Sentinel. Democrat and

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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ADDRESS of the State Central Committee .- No. 3.

To the People of Pennsylvania: Fellow-Citizens :- The manner of organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, you will agree with us, is not necessarily an issue in this contest-it is not a subject connected with the duties of a State Executive. It is scarcely possible that the election of a Governor, whoever may succeed, is to have any practical bearing upon the future policy of those territories-and surely no man will Pennsylvania accountable in an official sense for what Congress has already done on this subject. It is a subject with which that officer has had, and can have, officially, nothing whatever to do. As a member of the Democratic party it must be presumed that he takes an interest in public affairs, and has not been an inattentive observer that there has existed a diversity of opinion in relation to certain

features of this measure. Since the origin of our government, with occasional intervals, the question of slavery in some of its phases has been a subject of violent and at times dangerous controversy in Congress, menacing the peace of the people and the existence of the national confederacy. Its adjustment within the territories has led to the most threatening struggles. These were invariably renewed by every new acquisition of territory. In 1820, the act of Con- decide, where so many have differed, whether gress fixing the Missouri line was adopted in- Congre s has the power to establish or abolish 36 deg. 30 min., as a means of settling the it may, we assert that it was wise in 1850, In 1845 was defeated in the House of Representatives in the social state, and we see of no good foothold even in Kansas" after having passed the senate, by a majority of the relation of master and servant, should have even a stronger opinion from Judge Polof ten votes. The agitation in the country soon became general, and by 1850 it had as- alone be withheld from the action of the lock himself, the Whig candidate for Goversumed an alarming aspect. The good and people. great men of all parties, forgetting the former differences and constrained by a nobler spirit of patriotism, united in a common effort to allay the mighty surging of an excited public sentiment. Foremost in this great work was the eloquent and patriotic Clay, sustained by

One of these acts organized the territories of New Mexico and Utah, on the principles of non intervention-on the plan of allowing the people to decide for themselves whether they would have the institution of slavery or not. The whole country seemed satisfied with the doctrine of Non-Intervention by Congress, in the regulation of the domestic institutions of the territories, including that of slavery. Without stopping to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject or to what extent that power might be exercised, the people regarded it as wise and politic to remove this of Congress and confide it to those who may occupy the territories. We may, however, remark, that the question of authority in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 under the old confederation, is a very different one from the passage of the Missouri Compromise or any slavery restriction whatever, under our present Constitution. Under the Confederation the institution of slavery was not recognized-under the Constitution it is in three several particulars:

Compromise Measures, which were acceptable

to the people and were ardently maintained

1st. In fixing the pasis of representation and direct taxation.

2d. In tolerating the foreign slave trade

3d. In providing for the rendition of fu-

gitives from labor. If it even be clear that Congress is possessed of ample power to legislate on the subject (and this is stoutly denied by Gen Cass and other eminent men of the country), it was proper to forego its exercise. The resort to this ritory included in these acts of organization mode of adjustment in 1850, seemed most auspicious for the honor, the dignity and they include also a portion of the Texas territo- the belief, that the restriction was not within peace of the States-for the happiness and

And is not this policy right and just in itself according to all our theories of government? Indeed we should never allow ourselves to fear the consequences of trusting any of 1850, that the territory thus embraced question of politics or morals with the people, should be admitted into the Union as States question of politics or morals with the people, whether they be residents of a State or territory. This mode of adjustment rests on great might determine. These facts are claimed as principles, which in their application will be a predecent for the act organizing Nebraska co-extensive with all the territory we now have or ever can have, and which are as enduring as the race of man. It is a principle claimed that the principles of non-intervention in beautiful harmony with our republican institutions-the principle of self-government- finality the basis of our entire system. It was for this doctrine that our forefathers perilled their of the extension of slavery, and we deny that ritorial probation of a State, during which lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas time it can exercise but a limited influence in their primary assemblages, the question

Colonies in all things whatsoever," and to impose taxes without representation, gave this principle growth and vigor, and cost him armies and an empire. Since that day to the present time it has been gaining strength in all civilized countries American experience has fully solved and settled the problem of could" man's ability for self government. Where can be found the instance in which govern-mental affairs have been submitted to, or intrusted with the people, that the results have not been salutary? Who will then at this day doubt the fitness of the American people Mr. Edward tion? Who will contend for the absurd idea, that a man loses his capacity for self government by emigrating from a state to a territory? Who will say that a man residing in Massachusetts should, through his representatives in Congress, be permitted to adopt and an illusion to rest upon my mind." regulate institutions of local government for his fellow man in Utah, New Mexico, Minne-sota, Nebraska or Kansas? Will our Whig be so unreasonable as to hold the Governor of or Abolition friends agree that when they the bill: shall have emigrated to any of these territories their Democratic tellow-citizens whom they leave behind, shall decide for them what stitution of Slavery? Or who will contend be feeble or injudicious? Whoever says these | States." things doubts all the principles of our republican institutions, and disregards the lessons of said: experience and the teachings of the sages of

of Congressional power, which have grown ting it to be passed." out of the slavery controversy, in the Halls of the National Legislature. We care not to terdicting the extension of slavery north of the institution in the territories. Be that as controversy growing out of the acquisition of as in 1854, to refer the whole question to the sovereign will of the people, to be settled

the creation of circumstances for ourselves. in those territories, either by act of Congress, but that we must deal with existing facts. The or under the false pretence of popular sovesame difficulty occurred in the early history | reignty." of the country. We had the institution of slavery entailed upon us, and the only matter the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, Cass, Webster, King and others. A series of of enquiry has long been, how it was to be acts were passed, familiarly known as the managed to the greatest advantage of both several millions, and we are forced to the di- come in as free States. lemma of retaining a large portion of them in bondage, or make them our companions and equals, and permit them to share the daughters and friends. In the forcible lan- drive the institution farther south than any guage of Mr. Jefferson, "we have the wolf

And yet much has been done in a legal and constitutional way for the amelioration of this revolution had to deal with the institution of tinue to have that effect. It would in all probslavery as they found it, and they so acted in ability have been a happy event for the counthe formation of the government. When try, had this doctrine of popular sovereignty topic of angry and dangerous controversy out these States were colonies of Great Britain, in the territories been adopted in 1820. We the time the Constitution was framed, twelve | tion of free states than we now have. out of the thirteen were slave-holding States. Six of the original thirteen have now become free, not by abolition agitation in Congress, It suited a temporary purpose, and quieted but by the action of the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity at home.

This leaving the question to the people was intended to be general in its application to all dissensions and divisions among the States territories thereafter to be organized—that it | and the people. was to be a finality as to the principle to be invoked, but not a finality as to its application -for that would imply that no more territories were to be organized. This position is that I ever have contemplated. sustained by the fact, that in forming the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico, no respect seems to have been paid to the act of 1820, fixing what is termed the Missouri line, nor the act of 1845, extending that line to the Rio Del Norte. The larger portion of terwas taken from the Mexican acquisition, but ry north of 36 deg. 30 min., and a part of the true scope of the Constitution." prosperity of the people. and above all, for Louisiana purchase, which was covered by the stability of our National Union. der the act of 1820, interdicting slavery, north of 36 deg. 30 min., and subjected to Union, if not in direct violation of the Conthe action of the principles of the Compromise with or without slavery as the people thereof and Kansas.

It is for these reasons and in this sense also,

that they invoked the interposition of heaven slave labor. It is our firm belief that slave- the people north of 36d 30m in Nebraska be- degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geogand accepted the proferred aid of the generous | ry will not enter those territories. Those who | come numerous enough to be admitted as a | raphical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennstranger. For seven long years did they are sensitive on this point should not close free State, they could afterwards establish the sylvania guarding the destinies of the great render myself utterly unworthy of your conlabor to impress upon Lord North and George III, the virtue and power of this great funda- The indications are all opposed to its exten- act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Sup- here faithfully to the principles of the Con- It the

"I do not believe there is a man in Con-

Mr. Badger said: "I have no more idea of seeing a slave pooulation in either of them (Nebraska or Kansas) than I have of seeing it in the state of a subsequent period.

Mr. Edward Everett said: to dispose of any question of governmental policy found within the limits of the Constitu-"I am quite sure everybody admits that

I confess that for a moment, I permitted such

Mr Bell said, that as respects the South. 'it was a contest for a mere abstraction." Mr Benton said in his first speech against

"The question of slavery in these territories, if thrown open to territorial action, will be a question of numbers-a question of the kind of local institutions they shall have?— majority for or against slavery; and what that their judgment and not that of the emigrants themselves shall control as to the in- contest? No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be outnumbered and compelled the slave is the destruction of the governthat the people will be careless of their own true interests?—that their government will point of numbers, but also in point of the Union has done for us."

In his second speech, Mr. Benton again

"I believe in the futility of this bill-its absolute futility in the slaveholding States, We have already intimated, that we will and that not a single slave will ever be held not discuss the abstract and difficult questions | in Kansas or Nebraska under it, even admit-

> ry, being introduced into these territories cursed of demons. No man's right can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, than into Illinois.' Mr. Seward said .

get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebras- when the question of liberty or slavery is to ka the wider region will escape, for the rea- be considered. The only thing of importance this line was extended over Texas, which had through the action of the local governments, son that its soil and climate are uncongenial is that the mass of the people venerate the just been annexed to the United States and as all other questions of domestic policy are with the staples of slave culture—rice, suggar, Constitution. We should endeavor to do away seemed to answer the purpose of an adjust- settled. The rights of property, the relations cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the pub- with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to between husband and wife, parent and child, 'lic attention has been so well and so effectual- that Constitution. I thank God also that I ment. In 1848, however, when it was pro-posed to extend this parallel of 36 deg. 30 guardian and ward, are so confided, and we min. from the Rio del Norte to the Pacific, it can conceive none more sacred and important hope that slavery will not be able to gain a country and of all Christendom.

> nor, who says in a letter dated June 19th. It must not be forgotten, that we have not 1854: "Slavery can have no legal existence

there will not be a slave state added to the Union, and that the territory embraced in the the white and black races. The latter number | Louisiana purchase not already admitted, will

It should also be borne in mind, that any territory that the United States may hereafter acquire must be South of 36d. 30m., and that cendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates behonors of the State, and intermarry with our this principle of popular sovereignty may positive act of Congress could. Nor should it by the ears, and we can neither hold him nor be forgotten that the interdiction of slavery safely let him go." of the territory south of that line for slave purposes. This has been the moral influence of unfortunate race of people. The men of the such legislation, and it would no doubt conevery one was a slave-holding province. At should most likely have had a larger propor-

The Missouri line was never a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. agitation for a time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous character, calculated to divide the first adopted by Congress in 1850, and was country into geographical sections, and create

Thomas Jefferson once said : line of division, is the most portentous one

In 1820 he wrote to John Holmes the "A geographical line coinciding with

James Madison said: "I must own that I have always leaned to

James Monroe said: "The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the

stitution, is repugnant to its principles." We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American

statesmen, living and dead. It is difficult to force from the mind the belief that this whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign state to control this subject is not this State, and her Democracy and her people The only effect that the legislation of Congress As Pennsylvanians we are not the advocates can possibly have must be confined to the ter-

mental truth in the science of government. sion to that country. Such is the belief of the States and of the States and of the States and of the States and of the allest men in the nation, those who advecated and voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, as well as those who voted against it.

Mr. Douglas said:

this time to establish slavery, where would be none. If the people of Pennsylvania are unsellish and unambitious, but they are just—they all political parties may depend sometimes on the people of a territory should desire to have are modest and unpretending, and slow at argress who thinks it would be permanently a might object to their admission into the Union for good. The people of Pennsylvania are pat- suitors in court All these have an equal slave-holding country; I have no idea that it they could forbear to establish it until after could " their admission, and then do as they might that power to control in the beginning, that will most certainly control in the end, or at

> It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discountenanced by the good men of all parties. It is one of the enigmas of human nature, that it can become so unreasonable in some of its "Does any man believe that you will have slave holding State in Kansas or Nebraska? should take care lest the mania of a wild and ungovernable fanaticism should possess them as it has already possessed many others. The inflammatory and treesonable proceedings of an abolition convention in the city of New-York, not long since, calls for the earnest condemnation of every lover of our national

> > Wendell Phillips said: "The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallows up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influence the people. The only remedy for

Wm. Garrison proposed the following reso-

Resolved, -That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the American Union.

Henry C. Wright spoke to the resolution

ng it to be passed."

Gen. Houston said:

"There was no more probability of slave-"

I like that resolution very much. This country denies God, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian God is the most acor a Constitution. I don't care that (snapping "I feel quite sure that slavery at most can his fingers) for any such book or Constitution,

> The Hon. Edmund Quincy said: "The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil; and that the Union ought

to be dissolved." This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kansas bill before Congress. At the same time the leading Abolition journals were loud in their denunciations of the bill itself; and treasonable in their opposition to

the action of the Government. Horace Greeley said in reference to the passage of the bill :

"Better that confusion should ensue-better that discord should reign in the National Councils-better that Congress should break up in wild disorder. nay, better that the capi-tal itself should blaze by the torch of the inneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished."

There were many treasonable exhibitions also, by the same class of men, during the recent Anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled. as if mourning for some great calamity. At Farmingham, Massachusetts, treasonable speeches were delivered, after which Garrison, above named, burned the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentiments with which despicable fanatics are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the Northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riots and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and Laws under the foot of violence.

Let us therefore, fellow citizens, discard the doctrines of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are now promul-"This Missouri question, by a geographical gating, as the false lights thrown out by the ancient Federalists, during the Missouri controversy, to mystify the people and regain lost

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wisdom of the people. They have saved the country in many important crises in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government upon the republican platform after the Federalists of 1798 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the mammoth bank. It was the mass of the ses of the people. It is, moreover, a question people that have always upheld the country in time of war. It is to the people that we must look for protection against the miserable treason and despicable wiles of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences, that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they have the power to be so. The day of wild fanaticism and stolid bigotry on the question of slavery has passed by in there they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determine the Declaration of Independence—that they struggled and bled, and left their bones to bleach on the battle fields of the Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence—that they struggled and bled, and left their bones to bleach on the battle fields of the Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence—that they struggled and bled, and left their bones to bleach on the battle fields of the Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence—that they bill produce that effect. It merely leaves it to determine it in advance, without notice upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union country. When once admitted into the Union which may by a usurpation of power pretend with slavery, a State can abolish it—or adwing the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or adwing the country. When once admitted into the Union which may by a usurpation of power pretend with slavery, a State can abolish it—or adwing the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or adwing the country. When once admitted into the Union without even seed to the country and the country and the country are the country and the country and the country are the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are the

It was for this principle of self-government, ductions of that region are not adapted to mitted without it, she can establish it. Should to define the lines of freedom and slavery by ing the law: without having any one of the the institution, but perceiving that Congress riving at conclusions, but they are powerful tions, and other large bodies of men are often deex lost Hence the wisdom of allowing sentiment. Pennsylvania has always been a candidates for judicial offices commit themstood by the flag of our common country. She is the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and stanshe constitutes the great breakwater, against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern folly, have long surged and will continue to surge in vain.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman. GEORGE C. WELKER, Secretary.

Judge Black's Letter to the Temperance State Committee.

Charles Louis Loos, a member of the Committee appointed by the State Temperance Convention to interrogate the various candidates as to their views of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, has communicated to the Somerset Democrat the reply of Hon. J. S. Black. Mr. Loos accompanies the judge's letter by some explanatory remarks, acknowledging the correctness of his surmise that " the committee misunderstood its instructions when the candidates for Judge were addressed."

To the President of the Prohibitory State Convention:

SIR,-It appears that the friends of a prohibitory liquor law, who met here some months ago, appointed a committee to interrogate the several candidates and lay their replies before the body over which you preside. The Chairman of that Committee has addressed me, inquiring whether I believe, that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, except for certain specified purposes, is constitutional.

I suppose I cannot mistake the meaning of judge to keep himself uncommitted until he this interrogation. It is, of course, not prompt- hears all that can be said on both sides. I ed by motives of mere curiosity. My private will promise nothing at present, except to desentiments are not worth to you the trouble cide it honestly and according of ascertaining them. But you desire to be judgment, when it arises. If I should be elecinformed how far my judicial decisions may be ted, I will take a solmen affirmation (equivalcounted on, as favorable to your views of the ent by the laws of Pennsylvania to an oath) subject If I reply in the affirmative, you will that I will support the constitution. This vow regard it as a promise to be with you when I mean to keep, and that I may keep it the the question comes before me; and if I break better I will make no other, which can by the promise, after being elected by your votes, any possibility, interfere with it. I will be justly exposed to the charge of obtaining the office by means of false pretences. If my answer be the other way, you will know the candidates for judge were addressed If power which he might use to your disadvant- done without thinking how improper it would age. These, I think, are the only reasons that could induce you to question me on such a At all events, I have faith enough in this re-

I know the value of your votes. I do not underate the power you will probably exert ble, in which a majority of members can be in the next election. And even if I were not a candidate at all I would feel a natural anxiety to win your respect, and escape your censure; for no man is better assured than I am, that some of the best hearts and soundest heads in the country are engaged in the present movement for a prohibitory liquor law. Nevertheless, I cannot answer your question consistently with my sense of propriety; and I am not without the hope, that my reasons for declining will be entirely satisfactory.

When you speak of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, I take it for granted you do not mean so senseless a thing a penalty, or providing the means for its execution. The law passed in Maine is the model, on which the other States have generally framed theirs. I believe the one proposed at the last session of our Legislature was almost a literal copy of the Maine law.

Its constitutionality did not seem to be doubted by one of its numerous and able advocates. But it was violently opposed, on conin the Commonwealth. In some of the States, the power to pass it was not challenged. In New York, on the other hand, the Governor declared it to be wholly inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and for that reason refused it his signature. Such, also, was the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; and the highest tribunal in Michigan, composed of cight judges, stands at this moment equally divided. You probably think it quite clear. But you must not forget, that three are others. who think it equally clear against you It is. at least, doubtful enough to have procured conflicts and divisions among statesmen, judses of the people. It is, moreover, a question ers were lost, and twelve injured more or less. of great magnitude. Everything is important | The destruction of property, including boat which touches the Constitution. A judge nev- and cargo, involved a loss of upwards of halfer acts under responsibilities so high, as when a million of dollars. Nineteen persons lost he deals with the great charter by which a their lives. In February, twelve steamers and free State holds its liberties; and if any part four barges were destroyed; total loss amountof the Constitution is more sacred than anoth- ing to \$1,000,000. About eighty lives were er, it is that which marks the boundaries be- lost. In March twelve steamers were lost. tween legislative authority and the reserved valued with the cargoes at \$250,000. One rights of the people-Besides the law on which | hundred and twenty persons perished. Duryou ask my opinion, is one which will direct- ing the three succeeding months we have ly effect the character, morals, property and twenty-eight steamers reported as being tobusiness of the whole population of the Com- tally destroyed, the value of which with the monwealth.

question of constitutional law-important in months, there were seventy steamers sunk or every aspect—which must come before the destroyed by fire, besides upwards of one hun-Supreme Court for final adjudication; and I dred and fifty barges, coal boats, ac , valued a candidate for a seat in that court, am asked at \$2,000,000. The loss of life is estimated to determine it in advance, without notice at two hundred and fifty souls, though in

materials from which a judgment ought to be made up If I would do this thing I would

It the precedent set by you were submitted riotic by instinct, and will crush to atoms all reason to expect pledges. Interested indi-the feeble barriers to a healthy flow of public viduals also stand on the same platform. Shall patriotic, unionloving State. She has always selves to all these? If not, where shall the stopping place be found after the custom is once begun, or the right to interrogate them ding midway between the North and the South, acknowledged? The election of every judge would depend on the accordance of his answer with the wishes of the most numerous or powerful classes Courts would cease to be "places where justice is judicially administer-ed," and become a mere ministerial organism for registering the foregone decrees of con-ventions and other public assemblies. What, then, would become of the weak and unpopular for whose protection the law was made?

When the Constitution was amended, so as to give the election of Judges to the people, it was feared, by many, that candidates would sell their integrity for votes, and conciliate one portion of the people by promises incon-sistent with the just rights of others. I am glad to say that the letter of your committee was the first demand ever made upon me for a pledge of any kind-the first question that was ever asked me concerning any matter, which I might be called on to decide. Up to the time when I received that letter, no member of either convention by which I was nominated, nor no private citizen of my own political party, or any other, ever hinted a de-sire to bind me by a promise in advance of his vote. I feel warranted in saying that this is the experience of all my brethren; and I do not doubt that the candidates who opposed us, including the honorable and talented gentleman who is my competitor, have been treated with equal forbearance.

I acknowledge the obligation of a candidate for political or representative office to make his opinions known. But it is the duty of a

It has struck me as possible that the committee misunderstood its instructions when ow to disarm an avowed opponent of the such instructions were given, it was probably republican system of ours to believe, that no State Convention ever did, or ever will assemfound, who will deliberately insist upon their right to demand pledges of judicial candidates. on questions of law.

I am with great respect, yours. Ac. J. S. Black.

Keep him down-

All keep him down. What business has a poor man to attempt to rise, without a name -without friends, without honorable blood in his veins? We have known him ever since he was a boy-we knew his father before him and he was but a mechanic : and what merit can there be in the young stripling? Such as a mere naked prohibition, without affixing is the cry of the world when a man of sterling character attempts to break away from the cords of poverty and ignor ance and rise to a position of truth and honor. The multitude are excited by envy; they cannot endure to be outstripped by those who grew up with them or their children side by side, and hence the opposition a man encounters in his native place. Despite of their feelings many noble minds have arisen from obscurity and lived stitutional grounds, by others, who are as in- down their opponents; but others yielded to telligent and conscientious men as any I know | the discouragements, lived in obscurity, and "died and made no sign." Let it not be so with you, young man. Persevere, mount up and startle the world.

Disasters on the Western Rivers.

Few persons are aware of the great number of steamboat disasters that occur on the Western rivers, and the immeuse amount of property destroyed. The number of casualties for the last six months exceeds anything of the kind on record. The following is condensed from a statement occupying three columns of the St. Louis Republican:

In January there were as many accidents as there are days in the month. Eighteen steamcargoes is estimated at half-a-million. About Here, then, is a much debated and vexed thirty lives were lost So that for the last six