

Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. AUG. 22, 1856.

VOL. XXIV, NO. 51.

Select Poetry.



"THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE."

For Buchanan—pride of the nation,
For freedom from tyrannical chains,
For love and our faith are not hollow;
For strength they were nourished and grew,
The chief we have chosen we'll follow,
And stand by the red, white and blue!

From land where the millions are yearning
For freedom from tyrannical chains,
Buchanan, in gladness returning,
Beholds dear Columbia again,
His heart beats with freedom's devotion—
His soul is yet steadfast and true;
He swears to the Union devotion,
And stands by the red, white and blue!

No factious dissensions shall sever
The hands that our Washington wrought;
"The Union," unchanging forever,
Is shined in each patriot's thought.
Our love and our faith are not hollow;
In strength they were nourished and grew,
The chief we have chosen we'll follow,
And stand by the red, white and blue!

Our voices are joined in communion—
The stars of our flag are above;
Huzza for Buchanan and Union!
Huzza for the man that we love!
The old Union ship which he rides in
Is staunch in her timbers and true,
And now through the States she is gliding,
Her flag is the red, white and blue!

HON. JOSIAH RANDALL'S SPEECH Before the Democratic State Convention, at Chambersburg, August 6, 1856.

In obedience to the request of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, I claim the attention of my fellow-citizens for a short time. I am aware that I have received this courtesy because I have heretofore been a member of the old-line Whig party.

In 1824-5, the Democratic and Whig parties were separated by no question of principle, but were divided upon the question, whether Gen. Jackson was entitled to be elected President of the United States. In the progress of time, during the thirty years of the existence of the Whig party, several important principles were presented, and the two parties became distinct and independent of each other on questions of public policy. These were:

1. The removal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.
2. The Sub-Treasury.
3. The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.
4. The Tariff.

A "National Bank" was abandoned by the Democratic party, under the veto of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and by the Whig party in 1844. "The Sub-Treasury," the measure of Mr. Van Buren, was opposed by the Whig party, but fought itself into public favor, and no one now wishes to disturb it.

"The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands" has been superseded by the debt created by the Mexican war.

"The Tariff" no longer remains either a political or geographical question; the last Congress exhibited the spectacle of the "State Rights" men of the South and the Republican Abolitionists of the North, united against Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to reduce the tariff below its present standard.

If there remain any practical disputable principle, which constituted an issue between the Democratic and the old Whig parties, I do not know it.

The Whig party has performed its duty, and has had its day. It has been prostrated by the organization of the American party, or the Know Nothing Order. They and not the old Whigs have been the Executioners. They have renounced their old cognomen, laid aside their old principles, and substituted in their place a new name and a new creed never heretofore recognized by Clay, Webster, Sergeant, or their noble competitors.

I know there are many intelligent and patriotic men who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be resuscitated, but the hope is delusive, and it is pernicious because it deprives the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the history of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been re-organized. The fate of the Federal and Anti-Masonic parties establishes this fact. There is not at this time a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia elected by a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, wherever the scattered members of the Whig party have met in council, they have left their position, and have, therefore, wisely abstained from turning a Ticket to be voted for at the polls. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts they rallied at the polls, and the result was paucity of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the re-organization and triumph of the old Whig party?—They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. The most ardent friends of the Tariff do not ask for the re-establishment of the High Tariff of 1828, or even of 1842; but all they ask is that the Tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1846 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Dallas. All the old issues have been settled, and

as a natural consequence, new parties have sprung up, and new issues have been formed. The Order of Know Nothings have violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States;" they have established secret societies, secret oaths and obligations. With these principles the Whig party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy or affiliation, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these political heresies than in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1845, when the Whig party met in the City of Philadelphia, after the defeat of Mr. Clay, the duty of opening the meeting and setting forth their principles was committed to me. I held in my hand at that meeting, the charter of Rhode Island, granted to Roger Williams, which contains the broadest and most comprehensive declaration of religious LIBERTY AND EQUALITY ever yet penned. I read its eloquent and energetic platform and said, "This is the doctrine of the Whig party," and pointing to the ruins of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, burnt during the disgraceful riots of 1844, and which lay within a few yards of the place of meeting, I added, "there is its desecration." There is not a nook nor corner in the vast region of our country which does not contain old-line Whigs who are willing to stand by the Constitution and the Union. But their numerical strength is far exceeded by their patriotism, talents, and public spirit. This is the body to which I have been attached, and I feel the deepest interest in the course they shall pursue.

The Republican party is sectional, and its success must, in my judgment, lead to a severance of the Union. I do not believe that the great mass of that party anticipate this result; but if it should be consummated, their regret will be no equivalent for the damning injury thereby inflicted upon the great Republic. I appeal to every Old Line Whig in the Union to avert this calamity. The South cannot and will not remain in the Union, unless their rights are guaranteed to them. If we were in the same situation, we would demand our rights in tones as imperative and mandatory as those which are now used by our Southern brethren.

How is this great evil to be avoided? I answer, by the election of Mr. Buchanan. Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore, and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Mr. Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan potentially seals the fate of Mr. Fremont. But Millard Fillmore in 1848, '50, and '52, is not the Millard Fillmore of 1856. When he was elected Vice President in 1848,—and when he became the acting President in 1850,—and when he was a candidate for re-nomination by the Whig Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, he professed to be a Whig—nothing more, nothing less. The Native American party at that time was in existence and proclaimed principles in terms far less exceptionable than those now avowed by the Know Nothing party. But Mr. Fillmore then had neither part nor lot with them; he stood upon the ground occupied by Clay, Webster and Sergeant. What is he now? He has been initiated into the Know Nothing Order, taken upon himself its secret oaths and obligations, and this at a time when his friends were presenting his claims to be elected President of the United States. He has since become the candidate and accepted the nomination of the American or Know Nothing National Convention. In a correspondence between the Order of the United Americans of the State of New York and him, under date of July 25th, 1856, they say—

"Both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance, the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquility, and a continued progress in the development of all its greatness."

Mr. Fillmore in his answer, dated 29th of July, 1856, acquiesces in this statement and replies—

"My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise or equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party."

Mr. Fillmore here proclaims himself the American candidate, and adopts the creed, and oaths and obligations of that party without disguise or equivocation." In the Secret Lodge of the Order of Know Nothings he has sworn that he will neither vote for nor appoint a Roman Catholic to office. If elected and inaugurated President of the United States, he would be compelled to swear that he would require "no religious test as a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States." I ask, under such circumstances, which oath would he violate? Are the Old Line Whigs prepared to endorse Mr. Fillmore, thus presented for their suffrages by himself? I know no difference between an individual joining the Order and giving his vote to sustain its candidate except that the latter is more effective in carrying out the tenets of his party.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore have assailed Mr. Buchanan for his ostentatious communication. Without admitting or denying the soundness of the doctrine therein contained, I would remark that the correspondence of Mr. Everett, as Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, after the death of Mr. Webster, relative to Cuba, is more offensive, and ought to be more obnoxious to the criticism of conservative men than the Ostend Letter; and it should be remembered that the diplomatic manifesto of Mr. Everett was issued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fill-

more and his Cabinet.

Mr. Everett is probably the best educated Statesman now living. He is an erudite scholar and a sound Patriot. When in Congress, he took higher ground in favor of the South on the subject of slavery, than any Northern Statesman had ever done before, or has ever done since. One thing is certain, any opinion upon International Law promulgated by him, is entitled to respect. Mr. Buchanan has been in public life upwards of forty years, he has filled the highest offices which his own party could confer upon him. He has occupied the highest seat in the Cabinet during a most eventful epoch; and he has twice represented his country at the Courts of the two first Nations in Europe. His private character stands without blot or blemish and beyond rebuke or reproach; and it is a high eulogium upon public life, that the "Ostend Letter" is the only act which is designated by his opponents as ground of attack.

There are many Old Line Whigs who are attached to their cognomen, and dislike the day of the "Know Nothing" party. They must change their name—they must recognize the title of an American, known as Whig, Republican, or a Democrat. If they refuse to elect either of these names, they must withdraw from participation in public affairs; Gov. Seward is reported to have said during the present session of Congress, in caucus, that he cared nothing for names, but that he looked to principles alone. The remark showed that he had a clear head and a sound judgment, and was worthy of a better cause.

Time will not permit me to discuss at large, the question of the Territories. I hold that the Territory ceded to us by Mexico was purchased by common treasure. The fifteen Slave States contributed their portion of the fund as well as the fifteen Free States. Territory should stand on the same footing as admitted States, and the right of the people to hold Slaves or not, as they please, in the Territory ought to be commensurate with the rights of the people as they exist in the thirty-one States. There can be no just ground for any discrimination between the two cases. New Territory is surely not more sacred than the old thirty-one States, or the present thirty-one States. The will of a majority prevails in the case last enumerated, and the same orthodox principle should prevail in the newly acquired Territory.

What is the doctrine of the Wilmot provision? It is the sixteen free States declaring to the fifteen slave States—you are part owners of this Territory: you have shed your blood and expended your treasure in acquiring it, but you shall have no share in its enjoyment or profits. Strip it of its trappings, and it amounts to this: there are thirty-one stockholders in a corporation, and sixteen say to fifteen, it is true you are part owners and have contributed to the purchase of our common property, but you shall have no share in the enjoyment of its privileges or the receipts of its profits. Such a doctrine is subversive of every principle of justice and equality, and cannot be sustained.

I am not the advocate of opinions that are new to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. At a Whig meeting held in September, 1850, at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, I offered a resolution congratulating the Nation upon the restoration of peace and quietude to the country by the passage of the Compromise Acts of that year. It was unanimously adopted, and I then laid down the same principles which I am now endeavoring to inculcate.

In November, 1850, the great Union Meeting was held at the same place, and over which John Sergeant presided. Among others, I again enforced the same principles. At a later period, during the session of the Legislature of this State in 1851, a pure Whig meeting was called to request the repeal of the Act of the Legislature of 1847, which closed the public jails of this Commonwealth against the custody of Fugitive Slaves. At that meeting Saml. Breck, second to no man in the country, intelligence and patriotism, presided, and he again endorsed by the Whig party assembly on that occasion.

These are some of the reasons why, as to every Old Line Whig in Pennsylvania, to the port Mr. Buchanan. The triumph of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania in October, would place his election beyond a doubt, and would remove the last glimmering hope of opposition, restore peace and quietude to the country, and for one generation a warrant of arrest at rest the present agitation on the subject of slavery. The Old Line Whigs of Pennsylvania possess the power to accomplish the unsought result; the responsibility rests upon you, and you have no doubt but that the draft will show upon their patriotism will be promptly withdrawn, and that the great Keystone State sold by more to the rescue, and do as presented heretofore, put down all sectional views and procure at the ballot-box give a vote which will secure to our glorious Union, which have so long been the pride and admiration of every citizen of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

A RAPACIOUS RAT.—On Tuesday night last, Mrs. Johnston, wife of Alexander Johnston, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, made a bed upon the floor for herself, husband and babe. In the night she was bitten upon the temple by a rat, and when the light was obtained, she found the child also bleeding profusely, having been bitten upon the head. The marks of the cutting teeth were plainly visible. The wounds soon became highly inflamed, and that upon the mother swelled to the size of a walnut. The bite of a rat is very poisonous, and persons should not make beds upon the floor in rooms frequented by rats. Parents not infrequently lay their children on the floor in warm weather, not knowing the danger to which they are exposed.

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Disunionism.
The Disunion flag, with sixteen stars only, still continues to float across the public highway in this village—an emblem of sectionalism and a disgrace to the party which placed it there.—*Norway (Maine) Advertiser.*

Highly Significant.
In the town of Fremont, near Toledo, Ohio, a republican procession had two coal-black negroes as its standard-bearers. One of them carried a flag in front of the procession upon which was emblazoned thirteen stars, with the motto "Free Kansas and Fremont!" The other negro carried a black eagle upon a standard.—*Evening Argus.*

New Jersey.
The Camden Democrat says: "Niggerism is a bad egg" in New Jersey. It can't be crammed down the throats of patriotic Jerseymen. We predict that Fillmore will beat Fremont in every county in the State, and that old Buck will beat the combined vote of the two.

Fillmore in Ohio.
The Herald and Leader will have it that there is no Whig or Fillmore party in Ohio; that their pretended meetings are got up by Democrats, and chiefly attended by Fremont men. The Leader heads a column of abuse on this party and their candidates thus: "FILLMORE, THE TRAITOR."
The Herald coincides in this sentiment, and gives its reasons therefor. There is no doubt now of a black republican conspiracy to write Mr. Fillmore down, since it has been ascertained he will not withdraw.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Bogus Flag of the Bogus party.
On July 29 the black republicans of Paris (Mo.) raised a Fremont and Dayton flag of large fool-cap size, with thirty-two stars. The thirty-second star is intended to represent the Topeka constitution, which the Kansas investigating committee reported invalid. It is a forgery. Nothing, then, can be more natural than for bogus republicans to raise such a flag. The South Paris flag has only fifteen stars, thirty-two. Thus one extreme follows another.

It Beats All!
The New York Tribune says that F. J. Bliss says that Judge Leocompton, of Kansas, says that he has letters from some of Mr. Buchanan's friends which say that "Buchanan will pursue the policy of Gen. Pierce."
Then, after quoting the above, Mr. Greeley said: "How any man in favor of the freedom of the Territories can support Buchanan after reading the above is beyond our comprehension."
Mr. Greeley is not a Solomon, it is true, but he is a monstrous wise man—he is. But his head sometimes gets rusted.

For Free Kansas.
The Gonesse Democrat states that a republican leader, named George N. Propper, held forth in Batavia a few days since in behalf of "obedient Kansas," and after running a bill of \$15 at the American Hotel, left for Free Kansas without paying the landlord.

A Fremont Failure.
The College Venture, a Fremont paper in Hudson, Ohio, has collapsed. In its last number, the editor says that, "by dint of perseverance, he had procured fifty-seven subscribers and two advertisements."

Show Your Passports.
About ten days ago the passengers on the last line to Baltimore were aroused from their half-sleeping condition by a practical joker calling out suddenly in the cars, "Show your passports." The joke had a telling effect. The train had just passed by the Claymont Station, which is near the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Delaware—between the North and the South. Every one who knew this fact commenced a commentary with his neighbor upon the free and unrestricted intercourse and commerce enjoyed by the citizens of this country over the broad and populous States guarded by our common constitution. Every one was eloquent upon the advantages of our system, and that which prevails in Europe, where a military guard confront the traveller at the frontier of every petty kingdom and principality. But the solemn fact which prompted this satirical expression—viz: that the first step towards a separation of the States of the republic—has already been taken by an organized party in the North, gave serious interest and point to the discussion; and there was not one in that company who did not have a more realizing sense of the impending danger when he contemplated that at no very distant day he might in reality be confronted at Naaman's creek by the stern saluator, "Show your passports."—*Pennsylvania.*

Can Anybody Tell Us
Whether Millard Fillmore, if elected, would favor the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act, or the restoration of the Missouri restriction? We pause for a reply.

The F's in a Fix.
Fillmore, Fremont, fanaticism, and fusion are in a terrible stew just now. Fillmore has no hope of carrying a single State in the Union, yet his strength is increasing so fast in the North that Fremont and his abolition supporters are shaking in their shoes at the idea of being *botten by him*. Fanaticism has completely run mad, and old fusion has been looking blue, as well as black, ever since the Lovejoy-

ites stole a march on the faithful at Ottawa, Illinois, some time ago. The democrats intend to flay the whole family of factionists finely, in due season, and we are anxious that they shall put themselves in good condition to receive it. *Chicago Times.*

Fremont and disunion.
The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, a few days ago, inquired of a zealous supporter of Fremont the reasons for his preference for that candidate? His reply was: "I am not an admirer of Fremont, but I am in favor of disunion, which will be the inevitable result of his election to the presidency."

Buchanan at Home.
The enthusiasm for Buchanan in Lancaster county is steadily increasing. From every section of the county our information is of the most gratifying character. He will not only poll the entire democratic vote, but hundreds of old-line whigs and scores of Americans will vote for him. They cherish him as an esteemed neighbor and friend—as a man with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted—a statesman whose only aspiration is the good of his country and the union and perpetuity of the republic.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Freezers.
The supporters of Fremont are so exceedingly in love with every word of which the first syllable happens to be "free," that they are about holding a convention for the purpose of dropping the stolen name of "republican," and taking the appellation of "Freezers." The change would be singularly appropriate.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS EVERY DAY IN OHIO.
A correspondent of the Statesman, at Perryton, Ohio, writes on the 12th instant: "The Democracy are all in the line, eager for the contest: even those who departed from the faith, and went worshipping strange gods in the camp of know-nothingism, have, prodigal-like, returned to the house of their fathers, renewed their covenant, and are ready to do their first work over; whereas the black republicans seem rather lukewarm, and, like the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, speak of the Philadelphia platform as a thing over which the shallow may laugh, the judicious grieve, and the unfriendly exult; consisting of an unsafe collection of truisms, platitudes, and fallacies."—No sooner did this article appear in the Commercial (speaking so disparagingly of the platform) than quite an effort was made here to raise a club in its support, rather than the New York Tribune, whose club at this place is about expired and no effort is being made for its continuance. You may be assured that fusion has seen its best days, and is rapidly passing into the grave of forgetfulness, and none will be left to tell its fate."

ANOTHER PROMINENT "OLD LINE WHIG" FOR BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE.
"The cry is still they come!"—At a meeting of the "Wheatland Club," recently held in the city of Lancaster, over one hundred new members enrolled their names. Many of them have hitherto either taken no part in politics at all, or have openly espoused the cause of the opposition. Among those who, on the above occasion, openly avowed themselves in favor of the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge, was Mr. Christian Kieffer, for many years a highly prominent and influential citizen of Lancaster. Mr. Kieffer was elected several years in succession, a member of the State Legislature, on the regular Whig Ticket of Lancaster county, and generally ran ahead of his ticket. In the Legislature, he wielded a powerful influence, and was highly esteemed for talent and integrity. Subsequently he was elected for several successive years as the people's candidate, to the Mayoralty of Lancaster city, and always by commanding majorities. No man in the city or County of Lancaster wields a more powerful influence than Christian Kieffer. He is Mr. Buchanan's neighbor, and knows him. Hence his support of one, who, to know well, is to know favorably, and to love. We learn that hundreds of the "Old Line Whigs" of Lancaster refuse to be marshalled under the black banner of Fremont and Disunion. They love the Constitution and the Union too well, to be identified with any such sectional and heretical faction. If Seward, Giddings, Hale and Company, would make capital for the Disunion Schemes, they must not go to the patriotic regions of Lancaster county.

STARTLING INCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.
The Kanawha Republican relates the following: "On the 16th inst., two gentlemen were endeavoring to cross the Kanawha river in a skiff, about one mile above the Kanawha Falls. Being strangers, and not knowing the character of the river, they did not have oars, and were only provided with an ordinary pole. They soon reached deep water, where bottom could not be obtained, and rapidly drifted towards the Falls, and apparently towards eternity, as no human being or animal has ever been known to go over the Falls and escape with life. The men despairing, sat down in the skiff, and as they approached the brink of the cataract, the boat fortunately a course with her bow down stream, and descended the first fall in safety; the second pitch she plunged under the water in the boiling whirlpool, which is at the foot. One of the gentlemen, named J. R. F. Mossely, of Amherst county, together with his favorite dog, "Taylor," (also in the skiff with them) came to the surface about fifty yards below, and saved themselves by clinging to the skiff, which had turned bottom upwards, from which they were taken some distance below. The other, James T. Christian, of Appomattox county, did not make his appearance above the water for the distance of a hundred yards, where he was rescued in the last struggles of life by two young men, Hiram Johnson and Franklin Simms, who went to his relief in a skiff which Mr. Henry Rigg had hurriedly got ready for the purpose at the time of their descent over the Falls. This is a feature hitherto unknown in the navigation of the Kanawha."

An Interesting Letter of Hon. David S. Reid.
Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore on the Bankrupt Law.
In answer to numerous inquiries as to the truth of a charge by know-nothing politicians that Mr. Buchanan supported the bankrupt law in 1841, Senator Reid has addressed the letter below to the editors of the Raleigh Standard.—The letter is valuable not only in setting forth the true positions of Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore on the bankrupt law, but Gov. Reid takes occasion to present to the people of North Carolina the real issue before the country, and the dangers involved in the pending presidential contest. No well-informed man of candor can dispute the positions of Gov. Reid. The following is part of the letter: "WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1856. MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON.—I have recently received letters from various points in our State, informing me that the Hon. James Buchanan is charged by the political friends of Mr. Fillmore with having voted for the bankrupt law of 1841. To save the trouble of answering these inquiries separately, I have written this letter for publication, giving a statement of the facts as I find them. At the time this act was passed Mr. Buchanan was in the United States Senate, and on July 24, 1841, he is recorded as voting against the passage of the bankrupt bill. See Senate Journal for that session, page 115. On the same day Mr. Buchanan made a speech against the bill. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 205. On February 25, 1843, Mr. Buchanan is recorded as voting for the repeal of the bankrupt law. See Senate Journal for that session, page 329. When the act passed Mr. Fillmore was a member of the House of Representatives, and on August 18, 1841, he is recorded as voting for the bankrupt bill. (See House Journal for that session, page 378.) Mr. Fillmore made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill August 16, 1841. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 480. On January 17, 1843, Millard Fillmore is recorded as voting against the repeal of the bankrupt act. (See House Journal for that session, page 215.) It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Buchanan did not vote for the bankrupt law, but that Mr. Fillmore did; and moreover that Mr. Buchanan voted for the repeal of the law, while Mr. Fillmore voted against the repeal.

A Heroic Wife—An Exciting Incident.
A passenger on board the ill-fated steamer Northern Indiana, gives the Syracuse (N. Y.) "Journal" an account of the narrow escape of Cicero Fowler and wife, of that county, who were also on board when she took fire. There was but one life preserver for Mrs. F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she pre-emptorily refused, saying she "was in poor health, and his life was worth far more than hers." The preserver having no strap, Mrs. F. tore the hem from her dress and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and, if the preserver could not sustain them both, she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself. The fire was getting hotter and hotter. The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and, hand in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water, Mr. Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it, tried anew to cheer him.—He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At that moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe.—Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and his heroic wife, until the Mississippi came up and took them with scores of others, on her commodious deck.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—OLD LINE WHIGS.
Nothing shows more strikingly the change of sentiment in the country has undergone than the late result in Mr. Cingman's or the Buncombe district of North Carolina. This region used to be the stronghold of the whig party, and was exultingly referred to as the "great western reserve," whose vote decided every contest in the Old North State. But now, instead of a whig majority of six or seven thousand, every one of its counties heard from given democratic majorities in the recent election. Will not the masses of patriotic whigs everywhere stand by such men as Pearce and Pratt, and James C. Jones and Benjamin, and Geyer, and a host of the brightest lights of the old whig party?

SALTING HAY.
This practice we have reason to think, is greatly overdone. Two quarters of fine salt to each ton of hay, scattered through it is sufficient. It is a wasteful thing to get hay in half madd, and then attempt to save it with salt. Too much salt is as injurious to cattle as for them to go without any.—*New England Farmer.*