# Dallas Herald.

LATIMER & SWINDELLS. "Our Country—May she always be right; but right or wrong—Our Country." PUBLISHERS.

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THE DALLAS HERALD,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LATIMER & SWINDELLS.

J. W. LATIMER. J. W. SWINDELLS.

TERMS—$2.50 per volume of fifty-two numbers, if paid in advance, or within one month of the time of subscribing; $3.00 if paid within six months, and $4.00 at the end of the year.

Advertising—Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each insertion thereafter. A deduction of one half those rates will be made to those who advertise by the year, with the privilege of changing quarterly.

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Written for the Dallas Herald.

### A Home on the Prairie.

BY WILLIAM T. G. WEAVER.

[*Composed between Alton and Gainesville.*]

O for a home on the lone grassy Prairie,
Secure from coquettes and the city belle's arts;
There let me live with Contentment, sweet fairy,
Where Love folds his wings, *and the maidens have hearts.*

Yes, let me dwell in the wide, sunny meadows—
My couch the soft grass, and my pillow wild flowers,
Where the streams ripple undarkened by shadows,
And the lark sings as sweet as the thrush in the bowers.

Out in the Prairie—the blue sky above me—
By a cool spring in the midst of the plain,
Give me a cot and a maiden to love me,
And ne'er will I seek after glory again.

ALTON, August, 1856.

☞ The thermometer must have been at "fever heat" about Sherman. A genius in that latitude seems to have caught inspiration from a too close contact with perpendicular rays. From the lusty manner in which he calls for rain, he must be exceeding dry. Grammar, rhetoric and orthography, all vanish before his importunate thirst for a shower. Hear him:

Ritten for the dallas Herald From the dryest part of Creation By one known as the Parson No 2

God of Thunder hear me cry
From thy Waterry Western Regions
Call the Clouds in glooing leagues
Quicken along the lowering deep
Sudent let your lightning leap
Lord our streams and pends are drying
Minners fluttering fishes dying
Frogs extended stiff as pokers
Dead alas is all our crokers
All our meadows fields and pastures
Dry as Glovers old blister plasters
And Every thing in our gardens too
Is as dry as a rosted sect potatoe
Our Corn fields two are as White as Winter
And Each Ear looks like a splinter
Our folders gone with other losses
And nothing left to feed the horses

### Adventure in California.

The truth of the following thrilling tale of adventure is vouched for to us by a person who heard it from the lips of one of the party:

A party of three men started from Sacrimento on a prospecting tour, and being well supplied with provisions they penetrated much further than any other party, without success. Being men of great perseverance, however, they determined to pursue their course still further, although they had nearly reached a point where it was believed the foot of white man never trod before. The party began to feel somewhat discouraged, as luck appeared to have abandoned them. They were many miles from any habitation, and their provisions were getting very low. A melancholy feeling pervaded the whole three but they kept on till they came to a deep gulch. After making a thorough examination, they returned to Sacrimento for ropes and provision. Having procured these, and loaded their mules with as much as was thought necessary for their purpose, they proceeded again to the gulch. To get down this ravine was the next object.—They tied a rope to a tree, and by this means one after the other descended to the bottom, after lowering down the provisions and tools. Here they found gold in abundance, and labored assidiously to secure their pile as soon as possible, not being particularly in love with their habitation. By a mere accident, after having been in the ravine for several weeks, they discovered that the rope had been cut by the Indians, or let loose by some other means, which cut off all hopes of escape. The ledges of rock were perpendicular for hundreds of feet, and climbing up was out of the question. Their provisions rapidly diminished, and starvation stared them in the face. The gold which they had secured was of no use. They had made up their minds that their end was near. Providentially, a party of friendly Indians came by, and hearing the men hallowing, they discovered their whereabouts and immediately went to work to release them. Ropes were obtained and let down, when they were drawn up, one by one, and their gold also. Being released from their prison, they liberally rewarded the Indians and went on their way to a more suitable location, thankful for their preservation from the awful fate which they had been threatened.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

BIG BUCK NIGGER ON THE STUMP.—A coal black nigger made a fusion speech at Lafayette a few days since, in which he was as fierce in denunciation of the Democracy as are his white coadjutors of this part of the State. He was for Fremont, free Kansas and free niggers, the same as they. He was paid $1 50 per day and found.—*Goshen Ind. Democrat.*

Jack Hays, Volney E. Howard, Richard Roman, (old Dick) and a host of Texian friends stand by their friend and comrade, Judge Terry, in his present trying situation. So we learn from our California exchanges and private advices.

## The River Bill.

**An Act to Encourage the Improvement of the Navigation of the Rivers and other Navigable Waters in Texas, by Making Appropriations for the Same.**

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart as a special fund for the improvement of the navigable rivers, bayous, lakes, and bays of Texas; and that the Governor is hereby authorized to draw from the Treasury said fund for the use and benefit of said rivers, bayous, lakes, and bays as herein provided in this Act, and to report to the Legislature, at each and every session thereof, his acts and proceedings relative to said fund.

SEC. 2. That any navigable river, bayou, lake, or bay, for the improvement of which any specified amount, not less than one thousand dollars may be raised by private subscription, or other contribution or appropriation, except by the State, shall be entitled to receive from said fund four times the amount of said sum so raised and contributed; provided no one river, bayou, lake or bay shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to more than fifty thousand dollars of said fund; and, provided further, that said sums so contributed by the State and private subscription, shall be expended for the improvement of the navigation of such rivers, bayous, lakes and bays by the removal of all serious obstacles from the mouth up, or on such portions as shall be specially designated on said subscription.

SEC. 3. That whenever the citizens interested in the improvement of any navigable river, bayou, lake, or bay may desire to secure the benefits of this act to said river, bayou, lake, or bay, they shall have power in public meeting to appoint some good and responsible person as collector and treasurer; who shall be authorized to take up a subscription for the benefit of said river, bayou, lake, or bay, and which subscription must specify for what river, bayou, lake, or bay it is taken. And no subscription shall be received by said collector and treasurer unless at least five per cent of said subscription is paid in actual cash; that said collector and treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall enter into a bond with good and sufficient security in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, payable to the Governor and his successor in office, which bond shall be approved by the Governor and filed by the Secretary of State, and may be sued upon as other like bonds. That said collector and treasurer shall be entitled to five per cent on the amount received, and five per cent on the amount disbursed by him, as hereafter required to be subscribed and raised independent of the amount raised for said rivers, bayous, lakes, and bays; and he shall be authorized to sue and recover in his own name for the benefit of said river, bayou, lake or bay any amount subscribed for the improvement of the same, as in other cases in law and equity; and he shall have the power to call upon said subscribers, at any time, for installments on said subscription, provided no more than twenty per cent of said subscription shall be required every sixty days.

SEC. 4. That said collector and treasurer shall be required to report quarterly to the Governor all accounts collected and disbursed by him, together with a copy of his subscription lists and all his acts and accounts connected with said business, and shall also be required to keep an accurate record of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That there shall be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot, a State engineer and superintendant, who shall receive an annual salary of $1,500.

And said engineer and superintendant shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the Governor of the State and his successors in office, for the faithful discharge of the duties which may be assigned him, and with such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor, which bond shall be approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State, and may be sued upon as other like bonds.

And said engineer and superintendant shall also subscribe the following oath, before any officer legally authorized to administer the same—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will well and truly discharge all the duties required of me as engineer and superintendant of the following rivers, bayous, lakes, or bays." Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, the State engineer and superintendant cannot perform the duties required of him under this act, consistently with his performance of other duties, the superintendant may appoint some competent person to superintend the work upon any river, bayou, lake, or bay designated by the Governor, who shall give bond and take an oath of office in the same manner as is required of the State engineer and superintendant, and shall receive a compensation of $5, per day while so employed.

SEC. 6. That whenever the Governor shall be notified that a collector and treasurer has been appointed and qualified as provided in this act, and that he has raised a subscription of as much as the sum of one thousand dollars for one or more rivers, bayous, lakes, or bays, and after five per cent of said subscription has been paid in cash, said engineer and superintendant shall survey, explore, and lay off the work to be done on said river, bayou, lake, or bay in sections of convenient length, and shall form estimates of the work and let out the same to the lowest bidder at such time and place as shall be fixed upon by him; and shall enter into written contracts with said contractors, fully specifying the nature of the work to be done and the time in which the same is to be completed. And said contractors shall enter into bond with securities, to be approved by said engineer and superintendant, in double the amount of his bid, for the faithful performance of his contract, which bond shall be made payable to the Governor, and may be sued upon and collected as other like bonds. Said engineer and superintendant shall superintend the work and see that it is done in conformity with the contract, and shall make full and accurate examinations of the same, and shall report quarterly to the Governor all his proceedings and transactions relative to the same, and the condition and progress of all the works of which he is superintendant. And said engineer and superintendant shall not be directly or indirectly interested in any bid or contract whatever for the improvement of said rivers, bayous, lakes, or bays.

SEC. 7. Said engineer and superintendant shall, after, or at the time of making his quarterly report to the Governor, draw drafts on the collector and treasurer for said river, bayou, lake, or bay, and also on the Treasurer of the State, in favor of the constructors or contractor for such work as they may find upon examination to be entitled to the same; provided, that in no case shall he draw for more than three-fourths of the work actually done and performed until the entire contract shall be completed; and further, provided that he shall not draw said drafts upon the Treasurer of the State until corresponding drafts of one-fifth of the amount have been paid by the collector and treasurer for said river, bayou, lake, or bay; and the Governor, when satisfied that said corresponding amount has been paid out of the private subscription, shall countersign the drafts so drawn upon the Treasurer, upon which payment shall be made out of said fund, and no payment shall be made on said drafts upon the Treasurer until the same are countersigned by the Governor.

SEC. 8. That any sum of money which may be appropriated by the State of Louisiana for the improvement of the navigation of the Sabine river, shall authorize the engineer to draw on the Treasurer of this State for the same amount of money, which sum so drawn shall be appropriated to the improvement of said river, under the provisions of this act; and a certified copy of an act of the State of Louisiana, making such appropriation, shall be sufficient evidence that the appropriation has been made; provided the sum drawn from the Treasury of this State shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars under this provision. And should the State of Arkansas appropriate any sum of money for the improvement of the navigation of Red river, or any amount be raised in the Choctaw nation for the same purpose, a like amount may be drawn from the Treasury of the State and used for the improvement of the navigation of Red river above the north-east corner of the State, under the provisions of this act; provided the same shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars. And should the Republic of Mexico, or any of its States bordering on the Rio Grande, appropriate any amount for the improvement of the Rio Grande, then a like amount for the same purpose may be drawn from the Treasury of this State; provided the same shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars. But no part of said appropriations shall be drawn from the Treasury, under the 8th section of this act, until corresponding appropriations of said adjoining States and Republics have been actually expended upon said streams, and good and satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Governor of said expenditure.

SEC. 9. That money may be raised in the same manner as provided for in this act for the construction of any canal between any two navigable points, and any canal for the construction of which any amount may be so raised by private subscription or appropriation, shall be entitled and subject to all the benefits and provisions of this act: provided that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any such canal until satisfactory evidence has been shown to the Governor together with the report of a competent engineer, that the amount raised by private subscription, together with the amount to which said private subscription shall entitle it from the State Treasury, will be amply sufficient to construct and complete said canal so as to connect two navigable points with a good navigable channel; and, provided, that no canal or any river, bayou, lake, or bay, receiving the benefits of the provisions of this act, shall at any time receive or collect tolls for the navigation of the same. And that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## An Act

**Supplementary to the Act of January 23th, 1840, Concerning Wills, and Authorizing Person: to dispose of their Estate by Will.**

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That all persons are hereby authorized and permitted to dispose of their own estate, real and personal, by will or otherwise, and that the thirteenth and fifteenth sections of the act of January 28th, 1840, entitled "An Act concerning Wills," and the provisions of all other acts, so far as they conflict with this be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed July 24th, 1856.

## An Act

**To Amend the Fourth Section of an Act Entitled "An Act Regulating Attachments," Approved March 11th, 1848.**

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the fourth section of the above recited act is hereby amended, so that the same shall hereafter read as follows, to wit:—The Judges and Clerks of the District courts, and Justices of the Peace, may issue original attachments, returnable to their respective courts, upon the party applying for the same, his agent or attorney making an affidavit in writing, stating that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and the amount of the demand, also that the defendant is not a resident of this State, or that he is about to remove out of this State, or that he secretes himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is about to remove his property beyond this State, or that he is about to remove his property beyond the county in which the suit is to be, or had been commenced, or that he is about to transfer or secrete or has transfered or secreted his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and that thereby the plaintiff will probably lose his debt; and he shall also swear that the attachment is not sued out for the purpose of injuring the defendant.

Passed July 24, 1856.

During the search instituted by an editor of the Newark (England) *Times* for female compositors, it is reported that the following short dialogue took place;

Brister—"Mr. Henpec, have you any daughters who would make good type-setters?"

Henpec—"No; but I've got a wife who would make a good devil."

## The Black 'Republican' Paganini;

OR THE MAN THAT PLAYED UPON A HARP OF A SINGLE STRING.

My Breethering! We are told somewhere—I needn't be particular where, that the psalmist of old could play on a harp of a thousand strings, ah, but, my breethering, in these days of gitting down sinfu from grace, a Samist ain't expected to do more th a spread himself on a single string, ah. Therefore my breethering, ah, let us give ourselves no uneasiness about the nine hundred and ninety-nine that we can't handle, ah, but let us unite in playing upon a harp of a single string, spirits of white men made black, ah.

My Breethering! As we came stringing along into this Convention, like pack mules crossing the Isthmus, I thought to mys lf that each one of us might have a string of his own to pull, and that may be many of us might have several strings in his bows; ah. I hope I hurt no man's feelings by this discourse, ah. My motto always is to tell the truth and shame the devil, ah—an institution of sin and wickedness who is always roaming about like a roaring lion seeking where he can kill somebody, ah. But, my breethering, now that politics and religion have got so mixed up that you can't tell one from the other, I think it would be good for us to let go all hands, except one, and go our Billy best upon a harp of a single string, spirits of white men made black, ah.

My Breethering! there is a great many kinds of string in this world, ah! First there is the latch string pulled in, ah. Then there is the fiddle string, (and a very wicked string it is, my breethering) and the bag string, and the pudding string, which some pious souls consider the proof of the pudding, ah! And then there is string beans, and that audacious varmint Stringfellow, ah—but, my breethering, to return to the discourse, let me impress upon you the popularity of playing upon a harp of a single string, spirits of white men made black, ah.

My Breethering! I suppose you all have heard of a religious society called the Know Nothings, ah. Well my breethering, although I say it who shouldn't, I've always been one of 'em—but, my hearers, I now feel to believe that that string won't do to tie to, ah—for it is liable to break in two in the middle, and let us fall several ways for Sunday, ah. No, my breethering, though Sam, at the outset, give promise of immoriality and salvation, yet in these latter days, this son of the sires, he is seen to stray off, ah, far beyond the travels of the prodigal son, and if we don't look out the fatted calf will grow to be a bullock before he comes back again, ah. Therefore, my breethering, let us take to our human bosom, the sweet scented form of Sambo, that dark colored emblem of equality, and let us play upon a harp of a single string, spirits of white men made black, ah.

My Breethered! we shouldn't be ashamed or afraid to own our color, ah. It is a very wicked thing indeed to turn up the human snout at the works of nature, ah. Who cares for the color in a dog fight? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, ah. What then if we do fool the foreigners? What if we do kiss the nigger babies, ah? The Egyptian mummies, who have been mummied these thousand years, are none the worser now for anything they did while in the flesh, ah. It will be the same with us, my breethering, in the lapse of a few centuries, ah. When Gabriel shall blow his trumpet, ah—when the moon shall turn to blood, ah; when the sky shall be rolled back as a scroll, and all nature shall be done up in a rag, ah; then the kissing of a few innocent little niggers, and the running away of a few black ones, will come back as a sweet smelling savor, and will give us a lick forwards towards Jordan, ah.

My Breethren! there is another string which we have all been pulling at for lo! these many years, ah, but which in the language of many of our great guns, we must now let slide, ah; I mean, my breethering, that pious piece of tow twist called temperance. Liquor, my breethering, has color as well as twang, ah.—We can't run niggers through on the underground railroad, unless we also say to liquor let it run, ah. Spirits of liquor made free—them must be our sentiments, ah. We can't oppose the laws of the government and aid the insurrection in Kansas, unless we set the example at home of spitting upon our Maine liquor law.

We must be consistent, ah. I confess that I have been a great temperance man, and that I have been pulling the temperance string for lo these many years, ah, going around like a thief in the night and prying into the affairs of my neighbors, and every now and then jerking the whisky laws, ah; but, my breethering, I have found that the business don't pay, ah, and for the balance of my days I'm going to play on a harp of a single string, niggerism triumphant forever, ah.—*Iowa Gazette.*

SHARP PRACTICE.— The public shrewdly suspect that the rival steamship proprietors, Morgan and Vanderbilt, have had a good deal to do with the war in Nicaragua. Morgan is regarded as the friend of Walker and Vanderbilt as against the revolution. His emissaries have the credit of invoking British aid, and at the last accounts it was reported at Greytown that Walker had intercepted a letter from Vanderbilt to Rivas, showing that the former was at the bottom of the late attempt on the part of the latter to bring about a counter revolution against the new Government. It is said that Vanderbilt promised every pecuniary and other assistance to sustain Rivas and his co-conspirators in their pronunciamento. It is also said that the letter has been sent by express to Washington City.—*Gal. Civilian.*

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The *Heraldo,* (a paper published in the city of Mexico,) of the 17th inst., says: "We have been assured that the Supreme Government has granted to Mr. Chas Butterfield the privilege of establishing a line, consisting four steamships, two of which shall carry the Mexican, and the other two, the American flag between the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeachy and Sisal. The days of departure will be on the 1st and 15th of every month. One-half of the crew shall be composed of Mexicans, and each steamer shall keep on board two Mexican youths, to be designated by the Government, to be taught the profession of engineers.

From the New York Day Book.

### Presidential Electors.

As the choice of Presidential electors, and the manner of electing a President of the United States, is now the absorbing subject, we subjoin, for the information of our readers, the material extracts from the Constitution upon this question.

It will be observed that the Constitution declares that "each State shall *appoint,* in such manner as the Legislature may dosire, a number of electors," &c. It was the practice, immediately after the formation of the Constitution, in all the States, for their respective Legislatures to appoint the electors. But gradually the choice has been given to the people, and it is believed the election is now by general ticket and a plurality vote, in all the States. The practice was, for many years, various; some States continuing to appoint electors by the Legislatures, while in some others the election was by the people on a general ticket, and in others by districts. In this State the Legislature continued to appoint the electors until 1824, when a law was passed submitting the manner of electing to the people, i. e., whether by general ticket and a majority or general ticket and a plurality of the voters to constitute an election, or an election by districts. The result of the popular canvass was a decided majority in favor of the district system, and a law accordingly passed adopting that system. A few years afterwards, however, the Legislature, without reference to the people, repealed that law and adopted the present system of electing by a general ticket and plurality vote.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION 1.

The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.—He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Amendment XII of the Constitution declares—

1.—"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall make in their ballots the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list voted for President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representatives from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.—And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3.—But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

Again, Article II, sec 1st, provides—

"The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. Neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Congress has by law declared the time of choosing the electors in each State on the Tuesday next of the first Monday in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed, and that the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December, at such place in such States as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof, and that the electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of votes of such State for President and Vice President is contained therein, and shall, by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of, and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing, of one of the said certificates, and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the post office, to the President of the Senate, one other of the said certificates, and shall forthwith cause the other of said certificates to be delivered to the Judge of that district in which the said electors shall assemble.

The vestry of the church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, have requested the Rev. D. A Tyng to resign his rectorship, in consequence of having introduced political topics into the pulpit.

QUOTING BRITISH AUTHORITIES.—British authorities in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, used to tell with great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron, under Admiral Cockburn, was ascending the Potomac river burning and plundering the villages along its banks, a negro man was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attoney, in reply to Mr. Daniels' defence of of his client, quoted from British authorites, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, bang! bang! bang! went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels arose to answer, and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's case, turning it completely against him.

"Gentlemen," said he to the bench, "the prosecuting attorney quotes on this occasion British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room, except himself, so dead to feelings of patriotism as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of this court-house to their foundations. I pause for a reply."

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney: "Look here, Mr A———, you had better strike a bee line from this court-house with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court! British authorities be d—d!"

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at these *extra judicial* proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.—The New York Evening Post, of the 5th, in giving an account of the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" in that city, thus notices the inauguration of the statue of Washington in Union Square:

Some 20,000 people assembled at Union Square to witness the inauguration of the statue of Washington. A platform was erected on the southeast side walk of the park, immediately in front of the statue, and the military formed a hollow square around the statue, leaving an open space directly in front of the stand.

The statue was uncovered with great difficulty, and only after the assistance of a neighboring fire company had been procured. But when the canvass was fully removed, as if by magic, there went up from the vast multitude one prolonged and continuous shout of cheering, and the waving of handkerchiefs, hats and flags, with the simultaneous discharge of thousands of different species of firearms, testified the enthusiastic devotion of the American people to Washington, "the Father of his Country."

After the applause had in a measure subsided, Col. James Lee, one of the most active among the generous gentlemen who have donated this most splendid work of art and patriotism to the American people, came forward to the stand, and in a few appropriate words on behalf of the donors, presented the statue, and desired Dr. Bethune to address them on the occasion of its reception.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Dr. Bethune to the audience, who delivered an appropriate and eloquent address.

The statue is a bronze equestrian figure. It has been four years in the course of construction, weighs four tons, and is placed upon a plain granite pedestal, weighing one hundred tons. The whole is twenty-nine feet high, the statue being fourteen and a half feet high. It cost $30,000, and was cast in Chicopee, Mass.

HOLD THEM TO THE RACK.—The more adventurous members of the opposition party who took bold ground against the repeal of the Missouri restriction, early in the canvass, begin to repent their temerity, and to skulk from their position. Despite their contentions and protests, we mean to hold them to the rack.—They slipt their own necks into the noose, and there they shall swing until the day of judgment—we mean the 4th of November.

It is amusing to observe the artifices by which the Know Nothing opponents of the Nebraska bill seek to shelter themselves from the pelltings of popular opinion. They pretend that they opposed the bill from no repubnance to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, but because of certain obnoxious details in the measure. What are these? In the first place, the Know Nothing presses affect an invincible antagonism to the provision in the Kansas-Nebraska act which bestows civil franchises on foreigners. Indeed! Then why do not these papers denounce Millard Fillmore? for he signed the organic act of Washington territory, which confers precisely the same civil franchises on foreigners.

Again the Know Nothing papers are repulsed by the principle of squatter sovereignty, which they pretend to see in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Then why do not these papers denounce Millard Fillmore? for he signed the organic act of the territories of Utah and New Mexico, which embodies precisely the same principle of popular sovereignty.

These dodges will not answer their artful purpose. The Know Nothing press opposes the Kansas-Nebraska act because it repeals the Missouri restriction, establishes the principle of the equality of the States, and repaird the wrongs of the South. There can be no escape from this position on collateral and insignificant issues.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

It is said that at the celebration of the 4th of July in Binghamton, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson, the President of the day, introduced the following toast.

"The Women of the Revolution: Mothers of men and patriots. The women of to day—Hoop! hoop! hoop! hurrah!"

"Boobs, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a philanthropist sir." "A what?" "A philanthropist. He collects money for Central Africa, and builds houses out of the proceeds."