BY W. LEWIS.

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Points by which Lean Cattle are to be and strong, and the horns protrude horizon-

We recommend a careful perusal of the following article to all who are engaged in breeding or feeding cattle. We know nothfamiliar with all its details. A single article. like this is alone well worth the annual subscription price of our paper to the breeder.

The first point to be ascertained is the purity of the breed of the animal whatever it may be, as by that point the propensity or degree of disposition to fatten is determined in the individuals of the special progeny .-Several marks will show the purity of the breed; the color is a good mark, when the colors are always definite. The bald skin around the eyes and nose is always unspotted and definite in animals of good organisation. The horns, when pressent, are long or short according to the breed; smooth and ta-pering; white throughout in some varieties, and tipped with black in others. The shape of the horn is not an essential point.

The form of the carcase is the next impor-

tant consideration, and may probably be said to be the chief point of attention, and to out-weigh the quality of the breed. Lean animals may be supposed to exist in a quarter to a half fattened condition, and in that state the same properties of conformation may be seen as in the matured condition of fat. If the quantity of flesh that is present does not exhibit the necessary points, the bones must be nicely examined, if they are so connected as to afford the points in the future process of fattening. These points are the same as have been mentioned in the prime condition in our last article, and a very acute discernment is required to discover the presence of these points in the lean condition of the beast. The judge must anticipate the realisation of the points from the lean to the fattened condition.

The nature of the bone requires much attention; a round thick bone indicates a slow feeder, and also an inferior description of flesh. The opposite properties of a round bone are indicated by the flat bone, when seen on a side view, and narrow when viewed from behind or before the animal. As the bones are the walls of the animal habitation, and serve the purpose of carrying or supporting the flesh, the quantity must bear to the whole carcase the smallest possible ratio that is proper to the economy of structure. The texture of the bone should be small-grained and hard; the bones of the head fine and clean, and not carrying flesh to give the ox a h-avv-headed and duil appearance. In order to endure traveling, the hock and forearm should be clean and muscular. Large joints indicate bad feeders. The neck of the ox is small from the back of the head to the middle of the neck, and contrary to the sheep in this re-

The eye is a strong index of good breeding, rennement in the organisation, in being full, clear, and prominent; quick, but not fiery, and placid, along with a large expression, which indicates many properties in the ox, and is always attendant on fine bone. A dull, heavy eye indicates a slow feeder; and a rolling eye, showing much white, is expressive of a restless, capricious disposition, which is incompatible with quiet feeding. A calm, complacent visage strongly indicates a fine and patient disposition, and, of course. kindly feeling. The eye most often tells the condition of health; a cheerful organ accompanies good health, while a constantly dull eye proves the probable existence of some internal lingeri disease. But the latter property is quite fferent in character from a natural or constitutional, phlegmatic dullness.

Next must be ascertained the state of the skin. The "touch" is afforded by the skin, and the feeding properties of an ox are judged by that criterion beyond any other means that can be applied. The touch may be hard or mellow, fine or harsh, good or bad, as it is frequently termed. A slow feeder is marked by having a thick-set, hard, short hair, which constitutes a bad touch; a thin, meagre, papery skin, covered with thin silky hair, though the opposite to the one just mentioned, does not constitute a good touch, but is indicative of weakness of constitution, though probably of good feeding properties. A good touch will be found in a thick loose skin, floating as it were on a layer of soft fat, yiel ding to the least pressure, and springing back towards the fingers like a piece of soft, thick chamois leather, and covered with thick, glossy, soft hair; the hair looks rich and beautiful, and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. A corly pile of the hair indicates a vigor of constitution, and also a propensity to fatten; such a skin is termed gelatinous and resiltent in the fashionable language of the day, and mossy, from resemb-ling a bed of fine soft moss. The sensation of a fine touch is very gratifying to every judge and amateur of breeding; the ainmal is liked, and more especially as it is mostly accompanied by a symmetrical form. Long practice is required to appreciate a fine touch; but when it is acquired, it is alone sufficient to estimate the feeding properties of an ox, as a general refinement of organisation accompanies it, in purity of blood, gentle disposition, fine bone, and the other properties of symmetrical form.

The terms that are used in the science and practice of breeding, as blood, breed, pedigree, and descent, are all contained in the one comprehends a general refinement in every Of all parts of the frame the head is the most which is as follows: difficult of the proper refinement, and it accordingly denotes in no small degree the state of and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the purity in which the animal exists as to the saints, and of the house-hold of God." special excellence. The head must be small in comparison with the body, and neat and raised his eyes to the congregation, and re-

tally from each side, and afterwards assume the medium direction between the rectangle. The curvature should scarcely reach the vertical line from the root of the horn; and if the point does reach it, the farther progress is not ing better on this subject. The writer is allowed. The horn is short, rather thin, and evidently both practically and theoretically thickening to the root, which is a mark of vigor and functional strength. The ears should be larger and somewhat erect, tapering in the form, agile in motion, and silky in the hair. The neck must be of medium length, short rather than long, which marks a strong propensity to fatten, and is attended with a full neck vein. It must join the shoulder with a never done, and which, indeed, if they had very gradual slope, and taper to the head, having little or no rise from the top of the shoulder to the root of the horns, to destroy the straight line along the back to the plumb line of the buttocks, over the set of the tail. A droop of the neck from the top of the shoulder to the head indicates a weakness of constitution, and too close affinity in breeding. The legs below the knee should be rather short than long, and clean made. They should stand wide apart, and placed to sup-port the body very easily. The tail shows a refined organisation, and also a debilitated constitution from too near affinities. In the pig these two properties are soon apparent.— In cattle it should be clean, of long hair, of medium thickness, and furnished at the end with a handsome brush or tuft of strong bris-

> The chest of the ox must be wide, in order to afford ample room to the actions of the flux and reflex of life. A slightly truncated cone is the best representation of the chest-wide below, and tapering to a round top of the shoulder, which should be covered with flesh. The shoulder-bone must slope into and join comfort of the family depend upon it; and the fore ribs, so as to prevent any vacuity in the fore-girth, and the arch of the ribs from the backbone terminates in the undercentre of the belly, so as to make a straight line with the shoulder. The short ribs must join close to the hook-bone, and not leave a deep hollow gap; the hook-bone are wide apart, in order to give the utmost expansion; buttocks broad, deep, and straight; twist wide; set of the tail low, and the hanging of it perpendicular, without any bends.
>
> The length of the tail reaches the heels.—

The flank of the animal, or fleshy ligature which joins the lower belly with the hip, must be large, full, and prominent, being much required to continue over the thigh, to the plumb line of the buttock from the roof of the tail, the straight line from the shoulder along the extreme ribs of the animal, which constitutes the sides of the parallelogram, which figure a fattened carcase is expected to represent. The belly must not hang lown in a loose dependence, but be easily carried by a straight line from betwixt the fore legs to the twist and outside the hams. On the other hand, the entrals must not be function that is so essentially necessary to he prosperity of animal life.

shoulders and thighs, and low along the back, ending in the extremity of the tail .-The hoofs must be clean and neatly fashion- | frankly to have told the truth at the outset. ed, short and well rounded, bright in color, and not covered with any hair. The extent of foot must be proportional to the carcase to be carried, but always small rather than large. All improved breeding has proceeded from the casual productions of nature which are and considerations that have been now detailed may be impossible of application in the and not even be conscious of impropriety. whole number, but a major part of them will constitute a direction of judgment for practical use. The chief difficulty occurs in the Strictly interpreted, perhaps, your language case of the lean ox, as the condition of the may not have necessarily implied an absofattened animal very often conceals the de- lute obligation; but if such an impression was formities of shape, and may even produce in made, the injury is done. And 2. That in view, tillage, and still more, pasturage, must itself some symmetrical objections. The all transactions it is best, in every sense of be more profitable within a hundred miles of judge examines the points of value in the term, to be honest. If a request cannot the market than across the Atlantic. flesh, both in quantity and quality, estimates be complied with, say so. You may fail for the weight and fixes the probable value.-But, in judging of a lean ox, its future symmetry and condition must be foreseen, the and confidence. It is a great thing to have able to take the place of O'Connel; the quesrules, if studied practically, will enable an in- men say of you, "His word is as true as quiring observer to foresee these points, and steel. If he has said it, it will be done." "A for the repeal of the Union; assassinations points, it should ever be remembered that to be chosen than great riches."-Christian purity of breeding will always insure aptifude to fatten, which in its turn insures the largest remuneration for the food consumed.

In judging fat animals the touch is the chief criterion-at least, the confirming test. In lean beasts the eye must distin guish the points of excellence, assisted by the touch, as to the skin, and position of the ribs, and joining of the bones. But it has much the widest range in the case of lean animals, and the judgment is also more largely called into action in estimating the distant possession of excellence, than in calculating the comparative and absolute value of the existing productions. The one case exists in substance, the other only in idea; the first is a certainty, the last a visible probability. Both cases require an acute discernment, a correct observation, a well-stored memory, and a most calculating

Such a rare combination of qualities accounts for the very small number of really good judges that are found.

A PRACTICAL SERMON .- A few Sundays designation of a refined organism, which since a certain highly-popular and talented clergyman of the Methodist church read to part, in the proportion which the extre- his congregation the second chapter of Paul's meties bear to the body, and to one another. Epistle to the Ephesians, the 19th verse,

"Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers

After reading this verse, he deliberately clean. The face must be long from the eyes marked: "My dear hearers, St. Paul was not to the point of the nose, which most essen- a know-nothing!" and, without another word tially constitutes the handsome appearance. of comment, went on with his reading. The The skull must be broad between the eyes, reverend gentleman, though opposed to makand taper very considerably and regularly to ing political remarks in the pulpit, could not the nose. The muzzle is fine and small, and let slip so favorable an opportunity of "definnostrils capacious. The skull contracts little ing. St. Paul's position on Hindooism.—New above the eyes, the crown of the head is flat Haven Register.

Keep your Promises.

The man in the Bible, who said." I go sir," and went not, has his counterpart, at the present day, in every department of life. Nothing is more common than for persons to make promises or excite expectations which are never realized. It is an easy thing in the great ports of the Union between the to give one's word, but a harder thing to keep it. An unwillingness to disoblige, a disposition to keep on good terms with all, a desire to get rid of importunity, together with a carelessness and indifference as to looked into their hearts, they would have discovered they had no real intention of doing. Some amiable people seem to lack the nerve and moral courage to say "No," even when the contrary involves them in an untruth .-One is asked to be present at a public meeting where important measures are to be discussed, and his counsels and co-operation are regarded as important. He is not cordially in favor of the object, or is pressed with other engagements, or prefers enjoying his evenings with his own family cucle, or over his books, and in his own heart has no purpose to accede to the proposition. Unwilling, however, to avow his real sentiments, or to appear disobliging, he either gives his word to be present, or so frames his speech as to leave that impression upon the mind of his friend. Virtually he has given his promise; but the occasion comes and passes without his ever having harbored a serious thought of cheering it with his presence. A mechanic is engaged to do a piece of work. It is important that it shall be attended to promptly; arrangements involving the convenience and except for the positive assurance that it should be done at the appointed time, some other person would have been engaged. But the appointed day comes and goes; not withstanding repeated applications and new promises, weeks pass on before the first blow of the hammer is struck, or the first nail driven.

The result of this looseness of speech and conscience is first, great vexation and disappointment. The party to whom such promises were made relied upon them. But the faithlessness of the other party has deranged all his plans, and subjected him to much inconvenience. He is impatient and vexed, gives way to unpleasant temper, says many hard things, and perhaps commits much sin.

failed to keep it once, he may fail again .-The victim of his deception, having discovered that he is not to be relied upon; fixes a

too much curtailed, to destroy the vigor of promises is a loser in the end, so far as mere his business, or not disoblige customers, and ly rebuff has already sent back many; it has you keep on walking, or have reached your not long remain in a minority. Our princifriends, he pledged himself for what he knew, discouraged still more from ever leaving Ire-home, you may talk as much as you please.— ples embrace equality to all, without regard The joints must be flat and broad on the friends, he pledged himself for what he knew, egs of animals; bones round on the top of the or might have known, would not be done. shoulder, hooks, and fore legs; clean and thin Instead of promoting his end by this decepin the hind legs, and of the chaps; flat in the tion, he has frustrated it. The loss of customers, and their adverse advice and influence, does him a hundred fold more harm than

The worst result of all, however, is the injury done by the faithless promiser to his own moral principles. Whatever interpretation he may put upon his language, and however he may endeavor to excuse himself, he has uttered a falsehood. The repetition seen to possess the properties that constitute of such obliquities, deadens his moral sense, value and also a capability of transmitting so that, after long practice, he thinks noththe qualities to their progency. The rules ing of giving and breaking his word. At last he can tell an untruth every day of his life,

The lessons to be drawn from this are, 1. That we should weigh well our words.the time, to please a customer or friend, but in the end you will have gained his respect in judging between a number of valuable good name," says the wise man, "is rather Advocate and Journal.

From the London Times Dec. 29. Return of the Irish to Ireland---Their Conduct and Fortune in America.

A "multivudinous" immigration of Irishmen into Ireland is one of many facts which no man with the least regard to his reputation would have predicted twenty years ago.— Nevertheless, it is a fact. The provincial journals are daily announcing the return of numbers to the old country, all with money in their pockets. Some of them have even for the States as well as for Iteland, and will had the precaution to send home orders for guano and seaweed in anticipation. So far, of course, it has been with these emigrants a question between moral and physical considerations. Few men, certainly not fathers of families, will leave their native thought Old Ireland had bidden a final adieu. soil but from the necessity of subsistence, or, what is equivalent, the maintenance of their rank in society. Numbers, famine, and the with a strong feeling of the immortality of inextricable entanglements of landed proper- tenant right. Politicians may be disposed to ty, reduced it to a matter of self-preservation. and there was no choice but to fly to a land, if not of kind hearts, at least of good cheer .- | any way with the promoters of that scheme, Hence that unparalleled migration in which | we should say that they belonged to the comtwo millions went "with a run" in less than | missarint, for they come unarmed. No revolten years. Now, considering the very little vers, no bowie knives, no pitchforks, no progress we have made ourselves in the nothing. But they bring dollars; and like course of seven centuries in assimilating the the Earl of Richmond, go at once "into the Irish element-considering at the end of the bowels of the land;" their first inquiries beseven centuries the relations of the countries ing about potatoe-soil, and the probability of were hardly better than at the first, we ought obtaining manure for the next year's crop.—not to underrate the difficulty of the task thus Some are even so provident as to have writsuddenly thrown upon our transatlantic cou- ten over from the States to bespeak seaweed sins. The Irish carried with them not only and guano, to be deposited against the time of their rags, their dirt, their deseases, but, what their arrival in the locality where they purwas more serious, their turbulence, their love pose to commence operations. The most of combination on every pretence, and all that probable solution therefore of this turn of the sets them at war with civilized society. - tide is, that the soundness of last year's pota-Happily for the Irish, happily for human na- to crop has revived a faith in the old soil, and ture, there were good men in the Union, who, that these poor people are coming back in a girl in church.

seeing a good work to be done, buckled them- full belief in the restitution of things to the Election of Gov. Wm. Bigler to the U. S. selves to it; and at great cost and trouble, status quo. made all sorts of arrangements to lighten the misery of the immigrant and save him from the temptations and snares of a new country. The struggle that has been going on for years swindlers who prey on the immigrant and the societies formed for his guidance and protection would furnish as many materials for the novelist as the contest between the slaveholder and the abolitionist. The results have been of a very mixed character. It cannot be said that the immigration has been disastrous when railways have been carried into the heart of that vast continent, and new cities, ports, and even universities, have been raised out of the wilderness by the labor of Irishmen, and when it is confessed that without the Celt, nothing could have been done. On the other hand, there is the melancholy fact that nearly a third of the immigrants are computed to have died through poverty, change of climate, or the seeds of disease brought with them, within a twelvementh of their landing. There is, too, the not less serious fact of a permanent hostility of feeling between the Irish and a large portion of the native Americans.

The moral tie that binds the heart of the emigrant to the soil of his birth cannot but be weakened every year. The parent who carries the tradition becomes feebler and feebler. The children acquire new ties. Present scenes engross their attention, and it is only, as it were, through a bright and living veil that they dimly see the far off land of their infancy. Wait a few years, and the Ireland of the Irish settler will be only the region of harmless legends, unless, indeed, the commixture of American blood and republican ideas converts the grandsons of the original immigrant into sober, colculating citizens .-Nothing, indeed, is so remarkable as the rapid assimilation of English, Irish, Scotch, German, and even French nationalities, not to and at this moment is making an excursion speak of some half-dozen lesser distinctions to Wales .- Bedford (Eng.) Times. of race, in the average American type. It might have been expected that the jact of

this continual fusion would have led, the citizens of the Union to assume it as a political condition, to reckon upon it, to promote it, to remove all obstacles, and to hail as second on-American independence any one who should harmonizing the heterogeneous mass of imtion keeping down the pretensions of labor that chiefly inspires the movement against it. Ireland, there is no doubt, is now a better country for the farmer than it was twenty vears ago. - The land is generally in a better state as regards the proprietorship; there is not the same burden of poverty; the potatoe is sound; and, what is more, prices are high. and will probably continue so as long as the war lasts. In a mere commercial point of

In other respects Ireland is a more agreeable place to live in than it was. Political agitation is almost extinct; no demagague is tion of tenant right is but a poor substitute there still are, but few, and there is no longer that frantic competition for farms that once beggared the small class of farmers. The railways have thrown open parts of Ireland that once were almost inaccessible; and there is now hardly a point where the farmer cannot bring his crops or his cattle to a good market expeditiously and cheaply. It may be observed, by the way, that three Queen's Colleges have received an unexpected testimony in the shape of pupils sent to them from America by Irish emigrants, now at liberty to educate their sons as they please .for the States as well as for Ireland, and will be a link between the two countries.

From the Dublin Evening Mail of Dcc. 26. The exodus is coming back. Vast numbers of our nomanic tribes, to whom we are dropping homewards, and asking about "the cabin door close by the wild wood." regard this as the advance guard of the projected invasion; but if they are connected in

its of the Irish settlers has also, no boubt, had

Singular Incident.

A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinay character occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing town of the midland counties. A clergyman died, and his wife and daughters on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained of the once cherished son and brother, it was agreed, ere the grave closed o'er him that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait taken. was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud and placed the body in the requisite posture; but other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About ciples! twelve o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell tion, took the bandage from the head and rub- consistency, both compliment him on his bed his neck. He immediately saw the abilities and honorable character. The Lcdshroud, and laughed immoderately. The ar- | ger and Germantown Telegraph (neutral) alshroud, and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family—their joy may be imagined but cannot be described. That evening, he who had lain three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters, with agonising tears, gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at their tea-table, and at this moment is making an excursion to Walson Red ford (Fig.) Times

Wholesome Advice. Keep your mouth shut, all you that will keep late hours these cold winter nights, in crowded, heated rooms, until animal vigor and mental sprightliness are exhausted, and ly to those who signed the Declaration of yet must breast the black winds of January to get home. I see nothing amiss in the festidevote himself to the task of conciliating and vities of friends, and neighbors, and kindred, these long winter evenings, better than mop-Then, also, confidence is destroyed in the person who made the promise. The word of the latter has been pledged, and if he has the latter has been pledged, and if he has this latter class the latter has been pledged, and if he has this latter class the latter has been pledged. this latter class, the Irish immigrant finds, if to the wee short hours agant the twal. I love not actual persecution, at least the treatment to see gladness in all, any hour of the twentyed that he is not to be relied upon; fixes a mark upon him, and takes care not to put himself in the way of future disappointments, and advises his friends in a like manner.

Hence, too, the man who makes and breaks promises is a loser in the end, so far as mere self-interest is concerned. In order to keep his promises or not disabling ensurance.

He is duffined by factions demonstrations, and everything short of law and worse than law. No doubt this, as far as promises is a loser in the end, so far as mere self-interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the end, so far as mere self-interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the end, so far as mere self-interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives of the interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives the celt back to his old country. He will not make his home where he self-interest is concerned. In order to keep his positives the celt back to his old country. He will not make his home where he walked briskly some ten minutes; then, if walked briskly some ten minutes; then, if walked briskly some ten minutes; then have reached your not long remain in a minute walked briskly some ten minutes; then have reached your not long remain in a minute walked briskly some ten minutes; then have intelligence in their learns.

We say to our Damocratic friends every walked to we walked the heavy of our success has already developed the have intelligence in their learns.

We say to our Damocratic friends every walked to we walked to walked briskly some ten minutes; then it walked briskly some ten minutes; then have reached your have displayed to the fact of the day of our walked briskly some ten minutes; then have reached your have d of allens and introders. He is confronted by four; but to do these things safely and long, land; it may ultimately stop the immigration | Not so doing, many a heart once happy and of the States. The working classes are there how? If you keep your mouth closed, and migrant labor. When that influx ceases the comes warmed before reaching the lungs, working man will soon feel himself better thus causing no derangement; but you conable to make his own terms, and the contest verse, large drafts of cold air dash directly in of labor and capital will probably assume a upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame alcharacter injurious to trade, if not dangerous most instantly. The brisk walking throws to order. It is the very fact of the immigra- the blood to the surface of the body, thus embraces of the Black Republicans :keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible, if you don't get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect to multitules every year.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Banks and Capital.

The Philadelphia American, a leading commercial paper, takes decided ground against the loose manner in which bank charters are usually granted by the Legislature of Pennby safe and sound business principles. Speaking of what is required in that city, it says: that the mere incorporation of companies to functions of banks, does not add actually a sion's greatest need. dollar to the aggregate specie resources of a community, except where an accession of Nothing paper, also runs the cold iron into foreign capital has, in any instance, sought | Mr. Banks thus: and obtained that form of investment.

certain amount of money out of many differ- inquiries put to him by Mr. Barksdale, on ent utilities to which the owners have applied it, and to transfer it to another. There is, year for his views on the Tariff;" and as that of course, additional means employed in banking operations, but it is withdrawn from channels in which it probably subserved industrial interests of Pennsylvania, it canmore wholesomely and substantially the pub- not fail to be a matter of wonderment and lic prosperity. If the banks which we now surprise that any member from Pennsylvania; have could augment their resources, and so who professes to be in favor of sustaining its enlarge their actual powers of accommoda- coal and iron interests, should still adhere to tion, it would better answer the interests of his support. Such a course can only be acthe community than multiplying feeble and counted for in one way, and that is, that those precarious institutions. It is not only the who do so have been carried off by the one is to say, more than are really required by the make every other interest subservient to the wants of the community-which we have to slavery question. How far the people of the the freedom and readiness with which they mains yet to be seen, but we opine the next are created there will be many exceedingly unreliable corporations called into being, and that they will succeed in doing a considerable amount of mischief before it will be possible to arrest them.

Love flits into rhyme as naturally as peas into a pod -in fact, rhyme without love in it, take place on the 5th of April, and an annual would be pods without peas, or, in other eclipse on the 28th of September, both visible words, mere husks, without any marrow.

An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred and fifty dollars for hugging a young eclipse on the 13th of October, visible in the

The unconcealed dislike of the American The Democratic members of the Legislacitizens for the turbulent and unthrifty hab- ture have earned for themselves a full measure of honor, in electing Gov. BIGLER to the a considerable effect in disgusting the latter United States Senate. It will stimulate with their transatlantic homes. The fact of every carididate of our party, to do his whole the multitudinous return of Irish emigrants is true, and not unimportant.

Singular Incident

Control of the last of the party, to do in which will because the assurance is given in the act, that no one will suffer in his political stands. ing, by being subjected to defeat. So noble a trait in our party organization, should be nurtured with the atmost care, as the great distinguishing mark between ourselves and opponents. It affords both pleasure and safety to candidates, and calls forth on their part the most untiring exertions. Gov. Big-LER, doubtless, now experiences the highest gratification in the knowledge of the fact, that his party recognized the fidelity of his A young lady of some professional celebrity previous course, and true to its accustomed integrity, welcomed him to his reward. How great'the contrast between our'own generous

As a friend of Gov. BIGLER, we feel an exalted pride in his success, because it sustains a policy which should ever be made inflexible, and acknowledges a merit that a few envious persons attempted to deny. In what on one side. Nothing danuted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when lo! estimation he is generally held by the public, may be gleaned from the daily press of our the eyes opened, and starting her full in the city; pf every shade of politics. The Daily face, "the dead" inquired—"Who are you?"

News (Whig) and Morning Times, (Know-News (Whig) and Morning Times, (Know-News (Whig) and Morning Times) the eyes opened, and staring her full in the cityspf every shade of politics. The Daily face, "the dead" inquired—"Who are you?" News (Whig) and Morning Times, (Know-The young "professional," without trepida-Nothing,) while condemning his Democratic views upon his merits with the utmost free-

dom and approval.

When the people of the Union consider the straightforward and honest course of the Pennsylvania Legislature under Democratic rule, and compare it with the factious conduct of the New York Legislature and National Congress, under Know-Nothing and Black Republican control, how can they fail to discover which is the great conservator of order and security? No rational man can mistake the true protector of his rights, of be deceived by the absurd vaporings of po-titical imbeciles. There is but one National party in 'this country, and' that is the' Democratic. All must acknowledge this fact, who have intelligence in their brain and truth in

to birth place or creed, and no interference of altogether, and produce the most serious re- young, now lies in the church yard, that one Slate with the domestic institutions of sults on the social and commercial condition might have been young and happy still. But another, with a restriction of the General Government to the purposes of its creation. In kept in a certain degree of submission, if not | walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs | this doctrine Gov. BIGLER has been educated, subordination, by the continual influx of im- by the circuit of the nose and head, and be- and he will faithfully continue to live up to its precepts.—Pennsylvanian.

Afraid to Trust Them:

The Philadelphia Sun, a "twelfth section" K. N. organ, thus warns its party against the

Our American Congressmen should watch the proceedings of the New York Legislature, at Albany, before they agree to make a Reof these, brings sickness and premature death | publican Speaker. Lieut. Gov. Raymond-a Seward man, Who presides ex-officio over the New York Senate, we see by the Albany Register, when appointing his Standing Committees, transferred the eloquent champion of Americanism, Senator Erastus Brooks, from the post of chairman of the committee of commerce, to its foot; and Senator C. P. Smith, by whose vote the Republicans were sylvania, and contends that no more charters | enabled to organize the Senate, has been plashould hereafter be granted, unless demanded | ced in the position which Mr. Brooks held with so much advantage to his constituents and honor to himself. Mr. Brooks was There is, we believe, a pretty prevalent placed at the head of the committee on com-conviction here that Philadelphia has quite merce, by an opposition Senate two years enough banks. What is really wanted is ago, and retained there on the ground of suwhat the Legislature, if it were to create a perior fitness. His transfer to the foot of the thousand more banking houses to-morrow committee, and the substitution of Mr. Smith. could not supply. We want more capital. give rise to a suspicion of a design on the It is high time it were generally understood part of the Lieutenant-Governor to degrade Senator Brooks, and reward the services of discount notes and perform the other usual Senator Smith, rendered at the hour of Fu-

The Philadelphia News, another Know

Those of our readers who pay attention to The ordinary process and effect of organ-izing a new bank, however, are to take a failed to notice that Mr. Banks, in reply to Saturday last, "referred to the records of last record clearly and unmistakable proves him to be a Free Trader, and the enemy of the lisadvantage of having too many banks-that idea Republicanism, and are determined to fear. A more formidable danger is, that with State will sustain them in such a course, reelection will pretty effectually solve that doubt, and show that Pennsylvania is not yet Abolitionized.

> Eclipses During 1856.—There will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon this year. A total eclipse of the sun will here. There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 20th of April, which will be visible earthly in the morning, and a similar