

London, Oct. 11, 1850. Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The principal event of the present week has been a renewed attack by the Schleswig Holsteiners on the Danes, which has resulted like all their previous efforts, in discouragement. From Hesse Cassel the news continues to be regarded with great interest, but nothing has occurred to alter the state of affairs as they were discussed in my letter by the last packet. In France the position of Louis Napoleon seems to become less favorable, and prices on the Paris Exchange have continued to decline. At home the utter absence of public interest of any kind is still remarkable.

THE DANES AND THE HOLSTEINERS.

The account last week left the Holsteiners preparing to make an attempt to recover the town of Fredericksstad, a fortified place, with about 2,400 inhabitants, which commands the river Eyder, and which they had abandoned after the battle of Idsted. The operations for this purpose commenced on the 29th of September, and after five days, during which it was believed they had sufficiently crippled the external defence of the Danes to render it practicable to take the town by storm, and a general attack was resolved upon. On the 6th of October, therefore, the movement was ordered, and the Holstein army advanced in three columns from three different points. But although the highest amount of personal daring was shown, the day closed with the bitter fact that in each case it had been shown in vain, and that a heavy loss had once more been incurred without effecting the smallest of the objects intended. The unrehearsed train of disaster which the Holsteiners have been subjected to from the very commencement of the war, was not diminished by the present instance. In one quarter the blowing up of an ammunition wagon, and in another the drowning of an entire company by the breaking in of a pontoon bridge, were among the many distressing circumstances that marked the whole proceeding. The hard aggressiveness of their opponents also drew them into imminent loss, since during the attack of the preceding days, on the external works of the town, the Danes, by gradually skilfully skimming the Danes, had given their impulsive Holsteiners reason to believe that many works had been silenced and disabled, which now, when the final rush toward them was made, sent forth with unimpeded efficiency the most terrific volleys.

The loss from this unsuccessful attempt was hastily estimated by General Willisen at 200 or 300 killed and wounded. But subsequent accounts show that 600 or 700 would be much nearer the number. The loss in the town on the part of the Danes is reported to have been trifling. The damage to the place however, has been very great. One half of it, as it is alleged, having been destroyed.

In these piecemeal disasters an extent of mischief is going on far greater than would take place in one decisive battle. A great loss ending in a route on either side would sum up the worst at once, but although the number of men that have been killed in this sad war has been greater than in many engagements that have sealed the fate of empires, the sacrifice has not been attended by any other consequences than that of making the parties more stubborn than at the commencement. Immediately after the failure of the attempt on Fredericksstad was announced, the Schleswig Holstein Diet issued a proclamation calling the country to new efforts. A forced loan was decreed to supply the necessary funds, and an increase in the army was resolved upon to the extent of upward of five thousand men. Meanwhile the surrounding nations look on complacently, their only step having been the issue of a protocol which is used by the Holsteiners to strengthen their claims to German sympathy. "The powerful Cabinets of Europe," it is said in the last proclamation of the Diet, "are united with Denmark to deliver over Schleswig Holstein to foreign and hostile nation forever."

On other hand the Danes are rendered increasingly resolute. The legislative chamber at Copenhagen was opened on the 5th instant, and the King in his message, referring to the recent victories, imitating the dread language of Suwarrow to the Emperor, Catherine, boasted that "God was with them," and that they had "opened a bloody path."

THE STRUGGLE IN HESSE CASSEL.

The course of events in Hesse Cassel still continues satisfactory, inasmuch as the citizens by their steady resistance in the path of legality, have given the Elector and his friends no escape from their perplexities. The position of His Royal Highness is as ludicrous as that of the people is sublime, while the figure cut by Austria and Bavaria, who are waiting eagerly and vainly to be summoned to his rescue, and are merely kept from entering the territory without a pretext by their dread of Prussia, is one of a more degrading kind than has perhaps ever been recorded in history. To use the remark of one of the London papers, the poor Elector is daily advertising, "I want a revolution," and can get no answer.

General Haynau, however, still labors indefatigably to accomplish the intention of his master. The principal mode adopted seems to be that of announcing what he will do if the people will only give him an opportunity. One instance of this kind is the preparation of the materials for making red hot balls to bombard Cassel, at the moment the rebellion shall have commenced.

Every step, however, brings the conspiracy into deeper scorn. No sooner was a permanent court martial appointed than its legal officers declined to take part in it, and pronounced it unlawful. A decree was then issued for the dissolution of the civic guard, but the officers refused to attend to it, and retained their arms and performed their duties as if it never been heard of. A similar refusal was at length persuaded to act as the agent of Haynau, and the unfortunate gentleman forthwith found himself arrested by order of the commander of regiment, for acting without immediate orders from his superior officer. In the midst, also, of these incidents, one of the leading members of the bar in Hesse Cassel addressed a letter to the general, treating him to resign, and warning him of the responsibility that attaches to proceedings, and the Mayor issued a proclamation to the citizen to remain faithful to the law, and order; to be prepared for the same time for new trials, and yet to continue calm, quiet and enduring, through confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right.

During the foregoing circumstances, of course the red hot balls were getting cool, and the result was that the general was at last glad to consent to a sort of truce. The upper military law court have passed a resolution accusing him of treason, suspending him from his command and ordering his arrest; and as the troops were beginning to give signs that they were not to be relied upon, he appears to have come at last to the conclusion that the crisis he had been trying to provoke, might, if he went much further, have no other than a personal end. It appears therefore, to have been arranged that all measures should be suspended for short time on both sides, while a deputation from the officers of the Garrison at Cassel proceeded to the Elector at Wilhelmshaus, to implore him to return to his proper

constitutional position, and "not to test to excess the fidelity of his army." The answer of His Royal Highness was awaited with intense interest because, relying upon the promises of his Austrian and Bavarian advisers he had thus far declared his intention of giving his beloved subject no alternative but extermination or submission; while on the other hand signs of negotiations being in progress at Berlin on his behalf seemed to vindicate the possibility, that like Gen. Haynau, he might have discovered the expediency of concession. Whatever may have been the expectations entertained, they have, however, been disappointed. His reply was that he must have unconditional obedience, and that he was prepared to enforce it. A short time therefore, it would seem, must now bring the question to an issue.

NEW YORK, OCT. 28.

The Asia arrived this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst.

Lard.—Considerable business done at good prices. Sales 400 tons at 34s 9d a 35s. No improvement in demand for Beef. Pork very firm, but little doing. Bacon steady, at full prices.

Hams neglected. Cheese coming forward—ready sales for good qualities.

Flour—fine sales, American brand 23s@24s good brands 19s to 22s.

Wheat 65 5d to 6s 8d; red 5s 6d to 6s. Corn in moderate demand—26s to 28s per quarter—48lbs. The grain trade has been generally dull but little doing.

The Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 78 passengers.

The Steamer Asia arrived out at Liverpool in ten days and seven hours, and the Pacific in ten days and twenty hours.

The Queen of England had returned to London from the Highlands. The common council of Liverpool had refused to sanction flags and lights on board ships in their docks, despite the recommendation of the Dock committee the subject is of some importance to American vessels.

An effort is about to be made to form a league of steam of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment would be tried by taking passengers at \$40 to \$50 per head. The official report of the Board of Trade month ending the 5th, has been published and is satisfactory, although showing a falling off compared with the same month last year.

SPAIN.

The expedition for Cuba was to sail on the 15th Gen. Cancha wished not to set out till the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the U. S. hastened his departure.

DENMARK.

The attempt to take the town of Fredericksstad failed. The repulse was most decisive. It is said that France, England, Austria and the German States are positively decided in favor of Denmark and that the Duchies will be formed they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of intervening parties.

The Queen of Belgium is in a hopeless condition getting weaker and weaker day by day. In American securities, money extensive, operation and quotations are the same as last week.

From Hayti.

The following is from the New York Herald of this morning.—We have received private advices from Port-au-Prince, of the 20th ult., which indicate a war of extermination between the Haytiens and Dominicans on that beautiful island.

We learn that the armistice between Souloque and the Dominicans was to expire on the 30th—and that Souloque was calling an army to renew the war.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

14 Days later from California.

The steamer Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, from Charges, arrived at 2 o'clock this evening, with fourteen days later news from California; bringing dates from San Francisco up to the 18th September last.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Charges on the 7th. The Crescent City brings 142 passengers and one million in gold dust, in the hands of passengers, and \$22,000 in freight.

From Sacramento.—Mayor Bigelow has had his arm amputated and is doing well.

It is stated that on Wilson's Creek, in the mines, men are averaging one-half ounce a day and that hands are hired to work at wages ranging from \$6 to \$8 a day. On the north fork of Feather River men were making fair wages.

There had been some new discoveries made at several places near the mouth of Battle Creek, which were averaging the miners from two to three ounces daily, and the gold is very coarse and bright. Henry M. Nagle has failed to a very large amount. There has been a hard run on the banking houses, but they all stood except Nagle's.

From Oregon.

The advices from Oregon are to the 2d September.

Gov. Gaines and family had arrived at Oregon city in good health. Also Hon. W. Strong, Associate Justice of the supreme court, and Gen. E. Hamilton, Secretary of the territory.

The sloop of war Falmouth remained in the Columbia river.

In relation to matters generally in Oregon, the Pacific news remarks:

From Oregon we have encouraging accounts of prosperity. New towns are springing up at every accessible point, and a commercial interest being awakened that is highly commendable. The frequency of communication by steam between California and Oregon, strongly identifies their interests. We shall receive the lumber and flour from our more northern neighbors, and in return send them a share of the rich mineral treasures of California.

Indian Chief at the Peace Congress.

Among the many interesting events connected with the proceedings of the late Peace Congress, was the presence in that body, of Mr. Oowpay, a North American Indian Chief. He was dressed in a dark blue frock, with a scarf across his shoulders, and metallic plates round his arms. He took part in the proceedings, offered a resolution, and made a speech of two hours length, which was listened to with close attention. At the close he apostrophized his hearers by drawing forth "the pipe of peace" of the aboriginal tribes of America; handing it to the President, he said, "I here deliver to the President this pipe of peace in the name of my brethren in the far west. I bring you greetings from the dwellers in the Rocky Rhine and Danube. No more shall the people grow under the burden of war. Most devoutly do I believe in the coming of the time when all men will consent to live in peace." This sentiment was greeted with great applause.

The Farmer—A Beautiful Picture.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is his—from the center to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his fathers hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which still winds thro' the meadow. Through the fields lies the path to the village school of earlier days.

He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his fathers to the house of God, and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest and where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. There are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are life-springs of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.

Another Triumph.

Shortly after the arrival of Jenny Lind at Boston, a very painful event occurred there, which we learn has very seriously affected her. It appears that in the house where apartments were provided for her, there was a very superior mocking bird, whose powers of mimicry and song were such that he had silenced both the feathered and feline circles there—canary birds and cats giving up all attempts to outmatch him in their respective notes. He was removed into the same room with Jenny who was charmed with him. After finishing one of her simple songs, "Bob" tuned his pipes and gave out a very fair imitation; the admiration of Jenny was unbounded; she tried him in a snatch from the celebrated "sea-song in H. Portia"; "Bob" after one or two leaps from perch to perch, spread his tail in ecstasy, filed his chest again, and ran over all those beautiful notes as accurately as if they were the mere echo of the thrilling notes of Jenny. Mr. Barnum, who stood by, became alarmed; he knew the owner of the bird had longed to admit of a possible hope of her willingness to part with him, or even enter into an engagement on any terms—and here was a bird called to Jenny thus far. Jenny, however, seeing the constancy of her friend, sprang to the piano and struck off in her best style, her celebrated "Svedish Echo Song"—"Schiedmet, val under hel blar!"

"Schiedmet, val under hel blar!"

"Bob" listened—sprang to his water jar and took a sip—listened again—shook his feathers, and began. But when he came to that point where the voice of Jenny leaves the earth and turns a somersault in the clouds, poor "Bob" faltered; he was seen to struggle hard; reeled and fell dead from his perch in a moment. [N. Y. Eve. Mirror.]

The Loss of the first Born.

We have read of a young mother who had newly buried her first-born. Her partner went to visit, and on finding her so bereaved, he asked her how she attained such resignation. She replied, "I used to think of my boy continually—whether sleeping or waking; to me he seemed more beautiful than other children. I was disappointed if visitors omitted to praise his eyes, or his curls, or the robes I wrought for him with my needle. At first I believed it the natural current of a mother's love. Then I feared it was pride, and sought to humble myself before Him who resisteth the proud. One night in my dreams, I thought an angel stood beside me and said, 'Where is the little boy that thou nursest in thy bosom? I am sent to take it away. Where is the little boy? Give it to me! It is like those which I sound the praise of God in heaven.'—I awoke in tears; my beautiful boy drooped like a bud which the worm pierces; his last waking was like the sad music from shattered harp-strings; all my world seemed gone, still in my agony I listened, for there was a voice in my soul, like the voice of the angel who had warned me, saying: 'God loveth a cheerful giver.' I hid my mouth in the dust and said: 'Let thy will be mine; and as I rose, though the tear lay on my cheek, there was a smile also. Since then this voice has been heard amid the duties of every day—methinks it says continually, 'The cheerful giver'!"

How to Get Sleep.

How to get sleep, to many persons, a matter of high importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated and painful state, and the position in the bed is often painful. Let such rise and shake the body and extremities with a crash towel or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good rub or rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would frowly expend money for anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

From the St. Louis Weekly Organ.

On the recent visit of Mr. Porter the Kentucky giant, he called at the post office on the morning following his arrival, for letters, and finding it impossible to inquire at the ordinary window of delivery, without going on his knees, he very naturally peeped over the top, where the transom was opened, with "Is the Louisville mail in, sir?"

The clerk at a short distance off, first looked astounded, then angry, and finally burst out with—"What are you doing up there, boy? Get down from there directly!"

"Is the Louisville mail in, sir?" again inquired Porter, meekly.

"Don't be climbing up there, I tell you, sir, replied the nettled clerk, 'get down, and take your turn at the window.'"

Porter tried again. "Are there any letters for James Porter?"

"Oh, ah, gused the worthy clerk faintly, for he has seen in the 'Organ', that Porter was in town. 'I beg pardon, really didn't know—unusual place—very—No, sir, none to-day.'"

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

The Rail Road.

A telegraph dispatch to this place, informs us that the city of Toledo has voted in favor of taking \$50,000 stock in the Wellington and Toledo Railroad. The vote carried by some 200 maj, showing that the citizens of Toledo are pretty unanimous in their determination to secure the building of this Rail road. The vote also shows that a few dollars extra tax for a year or two, is not sufficient impediment to them, to oppose a work of such magnitude, and which is of so much importance to Northern Ohio, and in fact, we might say, to the whole West.

We learn, from private sources, that the citizens of Huron county have taken stock to the amount of \$175,000, and that they will undoubtedly increase it to \$200,000.

In view of these facts, what is the duty of the citizens of this county? Do they intend to aid in the construction of this road? Or do they expect to stand with their hands in their pockets, and wait for the road to build itself? We trust that the latter course will not be the one pursued, for that kind of experience in the Cincinnati and Sandusky city road should teach us that it is rather unsafe to place confidence in our rivals. All that is necessary to secure the construction of this road, and the building of a depot in Fremont, is for the citizens of the county to take hold and obtain \$30,000 subscription to the project. As soon as \$30,000 are obtained in this county, the building of the road will be commenced.

Books will soon be opened for receiving subscriptions to this road, when it should be required amount will be at once subscribed.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

This law is, as it should be, nearly universally denounced by the Press throughout the North; we say nearly, for there are a few Locofoco papers which sustain the law, and endeavor to justify their party in Congress who passed it.

But we commenced this article to correct the statement made by some of the Locofoco papers in this part of the State, that the fugitive slave law is a Whig measure. Nothing can be more absurd than such a statement, and a publication of the vote in Congress by which it passed that body, will show how much truth there is in it. On the final passage of the law, the vote stood as follows:

For the Law!	00
Northern Whigs—Senate,	60
House,	3
Northern Locos,	97

Against the Law.

Northern Whigs,	55
Northern Locos, only,	11

From the above it will be seen that only 3 Northern Whigs voted for the law, while there were 27 Northern Locos voted for it. And that fifty-five Northern Whigs voted against the law, to only 11 Locofocos against it. We wish the responsibility of this law placed where it belongs. It originated with the Locofocos, it was advocated in Congress by Locofocos, and was finally passed by a majority of Locofocos, who had a majority in both branches of Congress.

New Advertisements.

Clark & Kridler advertise "Removal" this week. If you wish to obtain a suit of clothes that will be suited, and at prices that are truly refreshing to a man's pockets these hard times, give them a call. They have all kinds of fuxina on hand.

Joseph Cochran advertises "New Arrangement" Joseph is a maker of Saddles and Harness, and is ready to supply the citizens with any article in his line. Speaking of lines, reminds us that Victory Haight put his name to a few that he does not intend to recognize as legal. See advertisement headed "Caution."

Irish Smith also advertises "Livery Stable." He is ready to accommodate his friends with Horses and Carriages on the most reasonable terms.

Hamilton County.

The Huron Reflector very truly remarks that the course pursued by the Whigs of Hamilton, in the late election, was a shameful violation of the pledges given by the delegates from that county in the Whig State Convention. A heavy vote was promised from Hamilton for Johnston, and some even pledged a majority. When the Whigs of that county come into Convention again, we ought to have proof that they are Whigs. The Cincinnati Atlas thus notices the election:

"The Democrats had everything pretty much their own way at the polls yesterday. The turn out among the Whigs was small. Of those who did go to the polls—many of them voted a fancy ticket—not a few going for the regular Democratic nominees for county officers, and some that we heard of, voting for the regular Democratic ticket entire, county officers, Governor, and all. The result is, that 'True Democracy' is pretty essentially used up, and the county returns again to the tender mercies of Old Hunkerism."

Hamilton County.

We understand it is the intention of the friends (and who are not their friends) of the Toledo and Wellington Railroad, to get up a petition to send to the Legislature, to empower the Corporation of Fremont to vote for or against a subscription of \$25,000 to said road. That is right, and we hope to see every man's name in the corporation enrolled on it by the first of December, in order that our representative from this district may take it to Columbus with him, and have the law passed at the earliest possible moment.

Late from California.

Letters have been received here from our California boys, stating that they have arrived well and hearty at the mines, and that some have gone to digging, some to driving ox carts, and some at something else. They are bound to get their pile, if hard work will obtain it.

Notwithstanding the interference of the citizens of Sandusky city and other towns, our people have by a large majority, declared in favor of a subscription to the Railroad. The work will be immediately put under contract between Toledo and Fremont.

[Toledo Blade.]

It was by the interference of the citizens of Sandusky city, Perrysburg, &c., that the vote was lost in this county. The most shameful system of misrepresentation and lying was resorted to, in order to succeed in their nefarious schemes. Lying Handbills of the most outrageous character, and spurious tickets, were distributed by hundreds through the border townships of the county. But the road is bound to be built any how, and just where the people want it—and no thanks to those small villages who interfere with the business of their superiors. Two or three very large LITTLE men of Perrysburg are marked, and will be most cordially remembered by the citizens of this county. One of them is known by the *blush* he continually carries on the end of his nose, and the other by his knowing propensity to figure at Conventions and elections.

We are glad to see the signs of prosperity that is now being evinced in our town. There is now being erected in this place, a large brick Church, by the Methodist congregation, and when completed, will be one among the finest buildings in town. The tavern built by Mr. Deal, is going up as fast as circumstances will permit. Mr. Birchard is also erecting a brick building, which will be completed this winter. In addition to the above, there have been several neat frame dwelling houses built in the upper part of town during the past summer. The above, together with the improvement which our streets have undergone, make a very perceptible difference in the fine appearance of the place, and it is now becoming one of the most desirable points in Northern Ohio, both as to business and residence. Business in Fremont, for the past week, has been quite brisk, the streets being daily crowded with teams from all sections of the country. Grain, of all kinds, brings remunerating prices to the farmers, and as to selling goods cheap, the merchants of Fremont cannot be surpassed by any other town in the State.Population of Columbus. Mr. Buttes has just handed us the following abstract of the population of our city: | | | |-------------|--------| | First Ward, | 3,633 | | Second " | 2,668 | | Third " | 3,249 | | Fourth " | 4,160 | | Fifth " | 3,944 | | Total, | 17,653 | Some additions are to be made to the above for persons accidentally omitted, or from other causes not yet enumerated. [Jour.] The New Orleans Picayune learns from Mexico that Gens. Arista and Almonate are both contending for the Presidency. In commenting upon this, the Picayune says:—"That the election of either would produce a revolution. Should Almonate succeed, Arista will proclaim a republic of Sierra Madre. On the other hand, if Arista succeed, his opponent will proclaim the election illegal, on the ground of bribery and force in securing the election."Massachusetts—Fruits of Whig Policy. The recent Massachusetts Whig State Convention published an able Address to the People. Speaking of the prosperity of the good old Commonwealth, even with the little encouragement that has been extended to American enterprise and skill by the National Government, the Address tells us that at present moment she possess a larger capital than many much larger States; \$150,000,000 will not more than cover the capital which she has now invested in the industrial arts; and while some of the old thirteen States have been retreating in population, Massachusetts, under Whig auspices, has been constantly increasing, and now numbers a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants. CONNECTICUT TOWNS ELECTIONS.— The Hartford Courant publishes a table showing the result of the late town elections in 76 towns of Connecticut. Forty-two have chosen Whig officers, twenty-eight Democratic, and in six the officers are divided. This, as compared with last year, shows a Whig gain of sixteen and a loss of two—not Whig gain, fourteen. ELECTIONS.— The elections to take place the present year, will all occur in November, as follows: Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, on the 5th. Massachusetts on the 11th, and Delaware on the 12th. PRENTICE'S LAST.— The news from almost every part of Mississippi is good. Gen. Quitman's reasonable proclamation finds no sympathetic response in the hearts of mass. Mississippi, it is true, repudiated the bonds of the Union Bank, but she will not repudiate the bonds of the Union itself. [Louisville Jour.] Well Said. Ready to do every thing which may strengthen the ties already existing between the two States of Tennessee & North Carolina the People of Tennessee want no more agitation—no more conventions. Instead of a free-agitating Convention to condemn the action of Congress, and to discuss once more the necessity of "casting cannon and moulded bullets," both parties are now making preparations to lead a jubilee to welcome home the men who have done their duty in peaceably settling those difficulties which threatened to overthrow the Republic. This alone should be enough to convince agitator that this is not the place for further action—for plots to bring about revolution! Will they not take heed and abandon those wild schemes, which, if persisted in, must bring lasting dishonor upon the plotters for the destruction of all that gives it importance among the nations of the earth? [Nashville Banner.] When the works now in progress are completed Edinburgh will be supplied with 1,376 gallons of water per minute. In 1842 the supply from all sources was only 500 gallons per minute, so that it has been, or will be, nearly trebled.

Horace Mann—Eloquent Passages.

In his letter to his constituents last May, Horace Mann concludes thus:

"I have now, my fellow-citizens, given you my 'Views and Opinions' on the present crisis in our public affairs. Had I regarded my own feelings, I should have spoken at less length; but the subject has commanded me. I trust, whom I dissent, while speaking my own sentiments justly and truly: I have used no asperity, for all my emotions have been of grief and not of anger. My words have been cool as the telegraphic wires, while my feelings have been like the lightning that runs through them. The idea that Massachusetts should contribute, or consent, to the extension of human slavery is not enough, not merely to arouse the living from their torpor, but to deal death to their graves? Were I to help it—may I did I not oppose it with all the powers and faculties which God has given me, I should see myriads of agonized faces glaring out upon me from the future, more terrible than Duncan's at Macbeth; and I would rather feel an assassin's poignard in my breast than forever be assailed to see the 'air-drawn dagger' of a guilty imagination. In Massachusetts the great drama of the Revolution began. Lexington, Concord, and at Bunker Hill, our arms still grow green where the soil was fattened with the blood of our fathers—If, in the providence of God, we must be vanquished in this contest, let it be by force of the overmastering and inscrutable powers above us, and not by our own base desertion."

A negro was brought up before the mayor of Philadelphia, a short time since for stealing chickens.

"Well, Toby," said his honor, "what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Nuffin but dis, boss; I was crazy as a bed-bug when I stole dat 'ar pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster, and neber done it—Dat shote 'clusively to my mind dat I was laboring under de delirium tremens!"

Dr. Moses Moss Harker, a queer old type, in Cincinnati, is translating the Bible, applying the geographical system of nomenclature to all the appointments of a printing office, and he is executing the work, from first to last, with his own hands. He has the reputation of being to some extent deranged, but he gives evidence of an accomplished and ingenious mind. He is said to be wealthy, and a native of the Island of Martinique. Little else of his history is known. [Cin. Times.]

A WAY THEY HAVE.—

Some of the women at Jenny Lind's last concert in Boston, fainted and were taken into her apartment, where they received her personal attention. It was well that this was not announced at the time, or half of the men would have fainted too.

THE GREAT BASIN.—

It is stated that the Mormons have recently discovered *whirlpools* in the Salt Lake, which may possibly lead to the discovery of some outlet for the waters of the Great Basin, in which the Mormons have established their home. This basin is some five hundred miles in diameter every way, between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is all around by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no known connection whatever with the sea.

The human ear is so extremely sensitive, that it can hear a sound that lasts only the twenty-four thousandth part of a second. Dead persons may converse together through rods of wood held between their teeth, or held to their throat or breast.

A singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is two feet eight inches lengthwise and two feet two inches round the middle. It is said the English quarrymen, when they saw them, said, "What a nasty scattering they must make! We would as soon be shot with a stop-pail."

Lucas F. son of Rev. Amos Babcock, died in Holland, Mass., on the 5th inst., aged 22 years. For nearly five years he had been suffering from being moved an inch, or a change of clothes being made. This could not be done without putting him in the greatest agony, and in the opinion of about twenty physicians who were consulted, without causing death. The original cause of his painful condition was probably the shock occasioned by his making a mistep or slide, on the brink of a precipice, where nothing but a small twig or bush saved him from instant destruction.

Vermont Census.

The Vermont Chronicle reports the census of a number of towns in that State, as ascertained by the recent enumeration returned by the marshal of the district, from which it appears that in a number of towns, particularly in Winsor county, there has been a considerable decrease of population since 1840. For example, in Woodstock, there is a diminution of 274, Norwich 250, Stowton 131, Chester 304, Andover 153, Wathfield 181, Bethel 182. In many towns, however, there has been an increase, and in a much larger rate. For example, in Burlington, an increase of 3,290, on a population of 4,271, Brattleborough 2,192, Barnet 522, Ryegate 392, Northfield 1,193, Rutland 992. We are surprised at the large proportion of towns in which there is a decrease of population. It is probably owing to the late dates at which railroads were introduced in the State. [Boston Adv.]

A German writer in the Daily News says:—"I happened to be at Cologne when Gen. Haynau arrived. I witnessed the horror marked on every countenance as he passed through the streets. To the credit of the citizenry of Cologne, they some all refused to drive to the Barrons d'Autricien," and he was forced to walk to the station."

The taxation of France in 1848 amounted to \$72,000,000, paid in a year of revolution by a population of 36,000,000. Wags of the British accounts made up by the French are, that £80,000,000 of taxes are paid by a population of 29,000,000. Probably this state is at least ten millions under the mark.

INTERESTING TO ARCHITECTS.—

The Committee on Public Buildings of the U. S. Senate offer a premium of \$500 for the best plan for the enlargement of the Capitol at Washington.

Snow.—The first snow of the season fell on Saturday night. Yesterday morning the ground presented the appearance of winter. Some three or four inches must have fallen, but it suddenly melted away. [Buff. Com.]

Jenny Lind's Check.

The Home Journal relates the following of Jenny Lind:

Jenny Lind is once more among us—God bless her!—and we wish we had a more deferential medium than paragraph wherewith to announce her movements, for she should scarcely be named but in a blessing or a prayer. Instead of a criticism upon her success, let us send a note of her angelic benevolence, which she has striven with all her benignity to keep secret, but which came to us through a private source authentically, though by the merest accident—and so prepare, once more, the hearts of her audience to hear her. During her first visit here, a Swede called and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered her countenance—and old play-fellow when they were children together at school. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet-maker residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made the wife of her old school fellow a long visit. Again, the next day, just before leaving the city for Boston, she went again. The husband was not at home. She gave to the wife a note for him—he opened it on his return—it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give his children a memento of their fathers school friendship with Jenny Lind. The "memento" was a check for ten thousand dollars. "This anecdote, we assure our readers, is correct in all its particulars.

A Democratic office holder in the Sixth Auditor's office, saved himself they say, by a bon mot. Many men, in revolutionary times, have, as history records, saved their heads in that way.

In this case, the condemned office-holder acknowledged his crime of democratic politics, but claimed exemption from removal under that clause of the constitution which says that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy—he having been turned out as a locofoco, in 1841.

Geographical Discoveries.—

About two years ago, the scientific world was surprised by the announcement that Drs. Krapf and Rehnmann, who had been for some time zealously employed in connexion with the Church Missionary Society in Eastern and central Africa, had discovered a mountain or mountains within one degree of the equator, and about 200 miles from the sea, which were covered with perpetual snow, and which there was every reason to suppose were, no other than Poles's Mountains of the moon. It now appears that there is no doubt of the fact.

Woodbury and Cass.

Hon. Levi Woodbury pays a tax of \$729.64—the largest of any individual in Portsmouth. The judge has not been an office holder forty years for nothing. [Bath Courier.]

We know a millionaire, worth four times as much as Woodbury, who does not pay half as much taxes. [Det. Adv.]

A Good Dog.—

A large watch dog belonging to Livingston & Fargo's Express office, Cleveland, chased a runaway horse, caught the lines in his teeth, threw the horse on his knees, and held him until secured. He then retired without waiting for the thanks of the crowd.

A REPENTANT HUSBAND.—

A Mr. Obadiah Williams appears over his own signature in an Ontario paper in this following manner:—"Where, I might have been mistaken in advertising my wife Clara as having no 'consciousness or praiseworthy'—leave my bed and board; and whereas she has returned unto the same, I here revoke all my former notice."

An Albany paper this free political reading:—"All men are created free and equal, except niggers, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are whips, manacles, and the pursuit of fugitive slaves."

Prudence is the mother of generosity and charity, in the expression of some rare or abstruse sentiment, as in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words.

Some people take more care to hide their wisdom than their folly.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to say of you what they please.

Fremont Literary Association.

The Association will meet at H. E. Clark's School room, Monday evening, Nov. 4th inst. Order of the evening will be a discussion touching the propriety of the Fugitive Slave law.

H. REISBERG, Sec.

FREMONT PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat per bushel,	70
Flour per barrel,	4 00
Corn per bushel,	35
Oats per bushel,	30
Batter per pound,	8
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cheese per pound,	5
Lard per barrel,	1 12
Hides per pound,	4 8
Fix seed per bushel,	85
Timothy seed per bushel,	1 25
Clover seed per bushel,	1 30
Pork per barrel,	11 00
Hams smoked per pound,	06
Beans per bushel,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	08
Cheese per bushel,	50
Apples green,	25
Apples dried,	1 30
Pork per barrel,	11 00
Hams smoked per pound,	06
Beans per bushel,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	08
Cheese per bushel,	50
Apples green,	25
Apples dried,	1 30
Pork per barrel,	11 00
Hams smoked per pound,	06
Beans per bushel,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	08
Cheese per bushel,	50
Blackwall Lumber per M,	\$412