t Republican Banner

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."-SHARS.

by robert white middleton.]

BETTISBYROW, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1887.

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THE GABLAND.

From various gardens cull'd with care."

FROM THE TIOGA PHIENIX.

SPRING. BY LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

The gentle voice of the beautiful spring, It comes in music low;

Sweet as the hymn of the pure in heart, Along the wreaths of snow.

When winter would smother her in the drift, Loath to resign her reign; She shakes the cold flakes from her glittering

And joyously smiles again. The sun looks bright from her azure eye, On mountain, plain, and hill, And opens the gates of the castles of ice.

And forth bounds the river and rill. The white sheets of winter she ruffles and soils, And flings them to bleach in the sea; The sweet little violets awake with a smile.

And ope their blue eyes on the lea. She brings carth a garland of fragrant green leaves Begem'd with sweet dew bright flowers; Young lambs for her pastures, and fawns for her

And a thousand sweet birds for her bowers, She brings life, and gladness, and beauty, and love Rich fragrance and melody,

groves

And nothing on earth but the wither'd heart Lies cold beneath her sway. I love thee, Spring-but thy joyous smile.

Comes sadly sweet to me; For the blossoms, and song birds of my young Cannot be restor'd by thec.

Thou canst not wake from the solemn tomb My worship'd, and beautiful dead; Nor restore in the bliss of their early bloom, The frendship and love now fled.

Thou bringest no balm for the spirits wound No styptic for my breast;

But mementoes sad of the season long past, When I was amongst the blest. Yet sweet is thy promise thou beautiful spring

Of a glorious spring to come; When the sleepers of Jesus shall wake from the

With joy and immortal bloom. Oh! what is all that this earth can bestow, Her treasures and short liv'd bloom? To the faith that looks through the cold winter of

To a spring that awakes from the tomb? ABOLITION.

Remarks of Mr. Blanchard.

ON THE QUESTION "Will the agititation of the Abolition Question cause a dissolution of the Union." Delivered in the Court House of Adams County, Pa March 15, 1837.

[PUBLISHED HY REQUEST.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS:-Before I knew the use of money, my mother taught me the meaning of "E pluribus Unum." Before my infent undercould comprehend the nature of Governded we fall," and to sing with my summer school mates, the childish ditty-Firm united let us be.

Rallying round our liberty."

The Union! It is a concord of "sweet sounds, sound is like the thought of marriage to the virtuous, where bosoms which have beat in the harmony of vouthful affection, repose in the quiet of conjugal love. Our young fancies were taught to think of the Union of STATES as the magic circle which lurked the World's last hope of Freedom:-like the shining wreath of promise, brightest amid clouds, on which children and matron's gaze

"At Summer Eve, when Heavens Aerial bow, Spans with bright arch the glittering hills below." Yes, Fellow-Citizens: The Union is the rainhow of Hope to this nation. And when clouds for a moment obscure the twenty-six stars that cluster in the American constellation, her soft colors, made more brilliant, and her limits more clearly defined by the darkness of the hour, shall dispel the gloom of the Patriot, and convert despair into

I rejoice, Gentlemen, that, according to my poor ability, I am permitted to speak its praises; but assertion! Slavery has long since alienated the Ance whose beauties we admire! Aye, here in Pennsylvanis, on the tombe of FRANKLIN and of vanis long enough been the song of their drunk-PERN, in the midst of institutions which were moulded by their hands, and bequeathed to you their descendants.

I go further, even beyond my eloquent antagonists-I say, let the hand be withered that shall tear this Union, palsied the tongue which blasts it, perish the ruthless one who, through wantonness or folly, shall attempt its annihilation!

Now, Gentlemen, let me turn abruptly upon you, and solemnly ask, who threaten the Union? Who have threatened it almost daily since its first existence? Were these treasonable rumors brought to your ears on the North-east wind? Were they from the green-hills of New-England, the so-called home of Abolition? No! Gentlemen. These threats of treason have uniformly come from warmer climate, a more southern latitude!

What is the import of these threats! Suppose the Abolitionists as wicked as the friends of Slavery represent them, what is the language of those who declare they will secode? Why, simply and can. Directly opposite is the policy of a Free whe was with them in sentiment," and would write flatly this: "If the Abolitionists continue to speak and write, and turn the public opinion to hatred of Slavery, we will destroy the Inion," i. e. by the the less the burdens of the rich. The more knowdecision of President Jackson, "commit treason!" ledge and self-respect the laborer has, the more And must we deliberate on the most grave subject good will he do for his employer, and the less our country's history furnishes, under a threat, that if we decide contrary to the wishes of Southern men, they will commit treason against the Government! The demand is insolent and impious!

But if the Abolitionists are only exercising there Constitutional rights in a legal and Constitutional way, the arrogance and insult of this Southern demand is past the reach of language to describe!-It is as if men, despising the Criminal Courts, prisons, and gibbets of the country, should coolly tell some of their fellow-citizens: If you do what the Constitution and Laws allow you to do, we will commit murder, rob, or steal.

And let me, however, reluctantly, say this threat of from the North, or by both these causes working a dissolution of the Union comes with a peculiarly together, it will do it by the provoked anger of ill grace from the South. Who pays for carrying | Almighty God!

the mails to the doors of our Southern Gentlemen ! and Dictators? The business and enterprise of the North. The Southern mails have always a slave-holding nation where one part did not been a tax on the unexpended balance in the sooner or later fly at the throats of the other.-Treasury Department. Nine-tenths or more of Egypt had wise laws and well-planned instituthe revenue which supports Government, comes tions; but Egyptians were slave-holders. The from Northern parts. If the South were a sepa-Republics of Greece and Rome were destroyed by rate Government, their civil and onerous military civil dissentions; i. e. quarrels between slave-holdestablishments must be supported by taxes direct ing Republicans. Spain is writhing under the and galling to the people, "which we nor our wrathful dealings of God, and every nation which fathers could bear:" and yet we are told, at every has imitated or shall imitate her slave-holding of Inturn, "do as we bid you, or we will secede! We will shatter the Union." We must pay for our own and their mails; support the Common Government, and cower, on all occasions, like their own

Nor does this threat of treason appear in any better light, when they affirm that we war on their characters by calling them "Tyrants," "man-holby her members of Congress, has exhausted language of its odious epithets, carefully culled, selected, and heaped on the Free Labor States! Most mean-spirited Slave and a fool. Yet from the Convention in which the Constitution was settled unto the present time, expressions of contempt concerning every man that labors at the North .-Even in that Convention, one of their debators declared that they could "any time, purchase Northern compliance for a hogshead of tobacco!" Are these the men to stand on niceties of expression, and require the punctilios of ctiquette, when we speak of them? Above all, are they to justify their threatened treason by a declaration that we imitate their example in using harsh and offensive language?

We feel,-feel keenly, too, when our birthspot is abused and vilified. It is true, our hills are rugged, and the North wind chills them like a dead lover's kiss. But the air is transparent, and South, in 1789, when the Constitution was ratifithe waters are pure. So, praised be God, is our patrotism: far too pure to admit of the ruffian doctrine of Nullification, Lynch Committee and treason-remedy for all ills of State!

But let me hasten from these painful topics of necessary recrimination, to the argument in this case; which, for convenience, I shall arrange under seven distinct heads.

1. Slavery, if let alone, will dissolve the Union. Few, with whom I have conversed, have even doubted this, even of those who are wont to accuse the Abolitionists of Union-breaking. Southern men have all along been acting upon the supposition, that if slavery stood, the South must be States, to which they mean, shortly, to retreat .-Multitudes have gone already, and the declaration of G. W. P. Custin is literally and strictly true: even the Wolf, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns to howl over the desolations of slavery."!

slavery will dissolve the Union by the INCREASE of the slaves alone. This is two and :: half to one ment, I learned to repeat "United we stand, divi-freeman. Already the slaves number two and a half millions, with an annual increase of seventyfive thousand! God has so constructed nature that her laws punish their own violation. The toil of the slave leaves the Free population idle, that give delight and hurt not." The Union! Its and idleness makes any people victous, and leaves them weak. The offspring of slave-mothers, always being slaves, almost all the children raised will be slave children. The terrors of the free people will increase with the number the slaves, and fear will make them cruel. The chains of the slave will be drawn tighter, by the anxiety of the masters to keep him down; at the same time, they are strained to bursting by the bulk of slavery growing larger. Thus, the slaves will be kept more ignorant and treated more cruelly as they grow more numerous; and every blow upon his back renders him more desperate and more dangerous, by hardening his muscle and steeling his heart. "The end of these things is not yet," but "it draweth nigh. even at the doors!" Where, threat of breaking it?

Gentlemen tell you, that the Abolitionists are alienating the South from the North. Impudent above all, that, while I do it, I am permitted to South from the North, if indeed we were ever stand here-HERE, on the very Key-Stone of the blest with their gracious and condescending regard. Have not the honest laborers of Pennsylards, and the reproach of their fools! Their byword, to point a proverb or to season a jest! What more "altenation of affection" remains possible, since slave-holding has taught the South to dispise us in the mass?

Yes, slavery has produced this disaffection. A mean-spirited slave. Not only this, but another source of alienation is, that most of the laws which a Slave State requires, bring disasters upon a Free State. One wishes to make the laborer a brute; the other a man. Pay a laborer, and the more he knows the better. Enslave him, the less he knows the more quiet he will be. In a slave State, of the people who become poor are industrious and thriving, that will hurt the interest of the master by bringing slavery into reproach. every laboring man on the soil, bond on free, a petition, for the Abolition of Slavery. Washwhite or colored, as ignorant and despised as they ington did not sign their petition, but assured them State, where all are laborers. The more the children of the poor learn in schools and at Church,

trouble he will occasion to community. In these, and ten thousand ways, the interest and policy of a slave and Free States meet and jar and clash at every point in their legislation,-Their character, their wants, their virtues, their vices, their fears, hopes, tastes, and inclinations must differ just as widely as their practices; and these are as unlike as Industry and Robbery .--Who, tuen, will have the effrontery to assert, that Abolitionists have, or will, or can, alienste these two antagonist masses!

But if slavery would not dissolve the Ux102 by destroying the South, or by alienating the South

There was never yet a den of robbers who did an asylum and alms to the oppressed, is a leaf of not fall out about the spoils. Nor was there ever same prostration beneath the hand of Divine Vengeance.

What then do our opponents gain by putting crippled and dishumanized Slaves, or they will down Abolition: Have they saved the Union, or leave us in the enjoyment of our wealth and quiet! shielded it? No, this they themselves do not pretend. They know this horrid catastrophe must come, and that soon. Yet they ask to be let alone! Their cry, to the abolitionists is like that of the ders," "flesh-merchants" and the like. Is vilifi- Devils, in a like case, to the Savior of mankind: cation and abuse a justification for threatened trea- "Then they cried out with a loud voice, saying, son? If so, who does not know that the South, let us alone, art thou come hither to torment us

II. But, Gentlemen, though Slavery will, the agitation of the abolitionists will not dissolve the men would prefer being called a tyrant, sooner than | Union. Because, the abolitionists are doing nothing against the Constitution or the Laws. If they were infringing either, it would be easy to prosecute, and fine or imprison them: for they have have been the every-day phrases used at the South always been unpopular, and juries would easily be found to give verdict against them. What then is this worn out Southern threat? Why, as before said, it is just this: If you exercise your rights-if you do what the Constitution and Laws allow you to do, then we will blow up the Union! In other words, we will commit treason! And you, FREEMEN, are asked to decide on your course of conduct with threats of treason over you!

III. But "the compact! The compact! If abolitionists go on, they will violate the compact implied in the Constitution, and the South will secede." By this, our opponents mean to say, that there was an understanding between the North and ed, that slavery should not be attacked in the way we do it. This assertion is utterly at variance with fact. A few years before, at the very time, and for several years following the Constitution, Slavery was violently assailed by individuals and societies. The old "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of slavery" was reorganized in 1784, and immediately chartered by the Legislature. It excluded slave-holders, and even those who arowed slave-holding sentiments, as unfit for member-ship by an article of its Constitution: thus making war on the character of slave-holders. Dr. FRANKLIN was then President of that society; and in 1789, the year of the Constitution, the society sent out ruined, and the Union must fall. Multitudes have an address asking funds, in which they call slave- Slavery. nade investments in lands in the Free Western ry "an atrocious debasement of human nature." This address is signed "B. FRANKLIN, Pres't."-Their war was on Southern Slavery and Southern Slave-holders, as it will be recollected that the Pennsylvania Abolition act was passed in 1780,

> lege, said among other things: "The Africans are by nature equally entitled to Freedom as we are: therefore to enslave them, is as really, and in the same sense, wrong, as to steal

head of which was President STILES, of Yale Col-

from them, murder them, or rob them." "Many, many are knocked down; some have their oves beaten out; some have an arm or leg or for no crime at all, have been beaten to death, or Over-Scer!"

And again: "Who can hesitate to declare this trade, (the slave trade,) and the consequent slavehumanity, of the law of nature and the law of make the gulf of separation between us as fathom-God!"

This address was published in 1791, three years after the Constitution. If any man had then insinuated that holding such meetings, and publishthen, will be the Union? When the worn-out Compact, he would have been pitied as an ideot, or laughed at as a fool!

The truth is, at the time the Constitution was formed, it was on all hands expected, that the downslave-trade in 1808. They naturally supposed, slave, or bring him into the country, it would be

infamy to hold him after he was thus brought in. The wording of the Constitution itself shows rt toth Northern and Southern members expected slavery would be attacked as we attack it, and abolished as we shall abolish it. Not one article of the Constitution needs alteration. When men shall cease to hold each other as property in the slave-holder must even look upon a laborer as a United States, the article relating to "fugitives from freeman and the common loathing of mankind!representation will not point out, indirectly, what the Union, she would go against all the motives "persons" shall be voted for as human cattle, when | which have heretofore influenced mankind, except-

cognised as men. At the time of the Constitution, as before, and for a time after it, the Methodist Church was almost one great Anti-Slavery Society. Coms and ASBURY, successors of WESLEY, went to General It is therefore the policy of a slave State to make | WASHINGTON, to his seat at Mount Vernon, with to the Assembly, expressing his wish that the

measure might be carried when they took it up. Not far from the same time, Washington wrote his letter to Sir John Sinclair, in which he says, the high price of lands in Pennsylvania and New York are owing to the fact that "those States have laws which are effecting the Abolition of their Slavery, which Maryland and Virginia have not as yet, but which it is plain they must have, and that at a period not greatly remote."

lished throughout the country at the North and fiers themselves again be nullified! No man can South, and none ever hinted that the Compact entertain so despicable an opinion of southern forewas at all infringed! JEFFERSON's well known sight, as to suppose that whole people can be forletter from Monticello is familiar to all: "The hour ced headlong into the jaws of the Abyss of disof Emancipation is advancing in the march of time. union, without stopping to look down the preci-It will come: and whether brought on by the gen- pice and see where they are like to land. And erous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody that too from simple, flat, spasmodic rage. process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by VII. But the great argument against the post our present enemy, (Great Britain,) if once perma- bility of dis-union, after all, is in the promised pronently stationed in our own country, and offering tection of Gos.

our history not yet turned over." "This enterprise (i.e. Abolition) is for the young;

for those who can follow it up and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have my prayers, and these are the only wespons of an old man."

From these and other witnesses, which might be multiplied to any extent, it is plain that Slavery was attacked and the slave-holder publicly censured, before at the time of, and after the Constitution. That Northern men (see the list of members dians and Negroes has suffered or shall suffer the of the old Abolition society,) took the lead in denouncing Slavery as "an atrocious debasement of human Nature," which ought to be abolished; and that the impression was current all over the South, as well as the North, that the time of Emancipation was rapidly advancing "in the march of time."

Now, the man who pretends that there was an implied compact,"when the Constitution was ratified, that savery should be let alone, must either be grossly ignerant or wilfully malicious. That the Constitution as written, forbids our attacking slavery, none will be so much an idiot as to assert. IV. But Abelition will never cause a dissolution of the Union; because, it furnishes no beginning point, no starting-place where disunion is to commence. If we had power, and should attempt to enforce Application in the Southern States, they might rebe. That we have done for years all we shall do the sheet falls. We have held meetings for prayer and public lectures and debates; and petitioned Congress for the District Abolition .-When will the Union be more in danger than now? Before the abolition in the District, our cause will have spread so far among the Southerners themselves, as to have a powerful minority all through the South in favor of immediate and eternal Abolition. Every day our strength increases at the South. If they had wished for dissolution, their time was two or three years ago. Now it is too late. And as the cause of Freedom advances, the attempt by incendiary hands to dissolve the Union, will become more and more desperate, and

the danger of it will hourly decrease. V. I know, Fellow Citizens, we are told, "If you go on to agitate, the South will secede.'

The South will never secede. First: because she can gain nothing, either profit, comfort or safety, hy secossion. On the contrary, she must lose immensely in profit, comfort and safety. Now, her mails are a tax on the balance in the treasury of the post office department, and nine-tenths of the revenue is collected at Northern ports. If the Union were dissolved, the first token of their altered condition the Southern Planter would receive, would be an enormous direct tax to support the New Government. The Southern people never will submit to this taxation, for the sake of letting a few mad leaders enjoy the horrid comforts of

If the Union were dissolved, the separating line would be another Canada line and the slaves could not be kept on the South side of it.

nion would be the last pitch of delirium. The be punished. nine years before. There were many men then alaves would know the reason of the dissolin Pennsylvania who would not eat with a slave. that it was to make their chairs proslaves would know the reason of the dissolutionvoluntary suicide, the act were a sane one compared with their voting for a dissolution of the Union.

Nor could the dissolution of the Union afford the South even the Devilish consolation of revenge upon the Abolitionists. It would not throw a straw in their way, but aid them in their designs. Were the South to dissolve the Union, then nobody in broken or chopped off; and many, for a very small the North would fear a dissolution, and all would be Abolitionists by interest and inclination. And for though the old man cannot live long, yet the merely to gratify the fury of an enraged Master to keep us from influencing public opinion in her midst, the South must forbid all marriages across the line; search every mail bag or prohibit their entrance; burn every paper; read every letter; prory, to be contrary to every principle of justice and claim non-intercourse in trade; in short, she must a tempest. less and impassable as the abyss which divides Hell from Heaven, before she can throw one obstacle in our way. Not only could she not injure candlestick. The less they are intrinsically, the us, but she would deeply disgrace herself-an ining such speeches, were a violation of the National jury which, of all others, she would most keenly

her allies and friends? Brazil excepted, there is one should enter an office, a church, or a mill, withfall of slavery would follow the abolition of the not another slave-holding people on this whole out first knocking. The next thing to be done continent! and the chivalrous South finds herself that when it was declared piracy to make a man a in the same catalogue with the Algerine and the tor. Then he must, by all means, read all the Turk; and his excellency Gov. McDurriz is at manuscript which is in the office. And then he once shouldering side by side with that Hairy should pick up a goodly number of type, and after Sea-dog, the Sodomite Bashaw of Tripoli; the examining each one on the wrong end, and asking Pirate man-catcher of Algiers, and the Knight of what letter it makes, throw it into the wrong box. the Seraglio, the turbanned Sultan! By force of Lastly, throw half a column into pi, and clear out circumstances, they would be mentioned in the as quick as possible. same breath, and the same paragraph, and held up together for the honest execration of the patriot labor" will apply to paid servants and bound ap- This would be revenge upon the abolitionists with to their children, by entrusting them to the care of prentices; and the article concerning taxation and a witness! If, then, the South should go out of those cattle shall, by their present masters, be re- ing only naked delirium. Her interest, her reputation, her safety, her revenge, her love of slavery, and her love of Freedom, whichever way she turns, and whatever motive be uppermost, all impel her toward a Union with the North.

But if she is to secede, how is it to be done?-Why by calling a convention, which would introduce a discussion of the merits of slavery into the

very bowels of the South! By this methed, VI. The South cannot dissolve the Union if sha were mad enough to attempt it. Discussion there may destroy slavery, it cannot dissolve the Union. Long before she could harmonize in one the perfect Babel of opinions which prevails in the different States; long before she could fix on a line of separation between us; long before the foundation principles of this modern republic, whose corner-stone is to be slavery -i.e. oppression, robbery and fraud -could be settled in preliminary debate, the people of the South would be awakened to their dan-Such sentiments were spoken, printed and publiger by leaders wishing their favor, and the nulli-

When, in the history of the world, was a Nation | ver rained by one part of its citizens crying out cried and him that had none to help him?" Is it offair may appear trifling in itself, yet wine God's protection! The thought is impiety! No.

Change the bright hopes of Empires to decay."

It is the silent creeping of vice, the accumulating wrongs of oppression, the poisonous progress of luxury, and the wasting effects of idleness, which sap the foundations of government, and bring down the wrath of God. Ten righteous men would have delivered Sodom; will ten times ten thousand, who are doing the same things which Lot did in his country, destroy this? Never! Never! He who obeys the behest of the Almighty in denouncing acknowledged wickedness, takes part with God against sin, and he has the oath and promise of the most High, that "the fruit of righteousness shall be sown in peace."

Then, who are the Incendiaries? In the cloquent appeal of my antagonist, I seemed to see the over it, "Liberty and Union, now and forever one and inseparable." I saw the Abolitionist incenheld the wretch, with quiet and noiseless tread surprize and hurried off to his neighbor draw near and produce his torch, which, with blood froze and I choked with horror! But-but am lost in amazement" "A quarrel beno explosion followed! The temple still stood, as tween me and my wife!" ejsculated the old fair and as firm as ever. I drew near and discover- man-"what do you mean?" "I mean TAMENT, covered with a parchment Declaration you and Aunt Betsy had quarrelled." of Independence!

face of the smiling cherub already blackened, was such a story?" distorted by convulsive gasps for breath, when the Genius of Emancipation approached, cut took the paper from his hat and handed it to asunder the spires of the Serpent, and the tomple the old man, who, with the aid of his specrang with the chorus Jubilec, which Echo prolonged tacles, then and there read, to his utter disalong the far-vaulted roof, till they sunk and were

lost in the Anthem of Eternity! VARIETY.

External happiness and misery are not in this life always the consequences of virtue and vice; ly be imagined. That night they wept on this world is not the theatre of Divine retribu- separate pillows, but early on the following tion; but there is a life beyond the grave, where And for the safety of the South, cutting the U- the good will receive their reward, and the wicked marriage license, paid the fee, went before

But we should know, without these facts, that holder! Similar societies then existed in different gooded to phrenzy by despair, they would leap the unhappiness a man brings upon himself. Hear interfer gry wolves. If each much, and speak little; for the tongue is the instruyounger,) addressing one of these societies, at the individual frequent at the South should commit ment of the greatest good and greatest evil that is

> Our physical well-being, our moral worth, our social happiness, our political tranquility, all depend on that control of all our appetites and passions which the ancients designed by the cardinal virtue of temperance.

Forget not in thy youth to be mindful of thy end; young man may die quickly.

The passions are the gates of life, and it is religion only that can prevent them from rising into

Some men are put into office on the same prin ciple that a short piece of candle is put in a high higher they are raised in the world.

Rules to BE OBSERVED ON GOING INTO Suppose the Union dissolved, who then are the PRINTING OFFICE. In the first place, says Ironia, associates of this new Southern Empire? Who knock at the door, as every person knows that no when he is in, is to talk a while to each composi-

> PETTY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Parents do not sufficiently reflect how much mischief may accrue incompetent and injudicious school masters and mistresses. Many of those persons who make a trade of teaching the young idea how to shoot, exercise a baleful effect upon the young and tender mind of the pupil. The most improper notions are often imbibed at these little education shops, and the finest traits in the juvenile character, are warped and ruined by the tampering of weak-minded and ignorant teachers. Parents too often imsgine that when their children are very young, it matters little to whom they are intrusted, as a person with very little education is competent to teach them the alphabet and a-b, ab. If the literary acquirements of the instructor were alone to be considered, this would all do well enough. But how many vulgar ideas, and how many false opinions may be almost imperceptibly imbibed by the young student, when placed in such hands. We lately listened to the following anecdote of a female teacher in Worcester, which may serve to illustrate the subject. For some trifling misdemeanor, a boy was made to stand with his neck under a bar of wood in such a manner that he was bent nearly double, and had great difficulty to keep his feet-A little girl, about eight years old, being sensible of the torment endured by the sufferer, began to cry. "What is the matter with you, Mary?" said the apient school mistress.

reeping girl.

sit down. Mary,go and take his place. Since you | ter losing all patience, at limit at have so much feeling for him, you may to said try I have often covered your bed jebs, and you it yourself."

Accordingly the little girl was made to with her neck under the bar, and her be for the oppressed, and cremembering the poor that to such a degree that she cried out in any righteousness that ruins a nation by forfeiting have been the effect on the minds of the popular What was the lesson here taught by the worth tea wrotch who had charge of little children? Yet it is to the care of such petty and ignorant tymes's that parents too often entrust their off principal at time when their minds are beginning to take from and embryo character to shape itself any saint to the circumstances by which it is surrounded.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says, we were infinitely amused with a story that was told us the other day—a story sugarstionably true. All our readers know with what extreme readiness and with how little examination the Legislature granted divorces during its Inte session. Certain wage at Frankfort, it appears, took advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assess-Temple of Freedom standing in the Groves of bly, and played off a particular joke spon Peace, spotted with the green leaves of intervening that honorable body. They handed man olives; its white columns and graceful minarets application for the divorce of a certain conin beautiful relief against the blue sky. I gazed ple, and the bill, as usual, was passed withentranced. I saw in Golden letters stamped all out particular enquiry. Some days afterwards, a gentleman in a distant part of the State, having read the columns of the Frankdiary approach it. My breath grew short, as I be- fort Commonwealth, closed the paper in venerable old citizen and exclaimed. mulish obstinacy and marble indifference, he plung neighbor, I am astonished; I never heard of ed into the magazine beneath the temple! My any quarrel between you and your wife! Ied to my infinite joy, that the thing which he had offence Sir," replied the first, "but I rend thrust under the corner of the Edifice, and which your divorce in my paper and was pazzled was to blow it to atoms, was a simple New-Trs- to account for it. I supposed of course that 'Hark ye, Sir," responded the old man, "I My vision was righted. I saw the real Temple am seventy years old and my wife is sixtyof Freedom: and through her open portals, dis- eight-we have lived together forty-mine covered the sweet Infant of Liberty rocked in years and raised thirteen children col the cradle of Hope. The Black-Snake of Slavery there has never been the first ill-nature. had slowly crawled to the place, and stealthily word between us in all our lives. Divorce? wound himself around the child. His folds were divorce? I divorced from my old momen? already completed, and his circles straighted. The Why what the devil has sent you here with

The neighbor made no reply, but coolly may, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonal bonds of himself and his wife by the sovereign authority of the State. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readiday, the good old souls trudged off for a the nearest magistrate, and were duly jouned a second time together, each fervently pray. ing, that the Legislature would never again

SINGULAR REVENCE.-From 1814 to 1818, during the bank mania in the "great West,"when every village and hamlet b ed its little monster, one of these public accommodations sprung up in Mount Vernon, Ohio, under the cognomen of Owl-Creek Bank," taking its name from a small but beautiful stream passing through the village, called "Owl-creek."

The affairs of the bank went on swimmingly for a short time only-his all the neighboring institutions of money representation, it was declared insolvent. A morning or two after this important fact had come to light, a mysterious looking person, wrapped up to the eyes in a cloak, press himself at the counter of the bank ter some of their bills, and demanding, in a serious manner, its redemption in gold or silver. He was told that the bank had neither. He then demanded Eastern funds. No Eastern funds on hand, was the besuf reply. "Can you," says the mysterious person, "given me tolerably well executed counterfeit notes on solvent banks? I would prefer them to this trash." This was at home thrust, not to be submitted toof the bank, you insulting puppy." Half. I may have made some mistake; see I right in supposing myself in the office of the 'Oul-Creek Bank?" "Yes sir." "I have then my revenge for the loss of my moneyhave just shot your President". on the counter from under his clouk a large hooting Own.-N. Y. Express.

The New York Star says, that the word Oseola,' in the Indian language, againes an emetic. The chief of that name has certainly operated, as a powerful emetic on the U. S. Treasury .- Low. Jour.

"BENEFIT OF CLERGY."-A monk soven ted gunpowder; a bishop, bombe; a benedictine, artillery; and a capuchin, (Father Joseph) first suggested the intro of paid spice in the police and letters de-

A PEACEABLE TOWN.-A New Joney paper says: "In the little but most respec table township of Elinsboro," in this county. where there are about 80 voters, they have neither tavers, store, lawyer, justice of the peace, nor any thing else that tends to disturb the quietude and, industry elitemhabitants."

A HARD HIT .-- A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette gives the following retest, of a worker in marble, to the criticisms of a son of Esculapius,on a job of his,then in hand:

"REVENGE .- A medical Dector, heving a marble mason engaged about a steps, &c. became quite tros "Because John is punished so had," said the artizan, by finding fault with the wore seping girl. "Very well," said she, "John you may go and job, and this, and this too. The street ends town. Many,go and take his place. Since you ter losing all patience, at last mid, Declar member one good turn deserves an