The Free Press

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

For terms see last page.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE

MORMONS!
A series of articles on the Utah Expedition was brought to a close in the last number o the Atlantic Monthly. Their author is evidently one who knows what he is talking about. He considers it proved that the Mormone cannot be trusted to administer a republican government, and he declares t'at the whole condition of affairs justifies the prediction of Brigham Young in 1855, that though he might not be governor, his power would not be diminished a particle by any man or men the United States Government might send there. The territorial statute books show that the transfer of executive power from Brigham Young has long been anticipated. Acts exist allowing the Mormon church to hold property to any extent free of taxation, and in effect investing it with absolute and perpetual sovereignty. Indian and negro slavery is legalized by statute, and fifty or sixty negroes, and several hundred Pyide Indians are now held as slaves in the territory. Other acts rob the U. S. Judges of their jurisdiction, civil and criminal, and confer it on the Probate Courts. Others authorize the invasion of domiciles on the sample order of a judicial officer, legalize verdicts in civil cases upon the concurrence of two thirds of the jurors, and abolish the freedom of the ballot-box by providing that each vote shall be numbered and a record kept of the voters, with the number of his ballot attached to each voter's name, which record, with the ballots, is preserved for reference. There is also an extraordinary series of acts regarding the primary disposal of the soil, with which subject the territorial legislatures is expressly forbidden to meddle by the Organic Act, which acts confer on Brigham Young and other church dignitaries almost all the lands in Eastern Utah that are valuable for immediate occupation, and which thus vest in those dignitaries the virtual control of the settlement

of the territory. The statements of this writer, with regard to the domestic life and habits of the Mormons, coincide with other well authenticated accounts. Utah is a pagan plague-spot, where the grossest vices of the lowest forms of paganism prevail, sanctioned by what they call their religion, and by the commands of a potentate whose will is as that of Heaven for the degraded people he has so long con-

The Utah Expedition, in the writer's view, has been for the most part, a failure. Military control of the Territory, he believes will be enormously expensive, comparatively ineffective, and altogether inexpedient. The remedy he recommends is, to buy the Mormons out of Utah, and to transport them to Papua, a large island of the East Indies, a little north of Australia. The Mormone are almost all foreigners, and

have no local attachment to the soil. The ides of another exodus is familiar to them. and will, as the writer believes, he favored by Young. In fact, be states that such a scheme was communicated to President Buchanan. by Mr. Bernheisel, the Mormon delegate in Congress, in order to ascertain if the co-operation of the National Government in such a wild dream. Nevertheless, it is argued that returning in September. Quixotic now than was that of the movement mate for such a population. "Transplanted thither, they would cease to be a nuisance to America, and would become benefactors to the world, by opening to commerce a region now valueless to Christendom, but of as great natural capacities as any portion of the globe." The expense of the migration, the writer states, need not exceed the amount aiready expended on the Army of Utah, together with that necessary to maintain it there five years, and an intelligent, christian, and republican State, of settlers from the valley of the Mississippi, will then take the place of the Mormon abomination.

The same view is taken by David H. Burr, Esq., the Surveyor General of Utah, in a recent letter to the Department of the Interior, which has just been published. Mr.

"My position as Surveyor General of Utah gave me peculiar advantage for observing the Mormons, and learning much of their character and dispo-sition, and I firmly believe trait it is an impussi-bility for them ever to assimilate with any other people, or to reconcile Mormonism with the insti-tutions of the St. tes. It is fallacious to suppose that they can be induced to abandon their singu-lar tanger.

that they can be induced to abandon their singular tenets.

Instead of fighting them, cannot we induce them to leave the country, and thereby avoid the horror and odium of a religious war?

I have often conversed with intelligent Mormona about their antagonism to the United States authorities; they have generally expressed a wish to be at peace with the United States, and a desire to obey the lawe when they did not conflict with their religion and peculiar institutions. But as their religion and peculiar institutions emanated from a higher power, they could never reliquish them, and if force was used, they would repel it or leave the country.

They never expressed any objection to leaving, provided they could be paid a fair compensation for their property in Utah, and could find a suitable place to remove to. At one time they thught of the British powersions on the north, but the British government refused them permission. Mexico, Central as well as some parts of Bouth America, have been spoken of, and a entasent to examine, without favorable result. They often speak of the 'islands of the sea' as a place of refuge. If an island or islands could not be interfered with, I think they might be induced to emigrate. If so, by extending facilities to them, we shold avoid the horrors and expense of a civil war, We should, it is true, by so doing, transfer the 'moral pattlement to another land, instead of eradioxing it, but if that other land was an island of the Pacific, trade would spring up between them and other people, breaking up their seclu-sion, and their people, breaking up their seclu-sion, and their peculiar religion and practice could not stand long against the light of civilization and intelligence that always follows the footsteps of commerce."

Whatever conclusion may be reached on the subject to which such views relate, they are at least worthy of a careful consideration. The late accounts of serious troubles in Utah show us that the Mormon question is no more settled now than it was when Mr. Buchanan came into the Presidency. Deeper commotions in Utah are much more to be looked for than a state of quiet. Affairs there cannot long remain as they now are.

What then shall be done with the Mormons? Will the sham "popular sovereignty" men, of either the Lecompton or the Anti-Lecompton stripe, answer the question? The decision of Judge Shaw, of Massachu-The Republican doctrine,—the doctrine held setts, in the celebrated Rockport Nuisance by American Statesmen, generally, from the | Case of last year, was reversed by the Suearliest days of the Republic to within a few | preme Court, at their sitting in Salem, last years past-which grants to Congress the week. The opinion is sail to be an unanimpower to protect the Territories from "those one one, Judge Shaw concurring with the twin relics of Barbarism, Polygamy and other judges to overrule his former decision. Slavery" will enable the Republicans at His decision, last year, it will be recollected, least to approach the subject, and to apply went to justify any persons who might break

legislation. The "Popular Sovereignty" talk of the Democratic party has for the other Territories been proved to mean only that slaveholders-nav one slaveholder-can stablish slavery in them, which must be upheld there by the indicial and military force of the nation, though every white man there but one he open'y hostile to it. In Utah, it is claimed to uphold and give a legal status to not only slavery, but to polygamy, incest, robherv. and murder, and a resistance to U.S. authority by whatever means the Mormon hierarchy prescribe. Can't the Cow-Boy and the Anti-Cow-Boy democrats of Vermont give us their views as to what is to be done

in the Mormon "popular sovereignty" case?

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. The long debates in the English Parlisnent on the affairs in Europe amount to very little. It is plain that the English overnment holds itself in a sort of on-thefence position. It dreads a general war, but does not take any decided stand for or against either Austria or France, though its empathies are mainly with Austria. The marks of the Earl of Clarendon were as much to the nurpose as any that were made In substance, he said that if the contending powers were at heart as earnest for peace as their talk indicated, it was strange that the process of arming continued to be carried on with such vigor. The proposition of Austrin that Sardinia should disarm while Austria kept armed and only promised to let Sardinia alone, was a preposterous one. All we know at present is that one despotic Power has proposed to another despotic Power, that by means of a Congress a third despotic Power should pave the way for the stablishment of free institutions in Italy. (Laughter). He doubted whether there was incerity enough in them to carry the arangement to a successful issue. If Austria and France were ready to withdraw their forces from the Papal territories, and Austria s prepared to act up to the treaties of forty cars' standing, as well where they benefit others as where they benefit herself, where was the need of a Congress? What is the pretext for a war? Settling Italy would not ettle the Italian question. Lombardy night be transferred to Piedmont, but the rule of Piedmont would soon be as distasteful to Lombardy as that of Austria now is. He did not see any clear way out of the difficulties; if any minister did, he should wish

him all success. We do not see that the Congress of the five powers is likely to do any thing more than to defer an outbreak for a short time. The granting the principle of a disarmament is one thing, the actual disarming is another-and that neither France, Austria, Prussia or Sardinia is likely to do, -and of course England must keep herself in a state of armed neutrality as they term it. A war will come by and by;-and it will be a bloody one too.

PERSONAL. Hon. Homer E. Royce, our capable and xcellent representative in Congress, was in

town Wednesday, and looking well. It is stated on the authority of a Troy pa per, that John Cain, Postmaster of Rutland as been superceded in that office. Cain't offence is his admiration of Douglas, which e has not been prudent enough to conceal. Some other postmasters we wot of, will do well to take warning by his fate.

Horace Greeley is going on an extenive trip this summer, through Kansas and its gold region, Utah and California measure could be expected; but that Mr. and returning either by the Isthmus or Buchanan discountenanced the plan as a across the continent; leaving May 10th and

to Utah in 1846. The island of Papua is that they do not expect his return. They "If men persecute you in one city, fice into declared to be very suitable in soil and clithink he has been too decent to suit the Adameter." We are not to stay to be hong if we

given to the editor of Harper's Weekly by the south. Mr. Siekles himself, although he and his counsel have since asserted that it was made

An Arkansas paper gives an account of a marriage in the jail of St. Francis County, of a beautiful young lady, to one of the three brothers who have recently been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung.

The last advices from Utah show plainly that Gov. Cumming, Mr. Buchanan's appointee to act between the Mormons and the U.S. forces and authorities generally, is much more earnest to protect the Mormon leaders and their subservient villains, than he is to help bring them to account for the bloody murders laid to their charge. The Mormon leaders had managed to get the very men accused of atrocious murders in 1857. returned as Grand Jury men. The consequence was that nothing was done by their seams towards bringing any Mormons to

The U. S. District Judge, Cradlebaugh, seeing that nothing could be done through the Mormon Grand Jury, discharged it and undertook the investigation himself. Bench warrants were issued and several arrests of persons accused of being concerned in the Parrish murders were made. As there were no means for securing persons under arrest, or for protecting witnesses from the vengeance of the Mormon leaders, the Judge obtained old yet, and I think you will have time enough to a company of U.S. soldiers from Gen. Johnson for that purpose, whereupon Gov. Cummings made a proclamation protesting against the presence of U. S. Troops in the city. (Provo). The Judge, in response thereto, asserted in open court that instead of the troops in the vicinity of the court house being a terror to peaceable citizens as asserted by the Governor, the witn sses besought the presence of the troops for their protection; and he said further that the Court had yet to learn that it was subservient to and could not act except under executive dictation. It seems too that the Governor threatened to eall opon the Mormon militia to drive the U. S. troops out of the city, whereupon Gen. Johnson sent up several additional companies to sustain them. It is plain that there is trouble enough browing in Mormondom, and we do not wonder that Mr. Buchanan is said to be uneasy about the busi-

THE ROCKPORT (MASS.) NUISANCE CASE .-

quors and destroy the liquors and the versels | rors." I think God's dealin a here with unare a ontaining them, on the ground that a place good eal like t at. He tills us we are bound to kept for the sale of such liquors was a nuise | immortality. But I don't know what immortality ance by the statute, and any body had a right to abate the nuisance by force, if they did no more damage than was necessary for that

quors are not of themselves a common nuiss solid blocks of knowledge, to be built up into ance, but made so by statute when kept for sale, their destruction must be in the mode pointed out in the statute that it is not, therefore, lawful for any person to destroy them by way of abatement of a common nuisance; and, a for tion, not lawful for him to use force for that purpose; that an individual may abate a private nuisince injurious to him, when he could also bring an action; also when a common nuisance obstructs his individual right, he may remove it to enjoy that right. ne cannot be called in question for so doing. is in case of removing an obstruction across highway; but the fact that the hushands, wives or children of any persons frequent a place where liquers are sold, though he law declares such place a common nuisance, does not give them the right to break into the shop and destroy the liquor and the of the nuisance must be in the mode prescribed

PRESH SLIPE THOUGHTS. REPORTED FOR THE PREE PRESS, PROM RECENT

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Some men will sive a dollar and put so mu housand dellars from another. Some men wil give, but it is as when miners blast out gold-bear ing quartz-you have to drill and drill till yo can effect a lodgment and then put in good motive like powder, and then off at last goes the explsion, and you are almost covered by the rocks which they fire at you. This giving is not what the Bible requires. It is not enough for our Fathe in Heaven that we are generous in giving. W must wreath our charities about with beauty.

The duty of right feeling does not depend up r moods-no one thinks that the duty of hencety depends upon them, or of truth-telling. We all understand this rule in reference to there lower elements of character.

A man isapt to feel right, when things go we with him. When his health is good, and his di gestion is good and his wife has pleased him and his children have pleased him and his clerk and his bankers have pleased him, the man says, "I ought to have dew on me every morning-I ought to feel right." But suppose you have pepsi ; suppose the mail has brought all had new you, are you then, when you go out, to push you freed from all requirements to be kind and gentle? I know of but one rule: "When difficulties are about you, climb higher in goodness.

We believe that we own every one that we love ship in man that I believe in. I justify and how, or every fugitive slave-I juty him before he runaway-after that I respect him. You may say you paid tweive hundred dollars for him-I don't care if you paid a million-fied paid his own blood for him-man may own the carth, but he dont own the man that walks on it.

There is but one question I would put to ever; slave and that is "Can you get away? If you think there is a reasonable prospect of success i running away, run-you have got the whole liblilike a stationary engine, drawing you to the north star," and if that slave was a sin of mine abcould be read a league, " Disowned," even though he put life at risk to attain his liberty.

I think a man might as well sit on the mouth a cannon ready to be touched off, or to stand views of the rights of man that I holds-men say Why don't you go to the south and prench in the visit. Some of the Kansas papers intimate | 1 doit just because my Master told his disciple can help it-and I know if I were to preach these views at the south my ascension would not tarry-The Evening Post asserts that the original and then on the other hand I think I preach manuscript of Mrs. Sickles' confession was about as many slave-holders here as I should at

"It is better to give than to receive -That

A man comes to the knowledge of a religio truth by feeling it, not by reasoning about itafterwards he has the right to turn round and says What was that that I felt." The way to fir out that which is true, is to be yourself that which is right.

The doubt as to whether there is any God, guid ing human affairs, is as old as the ages. It is met with all through the Psalms and then it wa not new. It is stated as fully, as incentously, a variedly in the oldest book which we have, th philosophy. It is one of the things which accurs to have been fully grown in the beginning.

The human race has always been standing in relative tw light, knowing a little beut the pres ent and the past, but standing before a great un known fature, out of which were continually coming upon them influences which were changing them, even completely ransferming them some times, and yet they were entirely unable to get the mastery of these influences and understand them, simply because the future was ripe and the

The child's naughtiness is only the parent's ig-

What if the boy six years old should come to his father and say "Father! what shall I do when I come to get married. What shall I say and how shall I behave"? The father would look learn about these to ings between six and twentyfive, and for the present you had better not trouble yourself about them." The child would go away feeling a little ashamed and the man would tell it as a curious thing. But the only thing curious about it would be that the shild wanted to know, and that is just what men are doing towards God. They are continually asking questions which are flat and uninteresting, -sandy, pincy and una thousand years too seen, and taising doubts and worrying about matters which it will need ages of When we see how many questions our children ask us, which it is impossible for us to explain to them just because they are children, it is strange that men will not take the hint in reference to Divine Providence, and understand that men are but the fields are still tilled and the harvest

If there is anything more semarkaide than the ignorance of men, it is their conceit of knowing.

and thy neighbor as thyself"—are you in search of religious truth? This is God's highway. We are put on the turnpike road when we are put upon The most exposed and uncomfortable porthat text—and if you want any further specifications of the lower deck are appropriated to the

B) it in time such action as may follow wise into a shop used for the sale of spirituous li- I know is there is the north and there is the At. | Louis Democrat.

is. He te'ls us we are bound to be the " some of

Kings and Priests"-not evas Kings and Priests later than yesterday, been engaged in that direct are on earth, for hat would be bell, not heaven; so that I don't know what that is. No! these truths are hung up before us to touch hope and Courts in Bench, were that as spiri nous li- touch imagination, and not to be hewed out into the same work to do. systematic statement. God is continually flashing there truths up out of the future, but it is not that we should be expected to know just what they are, but only that we may know which way

> tore you will have to be patient with your fellow men, as God has to be with all his creatures.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. NO. LXVII.
Dresden,
Bergin.

Darsben-Dresda-is in some respects a beautiful city. Its streets are wide, its houses lofty, and its public edifiers noble,but its only resemblance to Florence that I could perceive is, that it is on both sides of a river, and has exceedingly interesting and remarkable collections of nature and art. vessels in which it is kept. The abatement | The Fibe sweeps through the city in a fine curve and is crossed by two fine bridges-the now railroad bridge with carriage-way and side walks, and the old massive stone bridge which was originally built with funds raised by the sale of papal indulgences, or dissensations from cating butter and eggs in Lont. It has fine side walks which comand exceedingly good views of the whole ity, on both sides of the river. - Situated in latitude 51=, four degrees further north than Quebee, it of course suffers the rigors of a long winter, and the snow of the moune tains through which the Eibe winds its course, when melted by sudden thaws. swells the river to an almost resistless torrent. It rises sometimes six a perfect protection against drouth, and promote teen feet in twenty-four hours. A bridge the growth of the trees. I have not lost a single floods must needs be of such solidity and strength as to make it interesting and respectable. - From the bridge, by broad steps you reach the Terrace of Bruhl on the old own bank of the river-a place of great reort for promenades and lounges, and refreshplaces along shore, all commanding good supplying the deficiency in the quantity of stone riews of the river, the bridges, and the by alting a liberal quantity of Rye straw, la apposite bank. These and the other simi- in the better of the treach, and also, around the ar places of resort are throughly by the citi- tree on the surface of the ground, to seen zons in the fine summer evenings, and also rarface moisture and protection against sever

> tiractions. Its picture galleries are the finest collections of paintings in Germany, it said,-in the principal gallery there are mas ers, and there are specimens of most of the great masters. There is a collection of 250,000 engravings, 1000 of which are framed There are 50 portfolios of drawings by the old masters. There is a gallery of 450 porraits of eminent men, of great merit in that ine of art. Frederick the Great, while he batered the churches, gave special orders to spare the galleries; Napoleon did not steal works fart from Dresden. The celebrated Green Vault is the most remarkable collection of This e-direction is estimated to be of the value the sovereigns of Saxony during the last 150 years armore, apparently without regard to expense. The Historical Museum is exceedngly rich in armour and arms of the reatest interest and value, and the Museum Natural History is good, but strongest in be inherals of Saxony. The museum of oriquities, the library of 400,000 volumes, he collection of porcelains and terra cottas n the Japanese palace are interesting.

The gall it and collections are the great

There are two churches which are worth oking at. The Catholic church in which Royal family worship, if it was not the Court Church, would not attract much noice. It is connected with the Royal Palace ov a covered bridge or passage over the interoning street. To us the Frauenkirche (the Church of our Lady), was much more iterestag. It is the Protestant cathedral-Lutherto the dome, and is so said in its construct berty to send you. Very respectfully yours. tion that when benefit hed by Frederic the Great, shot and shell rebounded from the walls and the dome, and did no injury. Within it is fitted up like a theatre with four tiers of seats or galleries. The first tier consests of private boxes, the others are common rows of seats for a promisenous andience. The seats in the body of the church are for ladies, each having her own seat with her name and number. On the right of the name and number. On the right of the desk, on the front of the lower tier or gallery hangs a portrait of Lather of life size, and on the left one of M-lamethon.

We find ourselves a little ill at case for the want of refr-shing sleep, not being yet mabituated to these German pillows and beds,—a hard pillow, inclining plane of about 25 degrees, and a soft down bed for a Por myself I have preferred the Ayshirs,—and Great, shot and shell rebounded from the

about 25 degrees, and a soft down bed for a covering, instead of a bed below and blankets and coverlets above, we get used to but slowly; and when thus stowed away we realize the joke of the Irish traveller under one of these down beds, who rang up the waiter grade animals, which it would give me pleasure to Chibit to you at any time. Yes respy, at him and say, "my son, you are only six year- slowly; and when thus stowed away we reand begged him to ask the gentleman who exhibit to you at any time. Y're resp'y, was to also note to had early us he [Signed] Ww. S. Liscouw. was to sleep atop to come to bed early, as he did not like to be disturbed after he got

> From Dresden to Berlin, the country is productive, abounding in windmills, often placed in a cluster; and when all are going at once the effect is singular. We had hoped that when we got into the Protestant countries we should find less of the hard outdoor tillage and drudgery done by women, gathered by them, while the men seem to be

Pour's Pass. The St. Louis Domerat says: The boats bound up the Missouri riv-er have now-a-days to stow away passengers in every available spot of their cabins, decks, and hurrieane roofs, and even the usually quiet precincts of the Texas have to be used for the occomodation of the Pike's Peakers. tions, take Philippians 4th ch. 8th v.

I say I know about the Aurora Borealis. It is a bank of sheeted glow, sheeting up from the dark north. "Well," you say, "but what is it.

Three or four boats will leave to-day, with

For the Free Press TRANSPLANTING TREES.

As this is the appropriate seasor lod"-I don't know what that is-" Crowned for the transplanting of fruit trees, and having, no tion, it occurs to me, that I can perhaps throw out some hints on the manner of performing that duty, that may be of some benefit to others having

Wishing to set out some fifty trees in a sandy sol, and having had no experience in transplanting in this kind of soil, I took the liberty to inquire of several gentlemen as to the most approprints method, to scenre the life and growth of the tree. One said, "put a few potatoes into the botom of the trenels, say about four quarts to a tree, and they will furnish moisture and nourishment both." Not a bad idea I thought. Others suggested other modes, while many knew nothing the subject, but "had poor success in setting out trees any way."

But fieling anxious to succeed in my purpose of securing the permanent growth of my trees and not being settled in my mind as to the heat mode to be adopted, I concluded to call on my friend Mr. Rogers, in whose judgment we could rest, if he had had any practical experience in that direction, and had exercised his usual good, sound, common sense judgment, that he brings to bear on other branches of farming, and which I think should be brought more fully before our agricultural community, in their modes and results. As I purposed, I made it convenient to call at his place, and received the usual hearty welcome, which is so generously extended to all, and mor specially to his brother farmers.

Says I, "Mr. Rogers, I am starting out to a me apple trees, and am at a loss to determine he best method, -have you had any experience it ere sandy lands?

"Yes, some, not so large an experience a any, yet entirely successful.

"What is your method?" I asked. "Well, in the first place, I dig a broad trenel n order to give the roots a wide berth, then I go out there," pointing to some bluffs west of h iouse, wend dig up a quantity of the small cobbl stones and dirt, lying at their base, I put a liberal quantity at the bottom of each hole, sprinkle little dirt and set my tree on the top, this will b milt to withstand the nee and water of such | tree, that I have set in this way, and they have done remarkably well."

"There, that is just the mole, "I responded, as it i in perfect harmony, with my own observa tion. For I have always observed that fruit tree bear a higher flavored fruit, than in any other locality." I did not hesitate to adopt this modcents and mosic in the cafes and halting so far as my limited time and labor would permit by the many strangers who make Dresden a I would say that, the small chips of stone, lying drouth. If any one is disposed to try this method numer residence for a longer of shorter in large quantities about Mr. Willard's ledge will answer the purpose, yet not quite so good a broken lime-stone.

I would suggest a caution, against setting treso deep into the ground. This is applicable to al trees. It is a peculiarfact, which we may all of thoroughly-and that is the only aind of owner- 1500 paintings. They contain serve, that all the roots which supply nourishmen s me of the greatest pictures by the greatest are very near to the surface of the ground. The which are necessary to hold the tree in its position are the ones that strike into the ground and the

no farther than is absolutely necessary. also to preserve the trees from the depredations of insects, &c., I will suggest that now is the time t clear away the dirt from the base of the tree, ur covering a portion of the roots, (which can b done without injury), and make an examination to see to what extent the borer has committed hi depredations. This insect is now more destructly than any other to the apple tree, from the facthat his depredations are obscure and unnoticed its kind in the world-being made up prin- and committed at the foot of the tree, sometime applily of precious curiosities in bronze, in in the roots. When found he should bedug on very, messaies, percelain, enamel, gold and and destroyed. A wash of strong scap-suds an lyer yeards, goldets & oth r yearels out out askes, or line, is an excellent and convenient wash within the reach of every one; also a liberal desuppaires, omeralds & rubles, and pearls and posit of line around the foot is a good preventative distances of astenishing number and value, against the approach of the borer, and other insects If these suggestions should meet with favor, I shall feel encouraged to throw out some hints i

> [For the Free Press.] NATIVE VS. IMPORTED STOCK. PLATISBURGH, N. Y., April 30, 1552.

Press, a communication from "A Farmer," under the head of "Native vs. Imported Stock. A good Cow."-also your solicitation of facts in referen

Some time last Summer I noticed a statement in the N. Y. Tribuse, that Wm. S. Lincoln, Eq. of Worcester, Mass., had a Cow from which 18 Be of butter per week were made in the month of June. Heing desirous to learn more of the breed and preutiarities of said Cow, and also to ascertain what her food was at the time this large yield o butter was produced, I wrote to Mr. Lincoln on the 23-1 of July in reference to the subject Subsequently I received a reply thereto, dated n. It is built of stone from the foundation the following is an extract, which I take the lib

Extract from Win. S. Lincoln's Letter:

The Providence Journal remarking on the great display & lavish expenditure of the Ad- every farmer to keep in constant readiness. ministration in the Paraguay business and as follows:

To the commercial company whose c aims have been disposed of in this unsatisfactory manner, by the "immenso diplomatic triumph" of letting Lopez have precisely his own way, we have a word of advice. The next time that you make a demand for the interference of this administration. he save that you have a migger in it. If instead of five hundred thousand dollars, Lopez had stalen five braken down niggers, General stolen five broken down niggers, General Scott would have been in Ascuncion, at the head of a conquering army, two years ago. Nothing that does not rise to the importance of a runaway slave is a national question, in the eyes of a Democratic administration.

pondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes that "the mail contracts from Virginia to Florida have recently been given out for Florida have recently been given out for four years, from the first of July next. The agregate cost of the service in these States, by post coaches and other modes of conveyance beside railroads, is twenty per cent greater than at the last letting. As no increase of pay can be expected from Congress, the service on the routes has been diminished in proportion to the increase of cost. It is certainly very surprising that in the midst a bank of sheeted glow, shooting up from the dark north. "Well," you say, "but what is it may be a perhaps of 250 passingers each, an average perhaps of 250 passingers each. Every beat from the South, the North and in proportion to the increase of cost. It is funds and Ohio rivers brings from five to a fundred and fifty Pike's Peakers.—St. Louis Democrat.

LETTER PROM THE ALLEGHANIES. STANDING STONE, April 27, 1852.

Dear Free Press : Since I wrote my letter last De comber, giving the name, and its origin, of my home in the Alleghanies, I have fallen in with a historical fact which sustains me, and which I did proves that ours is no mean place, as its ancient name has been preserved among the records of History of New York, I find a map drawn by Capt. Pouchot, and furnished to Marshal de Belle Isle, and bearing date 1758, of the French and English frontiers from Montreal to Fort Duquesne. On it I see, nestling among the imaginary hills, Standen Stone Fort, on the banks of the Juneata. That fort was said to have stood on the very lot on which I now write this. Thus you will see that our name and fame entitles us to be noticed.

Standen Stone deserved no small consideration. The region round about furnished several of the most noted Indian haters and Indian fighters in our restern world. In Standing Stone Fort, Gen. Hugh Brady and a twin sister were born. The Genera rose from the ranks to the position he occupied a physician, while ill, that he could not survive, he answered: "Let the drums beat; my knapsack ! swung, and Hugh Brady is ready to march." The father of Sam Brady, the world-renowns

Indian killer, was born on the bans of the Juniata opposite our town. No name was so terrible to the Indians as Brady. Of this man, Sam Brady, it is told, that the only time when he had an op tunity to kill an Indian and did not, was on an secasion, when, having killed a father, who, with bis two sons, fell within the range of his rifle, in the twilight of an evening—the next morning he more or richer garments. It was nowling to the kis victim. The body was gone. He took the trail and for sixty miles followed it, until he overtook the two sturdy sons bearing the body of their father away from the hated pair faces to ing-room, to him, as he satt-younger. their father away from the hated pale faces to his happy hunting grounds with the buried of hi to be. This exhibition of flial niety was too much even for Brady. He let them alone; and they bore their burden, as he subsequently ascertaince one hundred and sixty miles, to its final rest. It find yourself to night? Are you going to was this same Sam Brady who, when forced into a good sleep? And he would nower. ed a chasm twe ty-three feet wide, and escaped while his parauers, baffled, satis "Ugh! Brady make big jump." It was be, too, who shot the Indian on horse-back, who was carrying off a white child and its mother; and though numbers of warriors were in sight, said to the mother: "Jenny Sleeper, I am Capt. Brady; follow me and I will ave you and your child."

But a did not propose narrating at length the ronderful deeds of that wonderful man, Sam Brady, but only to gather into this letter a few of the Indian fighters of this region. Fiction has told her tales of Indian warfare, and of the white man's nrelenting hate. Yet there was no need of fir tion to fill the historian's page with deeds of wild

A story is told of a man by the name of McCartney, who once met in some of his scoutings, with an Indian warrior; where the ingenuity of Me-Cartney saved his life, but to the Indian was surdeath. McCartney, dreaming not that there was a red-skin within many miles of him, had just discharged his rifle at a deer. The crack of his rifle was almost instantaneously followed by another; and his sharp eyes rested upon the swarthy face of an Indian, whose aim had missed him; both had compty rifes; it was a question of life and death who should fee and a latter than the swarthy face of the latter had the rhearmant tiz had, and Suzy had it, and Though, and swho should fee and a latter had the rhearmant tiz had, and Suzy had it, and Though not so had as who should first get a lead into his gun. McCartney treed before he began; the Indian, seeing quickly loaded; neither man dared to expose an nch of his person. The Indian was, finally tempted to look from his hiding place; he saw Mclartnev's hat slowly peer out from behind the tree: instantly his gun was in rest, and he waited till he began to see the brim and then fired; and as he saw the bat suddenly drop he bounded into the open space with his tomahawl, ready for quick work. He had ran ever, perhaps, one half the listance, when McCartney stepped from behind the tries, and with the calm inquiry—"Where are you triff, s as they are, they are among the ried going with your little age"—shot him down. He lections which I shall not less. going with your little axe "-shot him down. He had deceived the Indian by putting his hat on his ram-rod and exposing it, thus luring him to his

death.

lowed down the towing path several miles to get a crack at them. This is, doubtless, not so. He was in the neighborhood with his ever-present rifle on his shoulder. He inquired after the Indians—his butiness led him down the Canal; but that the work me: came upon a street random the middle, or the rot end; and that he went to shoot an Indian, was told or imagined by stores; in the mad paved with small round. he went to shoot an Indian, was told or imagined by some one on no authority. He was a man of too much sense to show his barred at such a time. He died about sixteen years ago, loved and respected payament was found, which, from the appearance of the walls. I imagine to have

The Crawford House on the White Moun tains, was burnt down Saturday afternoon .-It is to be rebuilt on twice as large a scale, and to be ready for the public in sixty days.

Desirable Arricle.—We call attention to the various preparations which have been advertised in our columns for several months past, by Mr. A. J. Green of Highgate, Vt. The "Electric Ointment," we cannot speak of from personal knowledge of its virtues; but the recommendations of such veteran horse dealers as Mr. Steinhour of Highgate and Mr. Sanderson of St. Albans, make any other endorsement unnecessary. They say it cares "scratches," galls, stiff joints &c., in horses, with almost absolute certainty. It is also excellent for sores and cracks in cowstends to the sound and in which are openings of store the approached by a step formed of one large mass of stone. One of the papers, that it was the most profitable to the various preparations which have been advertised in our columns for several months past, by Mr. A. J. Green of Highgate, Vt. The "Electric Ointment," we cannot speak of from personal knowledge of its virtues; but the recommendations of such veteran horse dealers as Mr. Steinhour of Highgate and Mr. Sanderson of St. Albans, make any other endorsement unnecessary. They say it cares "scratches," galls, stiff joints &c., in horses, with almost absolute certainty, It is not accounted to much overlooked. A few planted of one large mass of stone. One of the papers, that it was the most profitable to the sate of the stance of the papers, that it was the most profitable to the stance of the stance. One of the papers there was not a new series of the targe mass of stone. One of the papers to see a large mass of stone. One of the papers that it was the most profitable to the sound and courts, and a very short distance of the targe mass of the dealers as Mr. Steinhour of Highgate, Vt. The "Electric Ointment," we cannot speak of the targe mass of the stance of the targe mass of the

The "Hair Invigorator," we have tried the little there is to show for the outlay, ends and like it. It is more pleasant to use than many of the more famous hair washes, and we have no doubt is as good for the hair as of the soil.

second the suggestion of the Times, concerning a repetition, the coming season, of the out door Concerts of last Summer. Those concerts repaid four fold the citizens who concerns repaid for the concerns repaid for the citizens who concerns repaid for the citizen contr buted to secure them, in the amount of the rooms, and human bones have been found pleasure afforded by them to the public, as well as in the incidental encouragement to our capital Band. Let us by all means have to speak of a massacre at the time Triconium

She was, to all appearance, of pure African descent. I think I never knew any per-son whose face was of a darker line. She came into my grandfather's possession with was very young, and when he was visitshe was very coincy, and when he was when in gard Gloucester, after his marginge. When it was generally believed that shavery was unlawful in Massachusetts, he summoned his slaves into his sitting-room, and there, in the analysis of the constraint of the stories bigh, are raised sight feet or slaves into his sitting-room, and there, in the presence of his children, declared to them that they were free. The men accepted the gift, or rather the declaration, for gift it was not. Not so Violet. "No, no, master," said she, "if you please, this must not be. You have had the best of me, and you and yours must have the worst. Whore am I to go in sickness or old age? No, mester, your slave I am and always wit be, and I will be beg to your children, when you are gone; and by set lam and always wit be, and I will be beg and difficulties to she you resulting goes was as good as her word. She lived in the family until she was nearly revery. I resulting until she was nearly revery. I retamily until she was nearly nearly. I remember her only as a pet, a perfectly pricileged person. She lived with one or another of my grandfather's children, as her whites prompted; but during her last years my uncle William's house was her home. She was respectful, faithful, and affections. uncle William's house was her house. She was respectful, frithful, and affectionate to my father, and to my uncles and sunts, always calling them, however, by their Chris when day art of the askes." my father, and to my uncles and aunts, al-ways calling them, however, by their Chris-tan names; but to others she could be, at tan names; but to others she could be, lea t in extreme old age, somewhat cross as petulant. It was understood, however, the Violet was to liberate her mind upon a and with almost entire impunity, the uncles were very unwilling to rebule and no one che dared to,) and, on the she used her privileges quite tempera. She had what money she elect to ask and spent it as she liked; and as she the guests, regardless of them, or goody mov-ing them out of her way, and had boy hand on his shoulder, with "Billy, how do you and yourself to high? Are you going a get a good sleep?" And he would answer, "Well, Violet, I am pretty confortable to hight; and low is it with you?" And after a few more kind work, her errand was done,

and off she went to bed. and off she went to bed.

She was extremely shrewd and observing, and the domestics did not like her; for purblind as she was, no waste or negligenes or misconduct could escape her vigilance or ber tongue. It was not merely that she identified her interests with those of the family but she believed that she was one of us. She remembered nothing of purents or relations of her own blood; she graw on with my grandfather's children, a child with them— and somehow she had fallen into an indefi-nite sort of notion that she was of our kith

As she grew infirm, she had trequent and severe risemmatisms, or what was called so, and troubled our family physician—goal old Dr. Rand-very much. And let me say, as in a parenthesis, how few alony readers will be reminded, by this name, of one who was in his owe day brilliant among the greater lights of his profession! The good doctor, who had himself grown a little testy, said to her one day: "Violet, there is no ose in ca-ing on me so often: I can do nothing for yo Your pains are constitutional, and you mus learn to hear them." "Oh dear!" said she and I suppose it rans in the family. Master was the name she always gave tog grandfather; the other names were those on my aunt, father and uncles. And so Violet the slave, the servant, the friend, lived amon us and died. At her funeral President Kirk land officiated, and she was buried with every circumstance of expense or ceremony which could have taken place had she basis a daughter of the house; and her remains now rest in the family tomb.

ware that it may be only the garrality approaching age which makes me record approaching age which makes me such trifles. But I will I t them stan

death.

Thomas Coleman was another, whose implacable hate hunted the savages through life. In 1763 his grounger brother hai been massacred at a sugarcamp, and his body thrown into the beding kettle. For this he devoted himself solely to Indian hunting. Yet he never told any of his exploits.

Some interesting accounts of the antiquarian groung, and his body thrown into the beding kettle. For this he devoted himself solely to Indian hunting. Yet he never told any of his exploits.

Some interesting accounts of the antiquarian ground, and his body thrown into the beding kettle. For this he devoted himself solely to Indian hunting. Yet he never told any of his exploits.

Some interesting accounts of the antiquarian ground, where the area compelled to get their death of the feather state of the feather state of the life. The median multiple of the state of the feather state of the s A correspondent of the London Trace give stones, in the manner of some of our old English towns. To the east of the possage been an open court. The passage on the been an open court. The passage on the south of the large apartment has the ap-pearance of an open alley, bounded part of its length by the "Old Wall," and partly by a continuation of that wall, which was found under ground, and in which are open-

these steps rubbish seems to have been thrown by the "last of the Romans," and a great number of coins, objects of various kinds in bronze, from load, glass, pottery, &u., were found among it. The bottom of this stair-feed of \$53,000, has made a full corfound among it. The bottom of this stairfound among it. The bottom of this stair-case was from 10 to 15 feet below the surface

was taken and ruined by the invaders.

fifth higher than in the most prosperous and netive times ever known.

One Violar The following episodical anced its o an old slave belonging to the Re. Moses Parsons, illustrates the first of Judge Parsons, illustrates the biographer's felicity as a story-beller. series the artificial chevition of Chicago, now

in progress, as follows:-And now, the process which is going o

A YANKSHI IN THE CENTRAL PARK - A correspond adent of the Albany Statemen, in describing a small in the Central Park says -

burst out into a loud laugh. W. I . Why, ' said he, 'we try to se pesky things up our way. The fellow was right—they were setting out ed into conversation with him, and told him the object was to imitate nature. Imitate will be finding natur, and strong too. If they are so fond of natur, I s'pose there is a of their children—why don't they may upper He went on criticising one thing after another, but the spectacle of three grown another, but the spectacle of three grown another, but the spectacle and skunk enbmon setting out poles-root and skunk along the gravel walk I could hear him say. By Golly, if that don't beat all, and then be made the air ring with his rollicking laugh.

DEATH OF THE KENTPERT GIANT. JAMES L. Porter, known as the Kentucky giant, and said to be the largest man in the world diel at his residence. Louisville, Kentucky, on the 25th. He was furty-nine years old. on the 23th. He was berseame yours on, and seen feet nine inches in hight. He was feetnerly a cooper, and at the time of his death kent a coffee house. At the time says the Cineinnatti Gazette, that Charles Dicken came to this country, there was a perfect for ore to see "lkz." As he passed through the of the loard, intimating a wish to see had heard, intimating a wish to see i. Mr. Porter plied to the messenger tif Mr. Dickens wishes to see me m rea n I to see him, he will come to me." Mr. was growing his mother had to sow a foot his mintalions every night. Mr. Porter's coffin was nine feet one inch

in length and two feet neross the breast Raising Potetors. Shall we plant small todates or large, whole potenties or sets Vogetable physiology ways plant large.

least well-matured pitation, and nothing else. And this for the very good reason that the

a crop is equal to ten days or a fortnight. Market gardeners in England and some in this country turn this to account. They cut their polatics into pieces, using the buds at the extremity for the earliest crop, and the others for a succession.

POTATO CULTURE. MESSRE. EDITORS -Your remarks on the fact that, in planting positions, it is that seeds, but sets, that are

we have no doubt is as good for the hair as
the best of them, while it is decidedly cheaper.
Mr. Green also puts up a variety of "Handkerchief Extracts," Cologues, Hair Ods,
Flavoring Extracts &c., all excellent, so far
as we have tried them. All are put up in
terry attractive shape, and are rapidly working their way into public favor. Mr. Green
has gone extensively into the business, and
his enterprise deserves reward.
We are confident that druggists can order
of him and the public purchase his goods
with a full assurance of receiving their
money's worth Read the advertisements.

The Brilington Band.—We cordially
see and the suggestion of the Fines, concern
The Brilington Band.—We cordially
see and the suggestion of the Fines, concernher & Co., as that city, of which firm his brother-in-law is a metalor. The manner of the delication, and the mode of conceal-

> Roy'd Professor Hickor, of Union College N. Y., is to address the Phi-Bota-Kappa Society at the University of Vermont, Commencement, August next.