

# Democrat and Sentinel.

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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From the Pennsylvania.

## THE BURIAL OF SAM.

The following was found on one of the platforms in Independence Square, on Saturday night, after the funeral of SAM had been adjourned, by the rain, and is supposed to have been written by a Warrior poet of the West.

Many demurs were heard, and the life's shrill note,  
As his corse to the "cave" we hurried;  
Many throats were "wet," and many a coat,  
On the night that the rascal was buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,  
While the rain in a deluge was pouring,  
"Nobis no struggling moonbeams" misty light,  
But the stumblers incessantly roaring.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast;  
We "hid him away" as we found him;  
And he lay like a lazier taking his rest,  
With his tattered rags around him.

No hymn was sung, nor no prayer was said,  
And we dropp'd not a tear of sorrow;  
For now that our idol was hopelessly dead,  
We had other thoughts for the morrow.

'Tis true we all strove to keep him alive  
With "black drops" and pills, each sad mourner,  
But too much physic has settled his hash,  
And like his friend Poles, he's a "goneer."

Darkly and grimly we laid him down,  
In the den of his shame, damp and hoary;  
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,  
But we left him alone, the old story!

And now that our dirty work was done,  
And with "laurels" we were retiring,  
We heard the booming and distant gun  
The victorious "Loose" were firing.

Lightly they "laughed" over poor Sam, who's gone,  
And for his sake we will berate him;  
But little he'll rock, and he'll sleep on,  
Where the heads of the traitors have laid him!

PALMERSVILLE, June 16, 1855. P.

## SPEECH OF HON. J. M. PORTER.

We publish below the resolutions passed at a grand mass meeting in Old Northampton county, a few days since, in honor of the triumph of Democratic principles in the patriotic State of Virginia, together with the eloquent and masterly speech of Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, delivered on the occasion—a speech we hope to see copied into every Democratic paper in this Commonwealth, containing, as it does, advice and arguments of the most pointed and valuable character. James M. Porter, a statesman, a lawyer, a Judge, a Whig, a Republican, or a Democrat, is one of the men of whom the people of this mighty Commonwealth have reason to feel proud, and the facts he has portrayed in this speech cannot fail to enlist the earnest attention and warm regard of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania. The resolutions, too, are worthy the men from whom they emanate.

## OLD NORTHAMPTON MOVING!

### Patriotic Resolutions.

The Democracy of Northampton county has assembled in its might to congratulate its members, and our fellow-republicans throughout the State and Union on the triumph of correct principles in the election of Henry A. Wise, the candidate of the party, as governor of Virginia—to renew our allegiance to our time honored organization—to bear our testimony to the correct principles of our party—to the ruinous results which have ever characterized the temporary successes of our opponents; and to prepare for the coming contest in our own State.

We do therefore Resolve:—  
1. That we hail with unmixed feelings of gratification, the glorious triumph of the principles of Democracy at the recent election in the good old Commonwealth of Virginia. A result which has stemmed the torrent of error, fraud, fanaticism and bigotry, which had threatened to overwhelm our land—sap the foundations of our institutions—violate the principles of our constitution and jeopard the Union of these States, cemented by the toil and blood of the Revolution and established by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors.

2. That the native State of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Patrick Henry was the proper field for the defeat of the conspirators against the constitution and laws of our country. It was the proper breakwater, in the language of President Pierce, to stay the tide of Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism, and all other intolerant issues, that had for their object the destruction of all that was near and dear to the friends of our glorious Union—as well as to the friends of civil and religious liberty everywhere.

3. That we were wont to boast, that this our land, was an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and we invite such hither to tabernacle among us—promising them, that here they should be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—with none to harm them or make them afraid. We promised them the enjoyment of those equal rights won for us by our fathers, and a participation of our privileges as citizens of this free republic; when after a reasonable probation they deliberately desired to become our fellow-citizens, and we are not willing to incur the reproach, that all these invitations, professions and promises were mere hollow hypocrisy.

4. That the secret conspiracy which, with-

in the last year, has been concocted by wicked and designing men to create prejudices and distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens, and between different religious denominations—which are not only not recognized, but forbidden by the Constitution, should be reprobated by every honest man, who has the welfare of his country at heart.

5. That the attempt to prevent an open and independent expression of opinion by any section of our citizens in the selection of men for office, by secretly compelling the members of the self-styled American party to vote for whoever a majority of their association shall select—no matter how deficient in qualifications and integrity, and without regard to the preferences of the voter, is a conspiracy against the liberties of our country and the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage.

6. That all secret oaths and engagements to deprive any of our citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, is a conspiracy against the rights of man—and a wicked attempt to introduce an irresponsible tyranny and despotism among us. And every lover of his country should stand boldly forth to put a stop to such an iniquitous system.

7. That this newangled order of Know-Nothing, or by whatever other appellation they may denominate themselves, originated in fraud, falsehood and corruption—and is but another phase, which the enemies of Democracy have assumed to effect, if they could, its overthrow and the prostration of the equal rights it secures to all. That glorious Democratic party which has ever stood up for the rights of the people, and which all experience has shown, is the only true American party—and the only party which, in this country, can be safely trusted with power.

8. That the Democracy of Northampton county pledges themselves to their fellow-citizens of the State and Union to join heart and hand in restoring our Commonwealth to the hands of the Democracy at the next election, and to redeem our State from the disgrace and degradation to which she has been subjected under Know-Nothing misrule during the past year; and once more to place her in her former proud position in the front rank of the Democracy of the Union to stand side by side with the glorious old and steadfast Commonwealth of Virginia.

### Speech of Hon. James M. Porter.

Hon. J. M. Porter, arose and seconded the resolutions, in doing which he said:

It gives me pleasure to second the resolutions which have just been proposed. Virginia has covered herself with glory—she has been faithful among the faithless—or rather I should say, she has not suffered error or prejudice to mislead her; and it is no small virtue to remain steadfast to principle when error and delusion have led so many astray. In these times when there is so much political prostitution—when so many are ready to sacrifice the right to the expedient—when the terrible doctrine is proclaimed, that political success will sanctify political fraud, it is cheering to find one green spot amidst the wild waste of political demoralization, which a thirst for office, and a love of power have produced.

These resolutions breathe the proper spirit. The election of Henry A. Wise, the manly and indomitable candidate of the Democratic party in Virginia, is a result which has stemmed the torrent of error, fraud and fanaticism. It will, under Providence, be the means of putting an end to an immoral political movement which threatened to overwhelm our land, tended to sap the foundations of our institutions—was altogether at war with principles of our government and would jeopard the Union of these States.

The propagation of error is always most deleterious when it bears upon it propositions which address themselves to our feelings and prejudices—in other words sophisms are apt to mislead when they bear the semblance of truth and accuracy. Acting upon this principle, this new organization has sought to seize upon power and place on the plausible pretext, that its object is to cause America to be ruled by Americans. Thus endeavoring to enlist the passions and prejudices of a large majority of our citizens against a meagre minority.

In fact, America is ruled by Americans, for nine tenths of our citizens were born upon our own soil, and the attempt to create an impression that we are ruled by foreigners, is a gross fraud.

Again, the members of this organization are aware that a large proportion of our citizens, though of different religious denominations, are protestants, and brought up from their earliest infancy, to abhor many of the doctrines, and especially the church governments of the Roman Catholic Church, and they would seize upon this prejudice to aid them in their unholy designs. Religious disputes, have ever been the most violent, and when men get into them, they seem to have lost all regard for each other's rights and feelings; and by their violence have brought reproach upon the religion of our blessed Savior. What wars and massacres has it not led to? And it is not peculiar to any one sect, when they possess the civil power, to attempt to enforce their own particular religious tenets upon the minds and consciences of others. The desire to persecute for opinion's sake, would seem to be inherent in our nature. It is one evidence of the inconsistency of man, that when the Puritans, who had fled from religious persecution in Europe, landed upon our shores, among their first acts they refused to permit a Roman Catholic, a Quaker or a Baptist to reside among them, under pain of death.

All restraints by law, or the Supreme power of the State, in the exercise of religious opinions are at war with the rights of man. All trammels upon consciences are equally tyrannical and oppressive; and yet, they were first removed in this country by the organic laws of the states of the Union. I believe the right to worship God according to the dictates of a man's conscience, was first recognized in the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania and the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland.

Understand me, I am no advocate or apologist for either the doctrine or the church government of the Roman Catholics; I am, in my religious sentiments, an old school Presbyterian, by birth, habits and conviction. But I am unwilling that religious opinions should ever be mingled with political considerations. A man's religious belief is a thing between him and his God, and I believe that with the lights before him, man is responsible to his maker for the correctness of his religious belief and sentiments, in essential matters.

The advocates of the doctrines of any sect have a right to make as many religious proselytes as they please. They have a right, by all the fair and legitimate arguments that they can use, to convince their fellow-men that their doctrines and plans of church government are correct. But, the religious and political institutions of a country must be kept distinct. Religion is always injured by being brought into contact with politics. It is too sacred a thing ever to be connected with the civil government of the country. Both the interests of religion and the rights of the citizens are prejudiced by it.

To the honor of these free States, they have, in the theory of their government, provided for the utmost freedom of thought and action on the subject of religion and equal rights to all religious denominations. The Constitution of the United States provides: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or maintain any minister against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or mode of worship."

No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Again, it declares that the free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every citizen may freely speak, write and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

At this day the same provisions are substantially contained in the Constitutions of all the States. They are the cardinal doctrines of the revolution, which first put upon record as the basis of all true government that all power is inherent in the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Again, the constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization" and it will be remembered by all, that one of the acts of arbitrary power, which justified our forefathers in casting off all allegiance to the British King, as recited in the Declaration of Independence, was his refusal to sanction the laws for the naturalization of foreigners. Our forefathers thought, and thought rightly, that it was the interests, as well as the policy of this country to encourage the emigration of foreigners, to settle among us, when they deliberately expressed a preference for our institutions and form of government. Our population would not have been able, by the ordinary increase of the human family, without the aid of emigration, to augment sufficiently for the exigencies of our country. We had much, and still have much vacant and unimproved land to bring into culture—we were not able in ourselves to spare the necessary hands from the culture of the soil, from the mechanic arts and sciences—and above all, in our sympathetic feelings for the oppressed of other lands, we held out to them the hand of invitation and friendship, to come among us and participate in the enjoyments of free thought—free speech—free conscience and free rights, which we enjoyed. Our fathers had fled from oppression to these shores, and felt it a sacred duty to make our land an asylum for all who had been oppressed like them.

The constitution of the United States makes no distinction between natural born and naturalized citizens, except that the latter are excluded from the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

We have therefore these things laid down as fundamental principles of our government while they exist, we have no right directly to disregard them—indeed the law would not permit us to do so. What we cannot do directly, we ought not to be permitted to do indirectly—hence it was that when filling a judicial station I felt it my duty to charge the grand Juries in an adjacent district that: "If any two or more men shall combine together for the purpose of preventing any of our citizens, naturalized or native, from enjoying the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment."

If any two or more men combine together to prevent any citizen from enjoying the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution, on account of his religious feeling, or particular mode of worshipping God, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

If any number of men, combine or form themselves into an association, by agreements, vows or oaths to control the opinions and votes of any portion of citizens, in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote according to their own choice or the dictates of their own consciences, but as a majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

And it is the agreement to do the act, that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done.

I took occasion then, also to say: "That

if any person or persons, shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law and ought not to be in morals. He will enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or association and abandoning their illegal enterprise."

Upon a careful review of this subject, I can see nothing in law, or morals to induce any change in the doctrines thus laid down, and I am glad to find that the same views have been taken upon this subject in New York and North Carolina. It is the view which is sanctioned by law, by sound policy and good morals.

From what we learn of this association which changes its name as often as Proteus is fabled to have changed his form, the members are sworn to deny that they belong to it. That they are to preserve its secrets and that all their doings are secret and in concealment. They vote in secret to nominate their candidates for political offices, and each member is sworn to vote for the candidate who receives such secret nomination—they are sworn not to support the nomination or appointment of any man, who happened not to draw his first breath upon our soil or who has been educated or chosen to worship God according to the ritual and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. There may be other objectionable obligations assumed by the member but these are enough in all conscience, to stamp their proceedings with the reprobation of all honest men who love the institution of our country.

In the first place, a high regard to morality will insure correct habits of thinking and acting. A sacred regard for truth, is essential to the well being of the community. A wilful disregard of truth is the father of a whole system of crimes. Whatever tends to produce such disregard inflicts a positive injury upon the community. By reducing the standard of truth and encouraging immorality.

What, then shall we think of an organization which requires of its members an oath that they will not speak the truth, but that they will utter falsehood in denying that they belong to it. Even the habit of equivocation, which, would

Hold the word of promise to the ear

And break it to the sense,  
tends greatly to destroy the moral sense, and who would desire to live in a community where such doctrines were generally the rule of action?

Again, in their mode of selecting candidates, this secret, midnight voting argues that there is something wrong in it. Why seek the dark unless their deeds are evil? In a republican government, where the people are sovereign, everything should be open to the face of day. In the ordinary transactions of life, we find it laid down that the secret transaction of business is always suspicious. In political measures the people should always know everything that is proposed and they should have a full opportunity of discussing the merits and pretensions of every candidate who is proposed for office, openly and publicly, in order that the best man may be selected. In a secret, cabal, the designing demagogue has a greater opportunity to further his own selfish views and rob the people of their rights. And, if he can in addition to this, compel others to support him in his iniquitous projects, great indeed is the injury inflicted upon popular sovereignty. But then, this compelling men to sacrifice their own opinion, and vote as others shall direct, is an utter subversion of the right of suffrage—it is tyranny and despotism, whether exercised by one man or by many men—the tyranny of the many is often more destructive of the rights of others than the tyranny of man. There may be generous impulses about a despot which would not pervade a set of selfish aristocrats or demagogues.—The giving up of one's own opinion of the fitness of a candidate for office and blindly following the orders of others in voting, is entirely destructive of the right of free choice which is the object of the ballot box.

The open meeting together of men professing the same political creed and selecting from a number of aspirants those thought worthy of public support for office, is a proper mode for the concentration of public opinion, to carry out the principles of the party, but there is no compulsion by secret oaths in that case, to compel a man to vote for such candidate, if he is not worthy of public confidence. That is a very different thing from the secret midnight oath bound covenant of the Know-Nothing.

It was the secret conclaves; the deep and silent intrigues of the tyrants who ruled France in the reign of terror, that under the name of liberty, deluged that fair country with blood. Beware that you do not permit like causes to produce like effects here.

So much for the moral and political aspects of this organization, independent of its attempts to restrict the rights of naturalized citizens and Catholics. In these respects, their operations are as unjust in point of principles, as they are illegal and unconstitutional in point of law. It is an attempt, by operating upon sectarian and local feelings, to create a prejudice against all persons born in foreign countries—no matter how long since they may have been naturalized nor how long they have resided among us—no matter that they are men of the highest moral worth, intelligence and virtue. No matter that they have come to this country from deliberate choice, and have married and settled among you. None of these things can be taken into consideration in a prescription that reaches the whole class. Talents, capacity, integrity of the highest order, and education of the most finished kind, are all to be set aside for the mere accident of birth. Many of these foreigners who have come here by choice—many who have come here in infancy with their parents, and have really known no other country than this, have been citizens of the United

States for more years than many of those who find fault with them have attained.

I am not one of those, who prefer foreigners to native born citizens. But all should have the rights which the constitution guarantees. As it has been remarked, there is little danger of the naturalized citizens controlling our elections. Notwithstanding all that can be said upon this subject as to the matter of principles, there is and will be such a partiality among the majority of our native born citizens, in favor of themselves, that they will not grant to the minority, which our naturalized citizens compose, a whit more of public patronage and employment, than their numbers and capacity entitle them to—if so much. There may have been exceptions to this, in former days, in some of our large cities, where both the political parties into which our country was divided, have been courting the foreign population by giving them place and office. But this has corrected itself, and now they scarcely have justice done to them in this respect. Such was even the case before this organized proscription took place. But throughout the country they constitute but a drop in the bucket of our entire population, so that if they were even disposed to evil, of which we have no evidence, they would be perfectly impotent to accomplish their object.

The result therefore is, that this denunciation and proscription of naturalized citizens, is sheer pretense—a bug-bear, created by political hypocrites and knaves, to bamboozle political fools. A sheer humbug to bring unthinking men from the support of the Democratic party, which always goes for the support of the principles of free government and has in view the greatest number—maintains the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves, extends equal rights to all, because it holds that all men are created equal. It is to seduce men from this party to aid unprincipled aspirants to obtain office and place—to fatten upon the public—to be fed from the public treasury, that this prejudice is fostered and fomented. This and the prejudice excited against one christian denomination, have enabled this organization by coalescing with other isms to sweep the late elections of the States and invest them with power, which they have in every instance at least, used without discretion and without any regard to the organic law of our country.

This proscription, for opinion's sake in matters of religion, independent of its being a palpable infraction of the principles of the constitution of the United States and of this State, and a criminal offence, for which, the punishment by fine and imprisonment, is none too heavy, is calculated to set society by its ears, and introduce a state of feeling that would make a perfect Pandemonium of our happy country—it is an offence, against the light and intelligence of the nineteenth century—an attempt to bring us back to the dark ages of barbarism and superstition, ere the press had been brought in use to spread light and knowledge over a benighted world. If the moral and political atmosphere of our country, is thus to be beclouded, then was the Declaration of Independence adopted for nothing, and the toil, treasure and blood of the Revolution spent in pursuit of a phantom, which appeared but to deluge the oppressed and down-trodden friends of liberty.

This election in Virginia has cheered the members of the Democratic party throughout the Union. It shows, that there is a redeeming spirit in the people—it encourages the republican, by giving him another evidence that the people are fit to be their own rulers—it gives to all who have an abiding confidence in popular government an assurance that confidence is not misplaced. The people are awakened to a sense of the error and misrepresentation by which they were misled. The light of truth is irradiating our whole political atmosphere, and error and misrepresentation must fly discomfited from the radiant light of truth.

Hundreds and thousands of deceived men seeing the abyss into which the measures of their deceivers were about to plunge the institutions of our country, will shrink aghast from the spectacle—refuse their aid to make seipwreck of the hopes of patriotism, and turn upon the men who have been luring them on to this work of destruction. The people are always honest when rightly informed; they never intentionally do a political wrong. If under impulse and misrepresentation, they sometimes err from the infirmity of human nature, they correct the evil at the first opportunity. Time and the ballot box—the diffusion of knowledge and truth are great correctives of the evils to which political society is subject.

To those who have unwillingly been led astray but have now seen the error, and repent of it, let us hold out the hand of reconciliation and forgiveness. To err is human—to forgive divine.

To those who, with light and truth before them, persist in these flagitious attempts to violate the rights dear to freemen, no such kindly feelings should be extended—they have shown the cloven foot and are unfit associates for the children of truth and light.

Thank God, the Democracy of the "Truth Legion" has stood firm throughout this conflict. To her is to be imputed no part of the degradation to which our Commonwealth has been subjected—let us again stand together, shoulder to shoulder, a solid phalanx in the great army of Democracy. Let us watch that no traitors or hypocrites be put forth as our standard bearers, and we may, at the next session of the Legislature, sweep from our statute books much of the disgraceful legislation which the wickedness, corruption and ignorance of the last legislature enacted.

It may safely be said of them, that they have furnished another conclusive evidence that our political opponents never obtained power that they did not abuse it, and never got into power without being turned out by the people at the first constitutional opportunity.

## Horrible Murder in Preston County, Va.

A horrible murder was committed in the German settlement, Preston county, on Sunday morning last, the particulars of which, as authentic as we could gather them, are as follows:

Eben Lipscomb, the husband of an affectionate and dutiful wife, and father of six children, had for some time previous evinced a kind of insane petulance and peevishness, the result perhaps of bodily infirmity, (having been in ill health for the past eight months, and at times thought to be partially deranged) on Sunday morning last murdered his wife in the most shocking manner. She was sitting before the fire, with her back to the door. Lipscomb entered the house quietly, with an axe in his hand, and coming up behind her, struck her with the pole of the axe, crushing the back part of her head; then, as she fell, with the blade of the axe, split open and horribly mangled the frontal skull and face. After he had committed the awful deed, he seems to have been, for a time, intent on taking his own life; having battered his head against the jamb, near by his wife's corpse; stabbed himself twice in the stomach and abdomen, besides plunging into a mill-pond near by. He was taken to Kingwood on Monday and committed to jail to await trial, when all the facts of his sanity and the turpitude of his conduct will be elicited and weighed by a jury of his countrymen, to whose decision we would leave the case, without attempting to forestall public opinion for or against the accused.

Being in Kingwood on Tuesday morning, we visited the prisoner in his dreary cell, in company with the jailor and some of his neighbors. Lipscomb, a man of perhaps 45 years, pale and emaciated, with dishevelled hair and beard matted, scourged by an accusing conscience, (for he then conversed freely and sanely) was a spectacle horrifying to contemplate. He appeared to be penitent, and to feel the enormity of his crime. He assigned no reason for the inhuman act other than bodily and mental infirmity; he said he had no other, for said he, "the sun never shone on a better or kinder woman than my wife." It is a melancholy event, and created much excitement in the hitherto quiet and orderly settlement where it transpired.—*Monongahela Mirror, June 16th.*

## REMARKABLE CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A GERMAN LOVER.

A desperate attempt to commit suicide was made on the sidewalk in front of the French boarding house on the terrace, near Miller's livery stable, last evening about 7 o'clock, by a German, whose name is ascertained to be Gottlieb Gork, who has been in this country but a short time. Gork was desperately in love with a comely German girl, named Augusta Vascher, who also came to this country recently, and had boarded at the above house about three weeks. She did not receive his attentions in a manner which suited him, and he has not only threatened to take her life, but actually broke into the room where she was sleeping, on Saturday night, and pointed a pistol at her head; her cries, however, alarmed the proprietor of the house, who came to her assistance and drove Gork away.

Since then he went to the Falls, but returned yesterday, and again importuned Augusta to marry him. She again refused, when he took a double barreled pistol from his pocket, stepped to the sidewalk, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired. The pistol was loaded with shot, otherwise the attempt would have been fatal. As it was, he was shockingly mutilated, without effecting his object. About three-quarters of the upper jaw was blown off, the roof of the mouth and a portion of the upper lip carried away, the right nostril laid open, and the left corner of the mouth cut for some two inches in as many places. His face presented the most ghastly sight we have witnessed for many a day. Dr. J. H. Tilden was called to his aid, who, after dressing the wound, gave it as his opinion that the poor fellow would live, though his face must be woefully disfigured.—*Buffalo Express, June 15.*

POINTED EXTRACT.—In one of Rev. E. H. Chapin's sermons is the following pointed extract:—

"Many a man there is, clothed in respectability, and proud of his honor, whose central idea of life is interest and ease, the conception that other men are mere tools to be used as will best serve him, that God has endowed him with wisdom and brain merely to scramble and get, and so in this grand universe, which is a perfect circulation of benefits, he lives like a sponge on a rock, to absorb and bleed and die. Thousands are living so, who never look out of the narrow circle of their self-interest; whose desecration is arithmetic, whose Bible is their ledger; who have so contracted and hardened and stamped their natures, that in any spiritual estimate, they would pass for only so many bogus dollars."

ANOTHER MARVEL.—We often hear of some events so startling that our wonder ceases excited for a long period. Among many other blessings that abound in the West, they frequently have quite "a respectable hurricane."

The Cape May county (Mo.) Gazette reports the whims of their latest visitor of that kind. Hear it:—"Great numbers of birds, rabbits, &c., were found torn to pieces in its course, and we are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young, which were not killed, were stripped as naked as if they had been scalded and picked for the frypan." This statement would make a readable *allegro* to the Arabian Nights.

A CASE OF EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—On Sunday night a young fellow went "sparkling" in Springfield, Mass., and, in attempting to enter the lady's residence through the back yard, was arrested by the police as a burglar. His modesty prevented an explanation, and he remained in the lock-up until Monday morning.