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BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
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The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856.

Modern Chivalry.

(Rev. ROBERT LOWRY'S poem before the Alumni of the University at Lewisburg, at its recent Anniversary was a descriptive portrait of Ancient Chivalry, and closed with the following vivid comparison with the modern article.)

There is a modern Chivalry—a spirit—
Or, if you choose, a Phoenix—that lays claim
To noble ancestry; and holds its might
To govern empire; and, with rare delight,
Leaves in the fire, and withers mouldering names.
Like Chivalry of old, it claims all lands,
To spread its institutions and its right.
Or, when some bold physician lays his hands
On things deemed sacred in chivalric lands,
From gallant relative his brain expands
With rifle, gun, revolver, bowie knife, or—
In days of yore, when knights, from halls or—
Sought honor or revenge in hostile fray,
The outraged hero, his Chivalry to prove,
Threw at his foe's feet the defiant glove.
And in fair combat wip'd the stain away.
But now, such tedious tournaments are o'er:
When modern hero for distinction bourn,
They track their destined prey from door to door—
Fall their unguard'd victim in the crowd,
And while they tread in triumph in his gore,
Call out their Chivalry, which men of honor spurn.
Aha for Chivalry! when in her name,
With even arms and doubly murderous dead,
Honor and Right are made to sweep with shame
Over scenes that true Democracy defend.
And cause the heart of Liberty to bleed,
And crimsoned by the colors check of those
Whose ghastly smile approves the deadly blow—
Champions of brutal wrong—men that oppose
The march of Man, and long for Freedom's overthrow.
Hence be such titled Chivalry! such trim,
Brevard knights of stars and gulla percha hilt;
Such bags of brags, such fustian, such rank
Who danger sinners, but not growing firm
When men of four mule ear their pride
O, for some Cervantes, to create
A modern Quixote, armed with all—
These things Chivalry should never be!
While their motto is heads and never-straglin.
There is a Chivalry, which with that part
Not proud to stand, in the field—the world;
Its cause—Moral Wrong; its trophies all
Like living men in clusters vast
Before that throne with holy deeds impoised.
By this Chivalry, then, we must be led,
Not by the sword, and follow his command,
Let the strong blow be dealt for Truth and Right,
Spare thy best soldier through the thickest fight,
And strive for God, Humanity and Native Land.

University at Lewisburg.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

The BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG, would state that the failure for two years past to make the Annual Report required by the Charter of the Institution, has been occasioned by the absence of the Committees appointed for that purpose, or by their neglect at the close of each session to fulfill the duty assigned them by this Board.

Since our last Report, the Female Institute to which we then referred has been established in a separate building in the borough, half a mile from the University Hill, and has been blessed with a large measure of prosperity. Its first Catalogue shows a total of 65 students, and the second (for the current year) has the number of 84. The graduating classes thus far have been small, but a much larger number is now pursuing a regular course. Four competent and indefatigable Female Teachers are employed, who have been aided in their labors by President Malcom and Professor Loomis of the University.

Rev. Thomas F. Curtis, a gentleman favorably known as a scholar and a Christian, last Fall entered upon his duties as Professor of Theology in the University.

There were graduated from the College classes in 1854, 6 from the Regular and 3 from the Scientific course. In 1855, 7 from the Regular and 3 from the Scientific course. The present year, 7 from the Regular and 3 from the Scientific course. The Charter requires a Primary School in connection with the University, but there is none now in operation. It has been apparent, even in the examinations of the higher classes, that this provision of the Charter is wise and necessary, and should be complied with, if not as a district department, at least in connection with the Academy, and that it should receive the patronage of all Students who are deficient in the Elementary English branches.

In this connection we would also state our conviction that the great want of our Institution, in the department of Instruction, is that of a teacher competent and devoted to Eloquence and Belles-lettres.

The funds of the University have proved ample for every demand upon them. The real estate, movable property, money at interest, and other available means in hand, are stated at over \$150,000, while there are not \$6,000 claims against the Board of Trustees of any nature whatsoever. The original design, to make the Institution self-sustaining, and to keep it clear of debt, has been we believe faithfully carried out.

The Board of Curators, with but one dissenting vote, communicated to the Board of Trustees a respectful protest against a projected effort to remove the University from the center to one corner of the State. They would deem such removal illegal and unwise, and that its agitation would work serious evil to the interests of the University. The Alumni of the Institution, at their present re-union, have also expressed an opinion adverse to the proposed change, by a voice equally harmonious.—And the Trustees themselves, by the decisive vote of 10 to 4, have declined the liberal offer (from an esteemed and generous patron) of \$50,000 on condition of such removal.

The Northumberland Association has contributed \$20,000, their proportion promised for the original endowment of

\$100,000. The citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity have since subscribed \$14,000 to fill up the balance of the subscription of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, required by the Trustees for the erection of the Center and East Wing of the University Edifice. These Buildings are needed, and we hope by another Commencement may be found ready for use. The Building Committee, located principally in Lewisburg, are by the Trustees directed to proceed as soon as the sum of \$10,000 on the \$25,000 subscription is paid in.

With the proposed buildings, and the present corps of Teachers, there is no valid reason why there should not be a large accession of Students to the several Departments of the University. Twice or thrice the present number can then be accommodated.

Lewisburg and vicinity have supplied over one-third of the Students of the Institution. Railway facilities are constantly making the place more easy of access. Our location is central and healthy; our population, moral. The University was designed, not simply for this immediate neighborhood, but for "THE BAPTISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS A DENOMINATION." Your Committee would suggest, whether there is not a lack of appreciation, on the part of the denomination, in many churches throughout the State, of the benefits and necessities of a more thorough education of their sons and daughters. The number and wealth of the Baptists of this large Commonwealth are sufficient to furnish Students, not by scores but by hundreds. Is there not a necessity for a deeper realization of the importance and the advantages of more thorough culture of our rising youth? Let our Pastors, our Deacons, the Parents and the Friends of the denomination in other parts of the State, ponder well the thought we have thrown out for examination.

At the present sessions of your Boards, Rev. D. B. Cheney and Rev. Henry Day of Philada., and Rev. P. B. Marr of Lewisburg, have been chosen Members of the Board of Curators, to fill vacancies. The Board of Trustees have chosen Jos. P. Tustin of Northumberland, Rev. Henry Day of Philada., and Abraham Shellenbeger of Rochester, Beaver Co., to fill the vacancies in that body.

Commending the University to the increased patronage of the favored Valley in which it is located, and of the Denomination for which it was chartered, we submit our annual report, in behalf of the Board, to public consideration; and ask the blessing of Him who guides and controls all events, upon our beloved Institution.

O. N. WORDEN.

JOHN WALLS.

J. F. LINN.

LEWISBURG, JULY 30, 1856.

COMMITTEES FOR 1857.

Examinations and Degrees.—Messrs. Dickinson, Brown, Hayhurst, Griffith, Day.

Government and Instruction.—Messrs. Yerkes, Cheney, Slifer, Linn.

Treasurer's Account.—Messrs. Bell, Hayes, Walls, Cameron Wm.

Publishing.—Messrs. Worden, Loomis, Bevan, Gundy.

Editorial Correspondence of Lewisburg Chronicle.

BOURNVILLE, O., July 23, 1856.

Bournville is a little, modest looking, wooden village, situated in Twin township, eleven miles from Chillicothe. It is surrounded by one of the richest and most picturesque farming districts that it has been my fortune to see since I left home, and very nearly comes up to Buffalo Valley, of course not quite. Here is where corn appears to originate. There are dead levels of that staple, surrounding the village, which appear to the eye at some places to have no termination or boundary, but stretch far away until the bright green looks like a hazy velvet carpet gradually losing itself in the distance. The valley is watered by Paint creek, and by one of its tributaries, Twin creek, (a very weak unassuming little stream by the way that comes jumping through among the hills, and discharges itself into boisterous Paint at a short distance from the place.) The water in all the wells and springs in the Valley is of excellent quality, but that of the surrounding hills is almost useless in consequence of its being very strongly impregnated with copper and iron. These minerals are mixed up together, and abound in considerable quantities near the surface, in some places.

Many farmers are prophesying that corn will be very light, and unless rain should set in within ten days from this time, there will be scarcely half a crop. But there will be plenty, no doubt, for all purposes should the dry weather continue for more than ten days. All the rain that could fall for a month, however, could hardly bring an average crop, in consequence of late planting, drowning out, &c.

I find that the gullies are not yet quite all extinct in and around the state of Bournville. Spiritualism has been playing the mischief among some of the illiterate, weak-minded citizens, who are ready and willing to be humbugged with anything that may happen to stray this way. Those, however, who had common sense enough to investigate, have renounced their belief in the delusion, but can't persuade the other portion to look rightly into the

matter. In consequence of the falling off of the disciples, the system has got rather out of credit, and it is hard for the faithful to keep the thing going, and pay expenses. As you, dear Chronicle, are rather a benevolent and kind affair, won't you be so good as to assist the cause and its beloved coadjutors by publishing the following little advertisement, which will be greatly appreciated by the scientific world:

WANTED—Quickly!—About 3 cords Phosphorescent Wood, (vulgarly called fox fire) by the undersigned, agents for the manufacturers of Spirits. As the immense demand for ghosts has increased the price of phosphorous to a great degree, they are obliged to resort to fox-fire. The highest cash price will be paid (in trade) for the good article, if delivered to us at No. 1001 Luminous Avenue, Bourneville, O., on or before any time.

HUMBUDGE & BIGHULE.

July 20, '56.

N. B.—All fox fire to be delivered at night; otherwise we are unable to judge of its quality.

H. & B.

Cool nights have set in, bringing with them a plentiful crop of chills and fevers, and this is just the place for these unpleasant commodities. They are no respecter of persons, either; they attack strangers with as much rigor, as they do the oldest inhabitants; they gave me a call, but I obtained a helping hand from a doctor, and they were satisfied by letting me off with one slight chill.

J. S. S.

[Reported for the Chronicle.]

The Slave-driving Prophet.

Awake, O Israel! the armies of the living God are under the ban of a prophetic curse!!! When the king of Moab hired Balaam in ancient days, to curse the armies of Israel, the Lord forbade his prophet to obey the king's mandate. The tables are turned in this latter day; the hired prophet has obeyed the mandate of the present king of Moab.

In the streets of the city of Lewisburg, on Wednesday evening last, the king of a branch of the Slavery propagandist party, supporting the Cincinnati Platform, whose knees smote together through fear of the armies arrayed under the banner of Freedom and Freedom, called together his chief men and their armies to hear a Georgia prophet curse the armies of his enemies encamped on the plains of Freedom. The prophet, not being constrained by the fear of the Lord, fulfilled his whole duty.

The prophet had been born within three hundred feet of the birth-place of the king. In their youth they had sat, slept, fiddled and danced together. The king went into the business of ruling his people. The prophet, about 17 years ago, being too lazy to work, took his departure to the South, married a plantation of slaves and became a great prophet—his people being all of one mind, that it was right to make merchandise of the souls and bodies of human beings, his services were no longer needed. The martial appearance of the camp of the armies of Freedom, rendering insecure the dominions of this petty king of the North, he invokes the aid of his Southern friend. The latter willingly obeys the behest of his old ally and comes to his rescue. He lays off his prophetic robe and tries his hand in the service of the king by way of rosy flattery, but not succeeding to the satisfaction of his king, he reassumes his appropriate robes, ascends the altar, smoking with incense, at the right hand of his king, and surrounded by his people, professors and non-professors, terribly curses the army and camp enlisted in the cause of Freedom.

Here I might stop and be sufficiently understood by all who witnessed the political proceedings in Lewisburg on Wednesday afternoon and evening. But, for the information of those who were not present I will state the facts as they transpired.

Some six days ago a call was issued to hold a mass meeting by the friends of Freedom and Dayton. The time came. In the forenoon Geo. A. Frick, chairman of the Buchanan club, had the audacity, unsupported by any precedent, to ask the privilege of occupying half of the time and the last half hour by Kent McCoy of Georgia, who was born in Penna. but 17 ago emigrated to Georgia with three of his brothers, and married a wife with a plantation of slaves. Mr. Frick was told that his request was unreasonable and could not be acceded to. When the procession moved to the Hill it was unexpectedly ascertained that the room would hold one fourth of the audience and it was obliged to halt in the grove. There being no accommodations for the meeting there an unoccupied wagon was converted into a rostrum, and the meeting was then organized by calling Col. Slifer to the chair.

After the meeting was organized a band-bill was put into the hands of the chairman signed by Kent McCoy, containing substantially the request previously made by Geo. A. Frick. The President read it, and stated that it was a request ungenerous and unreasonable and could not be granted, as the people who called the meeting were entitled to the whole of the time. But as the Fremont party was the challenged party it had a right to choose time, place, and shrank not from meeting the enemy. By virtue of the authority

vested in him as President of this meeting and of the Fremont club, he appointed tomorrow week as the time, Lewisburg as the place, to discuss the subject proposed. Mr. McCoy, in disregard of every principle of propriety, insisted on his preposterously assumed right, and in his zeal to defend the 'peculiar institution' got on one wheel of the wagon and uttered the words "now is the day and now is the hour," when he was politely handed to the periphery of the immense crowd, bowie knives and revolvers to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that Mr. McCoy would address the faithful at 7 o'clock in front of Herr's hotel. The time came and the speech was heard in an orderly way, without any interruption, by an audience of Fremont men and women lining the south pavement, a large number of Fremont men in the street, and a small crowd of the faithful immediately around the stand.

I will not attempt to give a view of the contradictions, inconsistencies, bulwarking ebullitions, falsehoods and profanity, that composed his effort. I will now give only one of its features that struck me forcibly. Mr. McCoy is no logician, as his speech abundantly proved. He asserted, (did not prove, being incapable of proof, simply because the most of it was false,) that when the Squatter Sovereign act of 1854 was passed no man in the South dreamed of making Kansas a slave state; that if things had been permitted to go according to (his) common law course, Kansas would be a free State. But the Kansas act was no sooner passed, than 3000 clergymen of the East, who knew no more about political economy than the audience's horses knew about the Gospel, first raised the cry against the iniquity of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thereby commenced the agitation of Slavery. Then originated the emigrant aid societies of Boston, who picked up every vagabond and rowdy of the filthy streets and purloined that corrupt city, and filled Kansas with a population composed of the dregs of society. This aroused the South to the interests of the "sacred and holy" institution of Slavery, and it sent an emigrant of a similar character with those sent from the East; and because the South, being more convenient than the East, the former sent the larger number and carried the elections in favor of Slavery, and this was a matter that we Pennsylvanians had no business with. It was merely a fight between rowdies of like character, the only difference was that one was stronger than the other and consequently conquered.

Thus, after showing that the whole cause of the agitation of Slavery was these 3000 clergymen and the churches connected with them, and that the Fremont party (a sectional party, that is, Slavery is national and Freedom is sectional,) originated out of this first agitation of the subject of Slavery by these fenegale clergymen and their churches. He then, in obedience to the mandate of his king at his left hand, proceeded to pronounce the curse as follows: GOD CURSE THE FIRST man that agitated Slavery; GOD CURSE every man agitates Slavery; GOD CURSE every Abolitionist and all persons that do acts calculated to disturb our sacred and holy institution in the South!!!! The faithful made a full effort in cheering this culmination of the prophet's oratory. It was not loud, it is true, on account of the fewness of the number, but it was hearty. The prince of the power of the air seemed to sympathize with them. The forked lightning glowed, and the thunder rolled in harmonious discord with the hurrahs of the mighty multitude, and the curtain of the windows of the Hotel was set on fire by the eloquence of the Muncy ecclesiastical lawyer, the truth of whose assertions was glaringly in contrast with his ecclesiastical efforts.

To be serious however, has it really come to this in Lewisburg, that a would-be-intelligent audience will not only swallow down such vile calumnies on the church and ministry of our land, but actually applaud it—coming as it does from a poor, pitiable nigger driver of Georgia? Were the portion of that little circle, who are professing Christians, aware that they were joining hands with the colleague and associate of the infidel, atheistic Pettit, the disciple of Robert Dale Owen, in denouncing the ministry, on earth, of Him who reigns king of saints, as he will, despite the efforts of infidelity, reign king of men?

P. S.—It is but fair to state that Mr. McCoy stated that he belonged to a church but he did not state whether he belonged to the church of "Pennsylvania," or the church of "Georgia."

NEBRASKA.—Slaves have already been carried into Nebraska Territory, and are protected by the Democratic office-holders in so doing, without any law for it. It is declared by Atchison and his Border Ruffian confederates, that as soon as they have conquered Kansas (which they hope to do by the election of Buchanan) they will turn to and conquer Nebraska.

A Fremont club has been formed at Wilmington, Del., and the Hon. Thomas M. Rogers, elected one of the officers.

New Western Correspondence.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. July 12, 1856.

Under an imperative medical injunction, and the "distinguished consideration" of railroad and steamboat authorities, your correspondent is on the wing to digest a homopathic dose of travel, and restore exhausted energies, that public interests may not suffer from individual prostration.

At the Junction, struck the trail of your jessie editorial correspondent, but lost it somewhere west of the State line; he having turned a sharp corner to the southward, and left us to pioneer our own pathway toward sunset, without the light of his foot prints. May his shadow be large and luminous where ever he goes.

The afternoon lightning express swept swiftly up the romantic and beautiful Juniata, curving around rocky hill-sides, and over waving grain fields, and rushing to the close embrace of mountain passes, when, for miles, river and road seemed struggling for a pathway, and wild ravines and lofty, verdure-covered summits, reverberated thundering echoes of the flying train, as if the promised two o'clock arrival at Pittsburg would be verified to the minute. But, with very unusual luck, a damaged freight train compelled a four hours halt at a sharp bend in the river above Lewisport, and 2 o'clock landed us at Altoona, to nap it till morning and the succeeding train. After a dubious breakfast, and a business survey of this new town—conspicuous for its "first class" hotel, the machine shops of the Central road, and the multiplying houses of the prosperous mechanics who comprise the greater portion of the population, and prove by their common schools that the blessings of education are appreciated, the mail train passed us with its added load, up 95 feet grades, 12 miles to the summit of the Alleghenies, around majestic curves, and on the verge of dizzy depths, that throw your Cattawissa lions into the shade, yet as smoothly and securely as if on level prairies; so softly built and well managed is this road. The eastern side of the Allegheny is bold and precipitous, presenting the edge of the geological strata which dip gently to the west, and make a gradual descent of some twenty-five miles to Johnstown, with its 5,000 inhabitants, and extensive iron works. From thence the rails follow the windings of the Conemaugh, gradually ascending its mountain banks, until the road hangs directly over the river and canal 120 feet below, and near Blairsville diverges abruptly to the left, over a rolling and broken, but well cultivated hill country, bringing the Monongahela into full view at "Braddock's defeat," but entering Pittsburg along the left bank of the Allegheny river. This stream not yet being bridged for rails, a transhipment in omnibuses, followed by a villainous dinner, evoked anathemas from some western chap who took this route for the first time, and remembering Erie, was unmerciful on the old Keystone. This special hindrance, however, will be obviated by next season.

For some 30 miles, to Beaver, the road is hemmed in by the Ohio on one side, and high hills and rocks on the other, thence northwesterly through a rolling, but not very inviting country, to Alliance, O.—where a road takes off to Cleveland—thence proceeds westerly to Crestline, a pivot-point for numerous roads, and from which the rails carry the traveler southwestwardly, through Bellefontaine and Sidney, to this place, 420 miles from Pittsburg.

Massillon, Canton and Wooster, are flourishing towns of from 8,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, in a beautiful farming region, like Pennsylvania without her hills. Left the cars at the latter place for a night's rest, and to secure daylight for the rest of the way. From Crestline the country is level and sometimes swampy, and except the large towns named, and a beautiful Ohio prairie some ten miles in extent, with its pleasant homes, the road passes most of the way through a dense, unshorn wilderness, with occasional farms, and every few miles an embryo village, as new and raw and comfortable as any to be found on the remotest frontier. Little clearings here and there, with log huts of the rudest construction, indicated the efforts and sacrifices making to let daylight into the dank and tangled recesses of these heavy and gloomy old forests. This is a new road and opens up much new country. There was little to interest the traveler, and still less to tempt west-to-do farmers of your State to migrate in this direction.

I left home after a two days refreshing rain, but from the Alleghenies to the Indiana line, was surprised to find everything parched and dusty, suffering from drought. Towards evening encountered two thunder storms, and on my arrival here was refreshed by the grateful fragrance of newly fallen rain.

The crops are said to be but an average, and fruit much damaged—especially in northern Ohio, where peaches and grapes are literally exterminated, the trees and vines having been killed by the terrific cold of last winter.

H.

JOHN CUI'S FREMONT.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.

[In the Phrenological Journal, March, 1852, before Col. Fremont was thought of for President, was published an estimate of his character, which will now be read with interest.]

COLONEL FREMONT has a temperament of wiry toughness, and extraordinary elasticity. His entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence, and unbending energy of the latter. His head, face and body, are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary Firmness, with large Veneration and Benevolence. These faculties give an elevated and aspiring tendency of character, and a grasp after great achievements.

Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large Perceptive and prominent Reflective organs. Thus all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the prominence in the centre of the upper part of the forehead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable sagacity in judging of human nature at sight. This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling men in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an army. This strong faculty of Col. Fremont has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direction without complaint, and endure everything for him and his cause.

Napoleon, Jackson, and others, have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, Self Esteem, and Combativeness, of course are coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight into character which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

Self Esteem and Approbateness are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his character in unflinching endurance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation and personal honor.

In his organization are seen elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character, and business man.

To the foregoing we may add, that his social organs are large, giving him very strong friendship, and the disposition to cling tenaciously to those for whom he forms an attachment. He is eminently endowed with Inhabitiveness, which inspires him with the spirit of patriotism, and a deep interest in home, and the associations of domestic life. He has a most marked individuality of character. He is not only courageous, self-reliant, resolute and prompt in action, cool and self-possessed in situations of imminent peril, but he is remarkably persevering and determined. In the highest excitement of triumph, or in the fiercest struggles with difficulty and opposition, his very great Conscientiousness leads him to be most scrupulously just, even in respect to the least important affairs. This often makes him hesitate, lest he should speak or act wrongly.

He has a very prominent development of Constructive-ness and Calculation, as seen in the portrait at the region of the temple and outer angle of the eyebrow; hence he could be successful in mechanical invention, especially in emergencies, and, in conjunction with his reasoning intellect, could exhibit most decided talent in mathematics, and close consecutive reasoning.

He has such a combination of temperament and mental organization as to enable him to grasp, by a kind of intuition, the spirit of a subject; and these decisions, apparently impulsive, will bear the scrutiny of calm, philosophical investigation. He is frank and direct in speech and conduct, but circumspect and prudent in the choice of his subject or line of action. His modesty and reserve, and his fear of doing wrong, or injuring the feelings of others, almost amounts to a defect, until stern duty calls him out, when he acts bravely; but when he has accomplished the purpose of his effort, he hides himself again in his quiet yet dignified modesty.

All his portraits indicate that he inherited some of the most important traits of character from his mother, viz, his large social and religious developments, together with those which produce taste, imagination and enthusiasm, combined with a delicate sense of duty, sympathy, and intuitive judgment, the disposition to live for the future instead of the past, and to rely upon an over-ruling Providence. Intellectually, he is more characterized for originality of thought, soundness of

understanding, ability to investigate first principles, analyze, discriminate and combine, than for mere quickness of observation and copiousness of language. He is remarkable for neatness and order; and everything under his supervision, whether minute or vast, is scanned with care and controlled like clock work. Few men have as much heroism and ability to lead and control difficult and dangerous enterprises, and fewer still exhibit as much simplicity and modesty in general intercourse with society.

The People's Candidate.

YOUNG WASHINGTON AND FREMONT.

The N. Y. Independent, the organ of the Congressionalist denomination in the United States, has recently taken open ground in favor of the election of Col. Fremont. Judge McLean was his first choice for the nomination, but the overturning of this nomination by the people and the wide spread enthusiasm which the nomination of Fremont has excited in the North and West, it regards as striking evidence that the hand of Providence is distinctly visible in raising up, training, and endowing this workman for his office: the Man for the hour. It runs the following parallel between Washington and Fremont:—

"It is somewhat curious to notice the striking correspondence between the history of this young Republican Captain, and that of him who our fathers took as leader, in the first great struggle for Liberty on this continent. A part of these have been noticed by the papers and by speakers. Others we have not seen referred to. They are interesting and suggestive. Washington was left in childhood by the death of his father, to the charge of his mother. Fremont was so likewise at a still earlier period, and in circumstances equally much less auspicious. Washington had early a passion for the sea, so strong that a misdemeanor's warrant was obtained for him by his friends. Fremont went to sea, and was there employed for more than two years. Washington was introduced to public life through his service on the frontiers, as a surveyor and civil engineer. Fremont won his discipline and his early fame in the same department, and by his use and practice in it became fitted in mind and body, to 'endure hardness.' Washington learned all he knew of war in Indian combats and the strife of the wilderness, and rose thus to the rank of Colonel in the provincial troops. Fremont's school was the same, and he has gained the same rank. Washington had small experience as a legislator, until he was called to the head of the Government. He was taken for his well tried general qualities, and not for any distinction he had achieved as a diplomatist or statesman; and here again the parallel holds. Washington was elected by the men of routine, was hated and assailed by the Tories of that day, as a soldier who had 'never set a squadron in the field,' until his energy and patience drove them all out of it. The same class of attacks are now made on Fremont; to be answered, we trust, in the same impressive way. His friends early felt that Washington was specially fitted and preserved of Providence to become the head of the nation; Rev. Samuel Davies expressed it, that 'Providence has hitherto preserved him in so signal a manner for some important service to his country.' The same expectation, becoming almost a prophesy, has for years been general among the friends of Fremont. Dr. Robertson, his early teacher, expressed it in the preface of his edition of the Analysis, published years ago in these words:—'Such my young friends, is an imperfect sketch of my once beloved and favorite pupil, who may yet rise to be at the head of this great and growing Republic. My prayer is that he may ever be opposed to war, injustice and oppression of every kind, a blessing to his country, and an example of every noble virtue to the whole world.' Washington was called to the head of the army at the age of forty-four; and if Col. Fremont shall live to see the 4th of March next, we confidently expect that the singular parallel will be far better perfected.

With him in the Presidential chair, says the Independent, we have the firmest conviction that all sections will feel safe, and that speedy calm will succeed the recent and present agitations; while his life and his words give the amplest guarantee that the influence of the Government will all be employed on the side of freedom and its benign order.

"The Democratic party," says the Louisville Democrat, "is everywhere affected by the Fremont movement precisely as it is affected by it in Kentucky. It is a shorn of its strength and rendered utterly powerless, particularly in the North, where the foreign vote is the greatest. The defeat of Mr. Buchanan is a fixed fact. His party was already greatly in the minority in the North, and this recent defection from it has been so immense, so beyond all calculation, that there is now not the slightest probability that the vote of a single Northern State will be given to its candidate."

The most cross grained are by no means the worst of mankind, nor the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.