The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.

SALUTATION.

The introduction of new enterprises, be they small or great, are attended with more or less drawbacks on the part of those engaged in their establishment, even under the most favorable circumstances; much more so when the condition of things is such as to increase the difficulties and lessen the ability to remove them.

These remarks, general in their nature, may have a special application to the enterprise of publishing the *Independent*. The building up of a newspaper subscription and office is always attended with labor and beset with difficulties which the uninitiated can but imperfectly understand; but in the present instance these difficulties are enhanced by the compelled absence of the proprietor, whose hands cannot be in the work, though his heart goes with it.

If, under these peculiar conditions, the *Independent* should not at once be as perfect in all the details of its arrangement and management as might be under more favorable auspicies, we hope and believe its patrons and readers will be kind in their judgement, and willing to await improvements with patience and charity, so far as it may be found necessary to do so.

Of the appearance of our paper, we have little to say; it must speak for itself. Plain in all its features, and without gaudy show, it is but emblematical, in this respect, of the character we design to give it as a mouth-piece for Truth, Right and Improvement.

Our aim shall be to make the *Independent* a leading paper in Kansas; and though we do not expect or desire to place it in the van at once, or make any ostentatious display, yet by following a strictly honorable course and liberal policy, regarding all our fellow publishers as brethren, with a determination to rely upon merit and follow Truth, we have an abiding faith that success will attend our efforts.

We are willing to "labor and wait." Far be it from us to wish or claim reward until we earn it.

The Independent will be a journal of the times, and as far as we can make it, a mirror of passing events. Without laying down a platform of principles, we simply say that it is to be the organ of no sect, party or clique, but an exponent of truth everywhere—its columns open to all for an expression of opinion when clothed in respectful language; but no merely personal matters, no recrimination of individuals, are intended to find a place in its pages—not, at least, unless they appear and are paid for as advertisements. Of course, there is a wide range for the exercise of sound judgement in all cases, and no rules can be laid down as arbitiary laws by which to act and be governed under all circumstances.

The best evidence of what we shall do, will be found in the pages of the *Independent* itself, and we recommend all to possess themselves with a copy for the year and see what it will be!

In the absence of the proprietor, it is with pleasure he announces the fact that a gentleman favorably known in Jefferson county, and other parts of the Territory, will have charge of all the local affairs pertaining to the office. The name of JOHN W. DAY, Esq., is a sufficient guaranty that the office is in good hands.

Hoping that the mutual intercourse between proprietor and patrons, editor and readers may always be pleasant and mutually profitable; and with best wishes to our associates of the Press everywhere, among whom we come as a friend and not an enemy, we commend the *Independent* to the good will of a generous public, whose humble servant we subscribe ourself,

Most Respectfully,
J. W. ROBERTS.

TO OUR READERS.

Knowing our inability to fill with credit the place of an experienced publisher, especially in commencing the publication of a newspaper, we hesitated to accept the proposition to take charge of the business and local interests of the *Independent* in the absence of the proprietor. But after some reflection upon the subject, feeling the necessity of such an enterprise at this place, and with the assurance that the editor will take the business of the office under his personal supervision at as early a day as his affairs will permit, we have accepted the terms of his proposal, and have entered upon the arduous duties incident to the management of a newspaper establishment. And while we will make every effort to give general satisfaction and merit success, we ask you to look with a measure of charity upon any errors we may chance to make.

Possessing the advantage of a practical knowledge of the "art typographical," and having secured the assistance of experienced and swift compositors, we intend to leave no means untried to make the *Independent* not only interesting in reading matter, but neat and tasteful in its appearance, hoping that a generous public, appreciating our efforts to assist in introducing so valuable an enterprise, will tender to it a liberal support.

At the instance of the proprietor, our name appears at the head of this column as associate editor. As those who are personally acquainted with us know, we are a "plain, blunt man," and as such—to preserve our well known character, without the ridiculous and disgusting assumption of affected airs—will be our connection with the *Independent;* and whatever of ability we may possess, will be exerted to keep pace with this progressive age—the age of letters, arts, sciences, and inventions.

Hoping that our connection with the *Independent*, and our consequent intercourse with its patrons and readers, may be mutually beneficial and pleasant to them and us, we tender to them our kind regards, and subscribe ourself,

With Great Respect,
JOHN W. DAY.

THE FUTURE.

From all parts of the country we hear persons speak of Kansas as the place where they intend making their future home. The length of the winters in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are serious objections to locating in those States, and thousands are waking up to the fact, and turning their eyes to Kansas, which is soon to be the giant of the west.

Missouri will grow slowly so long as she remains a Slave State, throwing population beyond her limits, and Kansas becomes the natural landing place for all who seek a western home with a view to ultimate comfort.

This thing of feeding stock seven months in the year is not liked by people who have not been accustomed to such labor and expense; and a little knowledge of the facts as they are, will convince all that the north-western territories and states are all liable to this objection.

During the next two years thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants will make their homes in Kansas. If our people will only act wisely, keep out of debt, and improve only as they have means, all will be well.

We shall have more to say on this subject in the future.

KANSAS

Is to be kept out of the Union for the present. Without reference to any party, this is a piece of political injustice which must recoil upon those who are responsible for it. If ever a territory applying for admission into the Union as one of the States had claims to be heard, surely Kansas has.

There is no just reason why she sho'd be kept out, but very powerful and urgent ones why she should be admitted. But her people have perseverance and can await the tardy movements of justice, however much they may feel the wrong done them by the arbitrary act of a faction in the Congress of the United States.

We do not believe the *people* of the Union, of *any* party, desire that Kansas should longer be kept knocking at the door for admission; but the jugglers at Washington blinded by the atmosphere of that politically pestiferous city, have taken it into their heads to perform this petty act of personal malice, for which they will be held to account.

The people of all parties are right at heart, and desire the real prosperity of the country. Unfortunately, party prejudice blinds thousands of them, so that they see not at all or with such distorted vision as to be led astray. This of all parties.

APOLOGETIC.

Apologies generally are a waste of words, but in making up the first number of a paper in haste, as we are obliged to do in this instance, the material having been delayed in reaching us, there will necessarily be imperfections which can hardly be avoided. We prefer to appear with some of these, rather than submit to the greater evil of a longer delay, which would be attended with loss.

EXCHANGES.

We will thank our friends of the press who receive this number of the *Independent* to place it on their exchange list, if they are not already burdened in this direction. We hope especially to greet all our brethren in Kansas, and become mutually beneficial to each other.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

ITS HISTORY AND POSITION.

In August, 1855, Jesse Newell, in company with Jos. Fitsimons and others from Iowa, was passing through the Territory of Kansas, "looking at the country," with a view of settling at no distant day some where within its boundaries. Among the points that attracted the favorable notice of Mr. Newell, the present site of Oskaloosa, was the most prominent. But the "claims" in this region were already nearly all taken by "squatters," and his circumstances being such as to prevent his either taking or purchasing a claim just at that time, Mr. Newell, returned to his home in Iowa. Having, on his first visit to Kansas conceived the idea of laying out a town here, though he said nothing to his comrades about it, he determined to sell his farm, as soon as a favorable opportunity presented, which he did during the following winter, intending to remove to Kansas the ensuing spring.

On the 16th day of May, 1856, Jesse Newell and Joseph Fitsimons arrived here with their families. Mr. Newell bought James Noble's claim, and moved into his cabin, and Mr. Fitsimons camped on the prairie some where near what is now the Public Square. The latter soon afterward purchased a claim adjoining Mr. Newells, a portion of which he still owns.

During that summer Mr. Newell erected and put in operation on the West side of the present village, near a spring which he had found in '55, a good steam saw mill. In July of the same season, Mr. N. and Mr. F. laid off about forty acres of ground between them, into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, and gave it the name of Oskaloosa; but owing to the troubles and difficulties of that time not a single house was built on the surveyed plat during that year, nor until about the middle of June, 1857. This month J B. Forbes built the Kansas Hotel, now kept by S. T. McMurray; and Jos. Fitsimons erected the store house he now occupies.

In the spring of '57, Mr. N. and Mr F. associated with them Franklin Finch Henry Owens, N. B. Hopewell, V. F. Newell, John Newell, Isaac Newhouse, Wm. Meredeth and W. C. Stagg, who composed the Oskaloosa Town Association—Jesse Newell, President. From the best information we have been able to get, during this year there were not more than seven or eight houses built in town, making—all told—less than a dozen houses in Oskaloosa the first two years of its existence.

Early in 1858, it began to improve more rapidly than ever before, and during that year it much more than doubled its population.

In October, of the same year, by a vote of the people of Jefferson County, the County Seat was located at this place. Since that time the same question has been submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot box three different times, but Oskaloosa has retained by increasing majorities what it gained in 1858 by only four votes.

During the past two years Oskaloosa has grown with unprecedented rapidity, for an inland town; and now, where less than four years ago, the prairie sod was unbroken, and not a single house was seen, there is a thriving village of an estimated population of seven hundred. An almost incredibly short space of time has elapsed since the wild Indian, the buffalo, the deer and the antilope roamed over these prairies and through the woodland, unmolested by the white man; and in the same short time, though retarded by the strife of war and internal broils, these same prairies have become comparatively densely populated, and an enterprising village, where the busy hammer, the steam whistle, the printing press, and all the bustling noise of a business town is heard, has sprung up like magic, commanding a lively trade from "all the region round about."

The location of Oskaloosa is such as to insure it to be one of the first inland towns of the future great state of Kansas. It is within a short distance of the geographical centre of Jefferson County—as near to it as any other town, the Deleware Reservation having already been treated for—and at the following distances from the most prominent points of the Territory: Leavenworth, 24 miles; Lawrence, 22 miles; Atchison, 23 miles; Lecompton, 14 miles, Topeka, 25 miles; Grasshopper Falls, 13 miles; and Wyandotte 40 miles. Not only is it near the centre of the County, but right in the middle of the richest, and *to be* the most populous part of North Eastern Kansas.

With an enterprising population, and the pre-eminent advantage of this central location,—surrounded as it is by a most fertile farming region, and an abundance of timber, water and stone—Oskaloosa is destined to be the largest town in Northern Kansas, off the Missouri and Kansas Rivers.

SEND IN THE NAMES.

Will our friends and the friends of a paper in Oskaloosa send us in the names of subscribers as soon as possible? We wish to have a response from all parts of the county, and from adjacent counties.

The *Independent* is *your* paper, citizens, devoted to *your* interests as a people, and not simply to those of a party. Will you not place it on a basis at once worthy of yourselves and of such an enterprise?

We do not ask or wish the discontinuance of any other paper, especially of no one published in the Territory, but shall be happy to place the name of every voter and householder in this and surrounding counties on our books; and will labor faithfully to render a full return for the investment of $2 in the *Independent*.

TRY US, friends, and we think at the end of the year the *Independent* will be found an indispensible necessity in the household.

General News.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

F. W. Williams, Secretary of Legation to China, has arrived here, direct from the Emperor, bringing the ratified treaty with this Government, and an autograph letter from his Highness to the President, and presented both those documents to the Department of State to-day. He brings no political news of importance. The aspect of affairs was not altogether encouraging. Considerable depression prevailed in commercial circles, growing out of the troubles with England and France.

No particular progress whatever has been made towards the settlement of the San Juan affairs. Both Governments still insist upon a perfect title, and neither is likely to surrender. An arbitration to some neutral and friendly Power was suggested months ago, but was not pressed, owing to other engagements of the Administration.

Messrs. Russell & Co., have made no proposition to carry the entire California mail, via. Salt Lake as alleged. They entertained such an idea, but after Mr. Russell made a proper investigation of the bulk of the mail matter dispatched from New York, he abandoned the enterprise as impracticable.

Democratic politicians have abandoned all hopes of effecting an accomodation whatever between their respective candidates by joint electoral tickets or otherwise.

The oft repeated rumors of the intended removal of John Hart, Superintendent of Public Printing, do not appear to be well founded.

The President will probably this week remove to his summer residence, the Soldier's Home.

Judge Betts of the U. S. District Court, to-day gave a decision on the motion of Fowler's bondsmen for an injunction restraining the U. S. Marshal from levying on their property. He decided that serious charges against the Post Office Department as to the concealment of certain facts in relation to Fowler being a defaulter to the Government at the time of the execution of the bond, should be investigated, and for this purpose the court would order two issues to be tried—one to be an issue of fact before a jury, and the other an issue of law as to any concealment by the P. O. Department.

Treaty Ratified.

Definite intelligence has been received in this city of the ratification of the treaty with the Delaware Indians. If even the half we have heard in relation to the provisions of this treaty be true, the enemies of Leavenworth may hang their harps on the willow, as it secures to her, beyond the possibility of doubt, a bright and glorious future.—*Leavenworth Daily Herald.*

The Latest Indian News.

MONDAY, June 18, 1860.

Messrs. Editors Missouri Democrat:

I open my letter to give you the latest news from the Indians. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches have just returned from a battle with the Utes, and have again been victorious; the Utes have been badly used up.—They lost, as reported here, forty men, and one hundred and twenty ponies. At present I am not able to give you the full particulars, but will in a few days. The Cheyennes and others are about entering town, and will have a grand demonstration to-night. They are a most degraded and miserable set of beings, and live mostly by begging among the citizens. It would be a blessing if they were gone from the face of the earth.

Yours,
C. F. BAKER.

THE STORM.—The fearful storm which occurred on Wednesday evening, did considerable damage to property in this city, but no person was either killed or injured, as far as we have learned.—The front of the Theatre was blown out, one or two small buildings demolished, the Gas Works somewhat injured, Dilworth's lumber yard thrown topsy-turvey, lumber broken and much other damage done, a portion of the steeple of the Westminster Presbyterian Church blown down, chimneys prostrated, sidewalks uprooted, and other serious results attended the storm.—*Leav. Daily Herald.*

☞ On Friday evening last G. M. Beebe, Esq., Secretary of Kansas, *vice* H. S. Walsh, arrived in town and immediately took possession of the Secretary's office, Mr. Walsh having given up the office and left for the Federal Capital, the Thursday previous.—*National Democrat.*

Steamboat Disaster.

Steamer Ben. Lewis blew up and burnt at one o'clock June 25th, just as she was turning into the Mississippi. Capt. Hanson is missing: also, two stewards and two chambermaids, the second clerk, engineer, mail agent, and four cabin passengers, wife and children of G. W. Williams, of Memphis. Mrs. Williams was found by the steamer Swan, and brought here this morning. The body was recognized by her husband, and a very sorrowful scene occurred while an inquest was being held on the body of Mrs. Williams. Myrick Tyler, a negro slave, of St. Louis, and Edward Farrill, of Brooklyn, died, and have been buried here. Mr. P. Marshall, the clerk, is badly injured.—*Cin. Com.*

RUMORS AND INCIDENTS.

We will here briefly give a synopsis of the confused scraps of rumors, hearsays and statements in regard to the saved and lost.

Mr. Harrison, whose statement is given above, informs us that he understood that Capt. Holmes Nanson was badly scalded, and that one of his legs is off.

Mr. Harrison's face and side are hurt—not seriously.

Mr. P. S. Marshall, first clerk, recently from Philadelphia, badly scalded; he was well cared for at Cairo. He was so badly scalded and injured otherwise as to be partially delirious for some time.

Zachary Harris, second clerk, of St. Louis. One account says he is not hurt, another that he is missing.

—— Shaw, third clerk, not injured.

West Coffin, first mate, not injured. Second mate saved.

James McGinnis, first engineer, saved and not injured. Second engineer, who was on duty when the boat exploded, is missing, doubtless killed.

Both pilots saved.

Both chambermaids colored, lost.

Three or four persons were left at Bird's Point, don't know who they are.

The first mate was on watch at the time of the accident

It seems—at least so we are informed by two or three of the persons who were on board—that the following are missing:

Frank Delvin, first steward;
David Christy, second do.
Second barkeeper, killed.
Thompson, the carpenter, was saved.

The barkeeper has arrived here; his head is cut and hands scalded.

The Mayor of Cairo humanely opened a store at Cairo, and bade all the sufferers to help themselves without stint; in fact, all the Cairo people were on the *qui vive* to do good.

The officers of the Sunnyside, and the towboats Lake Erie and Storm, acted in a way that will gain the thanks and good will of the public. They took the survivors to Cairo free of charge, and did all they could for them. The clerk was carried in a litter to the hotel.

Of course the cargo, as well as boat, is a total loss. There was a large quantity of baggage lost, and one man lost $600 in gold, silver and plate.—*Mo. Democrat.*

Mail Robbery.

RUTLAND, Vt. July 2.

Col. Nash, special mail agent, arrested Mr. Hicomo to-day, charged with robbing the United States and Canada mails, while under his charge at the Rutland Railroad depot. Ten bags are missing. The accused has spent $600 in Canada money within a few weeks, and skeleton keys were found on his person, with other evidence of guilt.

JOHN RITCHEY AGAIN.—Frances A. Arms, widow of the late Leonard Arms, has commenced an action against John Ritchey for the killing of her husband, laying damages at $10,000. This suit will develop to the world the whole history of the affair, and give all a chance to observe whether John Ritchey is above and beyond all responsibility to his fellows; in short, whether he can override all civil process, as he now seeks to set at naught the criminal laws of the country. Messrs. Lowman & Jones, of Lawrence, are the attorneys, and H. C. Hawkings, of Topeka, counsel of Mrs. Arms, in the prosecution.—*Topeka Tribune.*

☞ A party of men and women have been arrested in Portsmouth, Ohio, for walking the streets—the males in female attire, hoops and all—and the females with breeches on.

☞ Wm. F. Russell has been confirmed as Navy Agent at New York, in place of George. N. Sanders, removed.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The Secretary of War has designated six hundred and ten recruits from the recruiting stations of Carlisle, Fort Columbus and Newport Barracks, for service in New Mexico. They will leave for Fort Leavenworth on the 18th inst., where they will unite and be joined by their officers, under orders to proceed to New Mexico on the first of August.—*Leav. Daily Herald.*

From Denver City.

From the *Rocky Mountain News* of the 27th ult., we gain the following intelligence:

The citizens of Denver were making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth.—Maj. J. C. Moore was selected as the orator, and our former townsman, Judge Parkins, was to read the Declaration.

We understand that the Beloit Quartz Co., under the lead of Col. T. G. Colby, passed through town yesterday, en route for the mines. The Col. T.'s train consists of twenty three wagons and have made the trip from Atchison in twenty nine and a half traveling days, without losing or laming an ox. We bespeak success for such enegy and care.

Sluices in California Gulch are paying from $600 to $1,000 per day each, working five men

We understand that a lead was struck on Sunday evening last, three miles from Mountain City, that yielded $[illegible] from a few shovels full of dirt. The discoverer was offered $30,000 for his claim, one third cash. Cannot vouch for the report.—*Leav. Daily Herald.*

A LARGE REWARD.—The brothers of M. A. Deloach and Charles S. Hervey, lately murdered, as we have mentioned, in Austin County, Texas, have offered a reward of $3,000 for the apprehension of the murderers. In addition to this, the Governor of the State offers $1,000; and a subscription by citizens will reach $2,500—in all $6,500. The men who were murdered, it will be remembered, had their throats cut while camping out.

Forty French girls, direct from Canada, have arrived at Lowell, Mass.—Only one out of the number can speak English. They are to be employed in the Lawrence Mills.

A colony of free lovers who left California to settle in Costa Rica, has been broken up by death and dissension, and come to a miserable end.

Three Mississippians are spoken of for the judgship of the United States Supreme Court, to supply Judge Daniel's vacancy—the Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Judge Wm. L. Harris, and E. C. Handy. The first named is (says the Mobile Register) now the most eminent member of the Mississippi bar, and a gentleman of high personal character and great worth, and the two latter are both eminent State Court judges at this time.

Personal.

MR. APPLETON, our new Minister to Russia, accompanied by his family, will sail in the Adriatic, on the 14th of July.

WM. H. LYONS has been elected City Judge of Richmond, Va.

AMONG the visitors already at Newport, R. I., is Mrs. Sigourney, the celebrated poetess.

WM. S. CHESLEY, a prominent citizen of Fredericksburg, Va., is dead.

IT is said that as Queen Victoria grows older she becomes more unamiable, and that recently she struck her royal consort in the face with a heavy volume.

QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, so notorious for her gallantries, is said to have found a new love in the person of a handsome journalist connected with the Madrid press.

JAPANESE TOMMY, since his arrival in this country, has proved that he and Doestick's companion, Damphool, are the same person.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKENRIDGE is to spend the remainder of the summer in California. It is hoped that his presence there will prevent the State from going for Douglas.

THE steamer Adriatic, which took out so many clergymen on her last trip to Europe, will return to our shores, bearing, among other distinguished passengers, the great Heenan. It is not stated whether the illustrious Sayers will accompany the Benicia Boy.

THE Portland (Me.) Advertiser announces the death of Woodbury Storer, Esq., which took place in that city on the 24th ult. Mr. Storer was born in Portland on the 12th of July, 1783, and had therefore nearly completed his 77th year. He was for many years a prominent lawyer, and a most estimable citizen. He was a brother, we believe of Judge Bellamy Storer.

THE New Haven correspondent of the Boston Transcript says, "Ik Marvel" lives in the suburbs and farms with inglorious ease on his small plat of land. It would appear that his early ambition for literary distinction has in great measure died out. At least, he now rests upon his laurels, and his much talked of History of Venice sleeps in his own archives.

SUSAN DENIN horsewhipped an editor the other day in Baton Rouge. Why do these beautiful women flourish the horsewhip themselves when they have so many admirers that would feel honored with the privilege of doing it for them?—*Louisville Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

SENSIBILITY.

THERE is a great contrast in sensibility of different individuals.—Some appear to have no appreciation of the truly fine and delicate in feeling. They may not be coarse, nor yet unfeeling; but there is not that sensitiveness of perception and emotion, which give the most exquisite touches to souls more ethereal in their natures.

It not unfrequently happens that persons with the best intentions, and with really sympathizing hearts, entirely miss their object, when they endeavor to minister consolation to those in distress. Not having the same emotional nature, the very words they design as balm may prove rather an irritant. What they wish to be sympathy comes like discord upon the more delicate feelings of the listener. Who has not seen instances of this? It may be that most of our readers have *felt* it.

True sensibility is always exceedingly delicate, not only in its own nature, but, also, in its manifestations. It approaches another with the greatest care, and *feels its way to the heart.*

And herein lies its success. It first finds its way to the inner temple of the soul, so to speak, and once there it touches upon the harp-chords of the spirit so tenderly, that it never wakes a harsh note.

It is a great blessing to have the gift of true sensibility. Such alone as are thus blessed can become the real friend of the bereaved, real ministering angels where affliction or distress has touched the heart of a fellow being.

The presence of such always makes the heart glad; their coming is looked forward to with pleasure, their absence is regretted as a loss. Their smile is as sunshine, their words as the soft warbling of love, their sympathy like the gushing of a heart to its own bosom.

Some persons have this characteristic by nature, others cultivate and acquire it. It should be sought by all. Women more generally possess the gift than men; yet some of its finest developments are found in the male sex—very rare, like the diamonds among the lower metals. Most women have a considerable development of this beautiful charisteristic. Reader, cultivate it in your own heart, with all diligence.

FLORENCE.

REFORMATIONS.

IT is an easy matter to tear down present institutions, but it is quite another affair to replace them with better. There are plenty of men—and women too—who are crying out against society, against government, against the Church, but none of them have proposed any thing as a substitute for these which common sense can accept.

It does not require much ability to decry against any system or institution; a man with a very small amount of brains can do this; but it requires a great mind to build up these things. A little gab and a good deal of brass are about all the qualifications a man needs now-a-days, to be classed among the "Reformers." But it takes a LUTHER, a CALVIN, a WESLEY to accomplish anything for the real benefit of mankind in religious matters; a HAMPDEN, a HANCOCK, an ADAMS, a WASHINGTON to bless the world politically; a GALLILEO, a NEWTON to throw light upon Science.

And so we might go on naming the *real* benefactors of the race; but it is needless.

Now it would take about all the itinerant lecturers on the so-called reforms of the day thrown into one, to make a man after the order of those we have named; and yet these insignificant specimens swagger and swell and make more noise in a small way than did all the great men we have named combined.

Why, to hear one of these little things talk, a person would be led to suppose that all the wisdom of all the ages past and to come was centered in them, and when *they* were extinguished, the world would be in darkness.

They can hold forth to audiences at ten cents a head most astonishingly, and make as much fuss as a small rivulet over a boy's mill-dam, and cause the green ones to open their eyes with wonder that such a prodigy of learning exists.

But if you take away the ten cents admission, these flaming torches go out at once, and curse the people for being stupid fools.

The truth is, these self-styled reformers are nothing more nor less than a set of lazy fellows, who wish to make a living without putting their hands to honest labor; and if they can only find enough of the restless class to keep them in change, it is all they ask or desire. As a general thing they would sell the world to the devil at one bound, if it were in their power to do so, making but one stipulation, the price that should be paid for it. They are unworthy of notice, and deserve to meet with no encouragement.

W.

HABIT.

BY SIDNEY JOHNSON.

Habits, like old age, steal upon us imperceptibly, and though at first their chains are silken ones, and could easily be sundered, yet they become stronger and stronger by each succeeding indulgence; until they bind the heart with links of iron. As a small leak may destroy a noble ship, so will small habits of vice destroy the soul' and as step by step we become initiated into the mysteries of crime, the heart gradually becomes callous, the voice of concience is unnoticed, and the dark waters of woe and desolation deluge the mind. The monster of all vices—the King of tempters—the crowned monarch on the hight of infamy, is Intemperance; yet his course is so insiduous, so completely wrapped in delusion, that his victims never see the precipice until they are hurled into the abyss beneath. No man ever thinks that he will become that hateful thing—a drunkard—he laughs at the idea, but soon, very soon, the habit grows upon him, and with such a strong hold does it seize him, that his weak human nature succumbs before its influence, and he is inevitably lost.

Mankind by a continual practice can become habituated to any thing, and after a few committals, a murder would be thought no more of than killing a dog. Indolence is the maturer of many a vice, and if we would shun infamy and crime, we must seek habits of industry. If we would enjoy contentment we must not be idle, and if we desire to be happy in our domestic relations we must share our wishes and desires with our wives. The very moment a married man seeks enjoyment beyond the pale of his own fireside—sacrifices his wife's feelings—neglects his family, that moment he bids adieu to peace and contentment. Woman will bear anything but scorn and contempt, neglect and coldness. No wonder we hear of faithless wives, when the vicious and neglected habits of their husbands produce in them an inate sense of pride and rebellion. Man should consider that woman has no redress. The world is full of slanderous tongues—one step from the path of honor, and she is steeped in infamy. Husband beware—let your habits be such as to twine the affections of your wife around you, and through all the years of coming life, which God may vouchsafe to bestow upon you,—a calm contentment—a peaceful mind, and a meek felicity shall be yours.