OREGON SENTINEI. THE

\$5 PER ANNUM.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

VOL. VI.-NO. 8.

THE OREGON SENTINEL PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY JAMES O'MEARA

POITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office over Cluggage & Drum's Stables.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: (IN ADVANCE.)

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D. WM. DOUTHITT, Attorney and Counselor Jacksonville, Oregon

TAILDELNG: MARTIN CULLIN

HAS for the present established a shop a the public house of Mr. Michael Brennan on California street, Jacksonville, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line. Suits, warranted to fit, made at short notice, in any style the customer may choose. He has on hand the latest fashion patterns. Repairing done neatly, with dispatch. Jacksonville, Dec. 8, 1860.

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman

HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, ginia, nor without the consent of the inhabit-ants and compensation to the owners. Medleine, Surgery and Obstetries.

Office at his residence, on California street, In the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, mext door to Judge Prim's. Charges very reasonable. Calls attended to at all hours of the day or night. Dec. 21st, 1860. dec21:49:6m

L. H. DEWEY HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Gaoung's drug store, for repairing WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 49:1y

G. W. GREER PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE

DR. JOHN HERRBOLD.

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL EDECK'E'ESS'E'. Facksonville, Oregon All my work will be executed at greatly reduced prices, For Cassi enly. [Oct. 20th. 40]

JOS. H. BLEDSOE,

Attorney and Counselor at W II.I. practice in all the Courts held in Jack-son and Josephine counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. 24tf.

REED & BERGEN, Attorneys at Law. JACKSONVILLE, OGN., Will attend to any business confided to them in the several Courts of the First Jud'cial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 50.

R. WILLIAMS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, MERSTVILLE, OGN. WILL practice 'n the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and at-tend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Collections attended to with dispatch. 27

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D. HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and And offers his professional services to this community in the practice of Malaine, Surgery and Obstatics.

Office on California street, next door to Neu-

Letter from John C. Brecknridge TO GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1861. My DEAR SIR:-I think all thoughtful mer ill approve your conduct in convening the

Within a few weeks I have received many letters, chiefly from Kentucky, asking my opinion as to the prospect of a fair adjustment of our political troubles, which I have not anof our political troubles, which I have not answered for reasons satisfactory to my own mind, among which has been a lingering hope that some acceptable plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights and honor of all. I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent, and and without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the condition of public

I am convinced that no thorough and satis factory plan will be proposed to the States by Congress. All efforts for this purpose have disclosed differences too radical to admit of

At an early day in the session, on the motion of a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell.) a committee of thirteen Senators were appointed to consider the state of the country, and report a remedy. It was composed of representative men from different parts of the Union. After long conferences, for many days, the Chairman reported to the Senate that they had been wholly unable to agree, and a reference to the journal of the committee will reveal the radical differences between the Republicans and others.

Propositions, conceived in a spirit of patri-otic concession, were off-red by S-navor Crit-tenden. I refer to them, because they concede much to the spirit of conciliation. They emerace the following amendments to the Con

That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the forts, dock yards, and other places under its jurisdiction in the Southern

. Nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, nor to any Territory where slavery may exist, whether the transportation be coastwise or inland.

Nor to abolish slavery in the District of
Columbia while it exists in Maryland or Vir-

ants and compensation to the owners.

And in regard to the Territories:

That in all the territory now held or here after to be acquired north of latitude 36 deg. 20 min, slavery or involuntary servitude, ex cept as punishment for crime, shall be probib ited, while in all territory now held or hereafter to be acquired south of said line, slavery or the African race shall be recognized and pro teeted; in both cases, the prohibition on one side of the line, and the protection on the other, executing the period of Territorial existence. These provisions, the resolutions propose, shall be made a part of the Constitution, and

together with the features now in the Consti tution relative to the representation of thres-fishs of the slaves, and the return of fugitive siaves, shall not be subject to future alteration. As subsequently modified, they contain among other things, a very proper declaration that n persons in whole or in part of African des

A glance at these resolutions will show the immense concession they offer for security and peace. Leaving out of view for a moment the remitorial question, the other proposed amend-nents are but declaratory of the present Con-stitution. Congress has no power now to abolish slavery within its jurisdiction in the abouthern States, nor to prevent the transpartation of slaves from one slaveholding State or Territory to another. Nor are persons of A1 rican descent citizens of the United St test and the basis of Federal representation and the return of fegitive slaves are stipulated for in express terms in the present instrum at. If it expects that Courses terms in the present instrum at. If it is easily that Courses many constitutions is to be add the local of any respect to sharp a great training the form of the states in resistance, while in the North a great courses terms in the present instrum at. If it is easily that Courses many constitutions is the present instrum at. If it is easily that Courses many constitutions is a second of the state of the state of the same persons at the same persons are stipulated for in courses the same persons are stipulated for in the state in resistance, while in the North a great state of the same persons are stipulated for in the country into all the calamities of civil war.

The Federal Union cannot be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great in the North

to change the instrument in the manner prescribed by itself.

It must be confessed that it offers but a faint hope of security and good faith when powers not granted to Congress by the Constitution must again be expressly denied, and the pro-visions made unalterable, to guard against apprehensions of a sectional and growing m

Upon these points, then, as I suppose, then is no concession mather upon the one side no the other. The free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to deprive the South of existing rights, which are essential to its salety.

I come, now, to the vast concession to the North. The Southern States assert, with great

give the South the power of self-protection.

I cannot suppose that Kentucky would consider her rights, interests and honor safe under

s der her rights, inferests and honor safe under any settlement less thorough than this proposed by Mr. Crittenden. Any attempt to emascu-late it by excluding from its scope after ac-quired territory, or by failing to recognize and protect slave property south of the line by lan-guage as clear and explicit as that employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new ngitations and convulsions. believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement or none, and one that any plain and honest mind can understand.

honest mind can understand.

I have not referred to the Personal Liberty
Bills of the Northern States, because they are t'e subjects of State action, nor to various propositions concerning the Fugitive Slave Law, because they relate only to legislative action, nor to the question concerning the right of rejourn and transit with slave property, n ir to several schemes of Constitutional amend-ment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress, and I have taken the plan which concedes the most to the Northern States, and

concedes the most to the Northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would accept.

And now, sir, I tell you that the Republi-caus in Congress, and I fear in the country, never will adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common Government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to wield the Federal Government for unti-slavery purposes, and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as spirits of that organization at this capital.

gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guaranties could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The Republi-cans having control of the Northern States. our friends there were, of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to recure a Convention of the Southern States. The plan could not command the requisite support, and was lost in the rapid progress of events. Next, a more hopeful movement was at on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border slaveholding. States—embracing Tennessee and North Carolina-with a view to unite their counsels and avert the danger of eivil war. But here, also, the obstacles proved insurmountable, and the time for such action has possed. Each of these States must, thereface, decide for itself the attitude it will occu py in this emergency.

The immediate question new presented is peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revoludoubt that in a few weeks seven or eight State. containing a larger population than the Thir tren Colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence. Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them

all be war.
The deminant party here, rejecting every thing, proposing nothing, and pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws,"

the said that Congress may constitutionally consent to shed the blood of our people in the abolish slavery in this Datrict. I will not came and under the authority of a violated pane to argue the question, but only enter a protest against the assumption.

Let under the authority of a violated setts, to which city he had removed. In 1828, he was elected to the United States Senate, protest against the assumption. protest against the assumption.

If agreed to, they should be unamerolable parts of the Constitution, since the North would soon have a sufficient number of States.

A strong conson upon existing is let was elected to the United States Senate, one would estroy whatever hope may yet re in 1841 he was Secretary of State. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate, and senator, in 1850, he again would soon have a sufficient number of States and onything yet recorded in the annals of human filled that position at the time of his death. onything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war of unexampled beroeity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear for-ver. If the South should succeed in main-taining her independence, the feuds and aniosities engerdered by the contest between the sections would be transmitted to enecoding generations, while, if she should be subjugated. he Government would become in form and it usual historical termination in a military des

> without extermination—and that is impossible.
>
> And yet the danger of evil war is imminent. unless it shall be arrested by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused and a series of untoward events drifts us into strife, Kentucky and the other

The other his professional services to this community in the professional services to this community in the professional services to the community. The right of all the citizens of an experiment of the control of the professional services and the control of the control of the professional services and the control of the professional services and the control of the professional services and the control of the control of the professional services and the control of the

Service of Our Statesman

public position ever since—a period of fifty-eight years. Within that time he has been Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintend-ent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for President and Secretary of State, having completed a service of about sixty years in the high offices of the Government. He is, indeed, the patriarch of our statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned.

Martin Van Buren, while he has not been in menced in 1808, as Surrogate of Columbia as a slave State. From 1840 to 1850 almost county, Yew York, which he left for the State every Northern Legislature annually passed Scaate, and then as Attorney General of the insulting or irritating anti-slavery resolutions, state, United States Senator, Governor, Minister to England, Secretary of State, Vice President, and Pressident.

Whenever, since 1830, a Southerner has visible by Northern Legislature annually passed insulting or irritating anti-slavery resolutions, with an order for copies of them to be sent to the Governor of every slaveholding State. Whenever, since 1830, a Southerner has visible by Northern Legislature annually passed insultation.

in Corgress than any other of our public men. He entered the United States Senate when Missouri was admitted in 1821, and continued there until 1851, a period of thirty years. He never he'd any other office, save a single two y a s term in the House of Representatives. John C. Calhoun entered the House of Representatives in 1811; served there until 1817, when he became Secretary of War under Mr. Monroe. In 1724 he was elected Vice-President, and re-elected in 1828. In 1831 he resigned the station of Vice-President to become a United States Senator from South Carolina. The reason for this extraordinary step was that he might champion the cause of nulidication in the Senate and reply to the arguments of Mr. Webster on that subject.

filled that position at the time of his death. His political career lasted about thirty six

South Carolina Citizenship. The qualifications to citiz-nship in South

confederated under the name of the United States of America, who, within twelve morths after the date of the Ordinance of Secession, tention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegionce to this State as below provided; also, every free white man who shall be en

[From the Providence (R. I.) Post.]

Service of Our Statesman.

Nome of our great mer, have held so many offices, or enjoyed such a long and uninterrupted career as John Quincy Adams. He was Minister to the Netherlands under Washington, 1794-96; Minister to Prussia during the administration of his father, 1797-1803; Senator, 1803-8; Minister to Prussia, under Madson, 1803-8; Minister to Russia, under Madson, 1809-13; Commissioner to Gleent, 1813-14; Minister to England, 1815-17; Secretary of State under Monroe, 1817-24; President, 1823-29, and member of Congress from 1821 to 1847 the date of his death. Thus in a period of fifty-three years, the intervals between the laying down of one office and the assumption of another amount, when added together, to less than two years.

The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass has been even longer than that of Mr. Adams, Commencing as a member of the first State Commencing as a member of the first St cape the work of executing this law than it points is executingly small, and the whole prohibited its officers from having anything number at Washington but a handful, should cape the work of executing this law than it prohibited its officers from having anything to do with it. The South then demanded that the law should be so amended as to be entered that the law should be so amended as to be entered in a law of the February Companies. This was a more of the property of the february containing the february cont forced by the Federal Government. This was obstructions in the way of its execution. For ten or fifteen years the North petitioned Combines. The other two on Capitol II.il.

States Light Arthrey have arrived in the before retiring. One night she carried to her from a pickle, and laid it upon the burrent, butteries, numbering twelve pieces. Two companies are quartered near the Provident's lake knell at the foot of the bard for the purpose. Peggy entered the room, and seeing gress for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, and only turned from its gives the following items of interest; work when the Wilmot Proviso promised to flice as long as some of our Statesman, is the be more successful as an irritant. For the War Debt bill will pass the Senate, and that office as long as some of our Statesman, is the only one who has filled the four highest, most dignified and powerful positions under the American Constitution. He has been Minister to England, Secretary of State, President and Vice President. His public life company of the Union if Texas was admitted and Vice President. His public life company of the Union if Texas was admitted and Vice President. His public life company of the Union if Texas was admitted and Vice President. His public life company of the Union if Texas was admitted and Vice President. His public life company of the Union if Texas was admitted as a slave State. From 1840 to 1850 almost the filled in the filled i

ter to England, Secretary of State, Vice-President and President.

He was constantly before the people as an important personage down to his retirement from the Presidency in 1841, a period of thirty-three years. Perhaps we ought not to say that his public career then closed, for he was a prominent candidate for President before the Baltimore Convention in 1844, and he ran as the free-soil candidate for President in 1848.

Clear making agrees commenced in layer than 1840, a Southern result has been divided on Mason & Dixon's line. Southern Christians have been treated as hypocrites and infinites by Henry Clay's public career commenced in 1807 as a member to the Senate of the United States, and concluded as a member of the States, and concluded as a member of the States States, and concluded as a member of the States. States body in 1852, an interval of forty-five State Convention held by the anti-Democratic has the South done? When has it counte-nanced or established underground railroads by which to bus of our property? When has it legislated against the enforcement of the Federal laws? When has its Laws to be the control of the property of the counter of the property of the counter of the c North and provoke our wrath? When has

What Gught the Republican Party to Do?

[From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.]

What Gught the Republican Party to Do?

the whole matter, and his State would be ready to render what was just and right. This was a good spirit; better than Mr. Wade's assertion that the day of compromise was past. For society is founded on compromise was past. For society is founded on compromises, and universal amorphs and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and universal amorphs and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises, and was past. For society is founded on compromises was past. ion that the day of compromises was past for the interest of the State.

A Co'umbus (Georgia) paper says that Just onbody will concede or compromise. We say, therefore, that the Republican party should be resely to go into an examination of the whole matter; and as a party has no head or ampire, the Senators and Representatives in Congress should be willing to assume the responsibility, and wherein we have been wrong, as in our Personal Liberty laws, we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once. This we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once. This we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once. This we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once. This we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once. This we should not defend our wrongs by recriminations, but abon lon them at once of the State of Representatives has passed by unanimons vote a resolution delaring that in case reconciliation fails North Carolina goes with the other save Stat s.

The North Carolina House of Representatives in the other save Stat s.

The Legislature will adjourn, perhaps, and await results.

It will down from the lowermost inmonative von leg on both sides of the fence, and like to stove mine outside in.

Doctor to Patient's Son—Well, my little man, and your mother's getting better?

Little Man—Oh! yes, but pa ain't.

Doctor—Why my dear?

Little Man—Cos, when she's well she fights him.

A lady making inquiries of a boy about his father, an intemporate man, who had been size for some time, asked whether he had regained his appetite? "No, ma'am," replied the hope-full, "not exactly; his appetite is very poor, but his drinkatite is a good as ever." The qualifications to citizenship in South Carolina, together with the oath administered to persons becoming citizens, are as follows:

Every person a citizen of the States now confederated under the name of the United States of America, who, within twelve months deciding the question (and the South agree that such is the fact), is there any reason in the world that we should fight about that abstraction? Will we dissolve the Union for an idea? Can we justify ourselves to the other nations and to posterity, in a war for words? " We want to see the North stand upon ground that is not only and standing there maintain the liberties of the people and the Union of the States, or let Union and liberty perish in a common grave We go for concession in everything that may be conceded; we go for the defense of everything we should defend, come what may; and we think it is time to state clearly and distinctly what we will do, and what we will not, for it is time for action. We should not delude ourselves : the Union must be preserved.

Department now at New Orleans, was stop-ped on the 29th at Montgomery, Alabama, by order of the Governor of that State, who took the message and forwarded it to the Governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of Capt. Brushwood. The following is a copy of Gen. Dix's desputch:

Jacob Thompson testified before the Specia' Committee that various plans of the Secession - nesis of his own disease. His explanation is ists had been discussed in his presence, and as clear as mud, and must be satisfactory to

There is but little doubt that the California

favor with the dominant party in Congress.

A bill has also been introduced anthorisis the appointment of a Committee to take testi-

Col. George N. Gilmer of Tallapooss, Alabams, has offered all his negroes to do any work necessary for the delense of the State. and will superintend them himself free of charge. Joel E. Mathews, of Dallas county, has offered the services of 200 negroes in the same way. In addition to this, the same gen-tleman deposited in the Bank of Mobile on the 234 of January, \$15,000 to the credit of Ala-bania for State defense. Col. Alexander Davidson of Perry, for bimself and neighbors. has tendered the services of 100 negro fallows

same body in 1852, an interval of forty-five years. He was United States Senator, member of the House, Speaker of that body for twelve years—a longer period than any other man ever served in that capacity—Minister to Giant as one of the commissioners to conclude the peace with Great Britain in 1814, and Sceretary of State from 1825 to 1829.

Thomas H. Beaton served a longer period than one of the commissioners to conclude the peace with Great Britain in 1814, and Sceretary of State from 1825 to 1829.

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The North has ever found in stated and with Mr. Longoln by the Committee of Central Representatives, at Springfield. He for the purpose of gaining the annount and the Western State of the Calonet. Mr. Longoln by the Committee of Central Representatives, at Springfield. He for the purpose of gaining the annount for the Calonet of Mr. Cameron to t stated a great desire to appoint him, but charges were made from Oblo and the Western

In the New York Democratic State Conits pulpits and religious associations denounced were adopted, urging the settlement of the us? The fact is, that in this warfare the national difficulties by compromise, deprecat-North has been the aggressor, and has stood ing coercion of the secoding States and op-alone. All the South has done, she has done pointing Millard Fillmore, Addison Gardiner, " Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Amasa J. Parker, Charles O'Conor,

Some things we can do, and some things we cannot, come what will. Mr. Hale, when Mr. Contrendedn's compromise resolutions were peasanted, said he would be willing to look over the whole matter, and his State would be ready.

The Baton Regue (La) Alexate is requested door in presence of these important purveyors to the larder.

Contrended by Col. J. M. Rice of Himels, to tender to Governor Moore, for the use of the State forces, 2,000 bashels of corn at 33 cents per bashel.

A Datchman thus describes an accident:

The Democrats of Buffalo have solicited ex-President Fillmore to represent them in a Dimocratic State Convention, called to meet in that State to take action towards recommending a National Compromise.

Mrs. Partington having heard her son any that there was a great many ancedetes in the new almanac, begged him to cut them all out, she heard that when anybody was poisoned.

ists. They intend to exhaust every honorable ights are fully guarantied.

Maryland is for the Union; but insists that all her rights.

Mr. Yancey denies in a published letter that

originated, or ever belonged to the Kuights the gutter one rainy night, the water making the Gold n Circle.

Capt. John Willis, of Vickshurg, has dana ted \$5,000 to buy powder and manitions of war for the defense of that city.

Occupations or Enguants - Of the 120-432 emigrapts who left G cat Britain and Ireland last year, 2016 of the men were agricultural laborers, gardeners and carters, 176 bulers, 167 blacksmiths and farriers, 287 boot and shoemakers, 26 bookbinders and stationers, 49 Deferred News Items.

The despatch sent by Secretary Dix to Hemphili Jones, Special Agent of the Treasury Department now at New Orleans, was stop-1383 carpenters and joiners, 27 carvets and gilders, 682 clerks, 29 clock and watch makers. 21 coach makers and trimmers, 18 coal miners, 54 coopers, 17 cutlers, 415 dom site servants. of the cottle there required, those of allegiance to this State and abjuration below provided shall extend to his wife, present or farture, whenever she shall have residence in South Carolina I and shall extend also to each of his children that, under the age of eighten years, may have residence in South Carolina I and shall extend also to each as alm fextend to his wife, prosent or farture, whenever she shall have residence in South Carolina I and shall extend also to each in the cutter McClelland, and obey the order years, may have residence in South Carolina I and shall extend to her children under eighteen years, may have residence in South Carolina I and shall extend to her children under eighteen years, may have residence in South Carolina and the strength of the cutter McClelland, and obey the order years, may have residence in South Carolina. In like manner the citizenship of a woman shall extend to her children under eighteen years, etc., provided that in no case citizenship of a tempt to interfere with the command of the cutter McClelland, and obey the order years, etc., provided that in no case citizenship of a tempt to interfere with the command of the cutter McClelland, and obey the order years, etc., provided that in no case citizenship of a major state of the cutter McClelland, and oblight on the state of South Carolina.

Secretary of the Treasury, The Siddle of the state of South Carolina are legiance bear to the State of South Carolina are legiance bear to the State of South Carolina are legiance and fledity to any prime, potentate, State of South Carolina, and the state of South Carolina.

The students of Shelby Mcdical College, at Santal I do resonance and fledity to any prime, potentate, State of South Carolina, and the state of South Carolina.

The students of Shelby Mcdical College, at Santal I do resonance and fledity to any prime, potentate, State of South Carolina.

The students of Shelby Mcdical College, at Nathwillow the shell of the state of the state of the state of the state of the 10 dyess. 11 engravers. 141 engineers, 4439

Jolius is evidently acquainted with the diag-

Julius, is you better dis morning?" No. I was better yesterday, but I's got "Am dere no hopes den, ob your discov-

Discovery ob what ?" " Your discovery from de conbelescence wat

am fotelain' you on ver back."

" Dat depends, Mr. Snow, al'ogether on da prognestication which amplify de disease. Should dey continuate fatully, de Doctor says Government is mable to get any of its orders. Is a gone nigger; should dey not continuate South unless sent by a special messenger. die till anuder time. As I said before, it de-pends on de prognosties, and till dese come to a head, dere am no countin' whedder dis nigger will come to a dimination or not!

Excusin - Miss Molly and Miss Pozey poss. Peggy entered the room, and seeing her deeply absorbed, thought to improve the opportunity by appropriating the pickle to her own use. She had bitten off a piece, and in chewing it, made a noise which her sister

England, had long been dying, and, at length, one of the clergymen of the parish making one his daily visus found him dead. The disconsolate widow in giving an account of her sponse's last more rus, told him her " poor dear man kept grouning and grouning, but could had a piece of new tape in the drawer, and took some of that and tied it as tight as I could around his neck and then I stopped his nose with my thumb and finger, and poor dear! he treat off like a lamb?"

An Irishman in Sacramento ran a long distance down K street for the purpose of get-ting on board the San Francisco boat. As c arrived at the landing the steambout was leaving, and his chance for a trip was destroyed. A beatman who had observed the hurrying aisn cried out, "Ah! ole feller, ye dada't cane quick enough, did ye?" "Arrah an-swered the disappointed, "It was quick enough I come but too late I started!"

Pat was helplaz Mr. B. get an iron safe ate his office one day, and not being acquainted with the article, inquired it use? "To prevent papers and valuables placed in it from being destroyed in case of fire," said Mr. B.

An sure, will nothing iver bern that is put in that thing?" "No," "Well, thin, yer honor, yed better be after crawling into that

same when ye die.' The Rochester Union after alluding to Baflo peculiarity as to kitchen etiquette, says : " Here in Rochester, it is a condition of em-ployment that the mistress shall be up early, and ready to attend to the calls of the milkman, the butcher, and the baker, as the girl

abble orchard, to climb a bear tree to get

but his drinkatite is a good as ever.

Very few of the Virgin's delegates elected nothing was necessary but to give him an An Irishman who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving a slapence from the person as a reward for his services, looked first at the sixpence and then

all guaranties must be given to the South, in at him, and at last exclaimed, "Well I'm overpaid for the job." An old soaker in Boston, being found in

was asked by a passer-by what he was doing there. "Oh," said he, "I agreed to meet a man here." Some oncer fellow who has tried 'em says ; There are two sorts of wine in Stattgard-to drink one is like swa lowing an angry cat; the other like pulling the animal back again

by the tail. Shool-Marm -Thomas, what does be-nech

"That was a horrible affir-the murder of Dean, and the scaling of his remains in a tin box!" "What Dean?" asked a haif dozen voices at once. "Why, Ser Dean, of course," was the pungent reply.

Notis—Know kows is aloud in these med-