

The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 4.

Republicanism.

Position of the Republican Party. Senator Wilson's Speech on the President's Message.

...COURTSHIP AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN CANA.
If Mr. Webster, for a simple and beautiful tribute to the beneficent effects of the Ordinance of 1787, was arranged on this floor in 1830 by one of the most accomplished statesmen of the South; if there were then found Northern men ready to echo his words, surely the men who now vote to apply the principle of that great Ordinance to the vast territorial possessions of the Republic cannot hope to escape the misrepresentation, censure, and reproach of Southern men, who see in the expansion of Freedom the signs of their waning power, or of that class of Northern men who

"In the dust are groping
For the largest, base and small,
Which the hand of power is scattering;
Crumbs which from the table fall!"
But, sir, I can stand, we can stand here to-day and say, as the great New England orator then said, that their accusations and suspicions are wholly groundless—that no attempt has ever been made, since Washington took the oath of office on the 30th of April, 1789, to this hour, to interfere with the legal and constitutional rights of the people of the Southern States in their domestic concerns.

On the 4th of November last more than 1,300,000 men—intelligent, patriotic, liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens of New England, the great Central States and of the North West, holding with our Republican fathers that all men are created equal and have an inalienable right to liberty; that the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established to secure that inalienable right everywhere under its exclusive authority; denying the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained—pronounced through the ballot box that "the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress, to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism Polygamy and Slavery." Believing with Franklin that "slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature"—with Adams that "consenting to slavery was a sacrilegious breach of trust"—with Jefferson, that "one hour of American Slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which we rose in rebellion to oppose"—with Madison, that "slavery is a dreaded calamity, and imbecility is ever attendant upon a country filled with slaves"—with Monroe, that "slavery has preyed upon the vitals of community in all the States where it has existed"—with Montesquieu that "aven the very earth which teems with profusion under the cultivating hand of the free-born laborer, shrinks into barrenness from the contaminating sweat of a slave."—they pronounced their intention to be to save Kansas, now in peril, and all the Territories of the Republic, for the free-living men of the North and South, their children and their children's children forever.

Accepting the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as their political chart—avowing their purposes to be to maintain the Constitution, the Federal Union and the Rights of States—proclaiming everywhere their purpose not to make war upon the South, nor to interfere with the legal and constitutional rights of the people of any other States—they gave their votes with the profoundest conviction that they were discharging the duties sanctioned by humanity, patriotism and religion. Youth, with its high hopes and aspirations—manhood, with its rich and ripe experiences, armed with the spirit of Washington, when he announced to Robert Morris that his "suffrage should not be wanting to effect the abolition of Slavery in my native Virginia, in the only proper and effectual mode in which it could be accomplished—that is, by legislative authority"—severed the ties which had bound them to other organizations and united to prohibit Slavery everywhere outside the Slave States, where it exists under the exclusive authority of Congress. This is the offence of these one million three hundred thousand sons of the free North, upon whom the unkenneled hounds of the slave propagandists have been unleashed.

A WORD FOR CALLED CRABING.
There is one member of the Cabinet

whose hand some think they see in the Message, who knows full well the character of this production. I mean the learned Attorney General. His vast acquisitions and tireless industry, his early associations and correspondence with the Abolitionists of New England, all teach him that these accusations against the people of the North are without foundation. For years he was in correspondence with the Abolitionists of the North. I remember, sir, the public letter penned in his night dress, dictated by the post Whittier, which he wrote to secure Abolition votes. I remember, too, sir, that when Wise made the insolent threat that they would introduce Slavery into the North, he indignantly answered that before they could introduce Slavery into the North, her cities and villages would be leveled in the dust, so that squadrons of cavalry could gallop over them unimpeded as the steeds sweep over the boundless prairies of the West. He should have restrained the pen which libels more than one hundred thousand sons of his native State, whose only offence is that they have resolved it shall never be introduced "into the North."

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.
Sir, Senators who have undertaken to sustain, or rather to apologize for this extraordinary course of the President have condemned the discussion of the Slavery question during the past few years. I commend to Senators who censure the people for these discussions the words of Jas. Madison, that "Everything which tends to increase danger, involve national expense or safety, becomes of concern to every part of the Union, and is a proper subject for the consideration of those charged with the general administration of the Government." Surely Senators cannot be surprised at the discussion of questions so vast as those which grow out of the Slavery of nearly four millions of men in America. American Slavery, our connections with it, and our relations to it, and the obligations these connections and relations impose upon us as citizens of the States and of the Union, are the most important issues of the age in which we live. Philanthropists who have sounded the depths and shoals of humanity; scholars who have laid under contribution the domain of matter and of mind of philosophic inquiry and historical research; statesmen who are impressing their genius upon the institutions of their country and their age—all are now illustrating, by genius, learning and eloquence, the vast and complicated issues involved in the great problems of this age. In America, are working out. The transcendent magnitude of the interests involved in the existence and expansion of the system of human bondage in America is arresting the attention of the people, and stirring the country to its profoundest depths.

THE REAL DISUNIONISTS.
This charge of disunion made against the Republican party by the President, comes with an ill grace from the chief of a party which has in its ranks every political disunionist of the United States. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] not now here, declared: "If Fremont were elected, the Union would be dissolved, and ought to be." The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Slidell] the organizer of Mr. Buchanan's wing of the democratic party and its acknowledged leader, during the canvass avowed the same sentiments. Gov. Wise, whose indecent assaults upon Col. Fremont and his mother, shocked the feelings of every gentleman in America, threatened to dissolve the Union. He was ready to organize the militia of Virginia, to place them upon a war footing, and they were ready, he said, to "hew their bright way" through all opposing legions. We are now told by the Richmond Enquirer, that Wise—who made the tour to Raleigh who called upon the grand juries and the courts to indict Bots for defying the Union to his dominions—that he only made these threats to preserve the Union. The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th of October last, declared that the duty of the South to dissolve the Union and form a Southern Confederacy; and we are told, further South that if Fremont were elected, it would be their duty "to march on Washington and take possession of the archives and Treasury of the United States," forgetting that the treasures of the Treasury were at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, "in the enemy's country"—the North.

"LET THEM BLEED."
Sir, the Senator from Texas spoke sneeringly of "bleeding Kansas." Throughout the canvass our efforts in favor of making Kansas a Free State and protecting the legal rights of the people were sneered at, as "shrieks for Freedom" and for "bleeding Kansas." Remember that on the

evening when the news came to New York that Pennsylvania was carried in October, the Empire Club came out with cannon, banners and transparencies. The Five Points, where the waves of Abolition fanaticism have never reached—the inhabitants of that locality, like the inhabitants of the Lower Egypt of the West, stood fifty to one by the Democracy—the Five Points and the Sixth Ward were out; and upon a transparency borne through the streets of the great commercial capital of the Western world, was the picture of three scourged black men, and on that transparency were the words "Bleeding Kansas." I thought then that it was a degradation which had reached the profoundest depths of humiliation, but even that degradation has been surpassed here in the National capital. In that procession which passed along these avenues but a few evenings before we came here—a procession formed under the immediate eyes of the chiefs of the executive departments of the Government, and filled with their retainers led by the Government officials—was borne upon the transparency the words, "Sumner and Kansas—let them bleed."

A WORD FOR MR. CASS.
I listened the other day with surprise and pain to the allusion made by the venerable Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] to my colleague [Mr. Sumner] whose seven months must have touched the sensibilities of every honorable man in America. Sir, he is not here to speak for himself. If he were here, his physical condition is such that he could not speak for himself with safety; but he will come here again, if God in his providence shall restore him to health, by the almost unanimous voice of his native State, to whose cherished sentiments and opinions he has been true. He may not come until the seat which now knows the venerable Senator from Michigan shall know him no more. The venerable Senator retires from this body by the inexorable decree of his adopted State. I know my colleague well enough to hurl a shaft at the absent.

THE OLD LANDMARKS.
The Senator from South Carolina told us some days ago, that in the Revolution when the Government was first framed, they were all patriots—they did not quarrel over these sectional questions. The Senator from Texas, I think, held the same language; that we of this degenerate age, were raising these sectional issues. I would ask these Senators who forced these issues upon us? In 1774 when the old Congress met and framed the Articles of Association, the second article was a prohibition of the Slave Trade which had been forced upon the Colonies by the policy of the British Government. That prohibition of the Slave Trade was sustained by the North and by the South; even South Carolina indorsed it. In 1787, when your Constitution was framed, we of the North were not responsible for the existence of a slave anywhere under the authority of Congress. Most of the Northern States had taken measures in favor of, tending to emancipation in their States. When the Constitution was framed, there was not a man in America who believed that the idea of property in man, to use the words of Mr. Madison, was embodied in that Constitution. When Washington entered upon his duties as President, there was no action of the National Government which had made the people of Massachusetts, or of any State, responsible for Slavery anywhere out of their own jurisdiction.—Were men proscribed then who held the views that we on this side of the Chamber now hold? No, Sir; the men who promulgated the Declaration of Independence; who carried us through the Revolution; who framed the Constitution of the United States, and who held the first offices, were all men opposed to Slavery. Washington was President.—He had declared that no man in America was more in favor of the abolition of Slavery than himself, and his vote should never be wanting to effect that object. John Adams had declared that consenting to Slavery was a sacrilegious breach of trust. Thomas Jefferson had proclaimed, over and over again, his views in favor of emancipation that "the abolition of Slavery was the first object of desire."

Alexander Hamilton was removed from the Presidency of an abolition Society in New York to the head of the United States Treasury. John Jay was taken from an Abolition Society in New York and made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; yet he had proclaimed to the world that our "prayers to Heaven were impious" until we abolished Slavery. Isidell, of North Carolina, had declared that when the abolition of Slavery took place, it would be an act pleasing to all generous minds, and he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, in the Convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution had avowed the doctrine that the new States were to be under the authority of Congress, and that Slavery would never go there; and yet he, too, was placed on the bench of the Supreme Court—Gouverneur Morris, who was sent abroad to represent this country, declared Slavery to be a nefarious institution. Madison, Sherman, Ellsworth, Gerry, Patrick Henry—all the great men of the country North and South, with the exception of Fire eaters in South Carolina and Georgia held the doctrine that Slavery was a local institution, existing only by the force of local laws; that the National Government had no connection with it; and that it was an institution which would pass away before our higher civilization and our purer Christianity. All we ask of you is to carry us back and place us where we stood when we made the Constitution and inaugurated the Government. Then we were not responsible for the existence of Slavery anywhere on earth outside of our own Commonwealths.

WHO ARE FANATICS?
Cast your eye over the North; take New England, with her one hundred and fifty thousand popular majority against your candidate; take the great State of New York; take the whole line of Northern States; and when you look at them remember that we have a large plurality in them, except in a small portion included within about forty thousand square miles of territory, and that we intend to burn over in the next four years. I allude to Eastern and Central Pennsylvania Southern Indiana. Southern Illinois, and a small portion of New Jersey. There we mean to discuss the question, and have it well and clearly defined and understood. The rest of the North is ours, or that their leaders deceive them. Remember one thing, that in 1850 there were in the United States nearly eight hundred thousand free persons above twenty years of age who could not read or write. Only ninety thousand out of this eight hundred thousand happen to live in the States which Fremont has carried. Remember another thing, that the State of Massachusetts which you consider so ultra—a people so easily deluded—prints within a few thousand, and circulates more newspapers within the State, than all the fifteen Southern States. Remember they have more volumes in their public libraries than all the Slave States.

Remember they give away more money to the Bible and Missionary and other benevolent Societies every year, than the entire slave holding States; and they have done so during the last quarter of a century.

THE "SECTIONALISTS."
Senators can see nothing in the constitution of the committees of this body. When that subject was referred to a few days since, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clay) told us in the House of Representatives, where the Republicans have the Speaker, there the South was proscribed on the committees. I have examined those committees, and I find that of the twelve important committees, consisting of one hundred and eight members, fifty of them are Southern men, or else Northern men, with Southern views who affiliate with them. I have looked at the eleven important committees of this body, and I find that the Republicans have nine out of sixty-five members. I did not expect anything very liberal in the formation of the committees. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Pearce) brought in the list. That Senator, in a published address to the country, refers to the Republican party as a "mudley alliance," as a "pernicious party," and he spoke of its leaders as "mad agitators," men of "inflamed passions" and "perverted judgement." He classed the Senator from New York and myself among the leaders. Entertaining this opinion of the party and of its leaders, it could not be expected that he would be over-generous. As the Senator's own State seems to have paid but little heed to his denunciations of the Republican party and its leaders, I am sure we can be equally indifferent to his censures.

KANSAS AS A SLAVE STATE.
Senators desired to know how we should vote on the admission of Kansas as a slave holding State? I answer, for myself, if Kansas applies for admission as a Slave State, I will reply in the words of Caleb Cushing, the law officer of this Government. In arguing the question of the ad-

mission of Arkansas, he said, speaking in regard to the power of Congress over the subject:

"The Constitution confers upon us the discretion to admit new States at will. It limits, in certain respects, our powers to act affirmatively; but it does not limit, in any respect, our discretion, on the negative side, of a refusal to admit new States."

Resting upon this authority of the distinguished legal adviser of the Administration, I will answer your question, whether I will vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State in his words:

"I do not persuade myself that liberty is an evil, or that Slavery is a blessing—When called upon to accord my official sanction to a form of government which not merely permits but expressly perpetuates Slavery, I should be false to all the opinions and principles of my life if I did not promptly return a tempestuous and emphatic No!"

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL DO.
The Senator from Texas commends our devotion to the Union. We have ever supported Union, and I tell you, Sir, what we intend to do in regard to its support. The Senator from Pennsylvania, the other day, denounced the Barnwell Rhet school of politicians, I suppose he thought it safe to attack that little squad of fanatics, as he calls them, in South Carolina; but Sir, we, the Republicans, do not confine our denunciations to that little faction.—We denounce your Governor. Wise—all your chosen leaders, who have threatened to destroy the Union. If the forerunners of the election went against them—the men who go to Woodland, and have the car of your incoming Executive. I give you notice to-day, gentlemen, what we intend to do. If the incoming Administration sends in to this body the nomination of a single man, who ever threatened the dissolution of the Union, we intend to camp on this floor, and to resist his confirmation to the bitter end. I give you notice now that we shall resist the coming into power of any man who ever threatened the Union.

We go further. We mean to hold the incoming Administration responsible, if it gives its confidence or patronage to your Richmond Enquirers and Examiners, your Charleston Mercuries and Standards, your New Orleans Delas, and your South Side Democrats, or any Democratic journals in the United States which threaten the dissolution of the Union in the event of our success. We intend here in our places to defend that Union which makes us one people against the men of your party who have threatened to subvert and destroy it. We intend to go a little further. Your slave propagandist journals have denounced the independent laboring men of the North as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operators," "small fisted farmers," "moon struck theorists." We mean to hold you responsible, if you bestow your confidence and patronage upon journals that maintain that "the principle of slavery is itself right; and does not depend on difference of complexion."

DO YOU DESIRE PEACE?
Senators have told us they want peace—they want repose. Well Sir I want peace, and I want repose. The State I represent wants it. Tens of millions of our property are scattered broadcast over the Southern States. The business men, the merchants, the manufacturers of my State want peace as much as you can want it. You can have it. But you cannot have it if you want to extend Slavery over the Free Territories. You cannot have it if you continue your efforts to bring Kansas here as a Slave State. If you want peace abandon your policy of Slavery extension. Cease all efforts to control the political destinies of the country through the expansion of Slavery as an element of political power. Plant yourselves upon your reserved constitutional rights, and we will aid you in the vindication of those rights. Turn your attention from the forbidden fruits of Cuba, Central American or Mexican acquisitions to your own dilapidated fields, where the reeking tanning forests are springing up and where, in the language of Gov. Wise, "you have the owners skinning the negroes skinning the land, until all grow poor together." Erase from your statute books those cruel laws which shock the sensibilities of mankind. Place there humane and beneficent legislation, which shall protect the relations of husband and wife, parent and child—which shall open darkened minds to the elevating influence of Christian culture. You will then have the generous sympathies, the sincere prayers of men who reverently look to Him whose hand guides the destinies of the world. You will have the best wishes of the friends of liberty all over the globe.

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth. The branch terminates in it, and the explorer suddenly finds himself brought upon its brink, standing upon the projecting platform, surrounded on three sides by darkness and terror, a gulf on the right and a gulf on the left, and before him what seems an interminable void. He looks aloft; but no eye has reached the top of the over-arching dome; nothing is there seen but the flashing of the water dropping from above, smiling as it shoots by in the unvoiced gleam of the lamp. He looks below, and nothing there meets his glance save darkness as thick as lampblack, but he hears a wild, mournful melody of water, the wailing of the brook for the green and sunny channel left in the upper world never more to be revisited. Down goes a rock, tumbled over the cliff by the guide, who is of the opinion that folks come here to see and hear, not to muse and be melancholy.—"There it goes—crash! it has reached the bottom. No—hark! it strikes again; once more and again still falling. Will it never stop? One's hair begins to bristle as he hears the sound repeated, growing less and less, until the ear can follow it no longer. Certainly if the pit of Frederick shall be eleven thousand feet deep the Bottomless Pit of the Mammoth Cave must be its equal.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.—While we are gratified to see that the old heroes of the war of 1812 annually meet in convention, to deliberate upon matters connected with their interests, we notice that in the senate of New York, the Comptroller sent in a statement that the amount of money paid these noble men during the past year was \$150,420.98. But a very few years longer these old soldiers will have passed to the endless sleep, but

While the fir tree is green,
And the wind rolls a wave,
The tear drop shall brighten
The turf of the brave.

A Bible was raffled off at a coffee-house in Louisville, a few days ago. It was put up at \$100, and won by a Kentuckian, who threw 44.

What a commentary on the demoralization of the age, we have read that the Saviour drove money changers from the Temple, at Jerusalem, but it was left for the Louisville man to gamble away the word of God.

humanity and Christianity will sanction and bless your efforts to hasten on that day, though it may be distant, when Freedom shall be the inalienable birthright of every man who treads the soil of the North American Continent.

Miscellany.

Discovery of the Tower of Babel.
A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Beirut, under date of December 8th, says that Mr. Place, the French Consul in Mesul, noted for his exploration of Nineveh, has discovered what he considers the ruins of the Tower of Babel. The account of the discovery is rather confused, and it is difficult to make out where the alleged ruins were found, but as near as we can guess from the letter, they are either in or near the famous field of Arbela, on which the decisive battle was fought between Darius and Alexander. We quote from the letter:

"Six of its eight stories have crumbled and fallen into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay, and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing master. Near the top of the letters the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular and severe; and indeed those who saw these ancient specimens of calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children."

We have an idea that this discovery is of Babel have long been supposed to be ascertained in a certain ruin, bearing the name of "Birs Nemrud," the tower of Nimrod. Has Mr. Place discovered the same thing over again, or is this another Babel?

NO CHOICE BY THE PEOPLE.—John Quincy Adams elected by the House of Representatives.

Death of a Celebrated War-Horse.
Black Warrior, a celebrated war horse, died in New York last week. He was twenty-eight years old, and it is stated that he served throughout the Florida war, subsequently was used in the chase of wild Indian horse thieves, border ruffians and at odd apais, of foxes, deer and Buffalo at the various military posts on the prairies west of Arkansas. Having marched all over the country, and swam all the principal rivers between St. Augustine Florida, and Mexico, he was in the whole of the Mexican war, and took an active part in nine general battles, having been wounded by a musket ball at Molino del Rey, and again by a piece of shell at Chapultepec. He was ridden by Kosciuszko, and also by President Pierce, on the occasion of their entries into New York a few years since, and was never in harness, but was unequalled for discipline and grace of movement under the saddle.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald furnishes the following as the polygamous state of the Government of Utah:

Council, 13 members	171 wives.
House, 26 members,	159 wives.
Officers, 5,	22 wives.
Governor Young,	68 wives.

Total, 44 men, 450 wives.

In Utah, a man is sneered at as an "old bachelor" if he has less than five wives.

To Harden Wood for Pullies.—After finishing the pulley, boil it seven or eight minutes in olive oil, and it will become as hard as copper.

Charity is the brightest gem of earth.

A Street Incident Poetically Described.

A full rigged maid of fashion, with hoops all boldly set, moved up the sidewalk gaily, observed by all she met. The walk was very wide, but the hooped skirts were much wider, and 'twere useless 'e'en to think of walking up beside her. Her cheeks were "red as roses," her face was all a smile; and her tread it was as dainty as though the earth was all "too vile." It was her hour of triumph, and she didn't seem to know that a coast sleigh was coming at a speed not very slow. But it came, and ere she knew it, her "props" were knocked away, and she was going down the street with a boy upon his sleigh. The wind it blew quite roughly, turning all the hoops back, and of partly smothered screams there wasn't any lack; while the maiden didn't know what she was or wasn't about, her person much resembled an umbrella turned inside out.

The passers stopped and wondered, as the swiftly speeding sleigh devoutly kept onward, rushing past and fast away; the boy cried "road," and liked it, and safely "shied" his sled, with his own feet pointing backwards, and the maid's thrown out ahead. They gained the level safely, and the maiden, full of wrath, looked back in angered silence upon their travelled path. "You good-for-nothing scamp," she said, "I've a mind to shake you well." "Your face was covered up, mem, and you know I'll never tell," said the coasting lad quite boldly, and in a jovial mood, he bowed and said "Good morning, mem; you held your feet up good—you did!"

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Result of the Presidential Elections in the United States from 1796 to 1856.

Yr.	Name of Candidates	Electoral Vote.
1796	John Adams,	75
	Thomas Jefferson,	68
1800	Thomas Jefferson,	73
	John Adams,	64
1804	Thomas Jefferson,	162
	Charles C. Pinckney,	11
1808	James Madison,	128
	Charles C. Pinckney,	45
1812	James Madison,	129
1816	James Monroe,	183
	Rufus King,	34
1820	James Monroe,	218
	No opposition but one vote,	
1824	Andrew Jackson,*	99
	John Q. Adams,	84
	W. H. Crawford,	41
	Henry Clay,	37
1828	John Q. Adams,	83
	Andrew Jackson,	179
1832	Andrew Jackson,	219
	Henry Clay,	49
	John Floyd,	11
	William Wirt,	7
1836	Martin Van Buren,	170
	Wm. H. Harrison,	73
	Hugh L. White,	26
	Willie P. Mangum,	11
	Daniel Webster,	14
1840	Wm. H. Harrison,	234
	Martin Van Buren,	60
1844	James K. Polk,	170
	Henry Clay,	105
1848	Zachary Taylor,	163
	Lewis Cass,	127
1852	Franklin Pierce,	254
	Gen. Winfield Scott,	42
1856	James Buchanan,	174
	John C. Fremont,	114
	Millard Fillmore,	8

*No choice by the people—John Quincy Adams elected by the House of Representatives.

Black Warrior, a celebrated war horse, died in New York last week. He was twenty-eight years old, and it is stated that he served throughout the Florida war, subsequently was used in the chase of wild Indian horse thieves, border ruffians and at odd apais, of foxes, deer and Buffalo at the various military posts on the prairies west of Arkansas. Having marched all over the country, and swam all the principal rivers between St. Augustine Florida, and Mexico, he was in the whole of the Mexican war, and took an active part in nine general battles, having been wounded by a musket ball at Molino del Rey, and again by a piece of shell at Chapultepec. He was ridden by Kosciuszko, and also by President Pierce, on the occasion of their entries into New York a few years since, and was never in harness, but was unequalled for discipline and grace of movement under the saddle.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald furnishes the following as the polygamous state of the Government of Utah:

Council, 13 members	171 wives.
House, 26 members,	159 wives.
Officers, 5,	22 wives.
Governor Young,	68 wives.

Total, 44 men, 450 wives.

In Utah, a man is sneered at as an "old bachelor" if he has less than five wives.

To Harden Wood for Pullies.—After finishing the pulley, boil it seven or eight minutes in olive oil, and it will become as hard as copper.

Charity is the brightest gem of earth.