LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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A WORD TO THE WISE.

Love hailed a little maid,
Romping through the meadow!
Heedless in the sun she played,
Scornful of the shadow.
"Come with me," whispered he;
"Listen, sweet, to love and reason."
"By and by," she mocked reply;
"Love's not in season."

Years went, years came,
Light mixed with shadow,
Love met the maid again,
Dreaming through the meadow.
"Not so coy," urged the boy;
"Lost, in time, to love and reason."
"By and by," she mused reply;
"Love's still in season."

Years went, years came;
Light changed to shadow,
Love saw the maid again,
Waiting in the meadow.
"Pass no more; my dream is o'er;
I can listen now to reason."
"Keep thee coy," mocked the boy,
"Love's out of season." [*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle]

PATTON, May 19, 1858.

On the 17th, I left home for a flight to this eastern city. After seating myself in a comfortable position in a car at the Lewisburg station, and casting a wishful eye over the valley of Susquehanna, my native place, the iron horse made a puff, and off he went, but in a few minutes halted at Northumberland, very reluctantly. Then aboard a boat, we commenced the downward trip by water. At 9½ A. M., at Port Treverton, we again took the iron horse for our leader, and in two hours were in Harrisburg. Having to wait a couple of hours, two friends from Williamsport and Sullivan went with me to the Capitol, where we found everything pleasant and thriving. Here, thought we, have our great men of years gone by spent many wintry days in making good and wholesome laws, (and *may it not be the last year of our worthy* townsman, T. H.) The hour having arrived, "pop went the" whistle, and away we sped through all the big towns, such as Highspire, Middletown, Marietta, Columbia, Lancaster, &c. Saw many beautiful fields of grain and grass, which makes a fair promise of better times; and then the fine fat bullocks through Lancaster county made me wish to be among them with my butcher knife in hand. Arrived in this village at an early hour in the evening, and found it considerably in commotion when compared with some other towns up the West Branch.

On the morning of the 18th inst., the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, met in the Hall, corner of Sixth and Haines streets, with about five hundred representatives of that body, from all parts of the State, and I assure you I felt proud to represent a lodge in so respectable an assemblage. Brethren! we have laid a good foundation; let us go on, and the widows and orphans will bless us. I. S. S....

Buckalew's Treasury Hauls.

There are few if any old members of our Legislature, who boast more of purity of motives, or plead for economy as much, as the renegade Whig, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW—the Chairman of the Dem. State Cen. Com. who covered so handsomely the retreat of Gen. Packer from Judge Wilmot's challenge, and whose *failures*, in the last Legislature, to oust Judge Wilmot and Superintendent Hickok, were so mortifying. But, notwithstanding his loud protestations of extraordinary purity, he is always to be found—as in the above cases—*really* the worst rat in the Treasury, and the confederate of the greatest peculators upon the public purse. Not only is this *preying* habit exhibited in such open instances as his holding on to the Public Works, with leech-like tenacity, to the last gasp—not only in arguing for and marshalling the Party forces to continue the Canal Board, with all the expenses it may create, after all its *subjects* of expense have gone—but also in very *equivocal* and we think *unconstitutional* forays upon the Treasury, is his predatory bias manifest. We give two prominent examples:

First. There had been so much paid by the State for Attorney's Fees, here and there, in different cases affecting the Commonwealth, that in 1856 the Legislature passed a special law to stop this Treasury leak. The 2d section of this law declares—

"That the salary of the Attorney General shall be $8000 per annum, payable quarterly, which salary shall be *in full* for ALL services IN ALL cases in the Supreme Court wherein the Commonwealth is a party, for ALL legal opinions or questions of law submitted to him by the Governor, the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, ON Canal Commissioners, and *in full* for ALL Fees and Professional Services whatever to be *paid* by the Commonwealth."

Here the salary of the Attorney General, previously small, is raised to a large sum; and all honest men supposed a *sufficient prohibition* against paying any more lawyer's fees was enacted. But, no! The same Legislature having passed a bill—against the wishes of the Canal Commissioners and the party cormorants who had so long fattened in the public treasury—to sell the Main Line, these Canal Commissioners—in defiance of the plain letter and spirit of the Law—hired four lawyers to *contest* the will of the People as expressed by the Legislature! And you will find among the State Treasurer's payments, for contesting that Act before the Supreme Court, the following:

Wm. M. Meredith	$1000
C. R. BUCKALEW	750
Wm. L. Hirst	750
Jas. H. Walton	500

Contrary to the Law in form and in substance, yet the Locofoco State Treasurer and Auditor General allowed these sums to those lawyers for opposing the public voice! Buckalew pocketed his share.

Second. To preserve Legislators as much as possible from all improper bias, and to prevent them from legislating money into their own pockets, the Constitution wisely provides—

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be *appointed to any civil office* under the Commonwealth, which shall have been *created*, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during such time."

Is not that, plain? And yet, during the last session, this Mr. Buckalew, Senator, was conspicuous in passing a law for the Governor to appoint three persons—at a salary of $2000 each—to *revise* the penal code of Pennsylvania. It passed—and Charles R. Buckalew is appointed—to his utter astonishment, *no doubt!*—one of the Commissioners. Evidently against the intent and the terms of the Constitution as this is, yet fellow-plunderers are not wanting to quibble about words, and attempt to explain away the plain article intended for plain men. Webster defines "office" and "commission" in almost or quite the same terms. Any honest man must confess that the *time* for which an appointment or election to a salaried station extends, does not alter its *nature*.

Let us count up, then, the *hauls* upon the Treasury thus made by Mr. Chairman, Senator Buckalow, whose delicate nerves were so shocked by Judge Wilmot's speeches against Slavery and the expensiveness of the State School Superintendent:

Salary and mileage as Senator (say) $725 per year, or	$1450
Fees against the sale of the Public Works—contrary to Law	750
Salary as Code Commissioner—contrary to the Constitution	2000
Total for two years, or $2100 per year!	$4200

This—in addition to his regular professional earnings—we should say was *pretty good pay* for a "watch-dog of the people's money!" a guardian of the purity of the judicial ermine! and commissioner of the penal code!

(Those laws make the salaries of Judge Knox, Attorney General, $5,000 for this year—pretty good for him, also!)

—It will be further remembered, that there has been no more willing and waiting ally of the Slave power, in our Legislature, for years past, than this same Senator Buckalew. In the last session, especially, all his admitted abilities were taxed to the utmost in defence of the Lecompton project. No lawyer ever defended, with brazen face, the most hopeless, undoubted criminal, with more tireless zeal and undeviating energy than Senators Buckalew and Brewer of Adams. It was charged, at the time, that both these men were applicants for foreign appointments from Mr. Buchanan, the purser of the slave power. Late rumors affirm with much certainty that Buckalew will be rewarded with a $7,500 mission to South America.

Financial Statements of the Religious Associations.

The financial exhibit of the different religious organizations located in New York city, despite the panic of the last season, which occurred at the very period when those societies are most prosperous, shows a continuation of their usual prosperity. In some cases there has been a falling off; in others there has been a decided gain. The figures foot up about equally, as will be seen:

	1856-7	1857-8.
Amer. Tract Society	$420,000	$386,151
Amer. Bible Society	411,888	390,779
Amer. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (Aug. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, and the same terms to May 1, 1858—nine months,	227,349	188,736
Amer. Home Missionary Society,	178,900	173,571
Presby. Board Foreign Missions,	260,748	223,977
Meth. Epis. Missionary Society,	162,847	153,602
Meth. Epis. Sunday School Union,	12,316	11,268
Meth. Epis. Tract Society,	5,879	5,848
Amer. Baptist Home Miss. Society,	41,317	32,093
Amer. & Foreign Bible Society,	45,909	40,145
New York Bible Society,	21,755	18,212
Amer. & Foreign Christian Union,	76,256	79,003
Amer. Episcopal Church Dom. Mis. (one year to May),	56,825	55,929
Amer. Episc. Church Foreign Miss.,	69,849	77,228
N. Y. Sunday School Union,	15,538	15,089
Seamen's Friend Society,	25,812	26,693
Female Guardian Society,	20,254	19,717
Female Magdalen Society,	2,214	2,923
Amer. Anti-Slavery Society,	38,102	25,562
N. Y. State Colonization Society,	56,243	57,824
National Compensating Emancipation Society (first anniversary),		100
Total	$2,167,413	$2,081,897

Besides these old organizations, there are several others worthy of note. The Reformed Dutch Church Publication Board have their anniversary in June; their receipts usually reaching towards $20,000, it is estimated will not fall behind that amount. The American Sunday School Union, which held its anniversary in Philadelphia, gave its receipts at $65,076 14, a falling off from the previous years. The Young Men's Christian Association receipts $5,527 37; New York Ladies Home Mission Society (Five P'ts) receipts $1,373; Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society's receipts, $3,018; Congregational Union, $6,154; Five Points House of Industry, $18,238; American Temperance Union donations, $1,987.

The expenditures keep about equal pace with their receipts. The Tract, Bible, and Home Missionary Societies have suffered the most severely, and the Foreign Missionary Societies are in best prosperity. The Anti-Slavery Associations have been most hurt. The Colonization Society having had a windfall of legacies, displays a good check roll. On the whole, the financial storm has been weathered very skilfully.—*New York Evening Post.*

☞ Our young friend, JOHN A. GREEN of Lewisburg, who was an Engineer on board the Susquehanna, and survived a severe attack of yellow fever in the Gulf of Mexico, has furnished us with the annexed extracts from papers describing the extremely pleasant scenes of most part of their prolonged absence, as well as of their fearful attack and sufferings in the Gulf. The checkered record will be read with much interest by Mr. G's many friends and by the public generally.—ED. LEW. CHRON.

The Susquehanna's Last Cruise.

The U.S. steam frigate *Susquehanna* has lately arrived at New York, after an eventful cruise of some two years.

She went into commission, Capt. Joshua R. Sands, commanding, on 5th May, 1856, and on the 17th of the same month stood to sea for Havana. A month was spent in Central American latitudes, between the island of Cuba and the port of Aspinwall; after which the Susquehanna was ordered to the Mediterranean squadron. She made Fayal on 12th, and Gibralter on 23d July. The ensuing ten months were spent pleasantly enough in the Mediterranean.

The Susquehanna visited most of the Mediterranean ports. She lay some time at Naples, and was also familiar at Gibralter, Port Mahon, Malaga, Toulon, Genoa, Spezzia, Civita Vecchia, and Palermo. The chief business of the officers and men was to keep themselves well provided with provisions. A little practice at target-shooting, and reefing topsails, prevented the men from coming to the conclusion—which otherwise would have been obvious—that they were on a pleasure trip; but the duties of the officers were not so arduous but that they had ample time to enjoy the glorious climate of the Mediterranean, and the many enjoyments which are offered to travelers on its shores. We read constantly, in a log which has been submitted to us, of "the ship" being "again enlivened by sweet music, and the delightful singing" of Italian damsels; those seamen, who gallantly invited some of the opera-singers to a ball, and discovered, to their dismay, that the mercenary vocalists expected to be paid for their attendance, are entitled to our heart's sympathy. Altogether, however, we can not pretend to much commiseration for people who spent nearly a year in the Mediterranean, on board a fine ship, with no reasonable wish ungratified, and nothing to do.

This time last year, the Susquehanna was ordered to England, to assist the *Niagara* in laying the Telegraphic cable. She arrived at the Isle of Wight, toward the close of May, and her officers participated in the civilities which the English lavished on all who were concerned in the Telegraph enterprise. She took part in the expedition, as is known, and her officers were among the number of those to whom the failure of the first attempt to lay the cable was a personal disappointment and severe trial.

On her return to England, the Susquehanna was again ordered to the Mediterranean. Capt. Sands had received information that an American vessel had been seized by the Barbary pirates; he made a demonstration against the supposed aggressors, but nothing seems to have come of it. After a brief visit to Algiers and Genoa, he received orders to return to the home station, and accordingly weighed anchor and made sail westward in October of last year.

His first destination in America was Nicaragua, where his business was to assist in intercepting Walker and the fillibusters in Nicaragua. The heat and burden of this business devolved, as it happened, upon Com. Paulding. The part reserved for the Susquehanna, was that of a mere spectator. The visit to Central America was, however, destined to be a memorable event in her history.

The Susquehanna was lying in the harbor of Greytown, which at that time was singularly unhealthy. Apprehensions of the consequences had for some time been entertained by the officers, but nothing appeared to justify them till about the middle of March, when several of the ship's company were seized with fits of vomiting. On 23d March, a sailor died of a disease that was pronounced to be Chagres fever. Other cases appearing, the ship was ordered to sea. At first, the change of air appeared to have been attended with excellent results. The disease almost disappeared from the ship, and she came to anchor afresh in the harbor of Greytown, with but slight traces of sickness on board.

But, on 30th March, the epidemic reappeared with increased virulence. On the night of the 1st April, four officers and some forty men were attacked, and the peril became imminent. A council of officers was at once held by Capt. Sands, and all present concurred in his opinion that the ship should run to the nearest United States port, which was Pensacola. Steam was immediately got up, and she was headed for that place. But, before forty-eight hours had elapsed, it was discovered that the vessel was short of both coals and medicines. Of the former, she had not enough to reach Pensacola under steam. It was, therefore, decided to abandon the idea of reaching a United States port, but to run for the nearest place, which was Jamaica, then some four hundred miles distant. All possible steam was made, and the vessel was put to the test to reach Port Royal as soon as possible.

She made Port Royal on the night of the 5th, and a communication was instantly sent to the British Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart, stating her unhappy condition. The English officer behaved in the most handsome and generous manner. "He gave orders," to borrow the language of one of our countrymen on board the Susquehanna, "at once that the naval hospital on shore should be put in order for the reception of our sick. The orders were most faithfully carried out by the surgeons, who worked all night so that by eight o'clock in the morning six officers and fifty-seven men were transported to the hospital, where everything was provided for their comfort that would tend to their recovery. The boats of the English squadron from the *Indus*, *Imaum*, and *Devastation*, nobly assisted in this duty; they even came provided with cots for the sick men. Surely such conduct deserves some suitable acknowledgement from Congress. Vice-Admiral Stewart, by this one act of humanity, has won for himself a reputation that will contribute more to his fame than all the battles he has been engaged in, adorning a long and brilliant career. Com. Kellett also comes in for his share of our thanks and gratitude. All hail to these noble hearted Englishmen, who generously risked their lives in saving the crew of this vessel; for they did not hesitate to place themselves in contact with the sick when occasion demanded it."

The Susquehanna left as soon as possible for New York, having on board Dr. Rhodes, a medical officer of the British Navy, who gallantly volunteered to assist her surgeons at the risk of his life. We are glad to notice that the Senate of the United States has testified its appreciation of his noble behavior by admitting him to a seat on the floor.

The Susquehanna was placed in quarantine on arrival here. She still lies in the lower bay. She is a noble ship; as well fitted to perform her part in war—as her heavy guns will warrant—as she is calculated to do credit to our navy by her admirable build and the perfect discipline established by Capt. Sands.—*Harper's Journal, (N. Y.) May* 15.

The Susquehanna Sufferers at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 1, 1858.

[I have been favored with the following statement from one of the officers left by the *Susquehanna* at Port Royal, of the circumstances attending the recent mortality on board the vessel.]

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the evening of the 5th of April, with *one hundred and three* officers and men on the sick list with yellow fever. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart was in the harbor, in H. M. ship *Indus*. The Indus was a blaze of lights—a grand ball was in progress—and "sounds of revelry" and of gaity on board. On the Susquehanna, the contrast was fearful; naught was to be heard but the groans of the sick and dying. The whole spar deck was a hospital. The Health officer soon came alongside, and the ominous answer, "we have the yellow fever," was made to his inquiries. He left the ship, and rowed to the Indus. In a short time, Commodore Kellet, C. B., and Inspector C. R. Kinnear, M.D., in charge of the royal naval Hospital, were alongside. In the brief interval between the departure of the Health Officer and the visit of Commodore Kellett, it had been decided to receive our poor fellows in the Hospital; and by 6 o'clock A. M. of the 6th of April, *sixty four* men and officers were landed, and were snugly stowed away in bed, in clean, thoroughly ventilated wards, their ship clothing removed, and themselves dressed in comfortable hospital apparel. Numbers of "ministering angels," in the shape of black and colored female nurses, hung over them, wiping the foam from their lips, applying wet applications to their foreheads, administering cooling drinks, and watching over them with the utmost kindness, care and unceasing vigilance. Previous to the appointment of Inspector Kinnear, the nurses had been men—fishermen, mechanics, anybody that could be picked up outside; but he, knowing that in yellow fever good nursing was all important, introduced female nurses, with the most eminent success; and I firmly believe that, under God, many lives were saved by the devotion of these good women. In one instance, in the case of the only officer who died, his nurse *fainted twice* during her attendance on him, and had to be removed; but, immediately on her recovery, she was again by his side, nor could she be persuaded to leave her duties to another.

During the first day of the epidemic, the labors of C. R. Kinnear, Inspector of fleets and hospitals, and of his able coadjutors, Staff Surgeon J. Page Burke, and Assistant Surgeons J. S. Barry and Wm. J. Lewis, were unremitting. To their skill, kindness and humane attention, and to the thorough nursing we received, it is, under God, owing, that the mortality, frightful as it has been, was not much greater. We all owe these gentlemen a debt of gratitude never to be forgotten.

During the height of the epidemic, officers and men were frequently visited by Commodore H. Kellett, C. B., (who commanded the *Resolute* when it was found necessary to abandon her,) who inquired most kindly into their wants and cheered them in his frank, hearty and sailor-like manner. No better specimen of the generous, impulsive, brave and courteous Irishman, has it ever been my good fortune to encounter. The Commodore talks of going home via the United States, some time in August next. See that he gets a good reception.

Rev. T. B. Turner, Rector of Port Royal, was indefatigable in his attentions. He was constantly among the men, administering spiritual consolation to the ill and dying, and encouraging the desponding; he also performed the last sad offices of the dead.

On the 7th of April, the Susquehanna went to Kingston to coal, and sailed on the 8th, having sent twenty one more men to the hospital.

On the 17th, the men were all discharged from the hospital, cured, and were, by order of Commodore Kellett, sent on board H. M. S. *Imaum*, Commander Grant, where everything that could conduce to their comfort was done by Commander Grant and the officers of that ship. The officers in hospital were discharged on the 20th of April.

To Commodore Kellett, to C. R. Kinnear, M. D., to Staff Surgeon Burke, and to Assistant Surgeons Barry and Lewis; to Rev. Mr. Turner, and to Commander Grant and officers of the Imaum, not only we, the recipients of their great kindness, hospitality and care, but our friends and the American people generally, owe a debt of gratitude which they can at least, try to, in part, repay. As Congress is in session I trust that the papers of the United States will advocate an expression of thanks, and suggest (for I trust it will only need a suggestion) that medals be sent the officers whose names I have mentioned.

To Deputy United States Consul R. A. Harrison, Esq., we are also indebted for much kindness and attention. His duties, in the peculiar circumstances attending to sending to the hospital of the men of the Susquehanna, were very laborious and vexatious; but they were performed with great zeal, cheerfulness and exactness. His father, our present [illegible] General, who possesses the respect and affection of all classes in Jamaica, has been, I regret to say, confined to his bed for some weeks with a broken arm. His great age (88) makes it improbable that he will ever entirely recover. I must not omit to bear testimony to the kindness we received from Mr. Hitchins, the agent of the Aspinwall steamers.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

[The writer then enumerates 23 dead on board the Susquehanna, and 61 who survived the fever. In all, 57 or 58 died out of a crew of say 230.]

Gen. Cameron's Speech.

Just before the vote was taken on the English Kansas bill, in the Senate of the United States, Senator CAMERON said:

Before the vote is taken I desire to say a word or two in relation to my own course. It was my intention at an early part of the session to say something upon the general subject of Kansas affairs, but I am, as you all know, not much of a public speaker, having but little capacity in that way, and no taste for it. I often felt disposed to take part in the debate; but when I proposed to do so, I deferred to others; and sometimes when I felt like going on, I found that some gentleman was discussing the question better than I could hope to do. I rise at this time only to say that I disapprove of the proposition now before the Senate, much more than I did of the original attempt to force on the people of Kansas a constitution which they were unwilling to take. The original bill was a plain proposition for which men might have voted honestly, without subjecting their motives to censure. This I look upon as a different affair. This, to my mind, is a trick to impose upon weak men, or to enable corrupt men to make the impression upon their constituents at home that they have been acting honestly. Still, I should have said nothing on this subject now, if my respected colleague had not been in such hot haste to announce to the Senator from New York, while he was discussing the proposition, that the vote had been carried in the other House against the wishes of the freemen of Kansas. His act was so different from what I expected from an honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, that I was surprised at it. I have always heretofore understood that no man in the whole State of Pennsylvania was more positive and decided in the expression of his belief before the people, that Kansas would not only be a free State, but that she should have no State constitution at all, unless it should be voted for by a majority of her citizens. His whole course in life, until he came here, was in favor of freemen and of the Northern States. His own history was such as naturally to make him an advocate of free men and free labor. Why he has changed his course here is no business of mine; but it does seem to me in bad taste that he should act as he does. Not only the whole Opposition party in Pennsylvania, but a very large majority of the party to which he belongs in that State, are opposed to the conduct of the President of the United States in regard to it; and I cannot permit him to come here and make the impression that he believes the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of it; nor can I remain quiet, much as I dislike to talk in public, when the impression is attempted to be made that the people of Pennsylvania are with him or with the President of the United States upon this subject. If the vote were to be taken to-morrow, the people of Pennsylvania, by a hundred thousand majority, would decide that the President of the United States had deceived them in regard to this matter, and would prove also that my colleague is misrepresenting his constituents on this great question.

The people of Pennsylvania are conservative, and on all questions connected with slavery they have always taken a moderate course; but, sir, I tell you that if any man, who was in their confidence in the year 1856, could have convinced them that, by any possible means, a constitution could be forced upon the people of Kansas in opposition to their wishes, and without a vote of the people, Mr. Buchanan could never have received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. He owes it to the conduct of himself, and the active influence of his friends all over the State, asserting that by nature Kansas must be free, and that no man would dare, no matter what his position was, to attempt to put upon her a constitution unless her people had the free and full right to vote for or against it. The President, himself, thought so until lately. Every body knows that so late as the 7th of July last, he wrote a letter to a distinguished man in Kansas, telling him that the constitution must be submitted to the people of the Territory for their fair and free vote, or never sanctioned by the Government.

I repeat, that I do not desire to occupy the time of the Senate now. I am desirous that the vote shall be taken. A majority, by some means or other, has decided against us in the other House; the majority here, we know, is against us, and it is idle to talk when a large majority will vote against us.

The above is a just and deserved rebuke to the fool hardy Big *liar* who so ably *misrepresents* this State in the U. S. Senate; and we give it a place in our columns with pleasure. It needs no comment from us, farther than we feel it our duty, in this connection, to state that notwithstanding we disapprove of Senator Cameron's course in pairing with Senator Davis, and his vote on the Army Bill, we have never doubted that he was true to the principles of the Republican party. We have great pleasure, therefore, in laying the evidence of his own words before our readers. Pennsylvania will endorse these words at the coming October election. Mark that.—*Potter County Journal.*

Senator Bigler Vindicated by Senator Cameron.

In the debate on the Fishing Bounties, in the United States Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, opposed the proposition before the Senate, and moved an adjournment. Mr. Cameron requested that he would withdraw the motion for a moment, which was done, and he then described his colleague's tariff views as follows:

Mr. CAMERON—"I desire only to say a word in vindication of my colleague, and I think in justice to him and myself I should be permitted to say that word, for you know I do not often occupy much of the time of the Senate. It is that I am satisfied he is acting in accordance with his well known principles. He is, I believe, a freetrade man, if I can judge him from his acts. I remember that at the close of the last session the reduction of duty on our great staple, iron, was made, if not by his motion, at least by his vote. He agreed to it, and was perfectly satisfied with it. The result has been to break up every iron master in Pennsylvania who had not a fortune beyond his business in trade. Every man who was at all indebted in his business has been destroyed. The iron business of Pennsylvania, about which gentlemen speak here, is no longer an interest. No man, unless he has a fortune that he has inherited or obtained from sources beyond his business, is capable of conducting a furnace for a day.

"It may be the policy of my colleague, and it may perhaps be a wise one, to break down all these interests, so that after a while we shall stand upon a common level, when we shall be compelled again to return to that protective American policy which our fathers instituted, and which took care of the country. If we were to destroy the duty on salt now, as proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island, I believe after a little while the salt interests would help the iron interests; and if we take off the sugar duty from gentlemen down in Louisiana, I think after a while they will come to our ground; and if we should repeal the law returning fugitive slaves, all the gentlemen in the 'nigger' interest would soon help us to take care of our iron. So, if you run around these interests, and strike them down, when we are so low down together that we can not take care of ourselves, we shall begin to feel as members of the same great country ought to feel, each one willing to serve the other.

"I thought this statement was due to my colleague. I thought that it was due to him, coming from my own State, that I should make this explanation."

"Penny Wise and Pound Foolish."

In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man, who resides within twelve miles of that city, walked into the Citizens' Bank for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money which he deposited there several years ago. Imagine his feelings on learning that the bank had failed six months ago! He had not even heard of the panic which recently swept over the country with such a leveling influence, for he took a newspaper

Losing All—A Family Scene.

[There is something exceedingly tender as well as instructive, in the following, which we take from the Child's Paper.]

A few years ago, a merchant failed in business. He went home one evening. "What is the matter?" asked his wife. "I am beggared—I have lost my all!" he exclaimed, pressing his hand upon his forehead, as if his brain was in a whirl.

"All?" said his wife, "I am left." "All, papa," said his eldest boy; "here am I." "And I too, papa," said his little girl, running up and putting her arms around his neck. "I's not lost, papa," repeated Eddie. "And you have health left," said his wife. "And your two hands to work with, papa," said his eldest, "and I can help you." "And your two feet to carry you about." "And your two eyes to see with, papa," said little Eddie. "You have God's promises," said the grandmother. "And a good God," said his wife. "And heaven to go to," said the little girl. "And Jesus who came to fetch us there," said his eldest.

"God forgive me!" said the poor merchant, bursting into tears. "I have not lost all. What are the few thousands which I called my all, to these precious things which God has left me?" and he clasped his family to his bosom and kissed his wife and children with a thankful heart.

Ah! no, there are many things more precious than gold and bank stock, valuable as these may be in their place. When the Central America was foundering at sea, bags and purses of gold were strewn about the deck as worthless as the mere rubbish. "Life, life!" was the prayer. To some of the wretched survivors, "Water, water," was the prayer. "Bread, bread!" it was worth its weight in gold, if gold could have bought it.

The Hygiene of Laughter.

Cheerfulness is the elixir of life. A hearty laugh is more potential for health and virtue than all the potions of pill-bags.

Are you sick? Almost dead? Well, do you expect health will come to you and take possession of your torpid system as you sit communing with your blue spirits? It always hides from evil spirits; therefore drive on the blues.

Cultivate hopefulness in your soul. Look on the pleasant side of questions. "Fear not, only believe." How simple! Look abroad on Nature's works—how *she* laughs in the fullness of joy! But when the sun, day after day, hides his face behind gloomy clouds, how all things change! Mildew blossoms on the fruits of earth, rust corrodes the harvest, poison infects the animals, decay creeps over all. Again the sun shines; earth becomes bright and health prevails.

Year after year, Nature writes this lesson—will not you learn it? Behold the lilies of the field! go out into the sunshine, ay, face the west wind, laughing at its antics, and become vigorous. Away with melancholy—laugh! laugh at something, anything, nothing; but laugh.—*Life Illustrated.*

FEEDING CALVES.

A calf should never be changed suddenly from all milk to all grass, but it should be brought about gradually; otherwise the growth may be injuriously affected. The food with which they are fed has a powerful influence on milking properties of all cows; and the mode in which they are reared has considerable effect on their capacity to give milk. In milk we have all that is necessary for the growth of the young animal, and it is the type and representative of all food; for, unless an aliment contains the principles of milk, it is not fitted for the promotion of the health and perfect development of the body.

It is a bad thing to feed calves on skim-milk, as both the butter and casein have been removed in the shape of cream. Earl Spencer, of England, who was very successful in weaning his calves, fed them first with new milk and then with skimmilk and meal—the latter supplying the necessary nitrogen and nitrogenized materials.

Exercise for a calf that is to be raised, is a necessity, but for all fattening animals the reverse. Care should be taken not to allow sudden changes. Much exercise of milk cows decreases the production of butter, and increases the yield of casein. Poor pastures produce most cheese, and stall feeding most butter.—*Patent Office Reports.*

I have now disposed of all my property for my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them a shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor.—PATRICK HENRY'S WILL.

SERMON OF A QUAKER.—My friend, bridle thy tongue, to enable thee to remain quiet; mind thine own business, and thee will not have much time to attend to that of others; and thee will have many friends and few enemies.

Gen Comonfort, the exiled President of Mexico, has arrived in New York