

pieces standing nearly upright, he, with cool intrepidity, proceeded to secure the hawses thereto.

A triangle was then raised on the land to elevate the hawser above the torrent, and a large strong iron ring, passed through the hawser, was conveyed over to him by the above mentioned means of a small line. To this ring was attached a strong cord, having a couple of yards pending therefrom, and the other end was held in the stout arms of some two hundred men.

Fallardeau, who could not hear anything that was said, from the roar of the waters, seemed perfectly to understand all that was done in his behalf. Fearlessly advancing amid the rushing waves, he deliberately proceeded to tie himself under the arms and around the waist, with the end of the rope hanging from the ring, then catching hold of the latter with his hand, and doubling his body so that his feet touched his arms, he swung himself from the timber over the torrent. Two hundred brave fellows at this moment pulled with a will at the rope. I shall not forget the scene. Women and children in the highest state of excitement were on their knees, but their cries were drowned in the cheerful "Ho! ho! pull away, boys," of the men. The venerable priest of Aylmer, who happened to be crossing the bridge at the time, stopped, and, rising in his carriage, with uncovered head, his gray locks floating in the wind, repeated the prayers for the dying.

A loud and agonizing cry suddenly arose. The triangle on the shore had given way, and Fallardeau was precipitated into the torrent, but with quickness and vigor it was again raised, and he stood on the main land, rescued from what had seemed an inevitable doom. To this day, for aught I know, the rock still bears the name of Fallardeau's Rock.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT



CLINTON, LOUISIANA:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have received from Senator J. P. Benjamin, copies of the Smithsonian Report, and the Report of the case of the Black Warrior. Also, from the Hon. T. G. Hunt, copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, and the Patent Office Report for the year 1853. The Honorable gentlemen will please accept our thanks for their kind favors.

Attention is called to the card of Dr. Romer, of Baton Rouge, which will be found by referring to our advertising columns. The Doctor has established an Infirmary at Greenwell Springs, in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, where he is prepared to receive negroes afflicted with chronic diseases.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY LAND.—The act of Congress of the 3d of March, giving additional bounty land to all who have served in the army of the United States, will entitle many of our citizens to the benefit of said act. John M. Roberts, Esq., is prepared to make applications for all beneficiaries.

The weather has been unusually dry for the last two months, and most dreary results have been anticipated by many planters to the agricultural interest. But a fine shower of heaven's blessings, which continued through the greater part of last Thursday night, has served to dispel their fears, and all is cheerful again. Our planters are busy plowing and planting, and may a rich harvest be their reward.

THE SHAKERSPEARE CORPS.—The performance last night was spirited, and passed off with much eclat. Two plays were acted, "The tragedy of Douglas" and "The Secret, or the Hole in the Wall," during the progress of which the audience repeatedly testified their interest by cheers and laughter. The corps is rapidly improving, and the actors sustained themselves in the very difficult parts of the tragedy much better than we anticipated. Mrs. Nichols played Lady Randolph to perfection. Possessing the happy faculty of adapting herself to the spirit of the play, she does up the character she sustains in a manner that would do credit to any theatre. Mr. Nichols played Norval well, but his imitator "Thomas," shows him much better suited to comedy than tragedy.

Mr. Kedzie discovers much dramatic talent—he has a fine conception of his part—and played in good earnest. Old Norval was him self, and looked the picture of age and prudence.

All the actors deserve much credit for their improvement, and much may be expected in their future performance. The painting and scenery is fine; would do credit to a much older artist than our young friend Butler.

We hope that the corps will be well sustained by the citizens of our town. We promise all who may subscribe, ample compensation for their money, and fun in abundance. If sustained, this enterprise will have a fine moral effect on our town, and all should lend a helping hand. Go reader, forthwith, and buy a ticket. Mr. Nichols will sell you one.

Charles Gayarre has published a new book, entitled "School for Politics." It is written after the manner of a dramatic novel. It is quite interesting on the first reading, but bears a second perusal only tolerably. Perhaps he did not intend that it should be read more than once. It contains some good things, and some species of our wire-pulling politicians are well hit off. But the reader cannot fail to detect some weak points. Mr. Gayarre stands at the head of the literati of our State, and if he does not sleep occasionally in his composition, he is much more perfect than most authors. We recommend the work to our readers. They will do well to get it.

REMOVING THE CAPITOL

The removal of the seat of Government from Baton Rouge to the city of New Orleans, has been agitated in different sections of the State. In our own parish the matter has not received the attention due to its importance, our citizens manifesting but little interest in regard to it. Near the close of the session a bill passed both Houses of the General Assembly to take the sense of the people on the subject of removal. The manner in which this was done we think is a glaring violation of our State Constitution. The Constitution prescribes two modes by which the Capitol may be removed; one, directly by the Legislature, which requires a three-fourth vote of both Houses; the other, indirectly by amending the Constitution. To amend requires a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, and by such a vote alone can any proposition to alter or amend the Constitution be submitted to the people. The vote in this case did not result in the constitutional majority, as required in either of the above mentioned modes; and to submit the question to the people without the requisite majority, is clearly a violation of the organic law.

The high office, as we understand it, of the veto power vested in the executive, is to protect the constitution against the encroachments of the Legislature; and if ever there was an instance which required its interposition, this is the one. We do not wish to be understood as opposing the removal of the seat of Government to the city of New Orleans, if the thing was done as it should be. On the contrary, we believe that New Orleans should be the Capitol of the State, both on the grounds of expediency and convenience to all portions of the State. But we do oppose this continual vacillation of the popular mind, fixing the Capitol now here, and now there, in accordance to the whim of some sudden excitement gotten up by some political agitator, more for amusement than profit. We are opposed to the policy of going to vast expense—making enormous outlays of public money to erect buildings and fixtures suitable for legislative purposes, and then throw them to the winds by removing the seat of Government to some other point where the same process of buildings and expenditures are to be gone through with again, thus unnecessarily increasing the already too heavy burthen of taxation. No State in the Union has been so sorely afflicted with removing its seat of Government hither and thither as our own. Such whims belong only to children, and are not very comfortable commentaries on the character of our people. Even in the recollection of a young man, our Capitol has changed its locality three different times to three different places. Now at New Orleans, now at Donaldsonville, now at Baton Rouge, and now—we know not where it will be next year. Verily, one must devote his whole life to the study of Geography to keep up with the Capitol of Louisiana.

A settled hostility to New Orleans as the Capitol of the State, contributed much to calling the Convention of Forty-Five to frame a new Constitution, and in that instrument a clause was inserted to the effect that the seat of Government should be removed at least sixty miles from that city. This clause was engraved in the organic law at this time that it might be beyond the reach of the Legislature to return the Capitol to New Orleans. It was said that the city was not suitable for the seat of Government, inasmuch as that the local interest was too strong not to bias the action of the Legislature, and would control to some extent, the deliberations of that body. It was also objected then that the city was unhealthy on account of the fearful epidemics which frequently decimated its population. If these objections were good against the city then, they have equal force now.

The objections which may be urged against the city cannot avail against Baton Rouge. This city is objectionable in nothing. It is healthy, easily reached from every portion of the State; the State buildings erected at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, were it just now completed; and why not let the Capitol remain? If the seat of Government is removed, an additional item of a million of dollars will be added to the State expenditures, to be raised by taxation, and all for what—that the conveniences and amusements of the city may minister more abundantly to the pleasures of the members and officers of State, while in the discharge of their duties.

We do not believe that there is room for a deal of astonishment by the people, at the apparent disposition of the majority of the members of the General Assembly to remove the seat of Government from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and we think that disposition springs almost entirely from a want of proper arrangements for the personal comfort of the members and other officers of State who are compelled to remain in Baton Rouge during the sessions of the Legislature.

Just think of it? The Capitol of the State of Louisiana cannot afford but one establishment that can be classed as a hotel—and it is deserving of that name only through courtesy. We presume that this concern can afford sleeping apartments for some 50 or 75 persons, with an ample supply of foul bed-clothes, dirty napkins, and villainous bilge water to bathe their eyes in. The other luxuries of the establishment can be found in the dining-room; in the shape of rusty looking and stupid waiters, dirty wares, and an abundant supply of tough beef, stale bread, and such other scolloped slush-stuffs as the generous cook may favor his guests with.

Many of the members resort to the smaller inns, where they procure the services of servants to arrange their sleeping apartments and provide them with such food as a scanty market can afford.

George Law is spoken of as a candidate for the next Presidency. Several members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have addressed a letter to him on the subject, to which he has replied at some length, which can be found in another column of our paper of to-day. He expresses much sympathy with the great Native American movement. His sagacity teaches him which way the tide is running, and he hopes to seize time by the forelock—to mount the young giant, and ride into the highest position of honor and trust known to the world. George Law, elected to the Presidency, our country would become one immense stock jobbing machine to swindle the nations around us. With such a man at the head of affairs, our neutral policy would be scattered to the winds; we would be precipitated head and ears into wars with every nation on the face of the earth, and no man can imagine the end thereof. We will have no George Law to reign over us. If it was the business of our country to trade in muskets and to speculate generally, Mr. Law would be the very man. But the condition and wants of the United States at this particular juncture, calls for a man of decidedly different mould from George Law.

The Thibodaux Minerva hoists the names of Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, for President, and Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

We have received from Capt. W. F. Tunard, of Baton Rouge, a few copies of the report of a trial establishing the Mechanics' Lien, by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Any person wishing a printed report of the trial, can obtain the same by applying at this office.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.—This journal, published at Clinton, in this State, comes to us considerably enlarged and otherwise improved in appearance. We are pleased to note the success of friend Harris in his newspaper enterprise. The Patriot now presents as neat an appearance as any paper on our exchange list. May it still continue to prosper.—*Thibodaux Minerva, 10th inst.*

Thank you, friend White, and in return, allow us to say that your paper comes to us regularly, and that we cannot but admire the neatness of its arrangements. The Minerva is one of the best papers published in Louisiana. It is well printed and its matter always interesting.

While in New Orleans last week we visited a few of the members of the editorial corps, and we return our thanks for the kind reception that we met with at the hands of our friends Harby, of the Bee, Nixon, of the Crescent, and Etter, of the Exponent. Gentlemen, if you should ever visit Clinton, (though not the Athens of the South,) we promise that you shall see all the "sights" that Clinton can afford.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.—We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from our friend J. B. Harris, editor of the American Patriot. This journal is published at Clinton, East Feliciana, and enjoys a large circulation in that and the surrounding parishes. The Patriot is a paper of decided merit, and is conducted by Mr. Harris, with an energy and ability rarely to be found in the country press. It is, as its name imports, a firm and undeviating advocate of American principles.—*Bee.*

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.—We received a call yesterday from Mr. Harris, the editor of the American Patriot, published at Clinton, La. The Patriot is a well edited, well conducted and interesting journal.—*Crescent.*

Apprehensions of heavy floods and crevasses appear to be generally entertained in the river parishes of this State. Experience has taught that very dry seasons as the past summer and the present winter, are generally followed by rapid and sudden floods.

It is rumored that the Czar of Russia is dead, but we are hard of belief. If it is the fact, we may look for some important changes in European affairs before long. Nicholas is a great man, and his death, perhaps, will accomplish more for the allied powers than their own arms could effect in the course of years.

AMERICAN VICTORY.—The municipal elections in the city of Georgetown, D. C., came off on the 4th instant, and the entire American ticket was triumphantly elected. Henry Addison was elected Mayor by a majority of 165 votes over R. P. Dodge, opposition. In speaking of this victory of the American party, the Organ says: It is truly gratifying to witness such results, especially when we recollect that Georgetown, like Washington, is under the immediate eye of an Executive whose antipathy to "Americans" and the "American Reformation" knows no limit. This city and Georgetown have alike suffered from the interference of the administration, through its menials, in our local elections, and both have signally rebuked such interference.

If the administration cannot here, where it commands money, men, and rules with despotic sway, *coerce* the people to sustain it, what can it expect to accomplish throughout the country, where the people are at liberty to think and act for themselves?

AND STILL THEY COME.—We see the names of Gen. A. G. Carter, of this parish, and T. J. Williamson, of Caddo, mentioned as Democratic candidates for Governor. "Tis a free fight, gentlemen, and every man suggested is entitled to a hearing."

Gen. Carter is a gentleman who has ever maintained an irreproachable private and public character. He has represented this parish in both branches of the Legislature for many years, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

PEACE IN EUROPE AT LAST.—We understand, says the New York Post that by the very latest advices received through the spiritual media in this city, peace will be declared in Europe on the 8th of March next. We hasten to diffuse the intelligence as widely as possible, in order that none of our stock-dealing readers may suffer from ignorance of a fact of such moment, and be on their guard against operations for a rise.

W. R. Adams, Esq., late of the Bulletin, has connected himself with Mr. Nixon, in the editorial department of the Crescent.

From the depth of two hundred and forty feet pieces of the bark of trees and oyster shells were brought up by the augur used in boring the Artesian well at New Orleans.

The New York Courier and Enquirer intimated that if soldiers for the British army were raised in America, near but beyond the precincts of the United States, large numbers would probably be recruited, and the writer argued that such a plan would operate as a great relief to many cities of the United States, now overcharged and overloaded with able emigrants from the British Islands, who are out of work, and living at the expense of the community. It has since been asserted, that recruiting stations are likely soon to be established on or near the frontier of this country, but in Canada and New Brunswick.

GEN. SHIELD'S SUCCESSOR.—The Chicago Tribune says that Gov. Matterson will not give Judge Taubman a certificate of his election to the U. S. Senate. He bases his refusal on the ground that the Judge is not eligible under the clause of the Constitution, which prohibits any Judge of the Supreme Court from accepting any other office during the term for which he was elected Judge, nor for one year after the expiration of such term. Judge Taubman has resigned the office of Judge, but the term for which he was elected has not yet expired.

HIRAM POWERS.—Among the appropriations inserted in the Civil and Diplomatic bill by the Senate and agreed to by the House, we learn that there is one of \$25,000 to enable the President to give a commission to Hiram Powers, for the execution of some suitable work of statuary for the Capitol.

RECOVERY OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE FROM LOUISIANA.—On the 4th instant, a female slave, belonging to a planter in Louisiana, was taken from a vessel off Newcastle, Delaware, by the police of Philadelphia, and the kidnapper, named R. Warwick, was arrested and committed to prison.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.—The Germania of Chicago have presented to Capt. Ingraham a handsome silver vase, upon which they have had the following inscribed: Presented to Capt. Duncen Ingraham, of the United States Navy, as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct, by his German fellow-citizens of the city of Chicago. "Do you claim the protection of the United States? You shall have it."

MURDERED.—A Boston dispatch states that at South Gardiner, on the night of the 7th inst., two elderly sisters of the late Abner Kneeland, were murdered and the house ransacked. A vagrant Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator.

SALE OF THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says the Navy Yard at that place was sold on the 5th instant, by the Sheriff, to satisfy an execution against the Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.

SUSPECTED NEGRO THIEF.—The Crescent of the 16th says: "On Monday evening, officer Holmes arrested a man in Algiers for carrying not only a loaded revolver and bowie-knife, but more whiskey than the laws of Algiers allow. He had two negroes with him, who were locked up also. Next morning, before Justice Fortier, the white man gave his name as O. P. Wilkinson, and said that he had found the negroes in the woods, and brought them down to the city in order to send them back on some steamer to their owner, Seymour Taylor, in Clinton La.—a story so very fishy that the negroes were brought in and questioned. One is a yellow boy named Alfred and the other a black name Edmund. They stated that they belonged to Charles Adley, in Wilkinson county Miss., and that Wilkinson had persuaded them to come with him to New Orleans, where he would set them free. They stated that they had all come down the right bank on horseback to Bayou Lafourche, where they took a skiff and went down the bayou to the Opelousas Railroad crossing, and there took the cars for Algiers. Justice Fortier sent the trio over to the parish prison for safekeeping, and wrote to Mr. Adley; and as soon as he receives an answer the examination will take place.

AN EXPLANATION.—In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Mr. Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer, who was present and austere during the whole harangue. Upon hearing himself several times spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader: "Don't call me a soldier, sir; I am an officer." Mr. Jeffrey immediately went on— "Well, gentlemen, this officer, who is no soldier, was the sole cause of the mischief that has occurred."

To Slaveholders.

We take following excellent article from the American Organ, published in Washington City, and is richly deserving of a careful perusal by all who feel an interest on the subjects treated:

While feelings of disgust are excited by the extremes which the radical journals of the South, as well as of the North, allow themselves to be carried, it is not for them that this article is intended. For, while I am a slaveholder, and the son of a slaveholder, a southern man of southern feelings, with no blood relation north of Mason and Dixon's line, it is, nevertheless true that I can still believe that the great mass of our northern brethren are conservative in their feelings, and perfectly willing to allow us to hold our own, as well as to subscribe to any doctrine on the subject of slavery we may think best for our interests and for our welfare.

It is true, and no man of common observation will call it in question for a moment, that the agitation of this subject, which has kept the two grand divisions of this Republic in a continual ferment and state of apparent feud for years, has been entirely the result of the ultraism of a few fanatics at the North, and of such southern journals as have insisted upon identifying with these few the whole northern confederacy.

It is true, that the whole South, to a man, is united upon the subject of slavery, and while some few are willing to admit it to be an "evil though a necessary evil," the vast and overwhelming majority contend that it is a blessing alike to the master and to the slave, a blessing intended especially for the South. Among this majority I am willing to stand.

It is true, that the North considered collectively, is opposed to the institution of slavery. The few oppose it, because it is, in their estimation, a moral wrong, a plague spot upon the escutcheon of our liberties; the many oppose it, because they consider it inexpedient. But while they thus look upon it, and oppose it on the ground of expediency, their opposition originates in the fact that slave labor is unprofitable to them. The system of hired labor, which is now of necessity their only system, has been found more economical than slave labor.

For this reason the whole North is anti-slavery, not as many understand the word, which is often confounded with abolitionism, but when I say anti-slavery, I mean opposed to that institution among themselves, but not among us of the South, though they may doubt its expediency. I will even go further and say that the majority of northern men are perfectly willing for the question of expediency, in reference to the establishment of slavery in those portions of our Union where that question is a subject of debate, shall be decided by the popular voice of those portions, without their having any voice in the matter.

Now, I submit it, if it be not unreasonable to condemn the whole North because of the few. And that the majority is, as I have represented it, is proven by the defection in the Know-Nothing ranks, and by the instant repudiation of the radical minority by the conservative majority.

The subject of slavery is a question upon which the two sections of our Union must agree to disagree, each to allow the other to entertain whatever opinions the nature of the case may admit, but to let those opinions give rise to no controversy where individual rights are concerned, and in every case to let the constitution be upheld, and the laws be enforced.

It is for the accomplishment of this desideratum that the American party has sprung forth into a full-grown maturity in a time so short, that it seems almost miraculous. Before the opponents of the movement were aware that the swaddling clothes of the infant had given place to the leading strings of the child, it had grown into manhood, and assumed the form of a giant and was wielding that power which ever results from the union of freemen determining to maintain their freedom at whatever cost, and to put whatever is inimical to that freedom, or hostile to its institutions.

Out of the ashes of Whiggery and Democracy, Phoenix like, our party has sprung into existence. It is a party which has for its platform the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, the Union of States, and the Union of American-born freemen.

It is a party which will advocate those principles alone, around which can rally the whole nation "one and inseparable;" a party which will answer those questions which originate in sectional jealousies, and will forever stand by those who aim at the advancement of the nation at large; and a party which knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but which looks upon the American people as a band of brothers, whose only weakness consists in the rank elements of disunion which this much-contested subject of slavery has scattered through the length and breadth of the land, the expiration of which is its first duty.

Then, therefore, canvass the subject at all, wherever make it a question of party? Northern men will be anti-slavery, and southern men will be pro-slavery, as long as slavery exists and it is worse than folly for any party to attempt any change in this sentiment.

The American party is conservative upon this subject, and because it is so, the radicals of both sections of the Union complain that its tendencies are hostile to the institutions of each. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is down upon it, because it upholds slavery; Mr. Henry A. Wise, and the press which sustains him, denounce it because it is an affiliation with abolitionism and fanaticism.

Now, I appeal to all conservative men, Northern or Southern, Whig, Democratic or "Know-Nothing," if this very fact is not sufficient to convince any sane man that "Know-Nothingism" occupies conservative ground? Of Southern men and slaveholders, I ask if it does not repudiate forever the idea of any affiliation? Let slavery alone. It is sufficient for disunionists and traitors to make it a question of party. When the mass of the American people both North and South, or a majority of either section, advocates a dissolution (from which may high heaven forbid!) then it will be ample time for this subject to stand forth in all its magnitude and all its importance. But until that time has come, it is verily the blindest folly that the blindness of man ever conceived of, to be forever wrangling about that which would be lost to both parties.

With regard to the further details of the "Know-Nothing" platform, it is unnecessary for me to reiterate what others have done far more ably than I could hope to do. The rapidity with which it has drawn under its sheltering wings men of all parties and all creeds, is a truth which is all-sufficient, and upon which it is unnecessary to add one word of comment.

Such emigration as has opened its floodgates upon us, and almost inundated our country with the scum of the lanes and alleys, the sweepings of the streets and the refuse of the prisons of the old country, has opened the eyes of the nation and made the necessity of more stringent emigration laws to be both seen and felt.

of trust and responsibility is inexpedient, circumstances of too recent occurrence afford ample and incontrovertible testimony.

That our naturalization laws have long been dead letters, was an evilly-compiled complaint of long before "Know-Nothingism" existed even in name.

That Roman Catholicism is opposed "in toto" to our form of government and to all free institutions. That it is opposed to freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and to the freedom of the press, are truths which are proven by the history of every country which has known its influence or felt its power, by every item in its history from its commencement up to the present time, by the ignorance and crime and the blood-stained annals of those dark ages which owned its sway; by the untold horrors of the Spanish Inquisition; by the stripes and degradation of Catholic Ireland; by the pages of Roman Catholic journals at this moment extant in the land, and lastly by comparison of any Protestant nation, with the wallowing in the cess-pools of Catholic misgovernment.

The New York Herald of the 7th thus sums up the results of the recent municipal elections in that and several other Northern States:

These contests have been particularly able and exciting, and their effects are of more importance than usually attend such struggles. In every instance, we believe, the question has been distinctly drawn between the Know-Nothingism and anti-Know-Nothingism. In this State municipal elections were held yesterday in Oswego and Auburn. In the former the fusionists, composed of Whigs and Democrats, succeeded in electing their candidate Mayor by a handsome majority over the Know-Nothing nominee. In Auburn, however, the Know-Nothing were successful by a majority of two hundred over a candidate of a coalition formed of far ends of all the old parties as factions. At Rochester, Norwich, Oxford and Shelburne, the Know-Nothing were also successful. At Utica, the Whig ticket was chosen while at Syracuse and Troy the fusionists triumphed. At Newport, Ky., the American ticket was defeated. Throughout Massachusetts the Know-Nothing have sustained the ascendancy, four-fifths of the towns have from having been carried by that party. J. Detroit, Mich., a Democratic Mayor has been chosen by a large majority. In Maine the Know-Nothing have carried every thing before them. The onward progress of the new party seems perfectly resistless.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—On the 24th of February last, a citizen of Monroe county, Va. while hunting on Cacapon Mountain, had his attention drawn by the barking of his dogs to a ledge of rocks, and upon his approaching the spot cautiously, discovered what to his appeared the head of some animal.

He cautiously raised his rifle and fired. Instantly after the report, a huge bear came rushing upon him. The hunter attempted to defend himself with his empty gun. This he threw from him with a stroke of its paw and hurled him upon the ground and bit severely. The hunter then called his dogs to his assistance, which engaged the attention of the enraged animal, and enabled the prostrate man to regain his feet. He then had recourse to his tomahawk, and after a tremendous struggle, finally succeeded in destroying the monster.

Upon examining the bear, it was found that his shot had taken effect in the nose which only served to infuriate it. Upon examining the place more minutely and entering the den which was a considerable distance in the rocks, the hunter captured two cubs, and now he has them as the trophies of his intrepidity.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.—The Legislature Wisconsin has elected to the United States Senate, Durkee, a Free Soil Democrat! And the same Legislature has passed a resolution demanding the Know-Nothing!! The Illinois Legislature has elected to the U. S. Senate Trumbull, a Free Soil Democrat! There were three Pierce Democrats who voted for Sewall; there were nine who did not vote but were ready to vote for him if it became necessary; his election. Fifty or sixty Democratic caucus house officers from New York city did all that could be done to secure his election and defeat of Know-Nothing!! What do these things mean? Has the northern democracy joined the abolitionists to put down the Know-Nothing!!

Sentinel, N. C.

The Hon. Edward Everett, in a letter to the Webster Association at Boston, on the occasion of their celebration of that statesman's birthday, says:

Upon my arrival at Florence, I of course paid a visit to our distinguished countryman Mr. Powers, to whom I delivered your letter of introduction. He gave me a hearty welcome, and took great delight in examining the exquisite works now in his studio. He pointed me also to see the statue of Webster, which he is now engaged for the city of Boston. He has moulded the whole figure roughly, so to say, and a good idea of it can be formed. The lofty bearing of the man can now be seen; his erect figure, his noble forehead, and his majestic countenance can be well traced in the speaking clay. It is represented as holding the Constitution of the United States in his right hand, and in his left adhering to the Union. The conception is exceedingly appropriate, and I doubt not its execution will be admirable.

We pick up a character on the railroad now and then. We did so the other night. Among the gentlemen who occupied the "corner seat," was a queer chap, in company with a brandy flask he turned everything to account and got up more merriment in five minutes than all the sober passengers could have effected in a whole day.

"Take a snifter, old top?" This was to an old gentleman in a very elegant suit of broad cloth.

"No sir, I never drink," was the prompt and angry reply.

"Possible I well all I can say is, appearances are very deceptive."

"This was laugh No. 1. Presently along came the conductor—

"Sorry the engine is broke, gentlemen, but the detention will not be long. In fifteen minutes we will be as good as new," said the functionary.

"Don't hurry on my account," said brandy flask. "Although I expect company at the depot, I know they will wait."

"Who are they, sir?"

"Two bawly horses and a mule!"

A mocking bird was sold at auction in Philadelphia last week, for forty-seven dollars, and a pet poodle for twenty-five dollars.