against nullification and disunion now. Our government is a consolidated government, and was intended to consolidated government, and was intended to endure forever. Under the Old Articles of Confederation, a State could ratify or annul an act of Congress. The new Constitution Constitution was framed to correct this deficiency.

"We have nothing to fear from the election of Mr. Lincoln. All formerly stood upon this tles, put, in our judgment, it was a better explatform. None ever doubted the right of hibition of that kind of ability which qualifi-Congress to legislate for the Territories. He es a man for such an office as the Presidency, cared not what a man's abstract opinions were ; we had many free-soilers in the Presidential chair. Jefferson was a rank free-soiler. Mad-ison and Monroe were both free-soilers. He knew Mr. Fillmore well; and a better Presi-dent we never had. Mr. Fillmore would have

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Thomas Jefferson's celebrated letter to the New Haven merchants who had remonstrated against the removal of Elizur Goodrich from the Collectorship of that port and the appointing of a successor whose chief qualification was that he was a partisan of the President, a hope is expressed that a good time may come when the only questions about a candidate for office will be these three : "Is he honest ?- Is he capable ?- Is he faithful to the Constitution ?"

When Jefferson said a good thing, he said it well, and this is one of his good things. Those three questions are just the questions which the people of the United States ought to ask in regard to candidates for the Presidency. Let Abraham Lincoln, for example, be subjected to the ordeal of these questions.

Is he honest ? Look upon his face. Is that an honest man ? Inquire among his neighbors who honor his guileless integrity by the familiar name which expresses their confidence and love,--Honest Abraham Lincoln. Read his speeches. Hear him when he addresses a popular assembly. The first element of his power over his hearers is the irresistible con-

victions which they have of his honesty. Is he capable? Let his whole history, from his early and unfriended struggles to his present high position among the acknowledged leaders of a learned profession in one of the greatest States of the Union,-give the answer. Let the people of his own State, who know him as thoroughly as they know any other public man, say whether he is capa-ble. Let those who heard him, a few month a ago, at the Cooper Institute, say whether he has intelligence enough and talent enough to be the successor of James Buchanan, Frankly ornate as one of Edward Everett's orations, it was not like one of Thomas Jefferson's episthan Everett's eulogy on Washington, or Jeff-erson's letter to the New Haven Chamber of

well when you had no other string to your bow, but Mr. Moss has a thousand dollars where Charley has a cent. Young tolks shouldn't let romance stand in the way of solid common sense, my child." Mrs. Waters paused here, to concentrate her

attention on the threading of a needle, and May sweeping her flowers into the fire, replaced the half arranged vase on the plano, and glided out of the room with a bright dew shining on her blue lustrous eyes. She had a "real good cry," when she got to her own room, with no witnesses but the red glowing fire and the golden winged canary bird, and that certainly was a relief, to say nothing of the sly little note she wrote to Charley to tell him all her troubles.

"You needn't put on any more coals, Betty," said Mr. Moss to his housekeeper, "it's only a waste of fuel. And Betty, don't light the gas so high in the hall ; people must look after their pennies if they don't expect to go to the poor-house. Oh, dear," he muttered, as Betty flounced out of the room grumbling to herself, "what a wasteful race these servants are. She'll ruin me yet with her extravagance, if I don't get a wife pretty soon. That blue-eyed little May-she's the girl for my money, and I really ought to have a wife to pretty."

as he took up his cane to go out to escape the awful witnessing of Betty's hourly wastefulwife, if people did call him a miser.

He had not proceeded far, however, in the gathering darkness, when it began to rain men; but he had once been introduced to ther to buy an umbrella, or take refuge in a of a protective tariff. Upon this subject the

seen you for so long that I thought I must come in. Hope you're well ?" Charley looked comically into the old gen-

just finished perusing, under a pile of law pa-Ders.

"Sit down, Mr. Moss. I hear you are thinking of getting married," said he, good humoredly.

"Well, yes;" said old Moss, spreading his lean fingers over the grate and secretly wondering at Charley's extravagance in keeping up such a roaring fire. "I was thinking a little of offering myself to that pretty May Waters. You know her, don't you ?"

"Yes," said Charley, wincing.

"I don't suppose it will be any more expen-sive to keep two than one, will it ?" observed the old gentleman a little uneasily, as though the question still bothered him.

"O, no," said Charley, in an off-hand way. "Of course you'll have to take her to Newport or Saratoga every year, but that won't be much-a thousand or two dollars will cover the annual expense entirely-and she'il expect tion. Success is all we need to make our par-her box at the opera, and her carriage, and ty populat in the South. her balls and parties; but you are so rich you

Charley, sliding one arm around the taper | copal Church, he dwells upon the murderous worthy of Garibaldi himself.

"Can I have Charley, mamma?" murmured May, bringing up her troops to the rescue. It was a propitious moment for the young people. Mrs. Waters was determined that old Moss should see May could get married without any of his help.

"You are both silly children,' said she, "but have it your own way." And when old Mr. Moss heard that Charles

Copeland and May Waters were to be wedded cessful in the South as a decided and uncomsoon, he thought with a sigh of the beautiful promising anti-slavery church ; that there are blue eyes, but straightway added in his own mind :

"I'm glad I didn't make such a fool of myself! She would have been my ruin and distraction in less than a month ! Newport and Saratoga! Diamonds and velvet cloaks! How lucky it is I remained a bachelor !"

THE ISSUES.

The Republican party in its platform adopted at Chicago, explicitly laid down the issues upon which it expects the support of the Ahelp save. It can't be very expensive to get merican people in November. It arrays itself Our people are under a reign of terror in some married, and we can live very cheaply after- in the first place against the frauds and corward. Of course she'd mend all my old coats ruptions which have been practised by the Deand stockings, and see that everything was e- moeratic party for the past eight years. These conomized, and 1 could do without that ex- | frauds and corruptions are admitted by the Detravagant Betty! As I live, if she hasn't mocracy and the only way of relief from the awithdrawal from our church. The mail matter lighted a candle down stairs already, and it charge for the two wings of the Democratic isn't half dark enough! Dear me, dear me- party, is to condemn the administration the and there go the coals, bang, on to the kitchen | party has elevated to power. But it matters range-and she has given the cat a piece of not how severe the condemnation may be, if good meat, an inch square, when the cold po- either Douglas or Breckinridge is elevated to tato-skins would have done just as well. I the Presidential chair, the same class of men, must have a wife-and, besides little May is so who have rioted on spoils under Pierce and Buchanan, will ask for a continuance of riot and The elderly lover chuckled within himself, reveliry in office, without having learned the lesson of economy and honesty, which a party out of power and fresh from the people is likeness. His money could buy a lovely young | ly to have learned. The Republican party in its platform also placed itself on the record as in favor of Free Homesteads, a sale of the public lands at low prices to actual settlers for the briskly, just as he was opposite the law office purpose of encouraging emigration to the terof Mr. Charles Copeland. Now, Mr. Moss had ritories. Democratic Senators and Represena chronic dislike to all young and good-looking | tatives in Congress pretty generally have opposed the Homestead measure. The Republi-Charley, and it was against his principles ei- | can party again has proclaimed itself in favor

stage at the expense of a sixpence, so he dodg- Democratic party by its past acts and record ed into the office with great precipitancy. "Good evening, Mr. Copeland—I had not ty upon the question of protection to American Industry. Upon the question of slavery the Republican party stands committed to the doctrine of opposition to slavery-extension.

tleman's withered countenance as though he For this purpose Congress should prohibit much doubted whether the rain hadn't as slavery, where Congressional intervention is much to do with his affectionate solicitude as called for, and is necessary to accomplish the anything else ; but he politely pushed forward | end. A Republican Administration will lend a chair, and slipped May's note, which he had all its influence and patronage in the territories in favor of free labor, instead of being committed as the Administration of Pierce and Buchanan have been committed, to the interests of worship, by an armed mob, which demanof pro-slavery Border Ruffians. The influence of the administration in this direction will be felt in all its appointments from the Supreme Court down. In this light the doctrine of opposition to slavery extension becomes not an abstraction, but a practical question, which the American people have an interest in deciding, and which they will decide this fall in the election of "Abe Lincoln."-Lehigh Register."

> PROGRESS OF LIGHT .- The Wide Awakes of Washington City turned out the other night 700 torches. A year ago the Republicans could not muster fifty men at the Capital, and would not have imperiled their heads by a turn-out. Now they march unmolested-all owing to the result of the Pennsylvania elec-

there was anything in it ? My daughter isn't the North-western Christian Advocate, to Presi- million of membership, Can an Administration obliged to go begging for a husband, I hope." dent Buchanan, in which, speaking in behalf be found which will protect the rights of con-"Can I have her, Mrs. Waters ?" asked of the northern branch of the Methodist Epis- science and the freedom of worship ? I deprewaist, and attacking the citadel with bravery proceedings of which its members have been but we are not responsible. We love our made the victims in Texas, and particularly on the hanging of the Rev. Mr. Bewley, with | slaughtered by gangs of desperadoes without whom he was personally acquainted.

After stating that the Methodist church is loyal, peaceable and obedient to the laws; that in that character' they have a right to enter in safety and inhabit without molestation | to uphold the rights dearest of all others, and any part of the domain of the United States ; | for that man, be he whom he may, they will that the church formerly was remarkably sucmany persons there now who prefer the Discipline and Ministry of the church North ; Dr. Eddy, goes on to speak of the treatment his | and certaian hope of a blissful immortality. church has received, in the following manner : "Sir, the civilized world has been shocked by the story of the abominations perpetrared by the Druses upon the nominal Christians in Syria, and by the cruel edicts which have disgraced the Government of Rome, with its clerical head. I am not sure but a chapter of history almost as shocking and barbarous must be written by the historian of Methodism. portions of the Southeast and Southwest. From different quarters in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, they have received threats of violence to be inflicted unless there shall be of our members is opened-postmasters claim the authority to break the seals, and degrade themselves into Pro-Slavery spies! Mr. Buchanan, have you or your Cabinet demanded or sanctioned this far reaching system of government espionage? Is your Postmaster General simply or principally the chief of a vast detective force ! We of the North support the postal service, and we wish to know someting

of its character. The most high handed outrages have been perpetrated in the Southwest. Their violence has been repeatedly employed, and our people basely murdered. In Missouri, band; of ruffians have interfered with our services, have committed outrages upon our ministers which hurried them to the grave, while the red hand of murder drenched with blood the gray loci's of a venerable man, loved by all who knew him, whose crime was a warm attachment to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The high-handed enormities inflicted upon the ministry and membership of our church in Kansas need not be restated-they have passed into history.

In Texas, Bishop Janes was holding a session of Conference. No man's rights had been invaded; no insurrection had been preached no slave had been incited to revolt. In that Conference there were, no doubt, some who voted for James Buchanan for President of the United States. Yes, Sir, those men, with thier wives and children and friends, were surrounded on God's holy day, while in the house ded an instant and unconditional abandonment of their position ! Mr. President, that outrage was perpetrated since you have been our Chief Executive! What harm had they done? Had they lost the character of American citizens, or is the nation which can resent the outrages of Greytown or Paraguay, powerless before those of Pro-Slavery mobs?

Later still has come the word that in Northern Texas a panic similar to that of Harper's Ferry, has been created. Mobocracy has triumphed over law. Meu suspected have been seized and executed.

Among the victims of this reckless slaughter we read the name of A. Bewley. I knew that man. He was a cautious, deliberate man, born, I believe, in Tennessee. He was no Abolitionist, though an Anti-Slavery man of the Washington and Jefferson school. Modest it has, the whole is thrown away. If a trades-

cate the existence of such a state of things, brethren, and cannot consent to see them feeling, without determining solemnly on our knees, and at the holy communion, that they no political organization; that its members are shall be protected. A few more such murders as that of Bewley, and our people will ask who

will give us an Administration strong enough cast their united suffrage.

Sir, I have written plainly and honestly, and now close this letter, praying that the evening of your days may be calm and cloudless, and when you go hence may it be in sure Yours respectfully, T. M. EDDY.

YANCEY AND PARSON BROWNLOW.

Yancey spoke in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 22d Sept. Parson Brownlow was present and reports a part of his speech. Brownlow says : "Yancey stated that the white women at the North stand over the wash-tnb, and cook-that white men black boots and perform all other menial services; while at the South, where we were more clevated, we make negroes perform these degrading duties! This was a most unfortunate hit for this latitude. It might do in South Alabama, or the wealthy

cotton states. But every tenth man he was speaking to did not own a negro; while the wives and daughters of all who heard him, wash, cook and milk cows, without ever suspecting that they were performing menial services! Even our enterprising townsmen, Luckey and Hanks, who drove their carriages out to the depot, and again to the speaking, never supposed they were less elevated than those who were riding in their carriages. And verily, if this aristocratic southern party desire no votes from that class who black their own boots, and drive their own carriages and, wagons, their share in East Tennessee will be small."

Brownlow asked Yancey if he thought the election of Lincoln would be a sufficient pretext for the dissolution of the Union. Instead of replying to the question, Yancey commenced catechising Brownlow, who answered by saying:

"I am one of a numerous party at the South who will, if even Lincoln shall be elected under the forms of our Constitution, and by the authority of law, without committing any other offence than being elected, force the vile disunionists and secessionists of the South to pass over our dead bodies in their march to Washington to break up this government."

THE ALABAMA INSURRECTION .- We learn through a private source that the evidence of the insurrection plot in Alabama, which we alluded to some days ago, was extorted from a slave by the application of eight hundred lashes to his back. After this gentle manifestation his memory was entirely restored and he was able to verify every suspicion of his tormentors. It was evidence obtained by this process on which the preachers were hung in Texas, and on which most of the cruel punishments inflicted on Northern travelers in the South are grounded. It is a well known fact, that the States in which these ingenious methods of acquiring knowledge are in vogue, are the most ardent in their devotion to the Democratic Party ; and it is marvelous, if we revert to the history of the late King Bombas, to witness the similarity of means and instruments used in keeping up an intense Democ-

racy and an-intense Despotism .- N. Y. Times. All milk brought into Paris is tested at the barriers, to see if it has been diluted, and, if

help me God, I will never vote for the admis- times, and was as able as it was honest. sion of slavery into any Territory where it does not now exist."

This, it should be remembered, is the langvage of a Maryland slaveholder. How nobly it contrasts with that adopted by the two-pen- all the territories, will say No. Such an anny panic mongers, who are now attempting to frighten the people into the support of their favorite candidates!

A SENSIBLE SLAVEHOLDER .- A Maryland farmer, who owns fifty slaves writes to the Baltimore Patriot arguing against the profitableness of slaveholding in the State. He says :- "Does the income we receive from our slaves repay us for the depreciation of our property ? The cash value of the corn, wheat and tobacco crops of Maryland in 1850, at present prices, would be about \$14,905,308; the slaves on farms were 65,509, or about onefifth and a fraction of the agricultural population; their proportion of the crops made is \$3,726,326; set down their expenses at \$50 each, it comes to \$3,475,450, almost as much as they make. The cash capital they represent, is \$30,000,000 or more. Who will call it capital well invested ? This calculation may appear exaggerated, yet it is fairly drawn from our State statistics, and the experience of very many of our own slaveholders will pronounce it rather under than over-stated. If then, I judge slavery by its impoverishing effect ou my own State, I must look at it as inimical to the best interest of every civilized society. This might be construed into an Abolition sentiment by those who do not bear in mind that I speak as a political economist, and not as a philanthropist. Taking the negro as we now find him in America and Africa, I think he has gained more by being a slave, than we by being his master; we have, in a measure, developed his moral qualities, whereas he has served to check education with us. Take, for example, the first State in the Census Book that approaches Maryland in population. New Hampshire, in 1850, out of a population of 317,450, exactly 100,000 less than Maryland, had 83,148 attending school, and 2,958 adults who could not read; Maryland, only 60,447 attending school, and 20,815 who could not read ! We know that the Colonies protested against the first introduction of slavery, and although we cannot pretend to fathom the designs of Providence, humanly speaking, I cannot help thinking that, had we then been strong enough to resist it, as we did, at a later period, illegal taxation, our birth would have been more glorious, and we would now be more populous, more prosperous and more united."

A BAD PROSPECT .- In Racine, Wisconsin. the other day, a well known Emerald Islander who is always on hand at Caucuses in the Fourth Ward, hailed an ex-mayor in this wise :

"Arrah, George, we got 'em this time." "Got who ?" anxiously inquired his honor. "The Black 'Publicans, the nager worshippers, to be sure. Eight years ago we bate em wid Pierce, then agin we bate 'em wid Ould Buck, both times single-handed; and now to-day haven't we got two of the strongest min in the party afther 'em ? Och, shure we'll give 'em h-ll this time, wid Douglas and Breckinridge."

George looked disgusted.

On an Irish trial the counsel was desired to obtain an admission from a witness of the Crown that, having himself been one of rhe sworn members of the league, he had been bribed to become a spy on the others. Having vainly labored for nearly an hour to get a reply, he said :

"Come now, Sir; did you not come direct from these men to Dublin on Monday last ?" "I did so," promptly answered the witness "Well, Sir, that is direct at all events. Now,

Sir, will you tell me, in as brief a way as possible, what motive brought you here ?"

"The loco motive, to be sure."

Is he faithful to the Constitution? Those who believe that the Constitution is the charter and guarantee of slavery, and that by its own force it carries the institution of slavery into. swer from that quarter is reason enough for everybody else to answer Ver. The views of Webster, of Clay, of Marshall, of all our eminent men who lived before the new school of Democracy was founded by Calhoun, are his views on the question now at issue. That is enough .- N. Y. Independent

THE TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

There are two Democratic candidates before the country for the Presidency, at least they both profess to be Democratic candidates. The one is Stephen A. Douglas, the other John C. Breckinridge. Who are they, and what is their record? The first has been the archagitator of the country for years. He is the man who led the assault upon the Missouri Compromise and opened the Territories to the aggressive march of Slavery. He is the man who boasted that he would subdue the Free States men in Kansas, because they would not submit to border-ruffian rule. He is the man who stood calmly by and witnessed the assault on Mr. Sumner, and who would not interfere to stop the outrage because his motives might be misapprehended. He is the man who declared that he did not care whether slatery is voted up or voted down. If he has really repented of his sins, his condition is like that of the thief on the cross-doomed to be jibbeted by his fellow men in this world, whatever glory may await him in the next.

The other candidate, Mr. Breckinridge, Is the representative, or is made the standardbearer rather of Toombs, Yancey, and the rest of the Disunionists; of the incendiaries who. mean to blow up the government; who demand the impossible concession of a Slave Code in the Territories as a condition of putting out their felonious torches and subsiding into orderly citizens.

And they both stand upon the Anti-Tariff Platform. They have both been opposed to and voted against Protection all their lives.

The decree of fate has gone out against both of these sets of disturbers of the country ; against both these conspirators against the rights of man. Nothing can belp, or save them. Like a storm-mastered pirate ship, in mid ocean, with its crew in mutiny, the sham Democracy shall go down to the bottom, and all the people shall cry, Amen !- Columbia Rep.

AN ANXIOUS WIDE-AWAKE .- During a procession of Wide-Awakes at Cohoes, N. Y., on Tuesday night a-week, one of the number accidentally fell into a well forty feet deep. His alarmed companions procured p rope and pulled their comrade all dripping with water from his perilous position. They supposed him more dead than alive, and anxiously inquired as to the extent of his injuries. No sooner, however, was the Wide-Awake on terra firma, than, spitting out monthfulls of water, he enquired, "Have you heard anything from Pennsylvania during my absence ?"

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION .- A friend retales a pretty good hit which a Teutonic citizen inadvertently made the other day, in giving his reasons for voting the Republican ticket :

"I tinks I leaves the Dimmicrats long time ago, but every year dey pulls de wool ober mine eyes, and so I goes mit dem again; but dis time dey pulls it so far dat I sees right ober de top ! Dat ish vy I votes de Republican ticket."

There is a good deal of condenced truth in that observation.

Abernethy once said to a rich but dirty pa-tient, who consulted him about an eruption, "Let your servant bring to you three or four

