

Holmes County Republican.

J. Caskey, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 10.

Poetry.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

BY MISS FRANCES D. GAGE.
In my leisure, I am sitting,
Gazing at the sunset light,
At my feet, so rich and brilliant,
Waves in colors bright and rare.
Gracious tulle, full-blown roses,
Lilies, pansies, everything
That can fall and the leaves,
And the baby hours of Spring.
It is lovely, and I'm thinking
Of how grateful we should be,
To the hand that weaves these flowers,
All so bright, for you and me.
For the warp that holds together
All these shining, brilliant dyes,
For the threads of sun and dew,
To our beautiful-looking eyes.
So the warp of life, too often,
Seems a dash, a repulsive thread,
Aking factory, dull and dingy,
From the way we beat and tread.
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Of how grateful we should be,
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Kansas Affairs.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.

Peaceable American Citizens Disarmed and Taken Prisoners.

The Work of Enslaving Kansas Going On.

THE NORTHERN ROUTE BLOKED UP.

A special messenger from Kansas, who reached this city on Saturday evening last, direct from Nebraska City, brings us intelligence of another of the high-handed invasions of the constitutional rights American citizens in that Territory, by which the South, aided and abetted by the Administration, is to be consummated.

A train of 250 emigrants, under the conduct of Mr. Eldridge of Lawrence, in company with Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, and Mr. Perry, all of that place, left Osceola, Iowa, whither they had proceeded by two routes, on the 17th of September, for Nebraska City. They crossed the river at the latter place, and on the 7th of October took up their march for the Territory. They crossed the south line of Nebraska and entered Kansas on the morning of the 10th; when three or four miles in the latter Territory were met and surrounded by a band of 600 to 700 United States troops—diagonals, artillery and infantry—with six pieces of cannon, acting as the posse of Deputy Marshal Preston, and were disarmed and taken prisoners, in defiance of all their constitutional rights and without any process of law, real or pretended. The leaders of the train were warned of the presence of this body of men; but relying upon the rights which are guaranteed them as American citizens and upon the promises of Governor Geary, they had no reason to suspect that they would be interrupted in this violent and illegal manner, and hence took no pains to avoid flight or to resist by force this piratical army until they found themselves fully in their power. When the train was stopped, it was proceeding as it had proceeded through Iowa, without military organization, without military officers, the wagons scattered in a line of two miles in length over the prairie, and the men, in squads, some with, but nearly all without arms, were walking by the side of the teams. There was no pretence that it was a military land, none that the men were organized for offensive purposes, none that they had committed any crime for which they had laid themselves liable, by just interpretation by law, to arrest. But a search of the wagons was ordered by Preston, who, by the way, is a sprig of a lawyer just from Virginia, who accepted the appointment of Deputy Marshal for the special purpose of the capture of this train, and when it was ascertained by overhaling the contents of the wagons that there were less than two rounds of ammunition for each gun—that all the powder was contained in one keg, and that for these two hundred and fifty men there was a keg partly full of cartridges made up for the use of the night guard, it was decided that this was an invading army and that it must be put under arrest.

The leaders of the train had taken the precaution to send two men around by the Missouri river, when the main party left Mount Pleasant to explain to the Governor the number, objects and condition of the men. An interview with him resulted in a promise on his part, that the men should be protected, and to evince his apparent seriousness, he gave Mr. Morrow, one of the passengers, a letter of safe conduct, which is embodied in the statement of the prisoners, which we publish below. This letter was sent by express, and met the train at Nebraska City, and armed with it, the leaders apprehended no danger of interruption or detention. When the command to stop was given, this letter of Gov. Geary's was produced, but it was not satisfactory to the Virginia lawyer acting as a posse, and ordered the search to be made. To this the emigrants demurred, and asked for an escort, that they might go at once to Leocompton, and give the Governor the opportunity of judging for himself whether they were or were not a hostile army. This request was denied on the pretence that the force was not sufficient—that the men for the escort could not be spared. The search was conducted by breaking open their boxes, trunks and valises, hauling out the contents of the wagons, throwing beds,

clothing and cooking utensils into the mud and trampling them under their feet. It had the result that we have stated, and no other, except that a box of Tex Sharp's rifles, and a box of two dozen revolvers, going through as freight, and paid for as such by the owner, who was taking them in to sell, were brought to light. Here was treason. Here was rebellion. The arms—those ten guns in boxes and the Hall's rifles belonging to the men, together with one keg of powder, and one-half keg of cartridges—were seized and packed in a U. S. wagon and placed under guard, and the men were then arrested and marched off toward Topeka, where they have probably by this time arrived. It is probable, now they are robbed of all means of defence, of their horses and provisions, they will be put upon trial for murder or some other offense easily conjured up under that Missouri-Kansas code. Our informant was lucky enough to make his escape. He brings with him the following statement, to which we invite the attention of all American citizens:

Statement of the Prisoners.

ENCAMPMENT ON PONY CREEK, K. T., MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 10, '56.

We, the undersigned, present our fellow citizens the following statement of facts, and ask their serious attention to the high-handed violation of the Constitutional rights which they disclose.

We left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 20th of September, and after a toilsome journey of some 21 days through Iowa and Nebraska, we reached the Kansas line this morning, Oct. 10th, 1856. When we had proceeded about 30 miles south of the line, and while pursuing our way in a quiet and peaceful manner, we were suddenly stopped by between 600 and 700 United States troops, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Col. Cooke, acting as a posse to United States Deputy Marshal Preston.

After inquiring who we were and to what place we were going, and being truthfully informed, they announced their intention to subject us to search, in obedience to instructions from Gov. Geary. Col. Eldridge, as conductor of the train, presented the following letter of welcome from Governor Geary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Leocompton, K. T., Sept. 30, '56.

To all whom it may concern:

The bearer of this note, Robert Morrow, represents himself as the Agent of certain peaceful and bona fide emigrants about entering this Territory through Nebraska, under the escort of Col. Eldridge, assisted by Gen. Pomeroy and Col. Perry.

I welcome all accessions to the population of this Territory, coming from whatever quarter, and I request all good citizens to afford shelter and protection to every person entering this Territory for peaceable and lawful purposes.

If the party under Col. Eldridge come in this way, without threats or a hostile attitude, I herewith request all military officers in this Territory to give them a safe conduct, and to permit them to pass without interruption.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Gov. of Kansas Territory.

This letter was sent by a special messenger to the train while at Nebraska. We protested against any detention or search as a violation of our constitutional rights, and of the spirit of Gov. Geary's letter.

We admitted that we were thoroughly armed, and stated that Gov. Geary had been so informed by the bearer of the letter, and he had distinctly admitted our right to come armed into the Territory. The train was ordered to start, but was immediately forcibly stopped, neither was protest nor Gov. Geary's letter being respected. The wagons were then searched, and all arms found in them taken away. During the search, trunks and valises were thrown out in the rain and trampled in the mud—the ladies being treated with incalculable rudeness.

After this was done they offered to escort us to Gov. Geary, on condition that the leaders pledged themselves to keep every man with the train. This, having no other alternative, we accepted, and were ordered by Preston, who, by the way, is a sprig of a lawyer just from Virginia, who accepted the appointment of Deputy Marshal for the special purpose of the capture of this train, and when it was ascertained by overhaling the contents of the wagons that there were less than two rounds of ammunition for each gun—that all the powder was contained in one keg, and that for these two hundred and fifty men there was a keg partly full of cartridges made up for the use of the night guard, it was decided that this was an invading army and that it must be put under arrest.

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D W Crover
C E Redfield
Thomas Steel
T H Lyons
Sam Blood
Emery Harris
Carroll Vanu
Jacob Black
R G Correll
C F Perkins
S D Tay

H Jackson
S L Rose
Thomas Harrington
William Ballard

DEPUTY PROPRIETOR (IOWA) COMPANY.
David McCool
A R Miller
G F Wood
J M Call
Wm Hanks

A B Sharpley
John Metcalf
Palmer Beach

J T Starr
Burton French
J T Hopkins
Arnold Foster
J A Keeler
Edwin Miner

W S Hughes
Thomas Ward
George Pine

W H Ingersoll
Delanson Cross

P M Simmons
M Fox
B C French
Charles Cooper
Clay Geoffrey

W H Ingersoll
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midnight, in order to have ample time to get their plunder away and to secure themselves, so as not to be followed by other hands of a similar character. Men who watch thus all night cannot work much during the day, and the consequence is, that through the valley of the Kansas river is full of squatters' cabins there is but little ploughed ground, and very few cornfields. The settler has a few cattle and a pony, perhaps feeding on the prairie, and the attention necessary to guard them interferes with all regular or systematic industry. He takes his rifle and hunts and scours over the prairie during the day, and watches his cabin and stock at night. Thus exciting and irregular life has a bad effect upon the settler—it is rapidly breaking up all "steady habits," and utterly paralyzing all attempts at efficient labor. EDMUND.

A Visit to the House of Wm. Phillips.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 4, 1856.

The voyager from Lawrence to Leavenworth, can hardly help noticing as he is about to enter the latter city, a beautiful white house, with a portico in front, standing conspicuously on a little eminence near the outskirts of the town. It is the house in which William Phillips was murdered.

He had selected this spot and built this cottage for his home. He designed to live here under the best form of government on earth, and in the full enjoyment of our glorious institutions.

For the offense of contesting the election of March, 1855, he was tarred and feathered by the pro-slavery men, and for the crime of continuing to be in favor of freedom after that serious admonition, he was finally, on the 1st day of September last murdered in his own house—in cold blood.

Strange, though as it was, I could not on passing the house, resist the impulse to go in.

I found Jared Phillips lying on a lounge in the parlor. As I introduced myself a little color came into his pallid countenance, and he extended his only remaining hand to me. His left arm has been amputated, and he has still two buckshot in that side, which it is thought cannot be safely extracted. Whether they will cause him much suffering in the future, it is difficult as yet to determine.

As many contradictory reports of this affair have gone out, I will give as briefly as possible the principal facts.

On the morning of the 1st of September, about 9 o'clock, Capt. Emory with 35 mounted men, proceeded to the house—halted and formed a line in front of it—the men leveling their pieces at the front door. Four men were then wheeled round to face Gen. Keller's house, which is on the opposite side to the street and a little farther East. (The street runs nearly East and West.)

No one in the house had any intimation of their coming, or knew what their design was. Ever since the tarring and feathering of Phillips, however, the pro-slavery men had made violent threats against him, and he was fully resolved that he would never again fall alive into their hands.

Two men then left the ranks and entered the front door. They showed no warrant, and refused to state their object in coming. William Phillips, who was in the hall, mounted to the head of the stair-case and ordered them to leave his house. Their only reply to this, was "God d—n you, come down here." He then picked up an old musket which stood there, and again ordered them to leave his house, telling them that if they dared to remain it would be at their peril. The men then retreated, at which Capt. Emory swore loudly. He called them d—n cowards and swore he would burn down Phillips' house but what he would do he would plant their flag in his blood.

After Phillips was killed they gave a great number of reasons or excuses for their visit—one was that they wished to search the house for concealed arms, and others of a like character, but to every demand of the Phillips' they refused at the time to give any.

At Emory's order a number of men then burst into the hall. Wm. Phillips still stood at the head of the stairs, and warned them to advance at their peril.

Jared Phillips (William's brother) who had also been in the hall when the men entered, escaped to the room on the right, which was his bedroom and where his wife then was. The window was open and Emory's men fired through the window, wounding him in the left arm and side. (It has since been found necessary to amputate the arm.) At the same moment the men in the hall making a rush at the staircase, He fell back at full length on the floor, which is deeply stained with his blood.

"The lady who showed me the hall said, "We have tried to wash those stains out but cannot." The visitor to Holyrood, in Edinburgh, is shown the little room in the tower in which Rizzio was murdered. The Scotch lassie who officiated as guide to me, after recounting the circumstances of the murder in a strong Scottish accent, concluded with "there he fell puzered by forty-two muskets, and there (pointing to some dark spots on the floor) are the dark stains of his blood!" I was inclined then to smile, both at her accent and her credulity, but I have since come to believe that human blood will not wash out.

Domestic life should be sacred, even from the reporter. Of the interesting, but afflicted females of this family it does not become me to speak; but there is one circumstance in this story so sad, that I cannot withhold it. The young, the beautiful,

the accomplished wife of William Phillips is a martyr.

All her noble life centered in her young, her noble husband. When he suffered the indignity of being tarred and feathered, she felt it in the depth of her soul. She was then about to become a mother, and this wound to her spirit so preyed upon her in her critical condition, that at the time of her delivery she became temporarily insane. She was entertained, however, and hopes were entertained of her complete restoration to sanity and cheerfulness, but this last blow has destroyed forever all such hopes.

There can be no doubt but the tarring and feathering of Phillips preyed also upon his spirit. He felt that after that indignity, life was worth but little to him—Oh, how much more courage it requires to suffer than to strike.

REFUGIANS PLEASED WITH GEARY.—The Missouri Republican says, "Gov. Geary has proved himself all that the Territory could ask, and has accomplished more in the short time he has been in office than either of his predecessors."

RAISING BUCHANER SUPPLIES.—D. D. Oct. 9, 1856.

The work of taxation goes bravely on in the Government Departments in this city, and already the overworked recipients of Government patronage begin to complain bitterly of the levy made upon their salaries to carry on the good work of preparing the way for the introduction of Slavery into the thriving workshops of Pennsylvania by the election of pro-slavery Buchanan and his satellites.

Now these poor clerks say they have no objections to giving what they feel able for the success of the Democratic party, but when the amount they shall give is fixed by official authority, it is rather more than they can quietly submit to. But they have no choice in the matter, they must either give, or be officially reported to the Secretary of the Department to be on the Black Book kept for the purpose, and from which judgment is to be pronounced on all who refuse to give liberally, after the elections.

It is quite amusing to look over the variety of excuses presented for not coming up to the mark. Here are some of them:

"Large family—unable." "Heavily in debt—can't give without defrauding my creditors." "Have already contributed more than I feel able to give." "Willing, but unable." "Will give \$5 now—balance next month."

The following is a scene which occurred between P. Clayton, of Georgia, the Second Auditor, and J. W. Brown, of North Carolina, a sterling Democrat, and brother of ex-Senator Brown.

Mr. Clayton approaches Mr. Brown, with roll in hand, and remarks to him: "I see marked opposite your name—Refuses. Is this correct, and shall I so report it to the Secretary?" "No, sir; it is not; it should be declines, not refuses."

Such is something of a specimen of what is daily occurring in the Government Departments here.

Now no one objects to clerks or any one else giving what they please to aid the party to which they belong, but when the attempt is made to coerce these donations by official acts, it is time the people knew it, and if for no other reason, should determine to hurl from authority any party that could be guilty of such petty acts of despotism, to say the least of it.

It is presumed that not less than eighty thousand dollars has been raised in this way in the Departments here for electioneering purposes in Pennsylvania.

The money is used, too, for the most base objects—such as buying of votes and being placed in the hands of leading Democrats for betting purposes, in order to get up a false impression as to their strength.

I am told also by a resident of Maryland that the game is endeavor to be practiced of colonizing voters from Maryland to Pennsylvania.

Mr. D. W. Roberts, one of the prominent electors of Virginia writes to the Wellsburg Herald to correct a mistake in his name, and says:

In case our worthy Governor should take it into his head to hang any, I am anxious that he should make no mistake and destroy an innocent person, and thereby add to the sum of his villainies.

We have many friends here (in Morgantown) who will not vote with you. The cause of truth is progressing here beyond most sanguine expectation. Should friend Clay come into Virginia, assure him of a full house and candid attention in Morgantown, and all respect due a gentleman.

The following is a list (supposed to be nearly complete up to this date) of the epithets freely applied to Col. Fremont by the opposition press:

Catholic, Thief, Cheat, Know Nothing, Dog-Eater, Millionaire, Jesuit, Bastard, Proper, Swindler, S.O.B., Frenchman, Matineer, Fillbuster, Canadian, Gambler, Adventurer, Slaveholder, Foreigner, Coward, Annual, Bankrupt, Dumbest, Apostate, Scoundrel, Rencogude, Villain, Liar.

WHERE DID THE VOTERS COME FROM?—The city of Philadelphia, with a population of one hundred and fifty thousand less than New York, cast at the recent election nearly ten thousand more votes than were polled in this city last fall, and 11,217 more than were polled in Philadelphia at the May election this year. Was there any pipe-laying?—N. Y. Times.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But you have sons big enough to earn something for you now," said a friend. "The difficulty is they are too big to work," was the answer.

Election Fraud in Indiana.

The grossest frauds were perpetrated by the Buchaners in the Indiana State election is evidenced in all quarters, and the votes of real citizens of the State were overcome by hordes of imported Irish and Kentucky voters, Kansas fashion. From the full statement in the Indianapolis State Journal of Monday of some of these frauds which have already come to light, we abridge the facts.

In Greensburg, Deatur county, seventy men, who voted at the election, left the next morning for Kentucky.

Stationed at work on the Louisville and Portland Canal were discharged. The Louisville Journal says on Monday and Tuesday few or none of them could be found in Louisville, but the vote of Floyd county, Indiana, just opposite, was increased by about the number of discharged Irish.

In St. Joseph county three hundred Irish votes were polled by men who had no residences in the State.

In Jackson, Jackson county, the vote was increased 180 votes over the vote of 1854. Here the illegal Irish vote was concentrated to the number of about 150.

In Marshall county 250 of the same class of migratory votes were held for one day, till they could vote for the old line ticket.

In Laporte more than 500 Irish voters were colonized.

In Tippecanoe, a company of 300 Irish voted who were tracked from Warren county, where they voted, to Fountain county, where they voted again, and thence to Lafayette, where they again voted. But they were off immediately, before they could be arrested.

In Allen county, a party of nine Irishmen voted three times in different townships, making 27 votes out of 9.

In Vermillion county, 27 Irishmen voted, who admitted to a gentleman that they had been brought from Ohio to vote.

Importations from Kentucky in the Southern counties were kept up for more than two weeks before the election, and that whole section swarmed with Kentuckians. None of them were visible the next day. The Journal says:

The element of Buchanan influence which has always been fatal welded against the citizens, is the Irish vote. It is nomadic, unsettled, and with all the tenacity of ignorance all eyes to Buchanan. This vote, containing probably ten thousand or more individuals is always at the disposal of the Democratic leaders. Having no settled occupation, working whenever a chance offers, they are just as ready to make a business of voting as of ditching. All they ask is their dollar and a quarter a day and board. They were packed in hundreds through the 1st and 7th Wards here and voted. Though challenged they could swear their votes in, for they had just as much residence here as anywhere, and they have none anywhere. We saw forty come down in one car on the Lafayette Railroad, a little before 2 o'clock, and watched them take a "bee-line" to the Court House, under good guidance. Where they came from we do not know, but they had a capital chance to vote in Pike township, and in Boone county, and we have no doubt they did. Out of one thousand Irish votes polled here last Tuesday, there can't be two hundred produced to-day, and we defy the Buchaners to do it. Let these facts tell how the result has been produced in portions of Indiana. We have other facts, which we will produce to-morrow to account for it in other sections.

Gov. Matteson has pardoned Cadwell, the Railroad Conductor convicted at Chicago of embezzlement of the money of employers, thus defeating the course of justice.

The Grand Jury at New Haven, (Conn.) have indicted Samuel Sly as principal, and Rhoda Wakeman (the prophetess) and Thankful S. Hersey as accessories to the murder of Justice Mathews. Their trial will soon take place.

On Monday morning the city police of Montreal, C. E., seized three hundred leaves the property of five different bakers in the city, which were "under weight," and distributed them to various charitable institutions.

The Alexandria Sentinel says a lady, with hair cut short, pistol in her belt, and masculine air generally, went up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad a day or two since. She is a student in the Philadelphia Female College, and her dress and equipments are said to be the uniform of her college mates.

The Salem Register states that a gentleman who failed in business in Danvers about fourteen years ago, paying twenty-five cents on a dollar, and receiving a legal discharge, lately received a legacy, and on the first of the present month paid his old creditors the remaining seventy-five per cent in full, amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars.

The Salem Register says that a lady in that city received by mail a few days ago, a package from California, which, from its weight and the amount of postage, was supposed to contain something of value from the land of gold. Upon removing the envelope a slice of dried ham revealed itself. The disappointed dunces experienced a sensation in which not infrequently awaits those who trust to appearance.

Two men, residing in Granville, Vt., a few days since drove several bars to their place in a cave upon the Green Mountains. While one of the hunters stood guard, the other, named Robbins, sixteen years of age, entered the cave armed with a double-barreled pistol, and succeeded in killing three bears without receiving a wound himself.

In the Circuit Court at Yazoo City, Miss., seven persons have been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung—three negroes, for the murder of Pritchard; Cotton, for the murder of Smith; Lynch, for the murder of James; and last, that demon in human shape, Bovary, for the murder of his wife.

It is estimated that ninety-six millions lbs. of lard are made in the United States, of which twenty millions are made in Cincinnati. England and Cuba each take annually nine millions pounds of American lard.

A young servant girl was burnt to death in Baltimore, on the morning of the 12th inst. She was engaged in blowing the fire, when her dress caught, and she was quickly in flames and rushing about the room shrieking in a most heart rending manner. The folks in her house hastened to her assistance, but too late. The poor girl was burnt almost to a crisp, and survived only about one hour after the sad occurrence.

It is estimated that ninety-six millions lbs. of lard are made in the United States, of which twenty millions are made in Cincinnati. England and Cuba each take annually nine millions pounds of American lard.

A mad, miserable fool, debauched and ruined in body, mind and estate, cut his throat. He said, "I said everybody; what a wretched victim of his own wicked folly! and the mangled corpse was put out of sight and the poor man's name was forgotten as quickly as might be; remembered with a shudder, if at all, even by those nearest and dearest to him.