Mondelle.

more!

He's tipsey—young jackanapes!—show him the door!

"Gray temples at twenty!"—Yes, white, if you dense:
Where the snow flakes fall thickest, there's nothing
can freeze!

Was it snow I spoke of! Excuse the mistake! Look close—you will see not a sign of a flake: We want some new garlands for those we have shed— And these are white roses in place of the red! We've a trick, we young fellows, you may have been

of talling (in public) as if we were old;
That boy we call 'Doctor,' and this we call 'Judge .
It's a neat little fiction—of course it's all fudge. That fellow's the 'Speaker'-the one on the right 'Mr Mayor,' my young one, how are you to night That's our 'Member of Congress,' we say when

C all:

C all:

There's the 'Reverend.' What's his name !--don't make me hugh! That boy with the grave mathematical look.

Made believe he had written a wonderful book.

And the Royal Academy thought it was true!

So they chose him right in a good joke it was, too! There's a boy—we pretend—with a three-decker brain. That could harness a team with a logical chain;

When he spoke for our manhood in syllabled fire, We called him the 'Justice'-but now he's Too And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith;
Fate tried to conceal him by maning him Smith—
But he shouled a song for the brave and the free—
Just read on his medal—My country'—of thee.' You bear that boy laughing !- You think he's all for-But h: angels laugh too at the good he has done: The children laugh loud as they troop to his call. And the p sor man t sat knows him laughs loudest of all!

And I semetimes have asked—Scall we ever be men? Shall we alway be youthful, and largeined and may, Till the last dear companion drops smiling away? Then here's to our boyhood, its gradd and its gray! The stars of its Winter, the dews of its May!

And when we have done with our life hasing toys.

Dear Pather, take cure of thy children, the Boys!

The Pacific Christian Advocate of 30th nlt... under the above caption, complains bitterly of the planting of the Southern Methodist Church in Oregon. He thinks it a great grievance, especially that the causes of the division of the and the general northern slander refuted by their own documents, and makes the following

"I. We allege as facts capable of full demthe first aggressors and innovators in the mat-ters which led to their secession."

.2. That the north did not, up to the time

difference of views and practice between the north and south, on the subject of slavery, that divided the church. He will not deny that if there had been no agitation of the slavery question, the church had not divided. D'd the south had not divided the church had not deny that if

the whole course of the north in slavery agita-tion and church legislation, was, and is, wholly a ni-Methodistic. unwarranted by her ancient discipline and unsanctioned by her "time-honored usages." Prior to 1780, there was nothing in the Methodist discipline on the subject of slavery, nor had the Methodists, either in Entropy or America, ever ungustated upon the subject of slavery, nor had the Methodists, either in Entropy or America, ever ungustated upon the subject of religion and ject. "The time honored usages of the church" had been to let the civil relation of master and having the Spirit of Christ within usual leaving the Spirit of Christ within usual leavi slave rest where the New Testament had left it, with the civil government. Preachers and members in the slave-holding States held slaves. We hope Bro. Pearne will lay down the

members in the slave-holding States held slaves, and were not required to free them even in States that allowed their freedom.

But in 1789, the ever restless north began the agitation, and got a rule passed condemning slavery in the preachers of the south. The south, being a minority, submitted to this officious, anti-scriptural intermeddling with their rights, rather than separate from their brethgen. Encouraged by this victory, the north, in 1784, came forward in their strength, with Dr. Coke Encouraged by this victory, the north, in 1784, came forward in their strength, with Dr. Coke at their head, and adopted a new test of membership, requiring all the slaveholders in the church to free their slaves, where the States would allow it, on pain of excommunication! would allow it, on pain of excommunication! To this the south would not submit. Thousands withdrew, and the church was soon on the brink of ruin. Dr. Coke and his northern church was the necessity for it in the judgment innovators were compelled to retrace their steps of the annual conferences in the slave-holding and suspend their new rule within six months. after it was adopted. See History of the Discipline for 1784-5. Say, Mr. Pearne, was thus no "departure from the discipline and time honored usages of the church?" Where are

Again: Up to the year 1789, there never had been a word in the "General Rules" on the subject of slavery. Those "Rules" embodied Methodist societies: but in that year the north instrument by inserting, as one of the sins most generally practised, "the buying or selling the souls and bodies of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them." Say, Mr. Pearne, was not this "departing in the least from the discipline and the time honored usages of the church on the subject of slavery ?" Let

Again: As late as 1840, the General Conference of the M. E. Church adopted the following resolution in regard to slave holding preach-

· Resolved. By the delegates of the several annual conferences in general conference as-sembled, that, under the provisional exception of the general rule of the church on the sub-ject of slavery, the simple holding of slaves, or

raged by the doings of northern anti-slavery here!" "We raise h-lt!" men, with a policy unknown to ancient Methodism. The connection of the southern minis-ters with such men was a constant drawback

lenger, and called for, and obtained a division of the church, that they might pursue their own ZENS TO THEFR NATIVE COUNTRY.

We deny this, and demand the proof. The south took the 'plan of separation' from the north, as a peace measure, and have ever been disposed to abide by it, while the north did, at the General Conference of 1848, solemnly de clare the whole plan null and void from the beginning, and that the bishops, preachers and members of the church, South, had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcophi Church, and thereby forfeited all their right, title and interest in and to every species of premerty below.

Service to their government, at the time of leaving their mative country. That service may have been due by virtue of enlistment, conscription. Or, as in Austria, by reason of legal requirement which imposes upon every person born upon her soil, a stated number of years of military service. Such, voluntarily returning to their country, are subject to answer a demand the roof leaving their mative country. That service may have been due by virtue of enlistment, conscription. Or, as in Austria, by reason of legal requirement which imposes upon every person born upon her soil, a stated number of years of military service. Such, voluntarily returning to their country, are subject to answer a demand.

A HIT TOO GOOD TO BE DOOR. TO BE LOST.—Bill Polk. thereby forfeited all their right, title and interest in and to every species of property belonging to the suid Methodist Episcopal Church prior to the separation? Now, Bro. Pearne, who violated the "plan of separation?" The church property referred to above, and which the Northern General Conference of 1848 declared the south had forfeited to them, is specified in the plan of separation as including not only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their proper share of the book concern and only their propers share of the book concern and only their propers share of the book concern and only their propers share of the book concern and only their propers share of the book concern and only their propers share of the book concern and only their propers share of the service due at the time of their demands of their departure. To this class only does the opinion departure. To this class only does the opinion departure. We think the departure. To this class only does the opinion departure. To this class only does the opinion departure to the single share of their country, are subject to answer a demand to make and the time of their departure. A HIT TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—Bill Polk, at he is familiarly called, is a men of decided with the departure. To this c demagogism which on the one hand, seeks to one" of him:

and in the plan of separation as including not only their proper share of the book concern and chartered and, but all the printing establishments, colling, seekools, meeting houses, parsonages and burying grounds. &c., in the south!

with international law, and sound reason:

demagogism which on the one hand, seeks to one" of him:

A good story is told of Bill Polk, in connection with his canvass with Thomas for Congress.

The mas had spoken first at Shelbyville, and as is now the case with nearly all anti-Democratic speakers and writers, thought to make great That "plan of separation" was adopted in 1844, by near two northern votes to one southern, the entire vote being almost unanimous. And yet in 1848, they solemnly repudiate their own act, and claim all the southern church property!

No wonder there is a terrible squirming when these facts are read to the people, from their own history of those events. It is enough to make any one writh who is connected with them if his heart has any feeling in it? But I forbear. We should not mention these things at all now, if we had not been driven to it in ta ion of the slavery question in the Willamette

Valley since our coming than ever before." He seems disposed to make the impression that we agitate the slavery question. In this he is as r from the truth as in his other statements. We have never agitated the question of slavery at all. All we have done was simply to remi so much of those historic documents of the charch respecting her slavery legislation, and d.vi i n. and to make such remarks on them as hurch should be laid before the public, and his was necessary to set ourselves, as a denomination, right before the people. Those does ments are all of northern authority, and we have called on all at the time, who questioned the carrectness of our reading, or the fairness stration, that the southern conferences were there, and correct us by the documents. Could

Mr. Parme says, "Rev. O. Fisher did him-self oppose the division of the church as unnec-essary." So I did for a time, until I saw there of separation, depart in the least from the discipline and the time-honored usages of the church on the subject of slavery."

So I did for a time, until I saw there example and the time-honored usages of the church on the subject of slavery."

a letter of affectionate remonstrance to the a letter of affectionate remonstrance to the 1. Mr. Pearne will not deny that it was a Western Christian Advocate, in which my for-

south begin the agitation? When? where? against slavery and the Southern Methodist by whom? Bring forward your witnesses, Bro. Charel, from long before we came to Oregon: has written against slavery himself, and re-We are not di posed to enter into controversy with Mr. Pearne, or any one else, but we can

The only confingency in the division of the

O. FISHER. SALEM, OGN, Aug. 4, 1859.

Mercury, says :- and cover : on Tuesday night, at his stone house on the low loam.

Bloomfield turnpike, in the 11th ward, died William Patterson, aged about 80 years, a native of Scotland, and for the last quarter of a century, known by old and young as the "Swamp Miser." For years it has been the habit of all passing his neglected and cheerless dwelling, to point out to companions and stran.

PIKE'S PEAK ITEM.—It seems to be a pre-PIKE'S PEAK ITEM.—It seems to be a preters with such men was a constant drawback
upon their own ministrations among southern
people. For the sake of peace and unity they
did often submit to northern impositions which
were unjustifiable and humiliating, and which
greatly circumscribed their usefulness among
slave holders and their slaves. But when their
own beloved and devoted Bishop was deposed
and disgraced by them, they could submit no

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839. 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix Leeleve, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow eitizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operation of the French conscipt on a 28 were not precisely known here, and neight bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the array by conscription, as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by drafts, as in Frassia, where every person is required to take his turn as soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citi-

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had before performing such service. has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers. Quite rematter to the attention of the Prussian governright of perpetual expatriation and the right to form new political tres elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed, that in this age of the world the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government what-

elf and unfriendly toward the United States.

the hot days of summer. The Mountain Sweet called in to take tea with her on an afternoon stands at the very head of the list, as to rich soon after her bereavement; "Oh, dear!" said ness and flavor. Plant on rich land plowed she, "how much I miss my poor, dear mother! deep and made fine. The rows should not be Why, it seems to me I can see her now, just as less than ten feet apart each way. In moist she used to sit at the breakfust table, reaching land, raise the hills a little with the hee before out her fork after the best potatoe." This re-DEATH OF A MISER.—The Newark (N. J.) planting. Put six or eight seeds in each hill, minds us of "a man without a tear;" a Missouri and cover about one inch thick with fine, mel-

dwelling, to point out to companions and stran-gers the residence of the miser, and many en-any one knows of a remedy, they would confer rious incidents are mentioned as having occurred in his life. He died as he had lived, talking of interest and gain—and surrounded by nothing conducive to comfort except—such things as had been furnished in his last hours by kind neighbors. He would have the business always burrow in the ground bors. He would have no doctor, though one was procured against his will, who was asked by the dying man how much he was going to charge for the visit, soying he would rather by the dying man how much he was going to charge for the visit, saying he would rather spend the money for something else. Neither would he have a clergyman, saying he believed none of their doctrines. His belief was peculiar the pests of the garden, this is werst. As son the pests of the garden, this is werst. As son the pests of the garden, this is werst. As son that sold that gleams so greenly beneath the von can see the rows, work out the vines with that sod that gleams so greenly beneath the von can see the rows, work out the vines with the pests and the glummering white tombstones.

of the general rule of the clurch on the subject of shavery, the simple holding of shavery in State
of the general rule of the clurch on the subject of shavery, the simple holding of shavery in State
of Territories where the shave property, in State
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of the general rule of the clurch on the shaver property in State
of Territories where the shave property in State
of the general rule of the weather should be state
or Territories where the territories where the returns. Two press in the
checking and archimation of ministers to the
various grades of office, known in the ministry
of the M. E. Charch, and cannot, therefore, be
considered as operating any forfeiture of right,
in view of such election and ordination."

And yet: In 1844, the very next general conference did virtually depose from office a Southordinary." For being the legal wame
of slaves in a State that did not allow of cenancipation, notwithstanding he made the slaves as
fice as he could under the circumstrances, and
derived no beachit whatever from their serviWatz rule required of justified in? I think at
will be very lard work for Bro. Permet to demonstrate his proposition.

Whith They "RABSE" up North—The
Ac rosses Denoceral has the following:
Last week one of our enstern friends, coming
stances, no departure from the disciplinaWatz rule required for justified in? I think at
will be very lard work for Bro. Permet to demonstrate his proposition.

Are been shaped with sea that form the result of the
mean shaped of the clurch and the property with a view to a seal of the
treat as optimized the clurch and the shape as with
the considerate in property in State
of the Weather Sulley and the weed shared as of the
treat when the weather should be sheavery and the weed shared to kind
the plant and the first developed the current
should be selectiven. Sulley
the weath of the weather should be sheavery and the weed to red with th ses. In fact, you could not put an acre or two Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

of the church, that they might pursue their own apostolic work of saving souls, in peace and Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, thus exharmony. They are now pursaing their proper work on the old Wesleyan Methodist plan, leaving Casar to manage his own affairs, while they attend to the work of God.

Mr. Pearne says: "The Southern church has repeatedly violated the plan of separation."

We deny this, and demand the proof. The south took the "plan of separation" from the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.
Sir—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst.,
I have to inform you that the brief letter from this department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix

Speakers and writers, thought to make great capital out of the nigger question. He stoke long and lendly about Kansas and Lecon. It is fact, he spoke of nothing else. At the conce of his speech Polk arose, and with that peculiar concent look which he knows so well how to assume, he called loudly for the Sheriff of Bedford

The Post tells a story about an Americes. One morning the couple found an addicounty it has arrived between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the Court of Berlin has brought the harband was understood to sustain paternal remarker to the attention of the Prussian governations to the lattle stranger, a woman of the ment. In the instructions which were sent to place, having a sponse in California, being the him, dated May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stat-ed that this government is opposed to the doc-trine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the pected shortly."

The position of the United States, as com- GENERAL CASS - The Washington corresmunicated to the minister at Berlin for the in- pondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his letter native born Prussians naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of sickness is, that it passes away quickly, and he their emigration. If at that time they were in the army or actually called into it, such emigral vigor of body and mind. His attacks are nethe army or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, but this exhalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall volunt ily place themselves within the local jubic risdiction of their native country, and shall be remarkable temperance. He never touches alcoholic drinks; eats but two light meals a proceeded against according to law. But when day; does not wear woolen next to his body no present habilities exist against them at the under the belief that it is nawholesome; dresses period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the severest winter weather, in very light in the opinion of this government, gives no clothing. He is, perhaps, the richest man in the State of Michigan, and one of the richest in ralized American citizens, and the attempt to this country, but is still very fond of making do so would be considered an act unjust in it-

or a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Lewis Cass. WATER-MELONS .- The water-melon is a ing daughter-in-law thus expressed her grief at delicious fruit when it can be obtained during this event, to a company of her neighbors, who she, "how much I miss my poor, dear mother! cows, he said to a neighbor, as the coffin was

quently he gives voice to the language of grief in the following passage from his last paper:— We cannot this week fill our usual column—

every time hitherto, before this, that we have ring duty, we have had dear little fingers ramb ring daty, we have had dear little lingers rambling along our kness, or making stray snatches at the paper. A little face, all lit with happy eyes, be peoping into ours. A little head, nodding as it shook its curls, a mock "by by, papa," and turning back again to the sweet childish teasing. But now, alas! the little fingers are

In our compendium of States news, published last week, was a paragraph stating that Louis Feb. 16th, '58, and the first mail from

to the Constitution and all its requirements.

And et, further, I think it impossible to elect any man residing in the South, and I believe that he is the only man north of Mason and Dixon's line that can be absoluted by a control of the route—now since more interest has been carried there, and sent off in one mail.

It was asserted at the last session of Congress that it cost government \$60 for each letter transported—this was in the infancy of the route—now since more interest has been carried there, and sent off in one mail. true to the South; hence I am for him, and if it suits your convenience, taste, or interests, you may preclaim it to the world. I neither seek nor care to know who is for or against him, for the reasons above given. I know I am for him, and if he shall be nominated, as I hope he may be, I shall be found battling for him, and doubt not I shall have you, my friend Currin, elad in that full, ancient Democratic armour of yours, fighting as gallantly as you always do, side by side with me. Then, indeed, there will be a reliance, taste of the Atlantic cities, it costs but one dollar or less.

By a table published in the St. Louis Democrat. showing the names of the stations, &c., we learn that 710 horses are used in the performance of one trip, and one hundred drivers. There are 164 stations on the Memphis branch, but if the stations are as close as between Fort when will be a reliance. there will be a "clique"—a Douglas-Currin-Jones "clique" not of Memphis, but of the na-

With great respect and kindness, and many prayers for your health, I am your friend,

Carolina, still. The infliction of this penalty

in a recent instance, is thus described :

a whipping post, seeks and pillory. Murder, lave stories and legislative proceedings, such as rape, arson, burglary, and the higher crimes you editors begin the papers with. It begins and misden canors, are punished with death; with fust rate moral stuff, a little down on pillmanslaughter by branding the letter M in the right hand. The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding-iron held upon the palm until he can say, "God save the State" fast it just naterly made your hair stand on end. three times. Under this law a fellow who stut-

of pulmonary disease. I mean the suspending of the body by the hands, by means of a strong rope or chain fastened to a licam at one end and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands. The rope should be fastened to the center of the stick, which hands are the stick of the s should hang six or eight inches above the head. an everlasting blaze of glory. Let a person grasp this stick, with the hands iwo or three feet upart, and swing very mode-rately at first—perhaps only bear the weight, if very weak—and gradually increase as the mus-cles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be used from three to five times daily. e connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle with the sternum or breast bone) being a mascular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest: and, as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air-the natural purifier of the blood-and preventing congestion or the deposite of tuberenious matter. I have prescribed the above for all cases of he-morrhage of the lungs and threatened consump tion for thirty-five years, and have been able to leve life cultivate a well formed, capacious chest. young of both sexes—aye, all should have a swing upon which to stretch themselves daily;

medicorum, consumption. Holyoke, June, 1859. L. LONG, M. D. man, speak kindly to the mother, and courted the heart of the living from neglect, and lie our ously, tenderly, of her. But a little time, and eulogistic mementos over the dead. Away with you shall see her no more forever. Her eye is such hollow-hearred acting and thinking! Be dim, and her form is bent, and her shadow falls an honest, whole-hearted man. Scorn to act a toward the grave. Others may love you fondly, but never again, while time is your's, shall any every volition and principle and stimulate every one's love be to you as that of your old, tremb-ling, weakened mother has been. Through helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your sale protection and support; in wayward, testy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thought-

ened your parched lips; her eye lighted up the vigils, watching sleepless by your side as none but her could watch. O, speak not her name 1,362 wives who have left their husbands to lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through 2.371 husbands who have run away from would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your steps for improvement, nor even

then forsakes or forgets.

Speak gently, then, and when you, too, shall be old, it shall in some degree lighten the rebe old, it shall in some degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never wantonly have you outraged

105,320 couples having each other cordially, but veiling, in public, their ferocious hatred under a feigned politeness.

510,132 couples living in a state of indifferthe respect due to your aged mother.

sale of old coins, by auction, has recently taken place in London, and enormous prices were obtained. Three Anglo-Saxou pennies of different types were sold in one lot for \$150! Pennies of Alfred's time sold for from \$50 to \$80

The Couples really and truly happy.

The We have heard of cool things; but neverther the property of the couples really and truly happy.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee had written a let- San Francisco arrived there on the 19th of Octer declaring in favor of Judge Douglas for the tober following. No mail route in the world Presidency. In the Memphis Appeat we find Mr. Jones' card. It was in reply to a statement of Mr. Currin that "Gov. Jones was at ment of Mr. Currin that "Gov. Jones was at and the extent and dangers of so lengthy a the head of a 'little clique' who are attempting to saddle S ephen A. Douglas upon the democracy as a Presidential candidate in 1860." Currin is a bolting democrat, who is running for the 31st ult., brought nineteen hundred and the extent and dangers of so lengthy a stage route, it is only surprising the feat was ever accomplished. But two failures to arrive on contract time have thus far occurred. The last mail which arrived from San Francisco on the 31st ult., brought nineteen hundred and Congress in the Memphis district against a Mr.

Avery, the regular nominee. Gov. Jones says:

Avery, the regular nominee. Gov. Jones says:

The office of the familiarity.

Sand. The rate of increase we have good rea-Avery, the regular nominec. Gov. Jones says:

I know not, Currin. (pardon the familiarity:
I have the right thus to address you.) what my clique, if I have one, thinks on this subject; and, in the absence of such an organization, I assume that I myself, solitary and alone, constitute the clique—no man and no party being responsible for me or my opinions. I speak for myself—I am for Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States in 1860.

I seek to saddle him on nobody, or party. The time has passed when the people will permit any man to saddle himself or any one else on them.

While I repudiate the charge that I seek to Myself—I are guaranteed out one thou sand. The rate of increase we have good reason to believe, will be much greater hereafter, as there is no longer any doubt of the security of transportation on this route. The number of letters sent from Memphis, and all of the towns on the ronte, cannot be known to us, but they probably equal the number made up at St. Louis. When the mail was first started, the through matter was sent in the smallest sized leather pouches used by the Department. It is now sent in the largest size, and the way mail is put in a second sized bag.

The public will, we doubt not, be surprised to hear that a sealed letter bag is made up in London for San Francisco, to go by this route.

suddle Mr. Douglas on the Democratic party, yet I am for him, because, after a long and in-imate association with him. I know him to be honest, sound, conservative, and national, true

Dixon's line that can be elected, that would be true to the South; hence I am for him. and if ested by our Pacific neighbors and those bentity any convenience, taste, or interests.

at least 150 horses. The company, of course, double their stock, going both ways constantly, and with their teams employed hauling feed and water for the use of stations, the total num-ber of horses and mules in their employ and required to keep up the overland mail service, cannot be less than eighteen hundred, valued BRANDING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Some in the aggregate at not less than \$350,000 !

in a recent instance, is thus described:

"The sheriff and his deputy then blindfolded the prisoner, tied his hands, and bound his head firmly to the bar. Taking the branding iron from the furnace, the sheriff applied it red hot to the check of the bigamist, burning a plain letter B an inch and a halt long, and nearly an inch deep. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, where his head and hands were introduced into the pillory, and 'forty stripes save one' were applied to his bare back, after which he was discharged."

Every jeil in North Carolina is provided with e was discharged."

I want you to print it. I tell you such reading
Every jeil in North Carolina is provided with
is a sight better for the rising generation than three times. Choer this aw a lend who stat-ters generally has his hand burned off. Theft and minor offences by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

From the Springfield (Mass) Republican. THE SWING AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

—I wish to say a few words to "whom it may concern" on the use of the swing—one of the gymnastic exercises—as a preventive and cure very often. What he took from the writings of

> AMERICAN EAGLE. P. S .- Don't forget to print it. A. E. [We think the Doctor has had his address

copy-righted.]-Ens. THE AGE'S DARKEST BLOT .- If this age, in its political, social and literary aspects, is pe-culiar for any one thing more than another, it is for its shains and hypocrisies—for its shifts, perversions and unrealities. Its conscientions-ness is caten quite out of it. It takes infinitely more pains to do the false than the true. Varnish is better than gold-notoriety than character-the seeming than the reality. Popular opinion is carried by a flourish of trumpets and. he humble and sterner virtues are elbowed out of Church and State. Office falls upon begging tion for thirty-five years, and have been able to increase the measure of the c.est from two to four inches within a few months, and always with good results. But especially as a preventive I would recommend this exercise. Let those who leve life cultivate a well formed capacious chest. resolutions which prove him incorruptible. We shall only rise above all this meanness and dis honesty by cultivating a manly consciousness

—by feeling that we have duties to perform as practised by the rising generation, in a dress allowing a free and full development of the body, thousands, yes, tens of thousands, would be saved from the control of the body. saved from the ravages of that opprobrium of one class, and the andacity of another, result from the absence of that manly independence of character and selft-respect which an honest SPEAK KINDLY TO THY MOTHER .- Young acting out of the truth engenders. We break the heart of the living from neglect, and lie our

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS .- We take from the Courrier des Etats Unis the following matless rudeness, she nursed you safely through a legion of ills and maladies.

Her hand bathed your burning brow, or moist-

their wives. 4.120 couples living apart by consent.

191.023 couples hving under the same roof in \$ state of warfare.

162,320 couples hating each other cordially,

ence to each other. GREAT PRICES FOR OLD COINS.—A great but who are not quite so in reality.

each, and one half-penny of great rarity brought er anything cooler than the following: The more than one hundred dellars! A good penny landlord of a hotel in Independence called a of Henry the Third, of the highest rarity, sold boarder to him one day, and said: "Look here, for upwards of \$600. Among the coins struck I want you to pay your bill, and you must. I've for America may be mentioned the Lord Balti-more penny, said to be unique, \$362; a New Eugland half-penny, \$75; the fifty-shilling piece of Oliver Croinwell, \$225; gold five-shilling pieces of Charles II, \$146. WHOLE NO. 439.

CALIFORNIA VS. OREGON FOR LATE APPLES.

California will grow late keeping apples to an extent, and of flavor, size and beauty never surpassed by the most favored nations with which we exchange fruit seions. Not an orchardist but already points to his late bearing and late keeping fruits. Not one but will tell you he cut his last apple in May or June; not one but knows, as his trees increase in size and years, they will bear fruits which when it becomes desirable, will be kept for winter or spring sales, instead of being, as now, from absolute scarcity, sold in the fall. Oregon has sent us more winter fruit than we have produced because her orchards are more matured, and she has less local demand; but although we understand large calculations are made by fruit growers there of the continued freedom and high prices of our market, they are laboring under a certain error. California's young orchards are certain error. California's young orchards are just coming into bearing, just showing their fruits, just making their mark. In two more years one million of trees will be in fruit, under all varieties and differences of soil, climate and culture. Their fruits will be constantly in the market, in quantities and at prices that forbid all importation. The question of late fruits will be settled then to the taste of all, and ruinously to those who, having no home demand for their products, rely upon our want of power to compete with them.—Napa (Cal.) Reporter.

FUN NOT CONFINED TO MAN. The following interesting paragraph is taken from a work entitled "Passions of Animals:" Small birds chase each other about in play,

but perhaps the conduct of the crane and trum-peter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands upon one leg, and hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. The Americans call it the mad bird on account of these singularities. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other and clear the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in sham battle, or trial of strength, by twisting their horns togeth-

er, and pushing for the mastery.

All animals pretending violence in their play, stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by, his bite; and the ourang outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him and makes feints of biting bim. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey; play the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward ready for the spring, the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and congars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys—full of mischief, play and mimiery. There is a story of a tame magpie, that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air buried them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried "currack!" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in this hele, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.

GREELY MEETS A SLAVE DEALER .- We find the following going the rounds of the wes-

"Horace Greely at Leavenworth met a gentleman who expressed great pleasure at seeing so distinguished a philanthropist, and wished him success. "Indeed," replied Mr. Greely. "I am happy to hear such sentiments, and to see such men as yourself, where I did not exiniquity of the nation is so firmly rooted. God be praised, the work goes bravely on."
"With your aid," returned Mr. W., "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri. The num-

ber of slaves is now fast decreasing. I am myself doing something towards removing them. Only last week I took away thirteen."

"My good friend, how! where to!"
"To New Orleans." "Great God! exclaimed Horace, "what! a dealer in human souls!"

"Yes, sir, if that is what you call it. I buy and sell negroes. I am incepted to you for the profits of my business. Slaveholders here sell ne their slaves for half their value in the South, to keep your distiples from stealing them."

THE CHEATED FOX .- A starved fox perceived a hen who was picking worms at the foot of a tree. He was about to pounce upon her, when he heard the noise of a drum hung on the tree, and caused to move by the violence of the wind agitating the branches. Oh! oh! said Master Fox, raising his head, are you there? I will be with you presently. Whoever you are, by the noise you make, you should have more flesh on than a hen. She is a very common meal; I have eaten it so often that I have long been disgusted with it; you will compensate me for the bad meals I have had; I find you just in time. Having said this, he climbed the tree, and the hen flew off, very glad to escape a danger so imminent. The starved fox, seizing his prey, worked with claws and teeth; that was his surprise, when he discovered that the drum was hollow and empty; that he found but air, instead of flesh. Sighing deeply, Unfortunate that I am, he cried, what a delicious morsel I have lost, for air, wind and

for an appearance. That which makes the most noise is not always the most solid or most

The following is the only trace we have left of the Parnassian flight of a young gentleman in the country, who was evidently in a

bad way. Verse 4:

Jane lookt at me sosweete, i lookt at jane,
and we both felt considerably nonplussed;
we was both happy enough to go insune,
and we sat there for a short time and bussed.

It is in disputes, as in armies-where the weaker side set up false lights, and make a great noise, so us to make the enemy believe them more numerous and stronger than they

Knowledge may slumber in the memory, but it never does; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakes with the warm breath of spring. The beneficence of the poor man cannot

be so extensive a blessing to others as the be-neficence of the rich man; but it may be quite In a graveyard in New Jercey, there is a tombstone on which is inscribed the following

simple yet touching epitaph : " He was a goo "I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a

man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and Worcester is pronounced Wooster, and wants

to know how rooster ought to be spelled? The mind is like a sheet of white paper in this—that the impressions it receives the of-tenest, and retains the longest, are black ones.

Time is like a river, in which metals and solid substances are sunk, while chaff and straw swim upon the surface.

Success produces confidence, confidence relaxes industry, and negligence tuins that rep-utation which accuracy had raised.