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Poetry.

Two Pictures.

BY CLARENCE MELVIN.

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad;
For lights shine out across the way,
And a door with crape is clad—
Sadness and gladness alike
Are dwelling side by side;
Perhaps the death of an early one,
And the crowning of a bride.

Bright eyes are filled with mirth
Pale faces bend in prayer,
And hearts beside the household hearth
Are crushed by cold despair;
Ah! sorrow and hope and joy
Are parted by thinnest walls—
But on the heart of the thoughtless ones
No shadow of sorrow falls!

No thoughts of the funeral train
Come to the festive throng;
No hope that the past will come again
To the anguished hearts belong;
The future's a sunny sea
To the lovers of joy and mirth—
But the past alone to those who weep
For the parted ties on earth.

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad:
For the lights are bright across the way,
And a door with crape is clad—
Sadness and gladness alike
Enclose us on every hand—
A wealth of smiles and a flood of tears
With hope and sorrow allied.

Miscellaneous.

From the Albany Evening Journal

Bargains with Slaveholders.

The dispute between the North and South is coeval with the Union. The Southerners only came in upon the stipulations that the slave trade should not be abolished till 1808, that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted in the Apportionment of Representatives, and that they should be allowed the privilege of reclaiming escaped fugitives by legal process. But they promised, and we believed, that these concessions would satisfy them, and that they would interpose no obstacle to free institutions anywhere and everywhere else, and would soon take steps for the abolition of slavery in their own domain. This was our first "Final Settlement." It lasted just five years.

Then came a demand from the slaveholders that Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi should be admitted as slave States. They urged in support of the claim that these were not *new* slave States, only pieces taken from Virginia, Carolina and Georgia, where slavery already existed; that they, of course, would not dream of extending slavery into any Territory already free, but the erection of State governments in these localities would interpose no obstacle to emancipation. This, too, they declared would end and settle the whole question about slavery in the Union. So we gave them what they asked, and made "Final Settlement" No. 2.

How long did it last? Till we bought Louisiana, and not a day afterward.—Then they suddenly set up a new pretension, before unheard of, that they had a right to extend slavery as well as we to extend freedom. They drew a line across the new purchase, saying, "this much shall be yours to make free States of, and this much, including Missouri, shall be ours, to make either slave or free States, as we think best. Give us this line and we will solemnly covenant never to ask to plant slavery on another foot of soil.—Refuse it, and we will worry you, and threaten you, and frighten you, and even quit the Union, if you don't look out." At such appalling menaces, coupled with such sugared promises, we came right down and begged them to take every inch they wanted. Thus was made "Final Settlement" No. 3.

Is it not written in the history of Texas what happened next? That little Republic won her independence by a gallant contest with Mexico, but not before she had sullied her "Lone Star" flag with the blotch of slavery. "She must come in," said the South, "slavery and all." "Let her come in," said the North, "but without slavery." "Slavery exists on her soil already," argued the South. "Not till she planted it there," rejoined the North. "Well," said the Southern men, coming at last to their standing argument, "we are going right straight out of this miserable Union of yours; we won't stay with such everlasting mean fellows another day. What's more, we'll make a new Union, and take Texas in, and flog you old original United States till you can't see." This fetched us. We knuckled under; or rather we thought we had made a capital bargain, when we listened to the solemn pledges that resounded from either House of Congress, that there should be no more agitation and no more claims presented in behalf of slavery, after this "Final Settlement" No. 4.

But it turned out we had to fight for Texas after we had annexed it. We fought so effectually, that before we knew it, we had a parcel more territory on our hands. Some chunks of gold found under a saw-mill settled the "destiny" of California by drawing thither an emigration that made a free State of it, before the South consented to make it a State at all. But there still remained a large unorganized tract. The Southern men looked at it, and then came around us on a new track. "We have the highest respect," they remarked, "for ancient landmarks. We consider them time-honored and irrepealable. Of this sort is the glorious Missouri Compromise. It has been the bond of peace and union between us for thirty years. Let us extend that beneficent line over the Pacific. So shall we set down in amity on both sides of the line, and never more quarrel. But look here; if you refuse us this little request, and if you don't also agree to help us catch our niggers without interference of judge or jury, we'll knock this infernal Union higher than a kite, and set up a Southern confederacy that will ultimately take in everything from Sutter's saw-mill to Cape Horn." Of course we acceded to this convincing logic, and the adjustment was heralded from one end of the Union to the other as the harbinger of general peace, the end of agitation, the termination of all slavery disputes past, present, and to come—in short, as "Final Settlement" No. 5.

But four years after, we had to have another. The South discovered that it wanted a chance to grab land north of the Missouri Compromise line, as well as South of it, and up comes a proposal to repeal—allowing the "inhabitants to prohibit slavery or not, as they may see fit." In vain did we appeal to their past promises and compromises; in vain did we bring up against them their own logic of 1850, about the ancient Missouri line, about its being "time-honored" and "irrepealable," a "bond of peace for thirty years," &c., &c. No use. They declared it was all humbug; the Compromise was only a temporary makeshift, entirely repealable like any other act of Congress, and one that ought to be repealed—and, in short, if it wasn't, out of the Union they would go, instanter. Congress, partly because it was scared by their threats, partly because it was bought up by the President, but principally because it believed in their reiterated declarations, that this should really, truly and surely be the end of the slavery dispute, the *ultima Thule* of all their demands and desires, at last consented. And so we rejoiced in "Final Settlement" No. 6.

How "final" it was—how thoroughly it "settled" things—the records of events in Kansas will tell—the invasions, ballot-stuffings, murders, robberies, false imprisonments, forged returns, ruffian governments, Congressional intrigues, Lecompton swindles and English dodges! And yet there are those who have no longer memories, and no further foresight, than to think there might somehow be patched up, out of "squatter sovereignty" or something else, a "Final Settlement" No. 7.

There is a way, and only one way, to settle the slavery question. It is to stop making bargains with the slaveholders.—All the agreements about the future disposition of the Territories that they will make, is worse than worthless. While we make bargains only because we believe each will be the last, they make them because they know each will be the stepping-stone to another. Just so long as we keep making concessions, they will keep making demands. But go back to the old settlement, the first one and the best one—the one made by the farmers of the Union, confining slavery to the States where it exists, and within the bounds prescribed by the Constitution. That is a settlement that will last, and ensure peace, and the only one that will.

Another Wheelbarrow-Man.

In 1849 or '50, some sprig of Young America left this city for California, transporting all his outfit in a wheel-barrow. He got through safe, and made the trip in much quicker time than most of the ox trains.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Alex. O. Mc Grew, of Pittsburgh, Pa., left this city for Pike's Peak—solitary and alone—taking his provisions, blankets, pick shovel, gun and ammunition in a wheel-barrow; and we have not the slightest fear but that he will be successful, and make the trip in good time. When he left Pittsburgh, he had just five cents in money and no outfit save what raiment he had on his back. A company from that city had left a few days before him, and it was his intention to overtake them and go in their company.

He, however, arrived here ahead of the company, and being impatient to get on, made arrangements to travel with a company just ready to leave from Wyandott. On the eve of their departure, however, the sheriff called upon them to audit some few financial vouchers, he had in his possession, which threw McGrew on his own resources again.

Nothing daunted, he goes to Mr. Geo. E. Pitkin, hardware dealer in this city, with whom he had been acquainted for several years, and from Mr. Pitkin gets his wheelbarrow and outfit, bids his friends "good bye," and starts on his pilgrimage of over six hundred miles through an uninhabited country. Between this city and Westport, he was overtaken by our fellow-citizen, J. C. McCoy, Esq., who was then outfitting a party for the Peak, and admiring his zeal and ambition, offered him a place in his company, free of charge.

Mr. McGrew thanked him very heartily for his proffered kindness, adding that he could not consistently accept the offer, as he was in great haste, and feared that he might be delayed, and perhaps caught in the snow, if he traveled with oxen!

Strange as it may seem, this is nevertheless true, and the young man is now trundling the barrow, which contains the little burden of his earthly goods, over the great western plains, more thickly inhabited with Indians and buffalo than with any representatives of civilization.
—*Kansas Journal.*

☞ A good one is told of a worthy deacon in the city of S, in Northern Ohio. The deacon was the owner and overseer of a large pork-packing establishment.—His duty it was to stand at the head of the scalding trough, watch in hand, to "time" the length of the scald, crying "Hog in!" when the just slaughtered hog was to be thrown into the trough, and "Hog out!" when the watch told three minutes. One week the press of business compelled the packers to unusually hard labor, and Saturday night found the deacon completely exhausted. Indeed he was almost sick the next morning when church time came, but he was a leading member, and it was his duty to attend the usual service if he could. He went. The occasion was one of unusual solemnity, as a revival was in progress. The minister preached a sermon well calculated for effect. His peroration was a climax of great beauty. Assuming the attitude of one intently listening, he recited to the breathless auditory:

"Hark! they whisper; angels say"—

"*Hog in!*" came from the deacon's pew in a stentorian voice. The astonished audience turned their attention from the preacher. He went on, however, unmoved—

"Sister spirit, come away!"

"*Hog out!*" shouted the deacon—"*tally four!*"

This was too much for the preacher and audience. The latter smiled, some snickered audibly, while a few boys broke for the door, to "split their sides" laughing outside, within full hearing. The preacher was disconcerted entirely—sat down—rose again—pronounced a brief benediction, and dismissed the anything else than solemn-minded hearers. The deacon soon came to a realizing sense of his unconscious interlude, for his brethren reprimanded him severely; while "the boys" caught the infection of the joke, and every possible occasion offered an opportunity for them to say, "*Hog in!*" "*hog out!*"

☞ Proud looks make foul works in fair faces.

Federal Legislation Demanded for the Protection of Slavery.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The present state of Federal legislation is entirely inadequate for the thorough and effectual protection of slave property in the Territories. The Kansas-Nebraska act gives the people of a Territory full power to legislate for themselves, subject only to the limitations prescribed by the Federal Constitution. The Dred Scott decision demonstrates that the Constitution of the United States denies to a Territorial Legislature the power to prohibit slavery.

Thus slavery cannot be *prohibited* in a Territory. But how can it be *protected?* The Kansas act does not protect it. That law does not make it imperative on a Territorial Legislature to provide "local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves." Under the present state of Federal legislation, there are no especial remedies and means of enforcement provided for the security of the constitutional rights of the South in this respect. Slave property is left to the more general regulations of the Federal code, embracing every species of property. The experience of every slave State in the Union demonstrates that such general provisions are altogether inadequate for the security of slave property. Slavery is not a mere institution of property. It is in itself a separate element of patriarchal government—a social element in another sense than that in which property can be so considered. It has a direct influence on the relations of families, neighborhoods and political communities. Peculiar in its nature, it requires a peculiar adaptation of municipal law for its healthy maintenance. Take a single example: A settler goes to one of our Western Territories, which happens to have an anti-slavery Legislature. His slave is persuaded away from him by some underground agent, whom he afterwards identifies as the malefactor. What can he do? He consults his lawyer, who tells him that he will be obliged to frame a new action on the case, for which there is, in all probability, no precedent—and thus trust to a civil suit to recover in special damages the value of his slave. The wrong-doer may be a bankrupt—or the plaintiff may be altogether unable to produce evidence as to the value of the slave. At best, he will be sure to find the civil suit long contested and expensive, and finally come out *minus* only his lawyer's fee, in consequence of a purse being made up by an abolition society to protect the defendant from losses. The latter becomes oftentimes more enthusiastic than ever in the cause of underground railroads, and the plaintiff inwardly resolves never again to trust to a civil suit for the protection of slave property. He loses another slave and again consults a legal adviser—this time with a view to institute criminal process against the person who has furnished his slave with money and letters by which he has been enabled to escape to a Free State. No such process can be instituted Why not? Congress has passed no law under which this can be recognized as a criminal offence, or even a misdemeanor. The whole matter of providing such legislation has been left to the uncontrolled action of the Territorial Legislature, as it was done by the Kansas act. And the Territorial Legislature has done nothing at all. But can't the Territorial Legislature be *compelled* to pass such laws? By no means. Congress, the Supreme Court or the President may prevent the passage or the execution of an unconstitutional law by Territorial authority. But neither of these can, by any means in their power, oblige the Territorial Legislature to pass any law whatever, however constitutional or necessary in its character.

Thus it is that a Territorial Legislature may, notwithstanding the full recognition of the Dred Scott decision and the Kansas-Nebraska act, by lawful means, practically exclude slavery from a Territory before it becomes a State. We say this may be done *by lawful means.* This should be properly understood. We do not say, nor does Senator Douglas say, that protection may be thus withheld from slave property, without a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. The point to be considered is, where does the burden of this violation by omission finally rest? Not with the Territorial Legislature.—That body may fairly and legally refuse to accept a responsibility which Congress itself declines to incur. Members of Congress have no right to shift this responsibility from their own shoulders to that of their Territorial delegates. The Constitution requires that slave property shall be protected in the Territories, and it is the business of Congress to furnish this protection directly and immediately. If members of Congress attempt to avoid this responsibility, and then attempt to complain of a similar avoidance on the part of Territorial authorities, the latter can meet them with the prompt and conclusive rejoinder, "do it yourselves!"

This is the state of affairs demonstrated by Senator Douglas' Freeport speech.—And this is all. He has come forward boldly to point out to Southern men the exact locality and nature of the nuisance to which they are subjected. He has proclaimed the truth that the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision are, of themselves, insufficient for the protection of slave property in the Territories.

Have we no reason to be thankful for this honest lesson? It is true teaching, and it behooves Southern men to heed the only just conclusion to be drawn from it. *Congress must intervene to protect slavery in the Territories.* Let us put our shoulder to the wheel, and labor earnestly, faithfully and prudently for the consummation of this constitutional necessity.

From the same.

The right of property in slaves, in the States, is now placed practically, as well as legally, beyond the reach of Federal legislative encroachment. But in the Territories the case is different. It is not sufficient that the decision of the Supreme Court prevents Congress and all its delegates from the prohibition of slavery in a Territory. *There must be positive legislative enactment; a civil and criminal code for the protection of slave property in the Territories ought to be provided.* To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory containing a majority of pro-slavery men, the power of the Territorial Legislature is all-sufficient for the purpose. In other Territories, it is at least doubtful whether the Legislatures will exercise this power, and there is no power elsewhere to compel such exercise. In such a case of omission, and under the present state of Federal legislation, much, if not all, must depend on the loyalty and efficiency of the President of the United States. He it is who appoints the Territorial executive and judiciary. *It will be the province of this judiciary to protect slave property, as far as possible, under the laws of the Federal code for the protection of property generally, and it will be the business of the Territorial executive to uphold and enforce the authority of the judiciary.* It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several offices. Hence, *the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of slave property in all the Territories.*

And we go further. It is very desirable that Congress should pass additional laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories. This would not operate to force slavery upon an unwilling people. It would simply protect slave property wherever it was actually found—it would not prevent the prohibition of slavery when a people came to form a State Constitution; in short, it would secure every constitutional right without arbitrarily attempting to contravene climatory laws, and would remove forever the discussion of slavery from the halls of the Federal Legislature.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

If the Constitution confers upon slavery the right to go there, [to the Territories,] as, according to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision, it does, then it also imposes the duty of protecting that right, and *this cannot be done without positive pro-slavery legislation and* A FEDERAL SLAVE-CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES.

From the New York Day-Book.

Of course, the people of a Territory, when they frame their State Constitution, may adopt or exclude "slavery;" *but while they are a Territory,* if they fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of the negro, they grossly violate equal rights, and therefore are *not authorized to consider themselves Democrats.*

The Great West.

Little do we, of the present generation, imagine what an idea is yet to be conveyed by the term "Great West." Indeed, this might be said of every part of our country, but particularly the West, the South-west and the North-west. It is of the West we speak, and we mean by that word, the country west of the Alleghanies and the Mississippi river, extending to the far-reaching Pacific, whose shores already begin to teem with Anglo-American life.

The old "Thirteen," grand and glorious in the records of the past, can no longer compete in civilization with the march of progress in the mighty West. And this western empire, what was it half a century ago? An unbroken and howling wilderness—a royal hunting ground for the untamed savage, who has melted away before the science and art of the White Man, like the mountain mists before the summer's sun.

Great and marvelous as has been its development, we do not yet conceive the nature of the Republican Empire that is to rise in the Great West. If our western cities have not been, like those of Sardanapalus, built in a day, we may point to Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, Keokuk, &c., with their hundreds of thousands, and say they have been built in the life of a man. Aye, the very spot from which we now write, was, "three score and ten" years ago, shaded by the primitive groves first seen by the old French voyagers! Where the fathers brought down the deer and the subtle turkey, where they met and contended with the Red Man for the right of possession, the sons are piling stone on stone, adding house to house, block to block, and street to street; where the wild whoop of the savage, the howl of wild beasts, and the sweet song of the native bird were mingled in common chorus, we now listen to the clank and rattle of machinery, the roar, bustle and life of a mighty city, containing a quarter of a million of busy mortals, each pursuing in peace his chosen avocation.

May we not, then, even in this simple aspect, be proud of the mighty West?—May we not point with exultation to the triumph of labor, peace and safety, and predict a brilliant future for the vast republic? No matter what demagogues may say, we are one people, indissolubly united by the strongest bonds and interests known to men. The South and the East have sent hither their sons and daughters, and nobly have they represented the old commonwealths. Until recently, the people of the West, like a new married couple, constantly looked to the old homestead for every assistance, but now we have come to feel as heads of families—that we must rely upon ourselves. We have learned to build cities, railroads, &c. Western rivers are navigated by Western boats, propelled by Western machinery. Our miners have gone down into the bowels of the earth and brought forth specimens of our vast mineral wealth. The black smoke of the furnace and forge rises like ominous clouds, revealing to us that Science and Art have at last begun to exert their sway over the progress and development of the Great West. It is now to the West that the East looks for a market, and to it for provisions, and the great elements of wealth and national greatness.

The ever potent Press is radiating true and noble sentiments to every family, and our public schools are directing our children's *minds* into pursuits of practical utility.—*Scientific American.*

Interesting to Newspaper Proprietors.

One of the courts of the State of Indiana recently made a decision which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors throughout the Union. A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the *Patriot* newspaper.—It was held by the Judge that "the published terms of a newspaper constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; The publishers have a right to fix the estimate value of their columns, and, if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be recovered."

Fearful Adventure in the Mammoth Cave—The Maelstrom Explored.

The hero of the exploit thus reported in the Louisville *Journal* of the 11th, is Wm. C. Prentice, the son of George D. Prentice:

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark, and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe, whilst Bengal lights were thrown down into it to make its fearful depth visible, but none ever had the daring to explore.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, being at the cave with Professor Wright, of our city, and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depth of the Maelstrom. The ropes and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks which would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long continued reverberations rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down in the Cimmerian gloom.

Occasionally masses of rock and earth went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top he saw a ledge, from which he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions—about a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, one hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, and about eighteen feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations, as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself into it, and holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach.

The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of the lamp, and by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the end of the rope. Fastening it to a rock he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blockaded by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of the avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top.

The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope being ill-adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit, and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it had passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished by a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as at his entrance into the cave, but all his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Professor Wright, from over exertion and excitement, fainted and remained insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

Sad Accident.

On monday night, about nine o'clock, a very serious accident occurred to Mr. S. D. Johnston, who lives on the Neosho, between Ottumwa and Burlington, in Kansas Territory. Mr. J. had been hunting his cattle during the evening, and when near the vicinity of Wyandott and Delaware streets, heard a bell and started in the direction of Third street, from which he thought it sounded. The night being very dark, he did not observe the deep cut in Third street, and not knowing of its existence, very naturally walked off, falling some fourteen feet, breaking his thigh, and cutting his face very badly. Two of our citizens hearing his cries, went to his aid and carried him down to the Eldridge House, where his wounds were dressed by Drs. Maughs, Wood and Case. At last accounts he was doing well.—*Kansas City Metropolitan.*

Murder at Monticello.

Mr. James Anderson, of this place, was killed in a rencounter with Capt. McIntyre, formerly of this place, at Monticello, on Tuesday. The parties had some disagreement concerning accounts. The only relation, yet given, is that Anderson threatened McIntyre's life. McIntyre, in company with Milner, afterwards met him and shot first. Anderson fell from his horse. He ran, and then Milner shot him in the shoulder. McIntyre then shot him in the neck.

A legal investigation will disclose all the facts, and we shall give them to our readers.—*Kansas Herald.*

Poetry.

Self-Control.

BY Z. R.

What though I'm erring, poor and weak,
Neglected, scorned, despised by some—
And even those whose good I seek,
As strangers have to me become?
And what though many ills do spring
From sources which forbid complaint;
And o'er my path the shadows fling
Which, if I could, I would not paint?

Still there's a work for me to do;
No other can the task perform—
The *doing* crowns me conqueror, through
The conflicts of life's night and storm.
I have a little world of thought;
Its orbit sweeps the dazzling throne,
And round to earth it oft has brought
The radiance that upon it shone.

I sway a regal sceptre there—
Let all my passions be subdued,
And let no subtle tempter dare
Into my guarded heart intrude.
I have no time to while away,
No talent which I seek to hide,
Nor can I yield to fashion's sway,
And starve my soul to feed my pride.

Let every lordling boast of sway,
And round the earth in splendor roll—
In lowly solitude I pray—
"Give me the power of SELF-CONTROL."

Miscellaneous.

Gold and the Pacific Railroad.

There must be a Railroad to the Pacific. It is only a question of time and of money. The gold of California has long demanded it, and the people of all our Pacific tier of States are clamorous for it. It is essential for the full development of the wealth of those States; it is necessary for the promotion of civilization at Utah; it is important for the interests of the whole country's commerce and the commerce of the world, and it is especially required as a military work, for the use of the United States Government.

It is almost like a special dispensation of Providence, designed to promote the construction of a Railroad to California, that a gold region, probably as rich as that of California, has been discovered on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and about midway between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The first account of the Pike's Peak gold discoveries was given to the world through the correspondence of the *Bulletin,* published on the 5th of June last. All the subsequent accounts confirm that first report, and there is no doubt that gold in abundance exists in the region referred to. More thorough exploration of the whole Rocky Mountain region, on both slopes, will probably reveal other gold deposits of incalculable richness. The Pike's Peak gold region is about the head waters of the Arkansas river, in latitude 37 to 40 and longitude 105 to 110. It is just within the western boundary of the Territory of Kansas, and is quite accessible to travelers from the Eastern States.—Already thousands of emigrants have gone thither from eastern Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and other States and Territories, and we shall not be surprised if, within a single year, a population of fifty thousand souls shall be reported in that region, which, until recently, was only inhabited by a few Indians, trappers and wild beasts.

Gold, the great civilizer and the great founder of commonwealths, is founding a new commonwealth at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It is offering its irresistable invitations to the men of the East, and they are going, with their wives and families, their rifles and their knives, their shovels and their axes, their Bibles and their printing presses, to build up a new State, which, standing midway between Eastern and Western civilization, shall extend a hand to each, and receive strength from each, till the intervening wilderness too shall become civilized, and the nation become homogenous, in population and in enterprise, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The increase of population in Western Kansas, resulting from the gold discoveries, will hasten the construction of the great Railroad across the continent by at least ten years. The distance from Leavenworth to Pike's Peak, in a direct line, is less than six hundred miles. A Railroad along the route of the Kansas and Arkansas rivers would be longer, but it would be of comparatively easy construction, and, we suppose, would scarcely cost more than twenty millions of dollars. Perhaps it would cost far less even than this. If the gold is as abundant as represented to be, there will soon be forty or fifty million of dollars obtained from Kansas annually. Could some provision be made for setting apart a certain per centage of the product for the construction of a Railroad to connect with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the work would be accomplished in a few years, without seriously taxing the people or requiring much eastern capital.

A Railroad to the Rocky Mountains has hitherto been looked upon as an absurd project, because it was to lead to nothing but rocks and mountains. All ideas were fixed on a Railroad across the mountains to the Pacific. But now, with an Eldorado for a Western terminus, a Railroad to the Rocky Mountains becomes a reasonable, sensible and feasible enterprise. If we accomplish it, we accomplish the permanent prosperity of Kansas, or the States into which it may be subdivided; we bring Utah, with its blasphemous rebels, within easy reach, either for punishment or reformation, and we also obtain an easy access to New Mexico, which will thus become settled and civilized.—But the great thing we achieve is the construction of nearly one-half of the Pacific Railroad. The passage of the mountains remains, but half the distance is overcome and the rest of the work is made comparatively easy. The gold of California and Kansas will soon complete the grand work, even if the government should not be liberal, and should refuse to assist in its construction.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

A Slander Refuted.

A clergyman was charged with having violently dragged his wife from a revival meeting, and compelled her to go home with him. The clergyman let the story travel along until he had a fair opportunity to give it a broadside. Upon being charged with the offense, he replied as follows: "In the first place, I never have attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor a choice of a meeting. Secondly—my wife has not attended any of the revival meetings in Lowell. In the third place—I have not even attended any of the meetings for any purpose whatever. To conclude—neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to these meetings. Finally—I never had a wife."

From the Fort Scott Democrat.

The Cherokee Boundary.

We are frequently interrogated by persons living on Dry Wood Creek, in the southern part of this county, upon the subject of the north boundary of the Cherokee neutral lands. There are, perhaps, as many as 150 families in the southern part of this county, whose homes depend upon the solution of this question. Their number is daily increasing. Many of them have paid large sums of money for their claims, and have expended much more in making improvements. If it shall turn out that the Cherokees are to have fifty miles in extent, running north and south, then the homes of these men are in danger, inasmuch as fifty miles northward from the southern boundary of the Cherokee lands will reach far into this county.

We take the position that the Cherokee lands are not bounded by miles numbered, nor is there any given number of acres called for by the Treaty, which will require them to have an extent of fifty miles in length.

The 2d Article of the Treaty made at New Echota, Georgia, on the 9th of December, A. D. 1835, which defines their lands, reads as follows:

"And whereas it is apprehended by the Cherokees that in the above cession, there is not contained a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of the whole nation on their removal west of the Mississippi, the United States, in consideration of the sum of $500,000, therefore hereby covenant and agree to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, by patent in fee simple, the following additional tract of land, situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage Reservation, beginning at the south-east corner of the same, and runs north along the east line of the Osage lands 50 miles to north-east corner thereof, and thence east to the west line of the State of Missouri, thence with said line south 50 miles, thence west to the place of beginning, *estimated* to contain 800,000 acres; but it is expressly understood that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds, the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the above lands granted, and a pro rata reduction shall be made in the price to be allowed to the United States for the same by Cherokees."

By the above section it will be seen that if the fifty miles north had been called for and intended as the inflexible rule of demarkation, the words "north-east corner" of the Osage lands would not have been added. The 50 miles, is but language of approximation—is subject to variation in measurement of it, and was not intended for particular description.—If it had been intended as the inflexible rule of boundary, the treaty would have fixed the number of acres definitely at 800,000, as 50 by 25 miles would make that exact amount. We find, however, that the treaty says the tract is only "*estimated*" to contain 800,000 acres.

But, in addition to this, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding, the treaty fixes an exact and well defined point as the north boundary, viz: the "north-east corner" of the Osage lands, "and thence east to the State of Missouri."

Taking, then, the north boundary of the Osages and extending the line east to Missouri, we have a north boundary to the Cherokee lands that will not interfere with settlers on Dry Wood. Such a line would take about one and three-quarters of a mile from the southern part of Bourbon county as defined in the maps of Kansas.

This view of the subject seems to have been held by the Government in their Treaty with the New York Indians, made at Buffalo Creek, N. Y., January 15th, 1838, in which their land is defined as follows:

"Beginning on the west line of the State of Missouri, at the north-east corner of the Cherokee tract and running thence north along the west line of the State of Missouri 27 miles to the south line of the Miami lands; thence west so far as shall be necessary, by running a line at right angles, and parallel to the west line aforesaid, to the Osage lands, and thence easterly along the Osage and Cherokee lands to the place of beginning—to include 1,824,000—being 320 acres for each soul of said Indians, as their numbers are at present computed, to have and to hold the same in fee simple to the tribes or nations of Indians, by patent from the President, &c."

The words, "and thence *easterly* along the Osage and Cherokee lands," indicate that the Osage and Cherokee lands are in the same line running eastward.

The map of the late Surveyor General of the Territory, reported by the Land Department to Congress as official, is further proof of the correctness of this position, and shows that the Government is committed to it. That map brings the line of the north boundary of the Osages and Cherokees, about one and three-quarters of a mile into the country, and only within about 15 miles of Fort Scott.

While such a construction will relieve many of our citizens, it will prove no hardship to the Cherokees. Though they fall short by several miles in the length of their land, they should remember that 800,000 acres were not assured to them, but only a number *estimated* at that figure.

Firing the Prairies.

Persons who are guilty of setting fire to the prairies, says the Fort Scott *Democrat,* in the fall of the year will do well to remember that, in addition to being responsible for whatever damage may result to property of others, they are also liable to a heavy fine.

Section 1st of the Act upon that subject—to be found on page 765, Vol. 1st of Statutes—makes the wilful firing of prairies, whereby damage is occasioned to others, punishable by fine of not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars. The willful firing, without loss to others, is finable, not to exceed one hundred dollars. Section 3d gives the party injured, his remedy in an action on the case for satisfaction for such loss as he may have suffered. Section 4th makes the master responsible for the firing by the slave, if done with the consent or by command of the master. Section 5th, which excused on the ground of innocent intention, has been repealed. Our citizens have suffered severely, in some instances, by the carelessness or malice of those who fired the prairies—losing thereby, hay, fences and even their cabins.

Jefferson City and Neosho Railroad.

A meeting of the Directors of the "Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company" was held at Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, on the 15th inst., Judge Kerr, of Benton county, President, and J. A. Smith, of Butler, Mo., Secretary.—

The following resolutions were adopted:

A resolution appointing certain persons to open books and obtain subscriptions of stock to the road.

Resolved, That the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company hereby extends to the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, in Kansas, our hearty co-operation in all matters pertaining to the construction of said J. C. and N. V. R. R. Co. in Kansas, and advancing its interests generally, realizing as we do the mutual benefits to be derived from such construction; the interests of our two companies being the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Pacific R. R. Co., with reference to a co-operation with them, and consult upon the point where our road shall make a junction with theirs; and also upon all other matters pertaining to the interests of the Roads.

Whereupon, W. F. M. Arny, A. H. W. Cook and A. M. Tutt, were appointed.

Resolved, That it is the design of the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Co., to construct their Road from "some point upon the Pacific Railroad between Jefferson City and Round Hill," through Cole Camp, in Benton county; Clinton, in Henry county; Butler, in Bates county, to the point on the State line where the Kansas portion of the road makes its commencement, "at or near where the Marias des Cygnes river crosses the State line."

Resolved, That the several gentlemen of the Board, with the several gentlemen appointed to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, be requested to use every exertion to get the County Courts of their several counties on the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad line to take stock in said Road, and that they be requested to report their proceedings at the next meeting of the Board, at Butler, Bates county, on the 24th day of November next.

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Directors be empowered to call a meeting, if necessary, by a published notice of the same in some suitable journal, at least ten days previous to the time of said meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at Butler, the 12th of November, 1858.

In the afternoon a Mass Convention was held, which was addressed by Col. Davis, Col. Tutt and A. H. W. Cook, of Missouri, and W. F. M. Arny and John O. Wattles, of Kansas. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and it was evident that liberal subscriptions woule be made and the road placed under contract at an early day. The "scullduggery" used last winter, by which it was attempted by an Act of the Legislature of Kansas to take the control of the road out of the hands of its projectors, and to change the route, rendered it necessary, when the organization was effected in Kansas, under the General Railroad Law of the Territory, to fix the points; and Moneka, Hyatt and Hampden were made the points on the route from the Missouri State line to Emporia. A survey has been made, and a plat filed in the General Land Office at Washington, and an order under the Act of Congress obtained to reserve the right of way through the Government lands. A bill granting lands for the construction of the road is before the Land Committees, and has met with their approval, and will no doubt become a law next session. The right of way will be given through Missouri, and large appropriations of land made by the land-holders in that State, and with the right of way secured through the Territory, which the Kansas road has, and the grant of land secured from Congress, the speedy construction of the road from Jefferson City to the Neosho river will be certain. At any rate, the roads are now in such a position that no "jay hawks" can divert it from the route fixed upon by the two companies.

You will perceive that this road will not only benefit South-western Missouri and Southern Kansas, but also, by the construction of one division of the L. & F. G. R. R., it will furnish direct communication from St. Louis, by railroad, to Lawrence and all the Kaw Valley.

Be Sparing of Drugs.

Dr. Holmes, whose reputation as a physician runs neck and neck with his literary popularity, in his valedictory address to the medical students of Harvard University, delivered recently, gives the following, we doubt not, judicious advice to the medical students who were about to graduate:—

"With regard to the exhibition of drugs as a part of your medical treatment, the golden rule is, *be sparing.* Many remedies you give, would make a well person so ill that he would send for you at once if he had taken one of your doses accidentally. It is not quite fair to give such things to a sick man, unless it is clear that they will do more good than the very considerable harm you know they will cause. Be very gracious with children, especially. I have seen old men shiver at the recollection of the rhubarb and jalap of infancy. You may depend upon it that half the success of homœpathy is due to the sweet peace it has brought into the nursery. Between the gurgling down of loathsome mixtures and the saccharine delign escence of minute globule, what tender mother could for a moment hesitate?

Underground Telegraph to California.

We learn from the Cleveland *Plaindealer,* that Messrs. O'Rilly, Speed, and others, are perfecting a sort of narrow prairie plow, with which to lay an underground cable through the western prairies to California. This plow is to cut a channel, say three inches wide and three feet deep, so constructed as to pay out from the immediate heel of the plow, the isolated wire, which will be in no way connected with the plow, other than passing down through it, as it progresses. It is expected that on common prairie this plow may be driven from ten to fifteen miles per day, filling in and covering the wire as it goes. The perfection arrived at in insulating wire with gutta percha, is very great; the machinery is so perfect and condensed as to add much to the facility and security of such an enterprise.