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THE GUARDIAN.

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Poetry.

RYME OF THE ROAD.

BY REPO.

Whizzing by the fences,
Spinning by the trees,
Horses footing splendid,
Going at their ease,
Cutting down the flyers,
Driving a la mode!
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the road.

Here's a lousy a-come,
The bay is in the lead—
No, the black has got him!
No, the bay's ahead!
Neck-and-neck they're footing,
Like a harness pair—
Hurrah! the black has beaten,
The bay is in the air.

Men with hired horses,
Fussing on the gad,
Hanging on the ribbons,
Going it like mad!
Devil take the horses,
What are they to him?
He is bound to rush 'em,
Regardless of the tin.

Man with country cousins
Sitting by his side—
Eyes are glaring wildly,
Mouth gissing wide!
"Oh! I cannot breathe, air,
I can hardly talk!
Oh! for heaven's sake, air,
I'll get out and walk."

Greenhorn in a carriage,
Weights a thousand pounds,
Thinks he's got a trotter,
Thinks he's been the rounds;
Laying back and pulling
At a furious rate,
Certain that he's going
At a 30 gait.

Old gent from the country
Going at a funeral gal,
Knows there'll be a smash up,
Just as sure as fate!
Wonders at the hurry—
"Think it very plain,
If he's a judge of weather,
It isn't going to rain."

Driving up to Jones's,
Sponges the horse's mouth,
Takes a little something
To guard against the drouth!
Home again we're footing,
Happily and free,
We're taken down the road.

Whizzing by the fences,
Spinning by the trees,
Horses footing splendid,
Going at their ease!
Cutting down the flyers,
Driving a la mode!
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the road!

Miscellaneous.

The Two Cords of Wood.

Just at dusk one November evening, three children occupied a large kitchen connected with the establishment of farmer Grant. A bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while from the crane the suspended tea-kettle was announcing, as loudly as possible, that the hour of supper was approaching. By the bright but fitful light, one girl sat reading; another sat at the window, watching the cows as they walked demurely from the yard to the stable, while a boy of eleven summers was seated on a cricket in front of the fire, gazing steadily at the flames as they shot upward, but with an appearance of abstraction, indicating that his mind was elsewhere. Softly Ellen advanced from the window, and touching her sister Ruth to call her attention, just whispered: "Just look at Thomas; he's in a brown study, as the teacher said this afternoon. I do wonder what he's thinking of!" "Ask him," responded Ruth, looking at her brother, and then turning to her book again.

"Thomas," called Ellen, what makes you look so sober to-night? Did you miss at school?" The boy heaved a deep sigh, and then turning to his sister with a smile, said: "Oh, Ellen, you can help me if you will, only you must first promise not to tell any one."

Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the further corner of the room, as his mother had come in, where he made known to her his plan.

"Last night," said he, "after you and Ruth had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so bad I could not sleep. She had been bringing in the clothes, and kept coughing as she always does when she works hard."

Father told her she must go to taking that doctor's stuff that done her so much good last winter. At first she did not answer, but pretty soon I saw her put up her hand and brush away a tear.

"There are so many things to be bought for the children," she said after a while, "that I don't like to spend money for medicine. I don't often cough so much."

"I know that too," replied father, "but you must attend to your health. What should we all do, without you?"

"I sometimes think," said mother, "that my work is almost done, and if it is God's will to call me away, he will provide for you and our children."

"I couldn't stay to hear any more, for I had to run into the entry to keep from sobbing aloud—Oh! Ellen, what would we do without mother?"

The young girl turned around and gave her mother a piercing glance, as if to satisfy herself that her brother had caused for his solicitude, and then asked, "what can you or both of us do to help her?"

"I mean somehow to buy her a bottle of that medicine," exclaimed Thomas impressively, "but how to do it is the question. Dr. Jones had a load of wood carted to-day, and he wants a man to saw it. I would go to-morrow afternoon and ask him to give me the job; and the medicine for pay, only father wants his wood piled up to-morrow before the snow comes."

Ellen stood for a moment returning her brother's gaze; then said eagerly, "Ruth and I will pile it for you. We'll get up very early and do our stint before breakfast, and then we shall have the whole of the afternoon."

Thomas joyfully accepted this offer, and readily obtained the job from the kind physician. By night he had piled the two cords in the shed and saved nearly a quarter of it.

"Well, my little man," said the doctor, driving into the yard as Thomas was hanging up the saw preparatory to leaving. "How much have you earned this afternoon?"

A bright thought flashed through the boy's mind, and in true Yankee style he answered the question by asking, "Doctor, how much a bottle was the cough medicine you gave mother last winter?"

"Half a dollar, I think. Is she sick again?"

The boy then communicated his wishes, and with a flushed face inquired of the doctor if he would be satisfied to let him have a bottle to carry home with him.

The good man was evidently moved by this unexpected proposal. He made no reply except to invite the boy to his office. When there he talked more freely, and ended by giving him a small powder for his mother, with the directions for taking it, in addition to the desired cough medicine, and promised to call himself the next day.

An hour later Thomas sat with his sisters by the fire, and communicated to them the joyful tidings of his afternoon labor. Then they proceeded to give the medicine to their mother as a token of affection from three children, "for," said Thomas, "I could not have done it if you had not helped me."

To say that Mrs. Grant was satisfied, would be but fully expressing her emotion when the love token was placed in her hands.

With moistened eyes she gave each of them a kiss, and then added in a subdued voice, "God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours, for you have indeed honored your mother."

God did bless them in rendering their medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life was prolonged for years. She saw her children growing up useful, happy and respected by all who knew them.—*Youth's Companion.*

The conversation turned one night upon the last war with England, and the invasion of Canada by the American troops, when a loyal subject of Her Majesty, a native of the province mentioned, stated that the Yankees "took care not to meet the Canadian militia."

"Well," said George, an inveterate joker, "that is not at all strange; in order to meet a man, he must be coming toward you!"

GREAT MISTAKE.—A boy in Illinois, says the *Hankey*, during the exhibition of North's circus, saw a great many side shows around, and concluded that he would steal into one of them. Down upon his knees he got, and commenced crawling under, when suddenly he came in contact with the centre poles—and upon looking up, he immediately discovered his mistake. He had been crawling under a young lady's hoop skirt, mistaking them for the canvass of the show. The little fellow was badly frightened.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

What is the meaning intended to be conveyed by the phrase "popular sovereignty," which has been recently much used in our politics? The principle has, we apprehend, full weight in the States where the majority govern under constitutional restrictions imposed by the people themselves. They frame their organic law, alter and revise it, enlarge or diminish the power of those to whom the Government is intrusted, and constitute, in fact and theory, the supreme will.

The Territories are not invested with this sovereign power. The inhabitants, while in a Territorial condition, have such Government as Congress may grant them, but no Constitution of their own creating. Their organic law is merely an act of Congress, which specifies to what extent they may exercise the rights of self-government. Within the limitations prescribed by the act of Congress, they may act; but they cannot take upon themselves the sovereign power while in this dependent condition. The people of a Territory, therefore, are not supreme, and "popular sovereignty" is not theirs until, emerging from that condition, they take upon themselves the responsibilities of self-government. Yet, in the discussions that have been had on this subject by our wise legislators, very few have made any rightful discriminations, but seem to suppose that the people of a Territory, like the people of a State, are endowed with popular sovereignty.

Again: we remember to have read speeches, and labored essays, and editorials, concerning "popular sovereignty," in some of the cities whose charters had been modified and amended by the legislative assemblies of the States within which these cities are situated. Without expressing any opinion on the wisdom or merits of those amendatory laws, or inquiring into their constitutionality, which the tribunals of their State must decide, it is an arrant nonsense to talk of "popular sovereignty" in these municipalities. The Legislature may transcend its power, and do an unconstitutional act, which is a mere nullity in itself; but the sovereignty is in the State authorities, and not in the cities which are created by the State. It is the sovereign power of the State which grants charters to the cities, and endows the inhabitants, within certain defined limits, with special privileges, as the Federal Government organizes Territories, and clothes the people with specified powers. Within the range of their organic act, the people of the city or territory may exercise the powers and privileges that are permitted them, but neither is sovereignty beyond what the supreme authority has granted them in their municipal or territorial capacity.

But "popular sovereignty" is engaging the attention and becoming a test of parties in Federal politics; and yet we have seen from none of the speakers any clear and well-defined meaning of the phrase. The truth is, the Federal Government is not strictly a popular government. The people do not vote for the Executive, nor the Senate, nor for any officer of the Federal Government, except the immediate representatives of their respective districts. A majority of the people may wish and vote for electors favorable to a particular candidate, and yet fail to elect him. A minority may legally and constitutionally elect a President over a competitor who has a much higher popular vote given for electors favorable to that competitor. Moreover, the mixed basis gives almost twice the power to the voting population of South Carolina over those of Vermont, in making a President or choosing Representatives. Under these circumstances, what is meant by "popular sovereignty" in the Federal Government—a Government of States—when the popular element has but a limited direct effect? The Senate, which has equal legislative power with the House of Representatives, which has a check upon most of the important acts of the Executive department, exercising in fact legislative, executive, and, in important cases, judicial power, is composed of members elected, not by the people, but by the States. They are the representatives of sovereignties, all of which are recognised as possessing equal political rights, whatever their numbers, whether one hundred thousand or three millions. This, then, is not popular supremacy, nor does the popular element enter into it. There is equality of representation to the States, but not to the people, in the construction of the Senate, nor is the President elected upon the popular basis; and even in the representative branch, there is inequality, growing out of the mixed basis.

"Popular sovereignty," then, is not the characteristic of our federative system, but it is of the State Governments; and herein is a marked distinction between those who are of the consolidation school in politics, and those who maintain the doctrine of State Rights. Our State Governments are popular, the Federal Government is not. The States make the Federal Government, not the Federal Government the States; and the States may, at their pleasure, enlarge or diminish the authority of the Federal Government—alter, amend, or revise the Federal Constitution—but it is not within the province of the Federal Government to alter the Constitution or narrow the jurisdiction of any one of the States.—"Popular Sovereignty" alone can change the Constitution or Government of a State. It lies at the foundation of our whole system, because it is the basis of free Government, on which our States are built up; but the Federal Government is a

superstructure of a different character, being a union of those States which have confederated together for certain specific purposes, and delegated to a central Government certain powers, which are enumerated in the constitutional compact which created it. All powers not granted, the States expressly reserved.

On repeated occasions, the Federal Government has transcended its powers, and arrogated to itself authority never delegated. The most flagrant, unwarranted, and despotic instance of attempted usurpation, was that recently made to inflict upon Kansas a Constitution to which the people were opposed, and which, in the legitimate exercise of "popular sovereignty," they emphatically condemned and rejected. If the Federal Government could dictate the Constitution of Kansas, they could that of any State, and thus extinguish and destroy the rights of the States. But no such power was ever delegated to the central Government, and no honest supporter of the rights of the States and legitimate "popular sovereignty" could justify such enormity. It is gratifying that this flagrant attempt, by usurped, despotic, central power, has received such an emphatic rebuke and condemnation, and the rights of the people and the rights of the States have been so nobly vindicated.

"Popular sovereignty," under our system, is peculiarly an attribute of the people of a State. It does not pertain to municipalities, except so far forth as the State in whom sovereignty is vested may grant authority and privileges to such municipalities, nor to Territories, except as the Federal Government (in which is sovereignty over the domain without the limits of the States) may order—nor is it in the Federal Government, which has merely restricted and specified authority and jurisdiction, conferred upon it by the States in their sovereign capacity. In order to have "popular sovereignty," there should be popular equality, and this is the case in the States on the part of the voting population. That is, the voters in each State are possessed, each, of equal rights and power with every other voter, and the population of every locality has the same rights and privileges of every locality in the elections—no more, and no less. The candidate for Governor, for instance, having a majority of the consolidated vote of the whole State, is the representative of popular sovereignty, and elected.

But no such principle obtains in the Federal Government. Were the people to vote direct for President and Vice President, strict popular sovereignty would prevail; but it would be at the expense of the federal principle. The State of Delaware would, on the popular principle, lose nearly, and probably quite, two-thirds of her present strength. South Carolina would lose one-half, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Senatorial excess, and the slaves not voting. Vermont, which has but three Representatives in Congress, and which casts but five electoral votes, would, under a consolidated system of a direct voting, be more potent, and cast a larger vote than South Carolina, which has six Representatives and eight electoral votes.

"Popular Sovereignty" is not, therefore, the basis of our Federal system. A majority of the people must always elect a Governor, for the reason that popular sovereignty prevails in the States; but it by no means follows that a majority of the people in the whole Union can control the election of President, because popular sovereignty is not the rule in that election.

Moreover, the Federal Government cannot prescribe the qualifications of electors of its own officers. This is a right which the States have reserved to themselves, and never delegated to the central power. It is stipulated in the Federal Constitution, that the qualifications of electors of Representatives in Congress shall be the same as for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures; but the States reserve to themselves respectively to decide what those qualifications shall be. They are different in different States. There is, and can be, no uniformity on the subject, and consequently there cannot be popular sovereignty in the Federal elections. The Representatives and the electoral colleges are elected on different bases in the States, and in some of them the latter have been elected by districts and by the Legislature.

Nor do cities or Territories, concerning which there is much meaningless talk of "popular sovereignty," prescribe the qualifications of voters. The Legislatures and the Constitutions of the States do this for their respective municipalities, and Congress in the organic act of the Territories, with sometimes permission for the Territorial Legislature to establish suffrage.

The fallacy of squatter sovereignty, which, though now exploded as a humbug, was for a time the test of party, and befogged multitudes of partisans, who neither understood nor comprehended nor desired to know the principles they advocated. Grave Senators talked at a later day of Territorial sovereignty, a kindred humbug to that of squatter sovereignty, as if they believed or comprehended such a principle. We are now having the chimera rung on "popular sovereignty" in not only the elections of the States where it is legitimate, but in its application to Federal, Territorial, and municipal elections also, as one and indiscriminate. Would it not be well for statesmen, legislators and politicians, who are now pregnant with this subject, to define what they mean by its use. Practically, the Administration has endeavored to override and trample under foot this great principle, in the important mat-

ter of forming a Constitution or organic law for the government of a State. It would have been, if successful, a monstrous stride towards consolidation, tending to the destruction of State rights and popular rights. Having misapplied power in a vain endeavor to impose upon the people a Constitution which they did not want and would not accept, it is now intimated that, by a like abuse of power, the Central Government will oppose admittance to the Union of the same State and people, when, in the rightful exercise of "popular sovereignty" they shall have formed and adopted a Constitution for their own government. Against such an abuse of authority, such a denial to the people of the rightful exercise of their inherent rights, there can scarcely be a divided opinion among our countrymen.

If the people of a Territory have the numbers and resources that will justify them in taking upon themselves the responsibilities and duties appertaining to sovereignty, that is sufficient. Congress and the executive have already decided this question; and it will not answer for the central authorities to say, that because the people would not accept a particular instrument dictated to them by the Federal Government, they shall not be permitted to exercise sovereignty, and form an organic law for their own government at any time they please hereafter. This would be a resumption of power by the Federal Government, after having once acknowledged that it rightfully belonged to the people in interest—a despotic blow at popular sovereignty that could not be acquiesced in.

In our country and under our system, popular sovereignty prevails, and is heard, and has force, and scope, and power, through the States. It is the element which makes States and State Constitutions. The Federal Government is the creature of the States, and is not based on popular sovereignty, but is made up of certain grants of power, delegated to it by no popular vote, but by the States in their sovereign capacity. Let our politicians observe proper distinctions when making their professions of regard to "popular sovereignty," and not run into the error of consolidation. Our Republic is a Federal Union of sovereign States, and not a consolidated empire.

The popular vote in some States has greater relative weight in the affairs of the General Government than in others, and must continue to have, while the Union exists; but this would not be the case, if what is termed popular sovereignty, and known as such in the States, obtained in like manner in the National Government; in that event, each vote would count alike, and be equal in influence, whether given in Maine or Carolina, New York or Delaware.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Interesting Facts.

The cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is thus stated:

Free deep sea wire per mile, \$200
Price span yarn and iron wire per mile, .365
Price outside tap per mile, .20
Total per mile, \$200.365

For 2,500 miles, \$500,912.50
For 10 miles deep sea cable at \$1.450
For 25 miles shore-ends, \$1,250 per mile, \$31,250
Total per mile, \$1,258.950

The Cable is 11-16ths of an inch in diameter, and made up of the following materials:

1. Wire—eighteen strands of seven inch wire.
2. Six strands of yarn.
3. Gutta percha—three coats.
4. Telegraphic wires—7 in number.

Notwithstanding the quantity of wire entering into the composition, it is very flexible, and may be looped without injury. It weighs 1,800 lbs. to the mile. The strength of the cable is such that, under ordinary circumstances, it will sustain six miles of its own length when suspended in the water.

A notion has been entertained by some, based upon a mistaken idea of specific gravity, that the cable would not sink to the bottom where the water is two or three miles in depth, but this is a fallacy. The experiment soundings of Lieut. Berryman, as well as those of Lieut. Maury, have demonstrated that in the extreme depths that have been reached on the line of the cable, the minutest shells, weighing scarcely more than a feather, have settled as lightly upon the ooze as if they were reposing upon the bottom of a shallow pool. The inference, therefore, is, that the cable not only rests on the ocean's bed but that it is absolutely safe from the effects of storms or other casualties. Some have supposed that it might be cut by sharp, rocky projections, but none such are believed to exist in its bed.

The total length of submarine cables laid down previous to the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, was 350 miles. Add to this the Atlantic cable, and the number of miles is increased to 2,564. When the telegraph is brought into working order, it will be in immediate connection with 33,000 miles of land telegraph, in this country, and on the European side with about 40,000 miles. Taking all the land and subma-

rine lines together, their capacity for the rapid diffusion of intelligence will be immense, and their effect upon the business and social intercourse of the world incalculable.

Dr. Chapin on the Atlantic Telegraph.

The following is the very eloquent passage in Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's discourse, Sunday, in the Second Universalist Church, in relation to the Atlantic cable:

"Let us not fail to recognize the greatness, the grandeur, of this achievement. Let no supposed honoring of religion—no intention of exalting the moral, or spiritual, above the merely physical, hide from us the full glory of that effort by which, for the last three hundred years, man has obtained this mastery over nature. For, in simple truth, it is not man's glory, but God's glory, that is unfolded in the gradual development of human knowledge and human power. Thus, the magnificent consummation of the past week, which has simultaneously startled two hemispheres, has awakened in us those feelings that are deepest and highest—making words inadequate and sending our thoughts upward not only in astonishment, but in reverence and thanksgiving. In such a work we feel the thrill of God's hand sweeping through events, and translating into a prophetic symbol the processes of ages and significance of history."

"Men wait upon it, breathless, conscious that it inaugurates an era, wondering to what new music the earth's round wheel will turn, and pondering the incalculable consequences. Yes, the first sentiment awakened by such a triumph is a religious sentiment. It demonstrates the fact that spirit is the beginning and the end of all mechanism and all matter. Through every physical barrier mind rushes to the embrace of mind, and heart to heart—sending, swift as lightning, through the arches of the tumultuous sea, the viewless courses of thought, and tempering the thunder of the sky into the silent pulsations of a world-felt love and joy. In this view, scientific achievement, expanding beyond all mercenary uses, becomes the Shekinah of the living God—at once his awful veil of mystery, and the signal of his presence."

Particulars of the Murder in Jones Co.

From a gentleman of this city, who attended the funeral of Mr. Kinneally, mentioned in yesterday's paper as murdered by Pendergrast, we gather the following particulars: Mr. Kinneally had lived Pendergrast to mow and work for him on his farm. On Saturday morning the two with another hired man named Glancy, had gone to work some distance from Kinneally's farm, on land owned by Mr. Moloney, we understand, a relative of Kinneally's. While at dinner at his house, Pendergrast made the remark while in liquor, that he would give nothing for Kinneally's oath. Words ensued, but the lady of the house interfered and stopped the difficulty. All three then went back in the evening to Kinneally's house. While at supper, Pendergrast used some annoying or insulting words to Kinneally in regard to Mrs. Kinneally. Kinneally got up, took him by the shoulder and led him out of the house, asking him for "God's sake," to go home. Pendergrast swore that he would, "by God," be revenged on him. Kinneally led him to his barn, gave him his scythe, which was hanging in it, and again led him to go home. Pendergrast seized it, drew it on him, and chased him round a wagon. In the chase, Kinneally picked up a neck yoke to defend himself. Glancy, who had just come up at that moment, ran to help him, but too late. With one sweep he struck Kinneally in the thigh, almost entirely severing one, and cutting the femoral arteries in both. He died in three or four minutes. In the same sweep, after taking effect on Kinneally, the scythe struck the back part of one of Glancy's legs above the knee, severing several ligaments, and prostrating him. He then made off for the bushes, but in a few moments came back, having stripped off his shirt. He was then seized and arrested by Justice Brandt, who came up. It was found necessary to secrete him from the enraged people, who would have hung him probably at once. Officers arrived from Anamosa, and took him in charge secretly, and he now lies in the jail of that town. Kinneally leaves a wife and seven children.

—Ex. & H.

Douglas says that twenty-five years ago he entered Winchester, Ill., a poor boy, with his coat on his arm and not a dollar in his pocket. He is at the end of a quarter of a century then, and a poor fellow still, accused of having turned his coat and not having eight real principles in his heart or pocket. There is some reference to his final fate in the initials of his name—S. A. D.—*Lon. Journal.*

"William," said a carpenter to his apprentice, "I'm going away to-day, and I want you to grind all the tools."

The carpenter came home at night. "William," have you ground all the tools sharp?"

"All but the handsaw," said Bill, "I couldn't get quite all the gaps out of that."

Death of Ebenezer Francis.

Boston, Sept. 31.
Ebenezer Francis died at his residence to-day, 83 years old. He leaves about \$1,000,000, nearly two and a half millions of which is in cash deposits in Boston banks.

The case of Townsend, the alleged slave Captain, assigned for hearing to-day before the U. S. Commissioner, was postponed till Saturday.

The Stamp Tailed Cow.

A good many years ago, a man stole a cow from Morris-town, New Jersey, and drove her to Philadelphia for sale. She was a common cow enough, except she had lost all her tail but about six inches. The thief, fearing that by the shortness of her tail he might be traced, had procured in some way, probably from a slaughter-house, another cow's tail, which he fastened so ingeniously to the short tail, that it could not be seen that it had not originally grown there.

As soon as the Jerseyman missed his cow, he set off for Philadelphia, thinking she would be probably carried there for sale, and it happened that when he came to the ferry, he got into the same boat that was carrying over his cow, and the fellow that stole her. As it was natural that he should have his thoughts very much upon cows, he soon began to look at this one with very great attention. She was he thought, very much like his cow. Her marks agreed wonderfully, and she had exactly the same expression of face, but then the expression of tail was to very much different. It must be supposed that the new owner of the cow felt rather uncomfortable during the examination, for he soon saw that this was the person whose property he had stolen, and was very uneasy lest he should take hold of her tail, which he looked at so continually. Upon the whole he thought it best to divert his attention in some way, if possible, and therefore stepping up to him, he said:—

"Neighbor that is a fine cow of mine, won't you buy her? You seem to know what a good cow is."

"Oh," said the other, "I've just had a cow stolen from me."

"Well," replied the thief, "I'm sorry to hear they've gone to stealing cattle, but I'll sell off, and you could not better replace your loss than by buying this cow. I'll warrant she's as good as your's."

"Why," said the Jerseyman, "she was exactly like this one, only that mine had no tail to speak of; and if this one had not such a long tail, I'd swear that it was my cow."

Everybody now began to look at the cow's tail, but the thief stood nearer to it than any body, and taking hold of it so as just to cover the splicing with his left hand, and with a jack-knife in the right hand, pointing to the tail, he said:—

"And so, if this cow's tail was only this long, you'd swear she was your's?"

"That I would," said the other, who began to be very much confused at the resemblance to his cow, except in this one particular, when the thief, with a sudden cut of his knife, took off the tail just about an inch above the splicing, and throwing it overboard bloody as it was, turned to the other and said:—

"Now swear it's your cow!"

The bewilderment of the poor man was now complete, but as he had seen the tail cut off, and saw the blood trickling from it, he could of course lay no claim to the animal from the shortness of the tail; indeed here was proof positive that this was not his cow—so the thief, going over with him, sold the cow without any fear of detection.

BURIED ALIVE.—A rich manufacturer named Oppel, died about fifteen years since at Retchenberge in Austria, and a vault was built in the cemetery for the reception of the body by his widow and children. The widow died about a month ago, and was taken to the same tomb; but when it was opened for that purpose, the coffin of her husband was found open and empty, and the skeleton of the deceased discovered in a corner of the vault in a sitting posture. A commission was appointed by the authorities to examine into the affair, when they gave their opinion that M. Oppel was only in a trance when buried, and that, on coming to life, he had forced open the coffin.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY.—Zanesville against the World!—Within the past week, the wife of a well known citizen of Zanesville has given birth to five children, under the following extraordinary circumstances. She was brought to labor at the apparently proper time, and was delivered of two children. Three days thereafter she was delivered of two more, and on the fourth day she had the fifth child. What is most extraordinary of all in this wonderful development, the physicians in consultation pronounced that she had yet a sixth of which to be relieved. Can the world equal this?

Murder and Suicide.

COLUMBIA, O., Sept. 23.
A woman by the name of Schelling, at Greenport, in this county, committed murder and suicide this morning, by throwing four children (one boy and three girls, the eldest being 12 years of age and the youngest 2.) and herself into a well 35 feet deep, drowning them all. She is supposed to have been insane through jealousy.

GOY A BLACK EYE!—FALL IN GRAINS.—Grains have in this market experienced a considerable decline, and in mercantile fashionable phrase, have got a "black eye." Old wheat is now bringing from \$5 to \$6 cents per bushel. There is no definite price fixed for new wheat as yet, as all that has been brought in so far is very inferior. Old oats have declined to 45 cents per bushel. New oats are arriving more freely, and what have come in lately are of a much better quality generally than the first arrivals of the new crop. They average in price from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Shelled corn has declined to 40 cents per bushel. The following are the wholesale rates of flour:

Extra City flour, \$2.50 per bbl.
Country flour, 5.00 "
Superfine flour, 4.25 & 4.50 "
Flour per 100 lbs., 2.25 & 2.50 "

The arrivals of grain are daily increasing from the interior, as the farmers are pretty well through harvesting their summer crops of grain and hay. The roads are also now in a better condition for travel.—*Ex. & H. Sept. 23.*