# THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

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## Poetry.

### OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cheerily.
**Blithe old** Bells from the steeple tower;
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
**Moveth the** bride from the maiden bower.

**Clouds there are none in fair** Summer sky;
**Sunshine flings benison** down from on high;
**Children sing loud, as the train moves along,**
**"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on,"**

Knell out drearily
Measured and wearily.
**Sad old bells from the steeple gray;**
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
**Passeth the corse from the portal to-day.**

**Drops from the leaden clouds heavily fall,**
**Dripping all over the plume and the pall;**
**Murmur old folks, as the train moves long,**
**"Blessed the dead that the rain raineth on."**

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin, and vesper chime,
**Loved old bells from the steeple high—**
Rolling, like holy waves,
Over the lowly graves.
**Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.**

**Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach,**
**Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach**
**Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,**
**Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.**

Peal on evermore—
Peal as ye pealed of yore.
**Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day;**
In sunshine and gladness
Through clouds and thro' sadness,
**Bridal and Burial have passed away.**

**Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;**
**Tell us that Death ever leadeth to Life;**
**Life is our Labor and Death is our rest.**
**If happy the Living the Dead are the blest.**

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[From the Chicago Times.]

## Stephen A. Douglas.

That excellent and valuable American work, *Appleton's New Cyclopædia*, contains a well-written, fair and usually correct biographical notice of of Stephen A. Douglas. It appears in a publication that was prepared mostly by men who, in politics, are opposed to Mr. Douglas—and, as we understand it, this article which we subjoin, written by a Republican who has become eminent in the service of his party. We mention this fact, as an explanation of any want of friendly fervor that the reader may observe in the composition.—It is an article designed for use in history, sketching the life of a statesman of positive views, by a partisan of an opposite school. As such we commend it to the candid attention of the public.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD, an American statesman, born at Brandon, Rutland County, Vt., April 23, 1813. His father was a native of the State of New York, and a physician of considerable reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy, when his son Stephen Arnold, was but little more than two months old. The widow, with her infant, and a daughter only eighteen months older, retired to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. At the age of fifteen her son, who had received a good common school education, desired to prepare for college; but his family proving unable to bear the requisite expense, he left the farm, determined to earn his own living, and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet making, at which he worked a year and a half, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, when his health became so impaired by the severity of labor that he abandoned the occupation altogether. He has often since said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the workshop. He now entered the academy at Brandon as a student, and remained there a year.—His mother about this time was married to Mr. Granger, of Ontario, N. Y., to whose son her daughter had been previously married. Young Douglas removed with his mother to Canandaigua, and entered as a student the academy of that place, in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Messrs. Hubbell, at the same time he pursued his academical course, having finally adopted that as his profession. In the spring of 1833 he went to the West in search of an eligible place in which to establish himself as a lawyer.

At Cleveland he was detained the whole summer by severe illness; after his recovery from which he went to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Illinois. At Jacksonville he found his funds reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents, and accordingly walked to Winchester, a little town 16 miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a schoolteacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auction sale of the stock of a deceased trader. The auctioneer was without a clerk to keep the account of the sale, and he perceiving that Mr. Douglas, who stood among the spectators, looked like a man who could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in that capacity. Mr. Douglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services $6. With this capital in hand he promptly opened a school, and obtained forty pupils, whom he taught for three months, at $3 a quarter, devoting his evenings to the study of some law books, which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday afternoons practicing before the Justice of the Peace of the town. In March, 1834, he opened an office and began practicing in the higher courts, for which, after examination, he had obtained license from the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was remarkably successful at the bar, as may be inferred from the fact that within a year from his admission, while not yet twenty-two years of age, he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General of the State. This office he resigned in December, 1835, in consequence of having been elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of Morgan County. He took his seat in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body.

In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren register of the land office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839. In November, 1837, Mr. Douglas received the Democratic nomination for Congress, although he was under twenty-five years of age, and ineligible.—He however attained the requisite age before the day of election, which was the first Monday in August, 1838. His congressional district was then the most populous one in the United States, and the canvass was conducted with extraordinary zeal and energy. Upward of 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candidate was declared elected by a majority of five only. A number of ballots sufficient to have changed the result were rejected by the canvassers because the name of Mr. Douglas was incorrectly spelled. After this defeat, which under the circumstances was claimed by his friends as a victory, Mr. Douglas devoted himself exclusively to his profession until 1840, when he entered into the famous presidential campaign of that year, with so much ardor that he traversed the State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than two hundred political gatherings. To his exertions was ascribed the adherence of Illinois at that election to the Democratic party. In December, 1840, Mr Douglas was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois In February, 1841. he was elected by the Legislature a judge of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned in 1843 to accept the Democratic nomination to Congress, which was urged upon him against his known wishes, on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could be elected. After a spirited canvass Mr Douglas was chosen by upward of four hundred majority. He was re-elected in 1844 by a majority of one thousand, and again in 1846 by nearly three thousand majority. He did not however, take his seat under the last election, having in the mean time been chosen to the Senate of the United States for six years from March 4th, 1847.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, maintained that our title to the whole of Oregon, up to latitude 54 deg. 40 min., was "clear and unquestionable." He declared that "he never would, now or hereafter, yield up one inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other government.' He advocated the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint occupation; of establishing a Territorial government over Oregon, protected by a sufficient military force; and of putting the country at once into a state of preparation so that if war should result from an assertion of our just rights we might drive "Great Britain and the last vestiges of royal authority from North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound Republic" He denied the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a system of internal improvements in the States, though he maintained the constitutionality and expediency of improving rivers, harbors and navigable waters, and advocated a scheme of tunnage duties for that purpose to be levied and expended by the local authorities. He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the law extending the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal Courts over the great chain of northern lakes, having reported the bill as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and put it upon its passage, when a member of the House of Representatives.

He was among the earliest advocates of the annexation of Texas, and after the treaty for that object had failed in the Senate, he was one of those who introduced propositions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a substitute for that treaty. As chairman of the Committee on Territories in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and he vigorously sustained the Administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the posecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act. As chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterward in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried through the bills to organise the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bill for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon.

So far as the question of slavery was involved in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, he early took the position that Congress should not interfere on the one side or the other, but that the people of each Territory and State should be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. In accordance with this principle he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," when first passed in the House of Representatives in 1847 as an amendment to the bill appropriating $3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, and afterward in the Senate, when offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1847, however, he offered an amendment to the Oregon Bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted in 1820, and extended through Texas in 1845, prohibiting slavery in all the Territory north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and by implication recognizing its existence south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the Senate by a decided majority, receiving the support of every Southern Senator, but was defeated in the House of Representatives by nearly a sectional vote.

The refusal of the Senate to adopt the policy of Congressional prohibition of slavery in all of the territories, and the rejection in the House of Representatives of the proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849-'50, which was temporarily quieted by the legislation known as the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Douglas supported these measures with zeal and vigor; and on his return to his home in Chicago, finding them assailed with great violence, he defended the whole series in a speech to the people—October 24, 1850—which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever made. In this speech he defined the principles on which the Compromise acts of 1850 were founded, and upon which he subsequently defended the Kansas-Nebraska bill in these words:—"These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle that every people ought to possess the right of framing and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way. * * * * * * * These things are all confided by the Constitution to each State to decide for itself, and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the Territories." Mr. Douglas was an unsuccessful candidate before the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore in 1852, for the nomination for the Presidency. On the ninetieth ballot he received ninety-two votes, the highest number given to any candidate for that ballot out of a total of two hundred and eighty-eight votes. At the Congressional session of 1853-'4, he reported from the Committee on Territories the famous bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which effectually revolutionized political parties in the United States, and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties became arrayed against each other. The passage of this bill caused great excitement in the free States of the Union, and Mr. Douglas, as its author, was widely and vehemently denounced, and, in many places. was hanged and burned in effigy.—The whole controversy turned on the provision repealing the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Douglas maintained to be inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories.

After repealing the Missouri restriction the bill declared it to be the "true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to the correctness of this principle and the propriety of its application to the Territories, it must be admitted that Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it under all circumstances, and defended it whenever assailed or violated. In 1856 Mr. Douglas was again a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The highest vote he received was on the sixteenth ballot which stood: For Mr. Buchanan, 168; for Mr. Douglas, 121; for Mr. Cass, 6. In the Congressional session of 1857-'8 he denounced and opposed, with energy and ability the Lecompton Constitution, upon the distinct ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will.

Before the adjournment of that session of Congress he returned home to vindicate his action before the people of Illinois in one of the most exciting and well-contested political canvasses ever known in the United States. He had to encounter the determined hostility of the Federal Administration and all its patronage, and the powerful opposition of the Republican party. But he succeeded in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to secure his return to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1859, by fifty-four votes for him to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln, his able and distinguished opponent. During the whole of that contest he maintained and defended the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously proclaimed it in Congress. Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate (Feb. 23, 1859) he avowed and defended the same doctrine when assailed by several of the Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful in promoting the local interests of his own State during his Congressional career. To him, more than to any other individual, is Illinois indebted for the magnificent grant of lands which secured the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and contributed so much to restore the credit and develop the resources of the State. He has always been a warm supporter and advocate of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, having been a member of the various committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those committees.

Mr Douglas' views in regard to our foreign relations have seldom been in accordance with the policy of the Administration. He opposed the treaty with England limiting the Oregon Territory to the forty-ninth parallel, contending that England had no right on that coast, and that the United States should never recognise the claim. He opposed the treaty of peace with Mexico on the ground that the boundaries were unnatural and inconvenient, and that the provisions in regard to the Indians could never be executed. The United States have since paid Mexico $10,000,000 to change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations in regard to the Indians. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to procure its rejection upon the ground, among other things, that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time to come never to annex, colonize, or exercise dominion over any portion of Central America. He declared that he did not desire to annex that country at that time but maintained that the isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the American possessions on the Pacific; that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to occupy Central America, and that he would never pledge the faith of the Republic not to do in the future, in respect to this continent, what its interests and safety might require. He also declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba whenever the island can be obtained consistently with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States.

Mr. Douglas was married April 7, 1837, to Miss Martha D Martin, daughter of Colonel Robert D. Martin, of Rockingham County, North Carolina, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19, 1853. He was again married, November 23, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C.

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### Jackson's Curiosities.

A gentleman who recently visited the Hermitage, the house of General Jackson, gives the following account of some of the curiosities he saw:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher. It was of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. The pitcher was made and presented by the coopers of Philadelphia, and although it is not larger than a common cream-jug, it contains seven hundred and fifty staves.—The hoops, lid, and handle are of silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are not visible to the naked eye.

We will notice "Old Hickory." This is a noble cup—that is, two cups with one bottom; so that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as its name implies, of hickory, and, what is most singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a block about one foot in length, with both ends hollowed, and was cut on Long Island, from a hickory, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball, in the war of the Revolution.

The next thing we will mention are a calumet of stone, presented by some Indian chief; a bayonet with a large root grown round it, found near the battle ground below New Orleans; the cup and saucer out of which General Washington drank his last tea; and a small piece of candle, found in the tent of Cornwallis when he surrendered to General Washington, and closed the revolutionary struggle. The last named article was given to General Jackson, with the request that he would light it on each Fourth of July.—Mrs. Jackson remarked that they had failed to do this owing to its shortness.

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☞ A western paper after noticing a melancholy instance of intoxication, a man trying to cross the street like a bull-frog says: 'We left him ruminating upon the principles of horrizontal propulsion, with corn juice as a mottor.'

## Mrs. Partington.

SOME STITCHES FROM HER 'KNITTING WORK'

*Mrs. Parting'on and the Helmet.*

'Is that a tropic of the Chimera?' said Mrs. Partington, pointing to a Russian helmet that a friend of hers had just brought from the Crimea. "That, madam," said we, 'is a trophy of the Crimea, that fearful battle ground, and it seems to bear about it the odor of strife in the perilous deadly breaches, and the crash of contending forces' She looked at it attentively. 'Yes,' responded she, 'and not only the breeches, but the rest of the uniform besides.' It was evident that she had made a slight mistake.

MRS. PARTINGTON PATRIOTIC.

'Hurra!' said Ike, as he read the fact in the papers, 'here's O'Regan admitted to the Union.' 'A furriner, I should judge,' remarked Mrs Partington, looking very wisely at the steam that rose from the tea-cups and formed in one cloud near the ceiling; 'but I'm glad they've let him come in to enjoy our political rights and lefts, and other prerogatives. There's room enough, and the rear of our institution should be distended. I don't believe a man should be cut off because he wasn't born in this country for twenty-one years, which, of course, wasn't any fault of his, for everybody would be born here if they could have their own auction consulted.' 'It means,' said Ike, 'a new State.' 'Well, child,' replied she, 'the odds is only the difference—states or men, 'tis all the same. Let 'm come into our consternation, where the eagle shall spread its broad opinions over 'em, and make 'em happy in an unlimited bondage of brotherhood, like the Siamese twins." She had not taken her eyes from the steam that rose from the cups, and joined in one cloud, that seemed to represent the Union she was depicting. Ike had a better illustration, for he took the five preserved peaches on the plate, and put them into one.

IKE'S SPRING MEDICINE.

'Isaac, what is the matter?" said Mrs. Partington, in the morning, as Ike bounded into the room, jumped over a table, kicked down a chair, and concluded with turning a summersault, by which operation he succeeded in knocking two plates from the dresser. 'What ails you? Are you possessed, or what? Such abolitions of feelings are not pretty.' There was a severity in their tone, and she stood looking at the boy through her spectacles, as a pair of Lutheran windows might look down on a Bantam chicken Ike stopped as she spoke, but looked up roguishly in her face, while, he replied, 'Didn't you tell me to take my brimstone and molases three mornings, and then skip three? At this the dame smiled slightly; as she replied, 'You must be more apprehensive in going through the world, or you may get apprehended, my dear, It would make you too sulfurious to take your spring medicine every morning, so I thought you might pass over three mornings.'—'Should'nt I be a Jew,' said Ike, feeling the shape of his nose, 'to *passover* three mornings?' Mrs. Partington, whether she was aware of the atrocity or not, said nothing further, and Ike and Lion went out for a roll on the grass.

MALAPROPOS.

'I declare,' said Mrs. Partington, as Miss Waggles, the daughter of the Green grocer, looked in upon her in the full feather of extreme fashion; 'you look as if you had just come out of the upper drawer, and smell as sweet as the balm of Gilead.' Miss Waggles smiled, smoothed down her stiff silk—just bought—and tossed her head daintily, on the back of which hung the new bonnet that she had come in on purpose to show. 'Does that calico wash, dear? asked the old lady, without taking her spectacles from her forehead She did not see the blush that suffused the Waggles as the green grocer's daughter informed her that it was silk. 'Dear me,' exclaimed she, taking hold of it; 'how well you have kept it! It looks as well as knew. If some girls had worn it, it would have all been rags before now. How long is it dear, since it was dyed and turned?'—'It is new,' said Miss Waggles, suppressing a hoop, and extending a spiteful feeling at the same time.—'Is it, indeed?' responded the dame. 'Well, my visionary organs do deceive me so, that I believe that I am growing near sighted; but you are going to have a new bonnet to match?' This was putting the agony on too thick; it was the grain that broke the back of the camel. Miss Waggles remembered that she had a sudden engagement, and rose to go, and a strange smile played around the mouth of Mrs. Partington as her visitor sailed out of the door like a line-of-battle ship. Ike watched her, and thought what fun it would be to see her go up.

ATTENDING THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Ike came home, soaking with the wet, and threw himself in a chair, and his cap at a nail on the opposite wall. "Well, Isaac," said Mrs. Partington, with a slight cloud on her brow, "where have you been?" "Been to the anniversaries," replied he, with a smile playing all round his mouth. "Glad of it," said she brightening up; "glad of it, and I hope it did you good." "What anniversaries have you been 'tending?" "I've been to training, and to the circus," replied the young hopeful, looking down at his wet shoes. The old lady sighed deeply, as she went about her household affairs, thinking what would become of that boy, if he went on so.

OPERATIC.

"What a strain that is!" said Mrs Partington, as she heard an *aria* from Lucia, sung in the highest style, by a young lady where she was visiting "Yes," was the reply. 'it is operatic." "Upper attic, is it?" said she; "I should think it was high enough to be on top of the house." Mrs. Partington does not believe that mere screaming constitutes melody.

ORGANIC.

"Will you please to play Apollyon crossing the Alps?" said Mrs. Partington, reaching out of her chamber window, as an organ man was turning his crank with a persistent arm beneath. "*Non entendez*," said he, looking up, and smiling at her.—"Can't you play it in less than ten days?" replied she, in an elevated key. "*Non entendez*," said he again, still smiling at her, and turning away at his crank.—"Not in ten days," she mused; "I suppose he means it will take more than ten days to learn it so as to play it exceptionably." She gave Ike a five cent piece to carry down to him.

OUT WEST.

"Ann Arbor!" cried the conductor, looking in at the door. Mrs. Partington looked round, and, seeing no one move, she resumed her knitting. "Ann Arbor," said another voice, at the door of the rear end of the car. "Well, I declare," said the old lady, "I hope he'll find her. "Can you tell me sir," said she, reaching over the back of a seat, and speaking to a gentleman with a plush cap on, and a ticket sticking in the front of it, "who Miss Ann Arbor is?" "*Nein ferstan*," replied he. "Well," she continued, "I didn't mean anything contemptible, and it would'nt have cost you anything to have given a civil answer." The man looked persistently out of the window, and the cars moved on, Mrs. Partington consoling herself with the reflection that Ann Arbor must be in the other car.

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### The Oath of a Horse Thief.

Two men, D. A. Roush and J. E. Holly, from Cincinnati, were sent to prison in Louisville, a few days since, on suspicion of Horse stealing, having shipped a fine stallion the day previous. Roush's conduct, such as appearing in false whiskers and the like caused his arrest. On his person was found the following oath, which would indicate that he is one of an organized band of horse thieves:

"In the name of the Power and in the name of all His Host of angels and ministers, whom I invoke to bear record of my words: in the name of him below, whom we fear and whom we hate, I swear.

I swear that from this moment to the end of my life I devote myself, without any reserve, to the fancy reform, that I will never leave without the permission of the Captain, that in sickness or in health, in adversity or prosperity, I will never leave, quit or resign without the consent of my Captain, I will obey my Captain, even unto death, in all transactions; I will be bound by the laws he has established and with the regulations he has made; and I invoke these powers, in the event of my failing to fulfil this oath, to shower down all the ills to which human nature is susceptible; may all maladies in which lingering wretches who shall crave to die, still exist, be my fate; may my days be restless, my nights sleepless, the pains and agonies of hell goad me on to desperation, and my limbs wither from my body, my body paralyzed with sickness, my breath tainted, my eyeballs sightless, my soul damned, if I fail in anything I have sworn; but above all I implore that power to shower upon me ten thousand times the miseries that mortals ever imagined, if I, by word, thought, deed or design, betray one of my brethren or Captain, or raise my hand or voice to witness against him in a court of justice; may my tongue rot from its roof to the lip, and leave me a speechless liar, if I am in this guilty; but I swear to state all that is false, unless the truth can benefit the prisoner; to this, in all and every part, I swear; to every word and sentence I swear, by Him above, by him below, by all that serves, I swear.

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### Just Out.

A deacon residing in Ashtabula county who was acting in the capacity of a colporteur, called at a shop in Windsor, where they had dry goods, groceries, hardware, notions and sometimes a little whiskey to sell. The man who owned the store was absent, and his wife officiated as clerk. The deacon passed the time of day, talked about religion, and finally asked if they had the one thing needful, (meaning the Bible.) The lady's answer was:

'No! we are just out; but my husband is going to Cleveland next week, and will get a barrel!'—*Warren Chronicle.*

Ashtabula is the strongest Republican county in the United States.

## Anecdote of Douglas.

In 1846 the excitement against the Mormons at Nauvoo reached its height. The people of the surrounding country determined to drive them away; the Saints resolved to defend themselves. A civil war seemed imminent. Governor Ford dispatched a regiment to put down the belligerents This regiment, consisting of 450 men, was under command of Col. John J. Hardin, the old political opponent, but warm personal friend of Mr. Douglas, who held the post of Major.

As the little body of troops approached Nauvoo they saw the Mormons, 4000 strong, drawn up to oppose their march. Every man of them was known to be armed with a 'seven shooter' and a brace of Colt's 'revolvers'—twenty one shots to a man, besides a bowie knife.

Hardin halted his troops just out of rifle range and addressed them:

"There are the Mormons, ten to one against us. I intend to attack them. If there is a coward here who wishes to go home, he may do so now. Let any one who wishes to go step to the front."

Not a man came forward.

'There were, I dare say,' says Mr. Douglas, 'just 451 of us.' Hardin was a Colonel, who would have been glad to have retired; but not one of us had the courage to own that he was a coward."

'Major Douglas,' said the Colonel, 'will take 100 men, will proceed to Nauvoo, arrest the Twelve Apostles and bring them here!'

'Colonel Hardin,' asked the Major quietly, so that no one else heard, 'is this a peremptory order?'

'It is.'

'Then I shall make an attempt to execute it. But I give you warning that not a man of us will ever return.'

'The Apostles must be taken, Major Douglas,' replied the Colonel.

'Very well, Colonel. If you will send me alone you will be much more likely to get them.'

'But you will lose your life.'

'I will take the responsibility. If you send me alone I will pledge myself to reach the city. As to bringing in the Twelve, or getting back myself, that is quite another question. I will try.'

'Do you assume the responsibility?'

'I do'

'Major Douglas,' said the Colonel, after reflecting a few moments, 'will proceed to Nauvoo, taking such escort as he sees fit.'

The order was hardly given when the little Major—for he was not then a 'little Giant'—dashed off at full speed. As he approached the Mormon Legion General Wells came forward to meet him; and after a brief conversation escorted him through the hollow square of troops into the city. He was not long in finding Brigham and the Twelve. All of them were old acquaintances of his. Most of them had, in fact, been before him for trial, as Judge, upon some charge or other.

The Judge is famous for his taking manners; and in a very brief time he succeeded in inducing Brigham and his associates to accompany him. They all packed themselves into the 'Apostolic Coach,' drawn by eight horses, and presented themselves in the camp.

The fighting was postponed, and negotiations for the removal of the Mormons were entered upon, Judge Douglas being chief negotiator on one side. Brigham himself said but little; and at length said he would go out for a while, directing his associates to settle the terms. These were soon informally agreed to by the Twelve, and they were committed to paper.

Brigham returned, and asked how matters had succeeded. He was told that everything had been settled.

'Let me look at the terms,' said Brigham, quietly.

He read them over hastily.

'I'll never agree to them; never!' he exclaimed.

The vote was formally put, and the whole Twelve, without a dissenting voice declared against them, though they had as unanimously accepted them not five minutes before.

The negotiations were then renewed between Brigham and Douglas. New terms were settled; and when the vote was taken the Twelve agreed to them at once The treaty was duly signed, and the Mormons prepared to leave the State.

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☞ The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, intends going to Paris to have an eye (now blind) taken out. "Some years ago, while witnessing a duel, the ball from one of the parties struck a tree, and glancing into his eye, destroyed the sight." The serious operation of removing the whole ball of the eye has now become necessary.

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☞ The Agricultural Society, which holds its fair at Dundee, Michigan, in October, offers a premium of $5 to the young lady who will raise a peck of potatoes in the shortest time, and dig it the best.

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☞ The "whaling season" is over.