RANDOLPH COUNTY JOURNAL.

DIGGS & DYNES, "IF THERE ARE ANY IN THIS COUNTRY WHO WOULD RISE, I SAY TO THEM, IN GOD'S NAME, GOOD SPEED."—WILLIAM H. SEWARD. PROPRIETORS.

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The Passing Bell.

BY F. J. BAILEY.

Hark! 'tis the passing bell;
While the soul is on its way,
While it waves its upward wings,
We yet may pray.

Pray for the good man's soul;
He is leaving earth for heaven;
And it soothes us to feel that the best
May be forgiven.

Pray for the sinful soul;
It fleeth we know not where;
But wherever it be, let us hope,
For God is there.

Pray for the rich man's soul;
Not all be unjust, nor vain;
The wise he consoled; and he saved
The poor from pain.

Pray for the poor man's soul;
The death of this life is ours,
He hath shook from his feet; he is one
Of the heavenly powers.

Pray for the old man's soul;
He had labored long; through life
It was battle, or march; he hath ceased,
Serene, from strife.

Pray for the infant's soul;
With his spirit's crown unsoiled,
He hath won, without war, a realm;
Gained all, nor toiled.

Pray for the struggling soul;
The mists of the straits of death
Clear off; in some star-bright isle
It anchoreth.

Pray for the soul assured;
Though it wrought in a gloomy mine,
Yet the gems it earned were its own,
That soul divine.

Pray for the simple soul;
For it loved, and therein was wise,
Though itself knew not; but with heaven
Confused the skies.

Pray for the eagle's soul;
'Neath his welkin wide of mind,
Lay the central thought of God,
Though undefined.

Pray for the high, the mean;
Souls are of equal birth;
Let thought be the joy of the world,
And end of earth.

Pray for the soul of all,
To God and his holy Son,
That, filled with the Spirit Divine,
All may be one.

Hush! for the bell hath ceased;
And the spirit's fate is sealed;
To the angels known; to man
Left unrevealed.

I Rather Think I Will.

Oh, I'll tell you of a fellow,
Of a fellow I have seen,
Who is neither white nor yellow,
But is altogether green!
Then his name it isn't charming,
For it's only common "Bill,"
And he wishes me to wed him,
But I hardly think I will.

He told me of a cottage,
Of a cottage 'mong the trees,
And don't you think the gawkey
Tumbled on his knees!
While the tears the fellow wasted
Were enough to turn a mill;
And he begs me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will.

Oh, he whispered of devotion,
Of devotion pure and deep,
But it seemed so very silly,
That I nearly fell asleep:
And he thinks it would be pleasant,
As we journey down the hill,
To go hand in hand together,
But I hardly think I will.

He was here last night to see me,
And he made so long a stay,
I began to think the blockhead
Never meant to go away;
At the first I learned to hate him,
And I know I hate him still;
Yet he urged me hard to have him,
But I hardly think I will.

I am sure I wouldn't choose him,
But the very deuce is in it;
For he says if I refuse him
He couldn't live a single minute—
And you know the blessed Bible
Plainly says we must not "kill,"—
So I've thought the matter over,
And I rather think I will.

MR. SEWARD'S SECOND SPEECH

In the United States Senate, Feb. 1.

In presenting to the Senate a memorial from citizens of New York, Mr. Seward said:

Mr. President: Excepting the House of Representatives, this Senate Chamber is the largest hall that is or ever has been occupied by a Legislative Assembly since the world began. The memorial which I am charged to present, is of such a length, that if extended, it would cross the Senate Chamber in its extremest length, eighteen times. I have already presented memorials from the City of New York, signed by the citizens of that place, to the number of twenty-five thousand. This memorial bears the signatures of thirty-eight thousand more, making in the whole, sixty-three thousand of the inhabitants of that city, who have signed this appeal to the Senate. The committee who have charge of this memorial, are a fair representation—I might almost say, an embodiment—of citizens, who direct and wield the commerce of the great emporium of our country—the commerce of a continent; and a commerce which this present year, owing to the distractions of the times, is but for the first time in the condition of proving itself to be the controlling commerce of the world.

POWER OF COMMERCE.

The memorial which they present may be regarded as a fair expression of the interest which is felt by that great commercial community, and probably a fair exponent of the interest in the same great subject which is felt by the whole commercial interest of the United States. In any other part of the world, such a communication would command obedience. In England, France, Russia, Prussia or Germany, a demonstration of the will of the commerce of the country decides questions of war or peace. Happily, sir, that is not the case in this great Republic. The interest of commerce is but one.

OTHER INTERESTS.

The interests of agriculture, manufactures and mining, each of them is another. Each is entitled to and each secures equal respect, and the consideration which they obtain is due, not to their number, not to their wealth, but due to the circumstances under which they lend their advice to Government. But I do not hesitate to say that the character of these petitioners entitles them to the respectful attention and consideration of Congress.

NO BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT SUITS THE SOUTH.

They have asked me to support this petition. I have not yet found, though I have anxiously waited for and hoped for that manifestation of temper on the part of the people of the country and their Representatives, which would justify me in saying that the seceding States, or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which the citizens of the adhering States could accept, or, as I desire to speak with impartiality upon this as upon all other occasions, to put the proposition in another form, that this or any other of the various propositions which have come from the citizens of the adhering States, or those who desire to adhere to the Union, would not be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party.

READY FOR AN ADJUSTMENT.

I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment which could be practically made, and I have therefore been obliged to ask this committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and to the Senate, that the spirit in which they come is perfectly commendable and perfectly satisfactory. It is gratifying to me to see that the proper spirit—a spirit of fraternal kindness, of conciliation and affection—is adopted by so large a portion of my fellow citizens of the State to which I belong.

ADVICE TO THE PHILADELPHIANS.

I have asked them also, in return for performing my duty on this occasion, that, when they have arrived at home, they will act in the same spirit, and manifest their devotion to the Union, above all other interests and all other sentiments, by speaking for the Union, by voting for the Union, and, if it shall be demanded, by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and fighting in the last resort for the Union—taking care always that speaking goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before a battle, which I should regard as hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last, as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union.

HOPE FOR SERENER DAYS.

This is the spirit in which I have determined myself to come up to this great question and pass through it, as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it—for although this great controversy has not been already settled, I do not therefore, any the less calculate upon and hope and expect that it will be peacefully settled and settled for the Union. I have not been so rash as to expect that in the sixty days which have been allowed us since the meeting of Congress—and I will be frank, sir, in saying that I have not expected that in ninety days, which are allowed to this term of Congress, this great controversy would certainly be adjusted, peace restored, and the Union firmly established.

THE DARK DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

I know, sir, that these sixty days or ninety days were fixed for definite objects and purposes, by that portion of my fellow-citizens who have thought it would consult the interests of the States to which they belonged, to dissever the Union. I have not expected tha reason and judgment would come back to the people and become so pervading, so universal in that time, as that they would appreciate the danger and be able to agree on the remedies. Still I have been willing that it should be tried, though unsuccessful. But my confidence has remained the same, for the simple reason that as I have not believed that the passion and frenzy of the hour could overrun this great fabric of constitutional liberty, this empire, in ninety days; so I have felt that there would be time, even after the expiration of the ninety days, for the restoration of all that has been lost, and for the re-establishment of all that was in danger.

SURVEY OF INTEREST.

A great many and very various interests and elements were brought into conflict by this sudden crisis. There were a great many personal ambitions and a great many sectional interests; and it would be strange if they would all be accommodated, arranged and made harmonious, so as to admit and give full effect to one of the profoundest, strongest, and most enduring sentiments or passions for the United States; that of devotion to the Union. These, whether you call them secession or revolution on the one side, or coercion or defiance on the other, are all to subside and pass away before the Union is to become the grand absorbing object of interest, affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States.

POLITICIANS IN DANGER.

A great many partisan interests are to be suppressed, such as the partisan interests expressed by the Charleston Platform, the Baltimore Platform and the Chicago Platform. If the Union is in danger and is to be saved, these interests, and these platforms, and everybody standing on them, or connected with them, are to pass away, before the Union can be saved. But it will require a very short time, if this Union is in danger and does required to be saved, for all these interests, and all these platforms, and these men to disappear. You, and everybody, who shall oppose, resist, or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as moths on a summer eve, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at the full discovery that the Union is endangered.

QUESTION OF THE TERRITORIES.

I have hope and confidence that this is to come around just as I have said, and quite soon enough; because I perceive that although we may shut our eyes to it, that the country and mankind can't shut their eyes to the true nature of this crisis. There has been a question of Slavery in the Territories of a real, a vital nature, in this country for twelve years. It was the strongest in its development in 1850, when all the Pacific coast, and all the territory intervening between it and the Louisiana Purchase, was thrown upon our hands all of a sudden, for the purpose of organizing them into free and independent republican Governments, as a basis of future States.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

It has been an earnest, and I regret to say, an angry controversy, but the admission of Kansas into the Union yesterday, settled at least all that was vital or important in the question, leaving behind nothing but the passions which the contest had engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest divides and distracts this Union for freedom and slavery in the Territories of the United States, just as before.

TWENTY-FOUR EMBRYO STATES IN THE TERRITORIES.

What is the extent of the Territories which remain after the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, California, and Kansas? One million sixty-three thousand five hundred square miles—an area twenty-four times that of the State of New York, the largest of the old and fully developed States. Twenty four such States as that of New York are yet to be organized within the remaining Territories of the United States. Now, under what is accepted by the Administration as a judicial decree, upheld by it, and put in practical operation by it, every inch of that Territory is slave Territory.

TERRITORIES ALREADY YIELDED TO SLAVERY.

I speak of that decision, not as I accept it, but as it is accepted and enforced by the existing Administration. Every foot of it is slave territory as much as South Carolina. Over a considerable portion of it a slave code has been made by a government created by the Congress of the United States, and is enforced, so that according to the claims of those who insist upon their right in the Territory of the United States for slavery, the whole of this one million, sixty-three thousand miles is slave territory. How many slaves are there in it? How many have been brought into it during those twelve years in which it has not only been relinquished to slavery, but in which the Court and Legislature, and the Administration have maintained, protected, defended and guaranteed slavery there?

THE NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Twenty-four African slaves—one slave for every forty-four thousand square miles—one slave for every one of the twenty-four States, which is—supposing them each to be of the dimensions of New York, or Pennsylvania, or Indiana—to cover that portion of the area of our Republic See, I have followed this thing in good faith, with zeal and energy, but I confess that I have no fears of slavery now, when in the peculiar condition of things which has existed, slavery has succeeded in planting only one slave in every forty-four thousand square miles of territory. This, then, has ceased to be a practical question. In lieu of it comes up a great and vital and fearful question—the question of the Union—the question of country or no country—the question of hope—the question of greatness, or the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind.

NO FEARS FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

Why then should I despair that a great people of thirty millions will be able to meet the crisis? I have no fears; this is a confederacy. It is not an Imperial Government or the government of a single State. It is a Confederacy, and it is as it ought to be, dependent on the continued assent of all the members of the Confederacy to its existence, and subject to dissolution by their action. But that assent must always be taken by virtue of the original assent, and held until, in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and in the manner and with all the conditions which the Constitution prescribes, those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer. The thirty days, and sixty days, and ninety days, given us by the Disunionists, may not be enough for the policy and the purposes of the lovers of the Union. God grant that it may be so. But if they shall turn out not to be enough, then I see how and when all these great contrivances will be settled, just as the forefathers foresaw when they framed the Constitution.

SUDDEN RELIEF AT HAND.

They promised seventy years ago that this present controversy—this whole controversy—should be summitted to the people of the United States in Convention, called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner prescribed by it. Then, sir, this country will find sudden relief in the prompt and unanimous adoption of the measures necessary for its salvation; and the world will see how well and how wisely a great, enlightened and educated Christian people, consisting of thirty-four sovereign States, can adjust the difficulties which seemed even to themselves, as well as to mankind, to be insurmountable

Majority Report of the Committee of Thirteen on Federal Relations in the Indiana Legislature.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1. That the preservation of the Federal Constitution and the Union of the States is essential to our tranquility at home and consideration abroad, and that the liberties of the people would be greatly endangered by its dissolution.

2. That the government of the United States can not permit any State to withdraw from the Confederacy without violating the terms of the compact between it and the people of the States which constitute the Union.

3. That while the constitutional rights of every State in the Union should be maintained inviolate, the National Government, acting within the powers given it by the people, must also be maintained, and the laws of Congress faithfully executed *in all the States* of the Union, and that all attempts to resist the execution of such laws are revolutionary in their character, and should be promptly suppressed.

4. That the people of Indiana are unalterably opposed to interference with the laws and institutions of any other State, just as they would oppose interference by the people of other States with the laws and institutions of this State; that they have ever maintained their constitutional obligations, and in good faith executed the laws of Congress according to their letter and spirit, and they demand and expect of every other State of the Union to do the same.

5. That the Federal Constitution, without alteration or amendment, is amply sufficient, if obeyed, to preserve the Union and secure the just rights of the people of all the States, but as differences of opinion have arisen between the northern and southern sections of the Union, respecting the common territory thereof, which threaten to involve the country in civil war, to avert so great a calamity and to restore peace to the country, the State of Indiana proposes as a basis of settlement, by proper enactment, to restore the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. with all the rights of the people North and South as they formerly existed, or any other reasonable and just arrangement which shall not require a sacrifice of the rights of the people of the Confederacy; that any State having laws on her statute books designed or intended to interfere with the due execution of the laws of Congress, ought to repeal them without delay.

6. That for the purpose of a friendly interchange of opinion, and in order to strengthen the bonds of union and friendship, as well as to correct any misapprehensions which may exist respecting the designs of the Northern people against the domestic institutions of those States, his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to appoint two of our most eminent citizens to proceed without delay to the States of Kentuchy and Tennessee, whose Legislatures are now in session, and by public addresses before those bodies, or otherwise, give assurance to them of the ardent desire of the people of Indiana to preserve the American Union, and protect and secure the rights of the people of all the States.

Federal Relations.

Report of the Minority of the House Committee of Thirteen on Federal Affairs. Presented by Mr. Heffren, January 31, 1861.

MR. SPEAKER: The unpersigned, the minority of the Select Committee of Thirteen, to whom it was referred the resolution proposing that this House adopt as their sentiments the proposition offorded in the U. S. Senate by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and to whom was referred the various resolutions of the House upon Federal Affairs, would report the following as their views upon the same:

They would say, without intending to cast any reflections upon the presiding officer of this House in the formation of said committee, that, in their opinion, justice, as well as all parliamentary usage and law, would say that the friends of the original proposition should have a majority on the committee, and more especially when the original proposition, or resolution was the Crittenden amendments. Afterward a multitude of propositions and resolves were referred to said committee, upon which the committee made a unanimous report, which was afterward recommitted. Upon all of the various propositions we will not detail; but being moved by an imperative sense of duty to our common country, we ask prompt action upon some scheme of adjustment that will preserve the Federal Union and restore tranquility to the country. Entertaining the most profound convictions of the blessings, as well as the threatened dangers of the Union, they are willing to make great sacrifices to perpetuate the one and avert the other.

At a time like this, when the foundations of the National Government are shaken, and its pillars are crumbling away, it is the solemn duty of every patriot of the land to discard all specious fallacies in regard to slavery—all bring resentments for supposed aggressions—all pride sectional animosities, and all partisan criminalities, and forgetting the mutual provocations of the past, bring all offensive doctrines and platforms—all abstract theories and barren creeds—as sacrifices upon the altar of a common country.

The undersigned, entertaining these views, have been and now are willing to sacrifice their former political ideas, notions and opinions upon the altar of their country, for the sake of preserving the heritage our fathers left us. They are pained to witness the present excited and alarming state of the public mind, yet common ustice seems to require that we should revert to the history of the past and see what it is that has brought our nation to the verge of dissolution. In doing so we must say that the continued agitation in Congress, in the State Legislatures, and before the people by fanatical vagabonds, about the present alarming condition of affairs, anti-slavery lectures, orators and stump speakers have, it seems to us, done all in their power to aid and assist in the great drama, and even professed ministers of God, men who hypocritically pretended to be ambassadors of the Most High, have descended from their lofty position and prostituted their talents and the pulpit, soiled the robes of religion, disgraced decency and outraged morality by their infamous and hellish harangues to aid in the unholy and unchristian cause of bringing about contention and strife. Their whole theme has been of the wrongs of another race upon whose very form the God of creation has stamped the impress of inferiority to that of the whites, and by their lectures, speeches and sermons have pertinaciously continued the crusade until we now stand, as it were, upon the slumbering volcano with its hot, boiling lava rolling and thundering beneath our feet, and wanting but a breath to overwhelm all in a common ruin.

Such is the terrible condition of our country to-day, and to this she has been brought by demagogues and fanatics until a portion of the people of the Union seek to preserve their rights by secessson. Star after star has fallen in quick succession from the national firmament, and soon more will follow unless the gaping, bleeding wounds of our country are staunched. Can we even hope for a return to justice by the North? We fear not. Madness seems to rule the day, the hour; reason and discretion seem to have fled their seats and left the impulses and passions of men to run riot. Love of country seems to be forgotten, and patriotism banished from the hearts of men. Confusion and discord appear on every hand.

In this condition of our country, in the present disordered condition of the hour, the under signed believe that every effort for conciliation should be exhausted, every offer of compromise duly and fairly considered and well examined; that we should meet our brethren of the South as patriots and lovers of a common country, who, while sternly and properly protecting their own rights and liberties, would not infringe upon ours; that each and all should sacrifice partisan prejudices and opinions, however much we may like so to do for the good of our country, and accept any offer which is honorable and calculated to save the country and the liberties of the people, seems to us a plain duty as well as a patriotic one. In holding these views the undersigned would accept and respond to the invitation of Virginia for the appointment of Commissioners to confer with others at Washington City on the 4th of next February, and would accept the propositions known as the Crittenden, border State, or any other just and honorable scheme of conciliation and adjustment which will save the Union and forever settle the slavery question.

They would further say that they believe this Government "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," and that it would become subversive of the very spirit of liberty and of natural right to attempt, by the strong arm of Federal power, backed up as it would be by the army and navy to coerce or compel the people of any State or States to remain an integral part of a Government they desire to separate from, and that we can not view but with serious alarm any attempt upon the part of the General Government to make vassals and serfs of the freemen of the country, to do homage to a great power at the point of the sabre or bayonet. If such a course should be pursued, and be successful, the free citizen of Indiana would have no guarantee of his liberties worth the name, and when a dominant party, placed in power upon the very question which is now disrupting the Government, attempts to enforce its political creeds and dogmas at the point of the boyonet and at the cannon's mouth, it becomes every freeman whether he will assist in the hellish scheme or whether he will stand idly by and see despotism florish, or whether he shall take the part and espouse the cause of those who shoulder their arms to protect and preserve their rights and liberties.

We believe we will be safe in saying that we speak the sentiments of more than one hundred thousand of the freemen of Indiana, that we will not assist in the scheme, that we will not stand idly by, but remembering the illustrious examples of their fathers, fight to keep the fires of equal rights, justice and liberty burning. Yet, desirous as we are of preventing any collision between the people of any State or States and the Federal Government, or between the people of the several States, to avoid the horrors of civil war with all its concomitant train of evils, to avoid the shedding of blood, the ravages of villages, the sacking of cities, and preserve and if possible transmit unimpaired to our posterity, the best Government ever established, maintain our station among the nations of the earth and still preserve our land and nation as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, would report for adoption the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, commissioners should be appointed to meet commissioners of other States, on the 4th of February next, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly, of Virginia, and that Henry S. Lane, Caleb B. Smith, W. T. Otto, Cyrus L. Dunham and Thomas A. Hendricks be and they are hereby appointed such commissioners to proceed to Washington City without delay, to meet the commissioners of other States, to consult upon the present alarming condition of the country, and that they report their action to this General Assembly.

Be it further Resolved, That we accept, as a basis of settlement, the propositions of Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, made in the Senate of the United States.

Be it further Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use all their influence to have said propositions accepted by Congress, and that they do all in their power to have a convention of delegates to amend the Constitution.

Be it further Resolved, That the people of Indiana should have occasion to express their opinions upon said propositions at the ballot-box; therefore, we do recommend the passage of a law, as soon as possible, to allow the people to vote for or against such proposition on the 22d day of February next.

Resolved further, That we are willing to accept any honorable measures of pacification of the present difficulties to save our country, the Union and the Constitution.

H. HEFFREN,
C. B. KNOWLTON,
LEWIS PROSSER,
WM. E. MCLEAN,
M. JENKINSON.

Interesting from Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamer Marion, from Charleston, arrived to-day.

Among the passengers are twenty wives and seventeen children of soldiers at Fort Sumter, who suffered severely from sea sickness during the trip. They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter as in excellent health, not a single soldier being on the sick list.

The strongest Union sentiment pervaded the company, and they looked forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel it. There are seventy five soldiers and thirty laborers, all of whom are at work in mounting heavy Columbiads on the ramparts and in the fortress yard.

A majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about one-half of them being Irish and a large number German.

The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meats and provisions of all kinds from Charleston, although only enough is brought in for each day's use. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long seige.

No reinforcements had been received when the Marion left, and from Capt. Adkins' statement it would appear that great difficulties would be met in entering the harbor at Charleston with reinforcements or supplies.

The Charleston volunteers are drilling daily, and they, with the aid of laborers, are placing Moultrie and the other Forts in the best state of defense.

There are now about 3,000 soldiers in the entrenchments, and their number is constantly augmented by arrivals from the interior.

It is represented that whatever is done in the way of rendering Fort Moultrie capable of repelling an attack, she cannot be made to command Fort Sumter in any event, or be able to damage that Fort by her cannonade.

The wives and childern will remain here, at Fort Hamilton during the Winter. They are in good spirits, and seem to think their husbands are perfectly safe in their present situation.

A Good Move.

The Governor has within a few days directed the following letter to all the County Auditors of the State, in order to ascertain the number and condition of the arms in the State, and its genral capability in a military way:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Jan. 28, 1861.

To the Auditor of ——— County:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby instructed to report to this Department, at the earliest moment the information can be obtained, the number, kind and quality of arms, accoutrements and implements for military purposes, belonging to the State, now in your County You will also report where such arms are located, and the address of the parties who have them under their control.

This order does not apply to the arms and accoutrements of regularly organized Independent Military Companies, which have not been suspended and meet regularly for drill.

You will also forward copies of all bonds or undertakings of any kind, on file or record, given for the preservation and return of arms heretofore distributed in your County; also, a statement as to the bondsmen, or any of them, whether they are living, where they reside, and if they are solvent. OLIVER P. MORTON, Gov.

Early History of a Traitor.

A COLLEGE REMINISCENCE.

The class of 1829, in Yale College, (two years in advance of mine,) was the finest body of young men that I ever saw in College. Prominent in it were Elijah H. Mills, (son of Daniel Webster's immediate predecessor in the United States Senate,) *facile princeps*, but dying very young, Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Joseph Eldridge, D. D., Edwin R. Gilbert, D. D., James W. McLane, D. D., Daniel Ullman, Francis Gillette, (late Senator in Congress,) T. Adam Spence, (late Representative in Congress,) and many other men of mark.

There was one of the class whose name cannot be found on the list of graduates, or on any annual catalogue after 1827. He was and still is a handsome little fellow, looking very small in his class, who, with few exceptions, were of full manly growth. This youth hailed from a great State of the "chivalrous sunny South," bright eyed, dark complexioned, and "ardent as a Southern sun could make him."

In the early part of 1828, there was a mysterious trouble in that class. Watches, breast pins, seals, pencil-cases, pen-knives, jack-knives, two-bladed knives, four-bladed knives, etc., etc., and lastly, sundry sums of money, "lying around loose" in students' rooms, disappeared unaccountably. The losers looked gloomily at each other, and suspiciously at others. Something must be done. They finally constituted themselves a volunteer "detective force," set their trap—bated with thirty five dollars in good bank notes, and soon caught the thief. He confessed. On opening his trunk in his presence, they found it nearly full of missing valuables—jewelry, pocket cutlery and horlogery enough to stock a Chatham street store. He begged 'pitifully not to be exposed; they looked piteously at his handsome young face, and relented at the thought of blasting his opening life. He had been a universal favorite, the pet of his class; so they agreed not to inform either the city magistrates or the Faculty of the University, but ordered him to "clear out" at once and forever. He went instantly to good President Day, obtained a certificate of honorable dismission, and vanished.

That little thief is now a Senator in Congress advocating and justifying and threatening the robbery of forts, and the stealing of the military cutlery and hardware generaly of the Federal Government, without any more color or shadow of pretext than he had for his like operations on his fellow-students just thirty three years ago. A third of a century has not made, and can never make, any change in such an originally born rascal.

Had those early filchings been a mere thoughtless, boyish escapade, a momentary yielding to temptation while in great want, they would not deserve mention now; but they were systematized then—long continued, accumulated, and hoarded pilferings from trustiful bosom friends.

Had the fellow not at length reproduced his private morality in public life, I should have allowed the secret of his early crimes to remain in the hearts of the few who then knew and now remember it. D. FRANCIS BACON.

—[N. Y. Independent.

Much in Little.

The Louisville Journal says:

The Secessionists complain that some of the slaves who escape to the North are not returned. Their remedy is to dissolve the Union, so that not a solitary one shall be returned. They complain that Northern men hold out temptations to our slaves to run away. Their remedy is to provide that fifty or a hundred run away where one runs away now. They complain that the North is opposed to increasing the number of Slave States. Their remedy is, by multiplying the facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves everywhere upon the border, to change several of the present Slave to Free States. They complain that the Abolitionists comtemplate striking a blow at the slave institution. Their remedy is to strike a blow at it themselves, more fatal than all the blows the Abolitonists could strike at it in a quarter of a century.

DEATH FORETOLD.—A young man named A. M. Tebbetts died at Lewiston, Me., two weeks since, his mother died in Athens on the 4th of September last, and a sister on the 15th of the same month. On the 14th of October last, two other sisters died in Lewiston. Just before the youngest of these died, she said to her brother, "Your turn will come next, and before a great while." He, upon hearing this, seemed to be struck by a mental paralysis, from which he never recovered, taking no further apparent interest in anything. As he was passing up Main street, Nov. 8, he said he met his mother, who was dead. He said she spoke to him, telling him he would die in three weeks. In three weeks from that day he died of the typhoid fever. He was about twenty years of age.

☞Suppose you now pass a bill to admit New Mexico, either as a free or slave State, as her people may elect, will the result satisfy anybody? No doubt, as the election will be held there under Federal officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, she will frame a Constitution prohibiting slavery. Will that delight and pacify South Carolina, or even Virginia? Or will they pronounce the whole scheme a trick and a snare? Be sure you're right, was the motto of Davy Crockett, and then go ahead.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law of Rhode Island has passed both the Senate and House of Representatives of that State, by large majorities. As Mr. Toots was wont to say, it's of no consequence. The rebel slaveholders do not care a fig for Personal Liberty laws or their repeal, except to despise the cowardice which thus attemps to appease them. Rhode Island has rolled in the mud for nothing.—[*Tribune.*

☞So Louisiana has seceded, and has even graciously proclaimed that the navigation of the Mississippi shall be free. We can tell the amateur traitors of that State that the great North-West, and indeed the whole country, will never owe to their permission the right of using that river undisturbed. And whatever may be said of the older States, and whatever may be their final destiny, one thing is certain, and that is that Louisiana which we bought and paid for, and which is necessray to us, can never go out of the possession and control of the United States, until the military resources of the United States have been annihilated. That truth may as well be understood and appreciated in Louisiana first as last.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Jackson's Testimony.

It is related by Mr. Parton, in his biography of General Jackson, that when the question was asked him a few weeks before his death, "what he would have done with Calhoun and other nullifiers if they had kept on?" "Hang every one of them, sir, as high as Haman," was the instantaneous reply; "they should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life."

☞A young lady who was perfectly thunder struck at hearing of her friend's engagement has since been provided with a lightning rod.

☞It is said that the bark of a willow tree, burned to ashes, will remove all corns or excrescences from any part of the body.