

WELLSBOROUGH ADVERTISER.

Thursday, November 29, 1850.

WANTED.—Those of our subscribers who may wish to pay their subscription in wood, can do so, as the season has arrived when this article is much needed. Who will bring us a load immediately? We also want, in pay for subscriptions, Wheat, Buckwheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Butter, for which we will pay the highest market price.

Congress will re-assemble on Monday next.

REV. J. F. CALKIN'S will deliver a Temperance address at the Court House, on Monday evening next.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—This mammoth pictorial for Christmas and New Year has come to us from Messrs. Wilson & Co., New York. Among the many fine and large engravings there is a portrait of President Fillmore—Death bed of Gen. Taylor—Sewing Girl's Christmas Dream of Love, &c., and altogether is a very handsome sheet. The price is 12 1/2 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

GREAT UNION MEETING.—A great Union meeting, which had been in contemplation for some time at Philadelphia, was held on Thursday evening last, and from the accounts which have reached us, it must have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever convened in that city. Hon. John Sargent was called to the Chair, supported by seventy-five Vice-Presidents and sixteen Secretaries.

HON. JAS. COOPER.—A number of Whigs of Philadelphia having tendered a public dinner to the Hon. James Cooper, he has replied in a long letter of declination, in which he urges the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and fraternal feeling. He approves all the measures of the last session respecting the territories and Slavery, except the Fugitive Law; and recommends an amendment of any of them that need it, "in such manner as experience, wisdom and patriotism may dictate." The general tone and temper of the letter will meet with approval.

Our Congressional Delegation.

Great rejoicings have been indulged by the Locofoco press over the fact that the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will stand 15 Locofocos to 9 Whigs. The Whigs have two or three more than it was intended they should have when the present apportionment was made by the gerrymandering legislature of 1843. But, as we have seen, the majority on the Congressional vote is only 6,132, according to their own showing, in which they include the vote given for all three of their candidates in one district where they run that many. Now, does any honest man believe that a fair apportionment would give one party 15 members to 9 for the other, with an aggregate majority of only 6,132 in the State? A fair apportionment would of course give each party a number of members corresponding to its popular vote; and in such case the Whigs would be entitled to at least 11 or 12 members. In fact, when we consider the impossibility of districting the State without giving one or two Locofoco districts very large majorities, it is readily seen that no apportionment approaching honesty could deprive the Whigs of at least 12 members.

The Nashville Convention.

On Monday, the 18th inst, this body adjourned sine die. All the resolutions previously offered of an inflammatory character, or having disunion tendencies, were stricken out, and a series substituted, declaring attachment to the Constitutional Union, and that it was the purpose of the convention to preserve it unimpaired—that the Union of the States was the union of independent sovereignties, with power to resume delegated powers whenever necessary; recommending the South not to go into a National Convention, and leaving Congress to deliberate and act, with the view of arresting further aggression, and restoring the rights of the South. On these Peace Resolutions the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, (6) voted affirmatively, and Tennessee alone in the negative.

The most important political result of this Convention is the recommendation for the South not to go into a National Convention for the nomination of a President in 1852. This we are glad to see, for it puts an end to the "democratic or spoils party." For years Northern Locofocos have pandered to ultraism, both South and North, to preserve a partisan ascendancy. They have allied themselves with nullifiers and abolitionists, at the extreme ends of the Union, and thus, though in an actual minority, have secured political victories. The country must now be divided into new parties, and those who are in favor of the Union as it is, one and indivisible, will rally around the standard which patriotism erects, to preserve our glorious Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. To such a standard millions will flock, and bear down all opposition.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Frankfort.

The New York papers of the 20th inst. publish Mr. Clay's speech at Frankfort. Having been invited by the Legislature of Kentucky to address them, he did so in an able and patriotic speech, in which reviewing at length the action of Congress on the Compromise bills. We have only room to-day for the following concluding remarks: I may be asked, and have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer NEVER! NEVER! NEVER! because I can conceive of no possible contingency that would make it for the interests and happiness of the people to break up this glorious confederacy and separate into bleeding and belligerent parts, shows me what I believe to be impossible to show me, that there will be greater security for liberty, life, property, peace and human happiness in the midst of jarring, jealous and warring independent North American powers, and under the Eagle of the Union, and I will consent to its dissolution.

I would hold to it, if Congress were to usurp a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish Slavery within the States; for in the contingency of such a usurpation, we should be in a better condition as to slavery, had as it would be, out of the Union, than in the Union.

Apprehensions have been entertained and expressed, as to the want in future time, of territorial scope for the slave population. I believe that at a very distant day, not likely to occur in the present or next century, whenever the vast unoccupied waste in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida and Texas, shall become fully peopled, slavery will have reached its natural termination—the density of population in the United States will then be so great that there will be such reduction in the price and value of labor, as to render it much cheaper to employ free than slave labor, and the slaves becoming a burden to their owners will be voluntarily disposed of, and allowed to go free.

Then I hope and believe under the dispensations of Providence, that the continent of Africa, by the system of colonization, will be competent to receive from America all the descendants of its own race. If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, the other against the Union.

Present parties have been created by a division of opinion as to systems of national policy, as to finance, free trade or protection; the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.

But these systems of policy springing out of the administration of the government of the Union, lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. An important, pervasive and paramount interest of the Union itself.

The platform of the Union party will be the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of its laws; and if it be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements.

Sir, I go farther, I have great hope and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce honor, the prosperity, and the glory of my country.

But if it is to be merged into a contemptible, abolition party, and if abolition is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the Whig party and cease to be a Whig.

I go yet a step farther. If I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, who, whatever party he may belong to, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one, who, crying out all the time, and aloud, that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution and the Union.

Mr. Speaker—I speak without reserve, and with entire freedom—if there be a man who treats the soil of this broad earth, that feels himself perfectly independent, I am that man.

I have no ambitious aspirations; I want no office, no station in the gift of man; I would resign that which I hold, if I thought I could do so at this time with honor. I want no place whatever.

I beg pardon, sir—there is one place only which I desire and that is a place in your hearts. From our late heated discussions and divisions one good result has been produced: the people generally, Whigs and Democrats, have been more thrown together in free and friendly intercourse.

Both have learned to appreciate each other. For myself, I may say with truth and pleasure, that during the late arduous and protracted session, I was in conference and consultation quite as often, if not oftener, with Democrats than Whigs, and I found in the Democratic party quite as much patriotism, devotion to the Union, honor and probity as the other party.

George Thompson, a Scotch abolitionist and a member of the British Parliament, recently undertook to advise and instruct the good people of Boston in relation to their duty on the exciting topic of the day. He made his appearance under the kind care and protection of Garrison, Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Abby Kelly, Fred. Douglass and others; but the "aid and comfort" afforded by these worthies was not all powerful, and Mr. Thompson was greeted with such a succession of shouts, groans, hisses, cat calls, &c., as to render speaking out of the question. Abby Kelly and others tried their hands, but the "noise and confusion" was so great that they were obliged to give up, and the meeting finally broke up. The whole affair is not very creditable to those concerned in it.

Our Budget.

Mayor Barker, of Pittsburg, is stamping it for the next Mayoralty.

Hay is so scarce in Ohio that it is already selling at Cleveland at \$16 to \$18 per ton.

They have got a Miss of "sweet sixteen" in Springfield, Mass., who weighs only 470 pounds.

Ex-Gov. Ford, of Illinois, died at his residence in Peoria, on the 4th instant.

Beautiful salmon are caught in abundance in the Ohio river, a few miles below Cincinnati.

The man that rides the night mare has challenged the telegraph to trot fifty miles before a wagon.

Lieut. Marchand, of the sloop of war St. Mary, has brought home with him from Java, a living Upas tree.

Fifty thousand pianos were manufactured, last year, in New York city alone. Hang up the Washboard and the Tub.

The figures expressing the number of these United States, have at last changed, the old "19" is turned around into 31.

Sidney Brees, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, has been elected to the lower branch of the Legislature of that State.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, late Postmaster General, has just been elected Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial District of Vermont.

Samuel Jackson, formerly of Northumberland, has been appointed one of the physicians of the St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, in place of Prof. Jackson, resigned.

A number of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., have declared their intention not to attend Jenny Lind's concert, if given in that city, because Barnum, a northerner, is her partner!

A Western paper publishes the following notice:—"Dry store-wood wanted at this office in exchange for papers. N. B.—Don't bring logs that the devil can't split."

The Cincinnati Gazette has authority for saying that Mr. Corwin is not a candidate for U. S. Senator. J. R. Giddings is a free soil candidate for the station.

The residence of the Hon. John L. Dawson, member of Congress elect from the 18th district, in Brownsville, Fayette county, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th instant.

Before a tree was cut upon the ground now occupied by Cincinnati, Boston was a large city. Cincinnati, in point of population, is treading rapidly upon Boston's heels.

Atheism is narrowed to the sphere of its own vision, and is a creed without a mind. Can those who doubt a God's existence tell us why their mighty oak springs from the tiny acorn?

Gov. Ramsey writes from Minnesota that the population has increased from 4,000 last year to over 7,000 the present. Emigrants are pouring in from Norway, Sweden and North Germany.

A Cincinnati editor has been presented with a turban, just two feet three inches in circumference weight seven lbs. ten oz., and measures from the end of the top to the point of the top two feet three inches.

A coach containing a young man and woman, with a trunk on behind the coach, is pleasingly suggestive of matrimony. But half a dozen young ones—there's no making that sign.

The reported election of Seymour, as Governor of New York, was received with three cheers, at the Southern Rights' meeting, held in Savannah. The subsequent views of Hunt's election created quite a damper.

The Fugitive Slave Law excitement in Cincinnati, is awful! A crazy fanatic has been watching a wooden image of a darkey, on Main street, at the cigar store, under the speculative delusion of its being a fugitive slave.

An attempt was made lately to poison the family of Mrs. Swishelsh, the editress of the "Pittsburg Visitor," and fortunately failed. No cause is known for the deed, and no clue has been found to the perpetrators.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, now under control of the Methodists, was established by John Dickinson in 1783. He was one of the most remarkable men of the State, both in intellect and energy of character.

On the 1st instant, according to the usual custom in New Orleans, the cemetaries of that city were thronged with persons who repaired thither to decorate the tombs of their deceased friends with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

A reward of \$500 is offered by the town council of the borough of Northumberland, for apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries who have set fire to the buildings lately burned, or may be hereafter burned by incendiaries in that place.

The wheat crop of Ohio is estimated at thirty million bushels. Calculating one-half for home consumption, there will be fifteen million bushels, equal to three million barrels flour for export, which at \$4 per barrel will be worth \$12,000,000.

The Journal du Havre says—Mr. Emmaus Lind, a distinguished citizen of Copenhagen, and brother of the Swedish Nightingale, has arrived at Paris. He is expected soon to arrive at Havre, where he will take passage on board the Franklin, in order to join his sister in the United States.

The Calvary church, New York, in addition to \$5,000 salary, has given, it is reported, Dr. Hawks, its Rector, \$15,000, furnished a parsonage house; and insured his life to the amount of \$10,000. This is probably the largest living ever bestowed upon any clergyman in the Union.

The number of Post Offices in the United States at this time is nearly twenty-one thousand. Of these there are eighty-three Post-mistresses. Upwards of thirty-six hundred offices have been established within the last eighteen months.

In the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Thursday week, a marriage took place in which the bride, bridegroom, attendants, and officiating clergyman were all deaf-mutes, the ceremony being conducted entirely with the fingers.

Eight young ladies have been awarded diplomas at the Oberlin College, Ohio. One of them was a "colored young lady." One of the ladies who has finished the theological course intends to devote herself to preaching.

One of the crack military companies of New York, the Light Guard, Capt. Vincent, are making arrangements to go upon an excursion to Liverpool and London, during the World's Fair in the latter city next June. A squad of Yankee militia marching to the tune of "Hail Columbia," through Piccadilly on the Strand, will be a new thing under the sun.

Notes of the Week.

BOAT LOST.—One of Leech & Co's line boats run over the dam at Clark's Ferry, on the 8th instant, and with the cargo is a total loss. It was attached to the tow-boat, and got loose by some means whilst crossing the river. The boat was loaded with coffee and soda ash.

BRIDGE BURNED DOWN.—About thirty feet of the bridge across the Connecticut river at Hartford, broke through at noon on the 13th instant, carrying with it a number of cattle. A lad, who was passing, narrowly escaped with his life, being thrown upon the edge of the broken planks.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.—We learn by the Sunbury American that seven men were drowned while crossing the Chesapeake Bay, on the 19th instant, between Havre de Grace and Baltimore, five of whom were formerly citizens of that place. They were boatmen, and during a severe storm their boats became detached from the steamer that had them in tow.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION.—The Dresden (Tenn.) Whig Mirror, of the 27th ultimo, says that on the preceding day a woman went to the jail at that place, to which her husband, by the name of Roberts, was confined on the charge of perjury, obtained admission to his cell, and to all appearance, after a lengthy interview, departed. Twenty-four hours afterwards it was discovered that her husband, dressed in her clothes, had escaped, and the devoted wife was the sole tenant of his cell.

DESTRUCTIVE BULLET.—Mr. Lagrange, a French apothecary, after experimenting for fifteen years, has just invented a new and destructive bullet. Each one, on striking the object at which it was aimed, exploded with a report as loud as the gun from which it was discharged, and producing the most destructive explosion. He asserts that while a gun-boat, armed with four pieces of cannon, he would sink a ship of 120 in twenty minutes. He is in treaty with the government for the sale of his secret.

EXECUTION, ALMOST!—The Asheville (N.C.) News gives the particulars of an affair that occurred there on the last Friday of October. A man by the name of Creamman had been condemned to be hung on that day. Every preparation had been made for the execution; the gallows had been erected, a large crowd assembled to witness it, and the Sheriff proceeded to the jail, solemnly commanded the prisoner to make ready, and after he had done so, shedding tears all the time, and asking if he was to be hung like a dog, brought him out in the street. Excitement was at its height, when the Sheriff pulled out of his pocket a paper, which proved to be a pardon from the Executive of the State!

HORRIBLE SCENE.—Freeman Tucker, an old resident near Montezuma, Pike county, Ill., was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 5th inst. He had spent the night alone in his house, and in a fit of mania, as is supposed, he seated himself on the floor, cut open his abdomen, took out his intestines, and cut them off in exact lengths until he had obtained five pieces. He then raised himself up, as the prints of his bloody hands on the floor plainly attested, laid his knife on the table, following morning quite dead. The doggerly keeper at Montezuma, who had regularly furnished Tucker with liquor, on hearing of his horrid end, immediately looked at his account book, and very coolly remarked that he had lost "two dollars and a quarter" by the operation. Verily, he shall have his reward.

SINGULAR AND SORROWFUL CASUALTY IN BALTIMORE.—Miss Mary Jane Pink, the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Pink, residing on Exeter street, was so badly burned a few evenings since as to cause her death the next morning. She had been suffering from a pain in the side, and hot bricks enveloped in a covering of some kind were applied as a remedy. One of the bricks had been heated to such a degree as to set fire to her clothing, and when her screams called the family to the room in which she was, she was found enveloped in flames. Her father attempted to tear her clothing from her, but not succeeding in this, the unfortunate girl threw herself under the hydrant in the yard, and by the water which was thrown upon her, the flames were finally extinguished. She was then removed into the house, and Drs. Cole and Aikins called in, who did all in their power to alleviate her suffering, but without effect, as after enduring the most intense pain, she finally breathed her last next morning.

A FAMILY CAST AWAY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Cleveland Plaindealer of the 12th instant, contains an account of the sufferings and providential preservation of a party who were cast away on Lake Superior a few weeks ago. It appears that a Mr. Griswold, wife and small child, with a boy about 17 years of age, set out in a skiff from Eagle Harbor to reach Eagle River, some ten miles up the coast. They were seen rounding the point where a Government light-house is being built. It was then blowing quite stiffly from the land. The skiff was observed to put farther from the shore, as if for room, but it never reached its destination. The beach was searched for many miles, for some weeks, but nothing was heard of the adventurers. They were mourned as dead. After three weeks absence they were all found safe at Sault. They had been picked up two weeks before by a coasting schooner on the Canada shore, whither they had been seven days drifting, without seeing a vessel, without shelter and without food. How they lived so long under such exposure and without food, is a most unparalleled mystery.

MOST SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One of the most singular accidents of which we have ever heard, says the Pittsburg Gazette, took place a few days since on Liberty street. An empty barrel, which had been brought from Newcastle, Lawrence county, stood on the pavement in front of Mr. William Dyer's grocery and produce store. It had contained a mixture of turpentine and alcohol, and the end which had been pierced for the spigot stood uppermost. A small colored boy, about 12 years old, named Williams, came sauntering along with a cigar in his mouth, and as it was unlit, drew a match across the head of the barrel to light it, when an explosion as loud as that of a cannon was heard, and the little fellow was prostrated upon the pavement, one portion of the barrel having struck him on the cheek, which it laid open to the bone, while the other part was thrown over the warehouse of the Messrs. Mitchell. The poor fellow was likewise severely burned. It is supposed that the heat of the sun had filled the barrel with gas, and as the lad drew the match across its head, it passed over the spigot hole, thus communicating with the inflammable air within.

Public Sentiment.

The Butler Whig, an able and discreetly-conducted paper, represents as much of public sentiment as any weekly paper in the western part of the State. The editor is a member of the State-Senate, where he has been favorably known as a gentleman of discretion and ability. In the last number there is the following article:

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT. In obedience to the well-known and oft-repeated preference of the Whig party of Butler county, we have this day placed at our mast-head the name of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, as our candidate for the Presidency of the United States, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

The history of Gen. Scott comprises the brightest pages of our National history, and posterity will look back upon him as one of the proudest monuments of American greatness. His example will cheer the youth of a later time, and stimulate them to tread the paths of usefulness, which have conducted him to an undying fame. The achievements of Gen. Scott upon the bloody fields of Chippewa, Bridgewater, Queenstown and Lundy's Lane, in the war of 1812, were only excelled in glory by those achieved in his own person at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, in the recent Mexican campaign. By this series of victories a halo of glory has been shed around the American name, and astonished Europe forced to admit that American prowess was superior to her own.

But it is not as a military chieftain alone that Gen. Scott commands the admiration and confidence of the American people.—Public attention has long been turned towards his career, and has not failed to mark in him the distinguished ability and eminent powers which constitute the great statesman. With him at the helm of State, the people of the Union could rest assured that his administration would be one that would reflect honor upon the country, and inspire the fullest confidence both at home and abroad.

The claims of Gen. Scott have once been postponed through mistaken notions of political policy; but his hour has now come, and we cannot entertain a doubt that the Whig National Convention, governed by a desire to promote the prosperity of the people, and the triumph of our cause, will acknowledge his claims and recognize in him all the elements which are essential to success—integrity, competency, and availability. Nor can we doubt, when this shall have been done, that the American people, regardless of the party distinctions which have hitherto divided them, will rally around the standard of the old Hero, and elect him, by an overwhelming majority, to the most exalted of all earthly stations—the Chief Magistracy of a free people.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal, has the following upon the same subject: Fortunately we have a candidate who is just the man for the times—a Hero-Statesman, whose military and civil achievements are fresh in the recollection of his fellow-citizens. Such a man is Gen. Winfield Scott. With him for a leader, the bonds of Whig union and fellowship will be cemented stronger than ever. Under his victorious banner the party North and South will rally as one man, freed from all exciting local divisions, while thousands now arrayed in the ranks of the opposition, will fly to his standard to do battle in his behalf.

We are happy to note, as one of the most gratifying signs of the times, that justice so long delayed to this noble chieftain, is now in a fair way of being freely accorded. Within a few months his name has been brought out in various parts of the Union, with such a prestige of strength as to leave no doubt that the mass of the people are with him and for him in the next national struggle. His nomination may be regarded as a settled event—and once fairly in the field, not all the powers of Locofocoism, Free Soilism, Abolitionism, or any other ism will be able to prevail against him.

The Lackawanna Journal, is also out for Scott and Brown for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and makes the following hearty response to the nomination of these gentlemen by the Blair County Whig:

We this week place at our mast-head the name of Gen. Winfield Scott, as our choice for President in 1852; and believing that his nomination for that position would give general satisfaction to the people of the whole Union, we shall spare no effort in endeavoring to bring his claims before the country.

The hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane—the mighty mind which planned and executed those series of brilliant victories that laid an Empire prostrate at our feet, would grace the Presidential Chair; and in that position, command the respect and admiration of the world. The shafts of envy have fallen harmless at his feet, and he now occupies a position in the hearts of his countrymen, second to no man living.

That he is an accomplished Statesman, as well as soldier, no person will have the hardihood to deny; and that he is fitted in every respect to rule the destinies of a great and growing people, is equally certain.

His name would prove a rallying point around which the whole Whig party, North and South, could gather as a band of brothers; and the causes which swept the country like an avalanche, for Gen. Taylor, in 1848, would operate with two-fold force in favor of Gen. Scott.

In conjunction with the name of Scott, we can think of no better man than Thomas Brown, the present Governor of Florida, for Vice President. The Whig party and the country owe him a debt of gratitude which the highest honors in the gift of the people, would hardly repay; and the Blair County Whig has but spoken the sentiments of the party generally, in thus connecting the names of these two eminent and patriotic men.

When called upon by the Florida Delegation in Congress to commission delegates to the Nashville Convention, the reply of Gov. Brown was worthy of the palmist days of Rome. It has earned for him a proud fame, which will live in every true American heart, when Nullifiers and Disunionists have sunk into the sea of Oblivion, and the dark surges of Time has washed every vestige of them from the face of the earth.

With Scott and Brown as our standard-bearers, in 1852, the contest would not be a doubtful one; and the flood of popularity which would follow their nominations, would rally to their support the patriotic of all parties, and elect them by a triumphant majority.

Frazier and Cameron.

It is generally rumored in political circles that Col. Frazier and Gen. Cameron have formed a treaty for the purpose of advancing their respective interests:—the one seeking the U. S. Senate, and the other the Gubernatorial chair.

Some confirmation of this alleged "holy alliance" is found in the Lancaster Intelligencer, in a letter from John W. Forney, replying to an article in the Lancasterian, in which Mr. F. says:

"The direction of Simon Cameron's movement in Dauphin, in having a resolution in favor of Bigler laid upon the table, at a County Convention and the recent intrigues against him in Lancaster county show that Col. Bigler's enemies understand each other. If any further proof of this were needed, the studied silence of the Lancasterian for months, on the Cameron movement, would be sufficient." One of the consequences of the opposition to Mr. Buchanan, in Lancaster, seems to be a fraternization between Cameron himself, and the men who have heretofore followed him with unreasoning bitterness.

Death of Col. Johnson.

Col. Richard M. Johnson died at Frankfort Ky., at 9 o'clock yesterday, having for some time been deprived of his reason. He was born about the year 1780 and was consequently some 70 years old. In 1807 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, which post he held for twelve successive years. In 1813 he was authorized to raise a volunteer regiment of cavalry of 1,000 men to fight the British and Indians on the North West. In the campaign which followed he served gallantly under Gen. Harrison as Colonel of that regiment. At the battle of the Thames he distinguished himself by breaking the line of the British infantry. Proctor having stupidly formed it with considerable gaps between the different divisions. The fame of killing Tecumseh in this battle has also been attributed to Col. J. but the glory of the act has other claimants and it is not quite certain who took the life of that savage.

In 1819 he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate to serve out an unexpired term. When that expired he was re-chosen, and thus remained in the Senate till 1829. Then another re-election being impossible, he went back into the House where he remained till 1837, when he became Vice President under the Van Buren dynasty. In 1829 the Sunday Mail agitation being brought before the House, he, as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a report against the suspension of the Mails on Sunday. That report was able, though its ability has been much exaggerated; it disposed of the subject, and Col. J. got what never belonged to him, the credit of having written it. From 1837 to 1841 he presided over the Senate. Since then he has not held any office, though his ambition has desired that goal which all our great men regard with such surprising unanimity the Presidency.

Col. Johnson was a weak man, with inordinate vanity, but brave and naturally generous. In his private relations we know nothing but good of him. His conduct to his children, who were partly negro blood and not born under the sanction of wedlock, was truly manly and admirable, though the meanness of political animosity made a contemptible use of it against him. His long career in political life has no other fact so remarkable as his rise to the Vice Presidency. Peace to his remains.—Tribune.

Where is the Wilderness.

At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and so forth. Last year it was in Minnesota territory. Next year we shall have to set it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where the steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and wake the echoes of the forest above the falls of St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which is rapidly progressing. The time for launching her has even been fixed—"as soon as the river is clear of ice." The builder hails from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of his craft are 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the falls by the opening of navigation. "Steam navigation river trade" above the falls of St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments and emigrate from this land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and the crowded street.

CONFIDENCE may not be reciprocal, but kindness should be.

TEMPERATION is a fire that brings up the scum of the heart.