# Democrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

## NEW SERIES.

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# TERMS:

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## Miscellaneous.

#### ADDRESS of the State Central Committee. - No. 2.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- We shall now ask your attention to the character, claims, and qualifications of the democratic nominees, and the measures and merits of the state administration, leaving the mere abstract and distant questions of discussion for future conside-

But little need be said at this day of the merits and abilities of Governor Bigler. His personal history has become familiar to the people of the state, and his official acts furnish abundant evidence of his eminent and rare qualifications to discharge the duties of the office he now holds. From the humblest rank in society, unaided by wealth or influential friends, he rose, when yet in his minority, to the dignity of a practical printer and editor. and at a very early age, the control of an extensive and useful business. He came into the State Senate in 1842. Though young, modest and retiring, he soon made a favorable impression on the members of that body. It was the remark of a venerable whig senator. on hearing Gov. Bigler's maiden speech in the renate, which was on the question of the resumption of specie payments by the banks, That man will some day be Governor of Pennsylvania." He served six years in that body, and few of its members have left behind them so good a record or a more spotless moral career. He was distinguished for his industry, his devotion to duty, and his entire fairness as a partizan. He was constantly at his post, to meet and repel all attacks upon the honor of the state, fearlessly voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequences personal to himself. We recar to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling.

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life

His report on the tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the senate, who attempted to break him down on that question.

It was a masterly production, elequent in language and sound in doctrine.

As much may be said of his speech made the same session on the policy of constructing | People. the Pennsylvania railroad. When representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburg denounced the object as impracticable, as a ruse and a trick, Gov. Bigler advocated the feasibility of the route, and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place, with remarkable accuracy. And it may not be improper at this juncture to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg of the significant fact, that when Governor Bigler was advocating the construction of a railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through making this connection by a circuitous route, passing through two other states. Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Governor Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interest of our great commercial emporium, and her citizens will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the

His election in 1851 was a triumph of state and national policy, fully and fairly declared. He was presented to the people as the advocate of the compromise measures of 1850 -as the friend of the tariff of 1846, as against the tariff of 1842-the friend of economy in public affairs—the advocate of a sound currency-the opponent of an increase of banking capital, and the advocate of the fullest liability that could be imposed on corporations.

His administration has been eventful, and distinguished by energy, ability and prudence. At the time of his induction into office, the Legislature were indulging in the practice of granting special privileges to corporations, to carry on mere business transactions, and to compete with individual enterprise. This species of legislation had been indulged into an alarming extent. Gov. Bigler immediate- When told, as he was frequently, that the people. As an organization, they stand be- the whigs have so long continued Joseph R. ly took ground against it, and by a series of all parties, that such special privileges should not be granted; that those who seek to enjoy the profits of a business enterprise, under an act of incorporation, should be required to fear all the responsibility. This doctrine is pow the settled policy of the state.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst Governor Bigler's vetoes in the session of 1852, were numerically greater than all that had emanated from any one of his predecessors in a full term of service, not one measure was sustained by the assembly against his objections. Indeed, such is the fact in reference nor for the man. There are, doubtless, many are openly rejected by some, and quietly de-bias, the charge would have quite as much spised by others. Nor is the alliance spoken the appearance of truth.

company entire control of the termini of the state works at West Philadelphia, the measure was promptly arrested by a veto; and recently, when it was proposed by the general as- felt that they have just cause for complaintthe Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company, formed, you will agree with us, that it is of from the penalties imposed by, and incurred, minor importance who shall be the agent of the the law against the circulation of foreign small | work-and certainly no man will forsake his notes, thereby establishing a most dangerous principles and party, for reasons so untenable, and prejudical precedent in legislation, the evil and results so unavoidable.

was averted by the same means.

been adopted to withdraw from circulation chosen by the people of Pennsylvania, under would asseverate that the present whigparty is and cancel this noxious medium Very soon | their re-moddeled constitution, by which they | not that which they were accustomed to advise after the whigs came into power under Gov. are permitted to choose, as is their right, the | and counsel. The respectable and hightened, Johnston, this process of cancellation, so wise- administrators as well as the makers of the though often mistaken gentleman, who used to and unscrupulous enemy. Do not be misled. time, for re-issuing the defaced notes. Amongst | native state may justly boast. | political associates. eratic measures. It is for you to determine just judge in your service. We know that re- tizens, in answer to this charge of the opposit-

than by his constant and untiring efforts to reason to apprehend.

break down the pernicious system of omnibus Henry S. Mott, Esq., the democratic cancomposed of a majority of whigs, the common

ever, he placed the axe at the root of this tree a sound, practical judgment, of habits of in- Johnston was governor, and the legislature emphatically, that he should no longer parti- is well qualified by education and by expession school law was again revised, and the feature cipate in that offensive system of legislation; rience to perform the duties of the office for providing for a distribution of the fund to reand that the whole power of the executive de- which he is named. Of his personal merits ligious sects was retained, and the law was the suggestion, and the people are presented tended to him by his neighbors and those who democratic governor, the school law was again with the laws of 1854, each separate from the know him most intimately. We do not doubt revised and re-enacted, but all the sectarian other and standing on its own merits. This his triumphant election. has never occurred before, since the organi- But let us, fellow-citizen, in addition to the zation of the government. Had the present views presented for your consideration in our administration no other claim, this alone should last address, again ask your attention for a feature on the system, they have the hardi-

defined on all subjects, and its continuance neither state nor national policy on which to cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare | rally. One after another, in rapid succession, of the people. At the time of its induction into their measures of public policy have been repower, a number of improvements were in jected by the people and utterly abandoned process of construction, which have cost a by themselves. The operations of time and much larger sum than had been anticipated. and this circumstance, it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration. But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Gov. Bigler. They had been undertaken before he came into office; and the wise idens" descended to "the tomp of the Capuearly completion. Indeed, it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be com-

Nor has the honor and dignity of the state peen permitted to suffer in any instance. When the executive of a neighboring state refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had, been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the commonwealth was vindicated in a paper of surpassing power and ability. Long after its author shall have retired from public life-yes, after his head shall be pillowed beneath the sods of the valley, this document will be referred to in the archives of Pennsylvania, as a model for other been so uniformly wrong on every question, executives, and continue to excite the pride and against which time and experience have and admiration of her people.

When again at a subsequent period, an exihonor and dignity of the State, he was not to be found in the country and not an accusafound wanting, but came up fully to public tion has been made against democratic policy expectation.—His energy and firmness, in and measures that has not been shown to be this crisis, commanded the respect of all - unfounded and been properly rebuked by the and it should be done at all hazards."

Bigler as you have done all his democratic are boldly asked to accept the current issue of it was contended that too many Methodists happens, like ourselves, to be a Protestant. Tell predecessors, for the constitutional term. We the day as their political eroad. But the of-

The Hon Jeremiah S. Black, the demofirst message, after his induction into office, court, requires no recommendation at our contained many wise suggestions and amongst hands. He has been weighed in the balance these was the cancellation of the six per cent and not found wanting. His eminent quali-bonds of the commonwealth then outstanding fications for the place, his profound scholarby the creation of five per cent bonds. This ship, his fine literary attainments and his unmeasure was adopted and a large sum of money | sullied moral character, are the theme of gesaved annually to the treasury. The policy neral admiration among men of all parties, of cash payments and short settlements on the lawyers and laymen Indeed, these qualifipublic works, suggested in the same document cations, his entire and peculiar fitness, his holad it been fully carried into effect by law, nesty and great moral worth will not be gain.

Mr. Webster predicted on his dying couch

mete the prosperity of the state.

But in nothing has Governor Bigler renit would give color to the accusation. Such a tion. dered a more important service to the people, result, however, we have not the slightest. In 1836 when Joseph Ritner was govern-

and special legislation. This was among his didate for canal commissioner, is likewise emi-school law was re-enacted, and a feature enof 1853, a few general laws were adopted on He has heretofore filled several public stations dowed schools, and also to the schools of rethe report and recommendation of commis- in addition to that of representative in the ligious denominations on certain conditions, In the Governor's message of 1854, how- dence that he is possessed of a clear mind, of general assembly. In 1849, when Wm. F. of evil, this spreading upas, by declaring most dustry, and principles of strict integrity. He was composed of a majority of whigs, the partment should be wielded against it. This and excellent qualities of head and heart, you approved by the executive of the state. In the entiment received the universal approbation could have no stronger evidence than is fur- course of the last session of the legislature, of all parties. The general assembly acted on mished in the united and zealous support ex- when both branches were democratic, with a

command the favorable judgement of the moment, to the aspect of the opposition to the The policy of the administration is now well have now no principles to bind them together. experience have falsified all their former gmas. The bank of the United States ceeds of the sales of the public lands-the tag feeted under democratic rule for protection-have all become "cosolete the liability of stockholders in banks and cor- American flag while walking in a catholic pro- And Robert Morris, who was not born in this of the one man, or qualified veto power, with which the constitutions of the several states, have wisely clothed the chief magistrates of the in the political market. Never was a party before so barren of all the elements of existin modern history, of a political party that has whose follies and errors have recoiled with

When the legislature attempted to create a whether the wisest policy has at all times been of entirely agreeable to the new parties. They broad of new banks, and to extend improvid- pursued, but we do claim that the good great- wisely dread the fatal influence of whig ante- tional administration, as by authentic statisently paper issues, the fatal step was arrested by preponderates, and that his purposes have cedents, and are shrewedly insisting that if ties it appears, that out of four thousand three country are preparing with zeal and carnestness ed every Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Par, at \$1 50 per annum, if valor the Combria Co., Par, at \$2 will be charged.

IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be ch tempted to give the Pennsylvania railroad who applied could not be appointed, and al- temperance, nativeism, or abolitionism may partments at Washington, and acting as mi- now opposing us, such a rebuke as will long

> sembly, to relieve this same corporation and but so long as the public service be well per- leaders manifest a willingness to fall in with the whole number. The white population of great care and circumspection, and is rarely "every wind of doctrine," that may promise to the United States, by the census of 1850, result in temporary success. Hence we find which we take for illustration, was twenty-one them ready to tamper with sectarian prejudices | millions seven hundred and ninety-three thou--to excite one sect of professing christians sand six hundred and three. Of this number against another—to array one class of citizens two millions two hundred and forty thousand against another -to prostitute the cause of tem- five hundred and thirty-five were foreign born, The policy indicated by Gov. Bigler in his cratic candidate for judge of the supreme perance and the sacred cause of education to being ten and two-tenths percent, of the whomere partizan ends-and to thus minister to the le white population. worst passions that have ever enslaved the human heart and brought strife and contention into the world—to disregard the admonitions but eighteen are of foreign birth, being but teachings of George Washington, and trample under foot the obligations to the constitution of

could not have failed to exercise a most heal- sayed by the most violent partizan. It would and sent the prediction to his friend RufusCho- five were of foreign birth, being thirteen and thy influence upon that branch of the public baffle the most prolific brain to produce one ate, that after 1852 thewhig party would exist two-tenths per cent. well founded reason against his re-election. only in history. The facts we have detailed veri-

promote no great end of public policy, but to

the first measures of the present administra- | Fellow-citizens: such distinguished men | It constitutes one branch of the present taction, was to make provision for the final with- among you should be cherished and sustained. ties of the opposition to the democracy to raise drawal and extinction of this currency, and They are your jewels above all prize, above a clamor about the supposed diversion of the and having done this, you cannot fail to rally the work of cancellation is again in operation.

In this single item of state policy, feilowcitizens, we have a very striking illustration ty and power. We say, therefore, it is obof the difference between federal and demo- viously your interest to retain this able and tral committee. We will give you, fellow-ciwhich are right, and the best adopted to pro- publics are sometimes charged with being un- ion, a plain statement of facts, and a brief hisgrateful, and if you repudiate Judge Black, tory of their own conduct on this school ques-

features were stricken out. In the face of this record, showing that they, and they only, as a party when in power, have engrafted this hood to come before the public and attempt to all the privileges of an American citizen. make a false issue against the democratic par- | Gen. Scott stated, during the late Presiden-

riff of 1842, or, indeed, any tariff avowedly | The effects of our opponents to excite reli- ris: gious prejudices against us is no new thing .-You will all remember that when that good Mexico-to the acquisition of California-to lie influence, and with trampling upon the only look for assistance."

slanderious accusations. been selected because he was such—that every institution. man of the catholic faith was selected because he was of that sect. It is not for us to say why Fellow-citizens: shall an officer thus honest, and we now find them indulging in the grie- alike, adhere to the constitution, and reward doned to give place place to federal rule? We which to base an organization. It is a dan- present state administration, and some of both mark of Cain may be fixed upon him. predecessors, for the constitutional term. We the day as their political creed. But the ef- and Presbyterians had been appointed, and do not claim perfection for his administration fort is vain, for these hair-brained crochets that this fact was the consequence of religious

This, we believe, is equally true of the na-Yet reduced to such a hopeless position these | being but nine and three-tenths per cent, of that country, who makes his calculations with

Out of one hundred and fifty-two appointments in the custom houses of Pennsylvania. seven per cent of all the appointments.

The whole white population of Pennsylvanour common country. And all this they do to is amounted, by the same census, to two millions two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty, Of this number, three hundred and three thousand one hundred and

So that according to a mathematical calcul-His predecessor, William F. Johnston, was the author of the relief currency. Under the administration of Gov. Shunk, measures had very able and learned bench, not long since Clay, were permitted to return among us, they ation it is shown that our adopted citizens | the land. are entitled by their numerical strength.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we must ask you to guard against the devices of an artful ly began, was arrested, and provisions made laws, and his literary productions at an earlier to continue this depreciated and unconstitution period of his life, have distinguished him as would never condescend to such a humiliating clamor are to get votes. It is one of the nal currency in circulation, by paying the a man of extraordinary powers of mind, and banks a large compensation, from time to have made for him a reputation, of which his as that now assumed by some of their former ing, which the leaders adopt to deceive the will receive a terrible scourging in Clarion

Let Gov. Bigler and his administration stand on their own merits. Look at these, to his support, and to that of the whole ticket presented for your consideration and apprval. J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman. GEORGE C. WELKER, Secretary.

## The Devotion of Foreigners.

During a debate in the United States Senate. week before last, on the Homestead Bill, Gen. of dirty 'duds,' whilst ever and anon a tear, Mallory, (says the Valley Spirit), stated that a cradle, 'second' on his lap; soothes the 'third' majority of the men in the regular army, dur- one with a kiss, and hits the fourth a slap. Mr. Birtler, of South Carolina, who opposed troubled dreaming, the time is changed to granting foreigners the same privileges under groans, stifled sobs and screaming Patience. sioners appointed by him for that purpose under an act of the legislature, and much good was the der an act of the legislature, and much good was the first purpose under an act of the legislature, and much good was the first purpose under the seen in all the school laws, as we charge of the duties devolved upon him in the charge of the duties devolved upon him in the charge of the duties devolved upon him in the officers of the Palmotto regiment were all the part of the Palmotto regiment were all the palmotton regiment were all shot down at Churubusco, the flag of the re- astounded, ays: "Have you heard the price giment was tied around the body of a gallant, of flour?" "No husband loudly hallows; Irishman, and was thus carried on through the what's the latest news?" "Flour's thirteen.

restrict the privileges of any man, no matter In she comes, all covered o'er, with blood and where he was born, who fought in the ranks of dirty water. Old Brindle's gored the heifer, our army in Mexico? Never did a braver, tru- broke the yearling's thigh, kno ked Sissy er hand than the handful of regulars we sent to Mexico, go to battle; and yet a majority of them come under the han of Know Nothingism, the new adjunct of Whiggery. Even the gallant pedal strife wonders whether Job, the man Irishman who tied the American flag round his of many sores, when his wife bade him give body and carried it before the enemy, would up, led such a life in-doors. not be permitted by Know Nothingism to share

ty on this question. Rangling demagogues at tial campaign, that foreigners had followed him mean—these people that are poer—prating of tempted last winter to excite prejudice on the to every hattle-field on which he had fought, their troubles, which they think they endure. subject and raise an alarm as to the action of and that he never led braver men into action .the legislature, when not a single petition was | The great Washington also leaned on the arms | underwent, they'd think that all the vials of presented asking for the measure, hor a mo- of foreigners when he battled for his country's wrath were on them spent. Which sets us tion made to that effect Comment is unneces- independence, and the patriotism of a foreigner thinking, reader, that if rightly estimated, sary. We only ask, if the democracy be not enabled him to capture the Hessians at Tren- one half of all our sorrows are sadiy overratfriendly to the school system, how it comes too, an event which electrified and inspired the ed. And the moral of our rhyme, though the bankrupt act,—the distribution of the pro- that it has been so long cherished and per- whole country. We present an extract from a prosily it runs, is, never borrow trouble, but letter written by Washington to Robert Mor- take it as it comes.

posite Trenton, where our foes are concentrated; rate of taxation fixed by the new City Counour own state, a portion of the representatives from both those cities, advocated the policy seemed to be to conduct them to an lets. Hostility to territorial extension in and pure man, Francis R. Shunk, was the our wants are great—\$10,000 is necessary to cits "is thought to be the highest municipal lets." general, including the acquisition of Louisia- democratic nomince for governor, the whigs gain the proper information and place me in tax levied in any city on the globe."—So na and Texas-hostility to the independent attempted to raise a sectarian prejudice against a position to justify an offensive movement atreasury—the tariff of 1846—to the war with bim. He was charged with submission to catho- gainst the enemy to you Robert Morris, can I opposition the Governor and a majority in the

porations generally, together with their terri- cession at Pittsburg. But this shameless ex- country, rendered that assistance! On his own fie descriptions of the usurpations and tyranny pedient failed, and Mr. Shunk was elected note he borrowed the sum asked for by the and lived long enough to live down all these "Father of his country," and the victory of Trenton speedily followed. If Robert Morris We need not reiterate the system of tactics | were now living in the city in which he borrowstates and the nation-have become dead stock adopted by the whigs in the presidential con- ed ten thousand dollars to enable Washington test of 1852, in which they courted the catho- to capture the Hessians at Trenton, the Whig lies and foreigners with the same sincerity and Know Nothing Mayor of that city would tence or power. There is, we assert without that they had previously denounced and revil- not appoint him a Policeman. Indeed, there fear of contradiction, no instance to be found ed them. And now, with a foreigner on their must have been Know Nothings there at the own ticket, they have the hardihood to change | close of the Revolution; for after Morris had their policy again, and have commenced to fan | bankrupted himself to save America from the the flames of prejudice against adopted citi- British yoke, he was imprisoned for debt .- If spoken in such terrible tones of condemnation | zens, and those professing a certain religious | the names of the persons who oppressed him afbelief, whether native or foreign born. They ter he had saved them from oppression could be gency arose at the city and county of Erie, such a fearful and bitter retribution. There have attempted to create the impression that obtained, they ought to be enrolled as honorary involving, to no inconsiderable extent, the is now not a vestige of federal or whig policy every adopted citizen who happens to hold an members of every Know-Nothing association. office under a democratic administration, has They are entitled to rank as Patriarchs of the

# A Ministerial Scoundrel.

When told, as he was frequently, that the measures he deemed expedient to adopt, would fore the country condemned and demoralized. The Pottsyille papers inform us that the preacher the whigs have so long continued Joseph R. Chandler, a catholic, in important offices, or in chargeof the First Methodist Church in that city, and the country condemned and demoralized. veto messages, embodying the soundest doc- prejudice his political prospects in this or that . This position is felt and acknowledged by a why they have nominated Mr. Darsie, an a- has been guilty of drunkenness and of indecently trines, sustained by the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing
not, he had the henor of the state to protect
not, but all acknowledged by a dopted citizen, for canal commissioner—but convincing his person to two young girls; and that he democratic party, treating has been guitty in the democratic party of the whigh the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing not, he had the henor of the state to protect
leave the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing not, he had the henor of the state to protect
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leave the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing not, he had the henor of the state to protect
leave the clearest and most forcible arguments. never taught many of their leaders wisdom, all classes of citizens and all religious sects cape summary punishment. He is an Englishment and we now find them indulging in the griedevoted, prudent and able, be, discarded, or stricken down for light and imaginary causes? party on false and fleeting ideas, without any stricken down for light and imaginary causes? party on false and fleeting ideas, without any ions. Some catholies and adopted citizens, it return to the family of the deserted wife in Egg-Shall a policy in state affairs so wise, be aban- of the principles of their former creed on is true, have been appointed to office under land. Let us have the villata's name, that the hope not and we would be doing injustice to gerous experiment, and it will prove an enthe people to even entertain the thought for a tire failure, as many sensible and candid whigs religious views of either the applicant or inmoment. We believe you will retain Gov. are free to acknowledge. The rank and file cumbent were not considered in any case. If and only half exposes the derilictions of another

> 83-C. Johnson, convicted of murder at Harrisburg, Pa., br to be hung August 24th.

## Talking out Boldly.

The Lion hearted Democracy of Clarion deceived as to the popular vote, says:

We are sincere in what we say and we oredict that Gov. Bigler will have the majorty given to Judge Knox, which was 1420 We give this as our count, provided the vote is as large as it was last fall, and we hav good reason to believe that it will be much increased, and in proportion to the increase, we add to the Democratic majority."

A large portion of the population of Clarion county consists of men whose fathers, too thoroughly imbued with the principles of republicanism to live beneath the sway of the tyrannical governments of Europe, crossed the wide and stormy Atlantic to make their homes here, where the hand of welcome was extended-where equal rights were guarantoed to every man who became a citizen in accordance with the constitution and laws of

The doctrines of Know-Nothingism, to which the Whig party now look for success against the Democratic party, would proscribe all such men, both the emigrants and their descendents, would declare them unfit to fill any position of public responsibility and would county, and we are confident that the majority for Bigler there will not be less than 1500.

## Trouble.

Read what Clinton Courant says on this subject:-Baby's got the mensles, second boy is drooping; third one down on the trundle bed, with a dreadful cough is whooping. Mercury down to Zero, wood-bile some below it; man tries to be a hero, but feels he cannot 'go it.' Wife is busy washing, a host ields, in answer to a question put by Mt. falls silent in the suds. - Husband rock the the war with Mexico, were foreigners. And So from melancholy means, and starting, dollars? twelve has been refused." A scream! Is there a genuine American living who 'tis Sissy's voice; something comes athwarther,

Meantime, the wealthy mother, sits in her easy chair, on its rich embroidere I cover, mid comfor's everywhere; and would us what they "If they only had her trials, knew what she

"My army is encamped on the Delaware, op- Re The Phila lelphia Ledger states that the much for the mongrel victory. Give the same Legislature and you might as well 'fork over' yours farms, dwellings and personal property, and then leave the State

> AT NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TRADES .-Hon W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee, was formerly a blacksmith, and "for the fun of it," he lately made, with his own hands, an iron fire-shovel, which he presented to the Governor, Hon. Andrew Johnson. In return, Gov. Johnson, who was formerly a tailor, cut and made with his own hands a coat, and present d it to the Judge. The correspondence which passed le we n these distinguished and worthy American mechanics, is published in the Tennessee papers. Such men not only add lustre to their official positions, but set an example which 'Young America" would do well to imitate.

TYBANNY .- A man named William Miller, who was imprisoned in Winchester jail, England, thirtynine years ago, for debt, still remains confined on the same charge, though he has now become seventy-one years old. The last three years and eight months of his stay in Winehester jail were spent in solitary confinement. Some humane persons hearing o' his case, had him transferred to the Queen's prison, London, where he now enjoys comparative liberty.

"Jack." said one sailor to another,"I don .t want to hier your feelings, but shiver my timbers if I don't believe you stole my watch

"Does this razor go casy?" asked a barl r of a victim who was writhing under a clumsyinstr, ment where chief demonstration was a strong hant-

"Well," replied the poor fellow, "that depends much upon what you call the operation. If you are skinning me, it goes telerably cary, but if you to shaving, it goes rather hard."