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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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For the Easton Gazette.

MORNING.

BY HARRY GRENVILLE.

Oh lovely, lovely is the Morn,
When Sol's bright beams first paint the sky,
With deepest tints that e'er were born,
And golden hues that never die;
Then Gods own minstrels raise their notes,
In strains of sweetest melody,
Pouring from out their swelling throats,
Their praise, oh nature's God, to thee

The dew-drops sparkling on the thorn
With jewels in their lustre vie;
Sure no one then can feel forlorn,
Or heave the anguish toiling sigh.
Then nature wakes and smiles anew
To view her own appearance bright,
Gemmed with pure pearls of sparkling dew,
Glittering in the golden light.

The wheeling lark cavtering high,
Warbles his native hymn so clear;
The timid hare with watchful eye
Steals softly from the thick copse near;
The red breast carols sweet his glee,
The deer o'er the flow'ry mead bound,
All nature breathes forth melody—
Truly Morn is with beauty crown'd.

St. Michaels, June 16, 1857.

National American Council in Louisville, Ky.

We present to-day, in accordance with previous announcement, the proceedings of the National Convention at Louisville, and ask an attentive perusal of the same by the people of this county, especially those who look unfavorably upon the American party We take the proceedings from the Louisville Journal:

President Bartlett called the Council to order at 10 o'clock. He explained the absence of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, who had been inquired for by the various delegates. Upon his journey to the meeting he had met the remains of a deceased sister, and with his mother was accompanying them to their place of final interment. The President further remarked that he had received several letters from distinguished members of the American party, which would be read by the Secretary. One of these was from —— ——, of Winchester, Va., who had never been absent from a Council before. Another was from the Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson. This announcement was received with great applause, and, the letter having been read, its patriotic sentiments were loudly applauded.

Inquiry having been made as to the order of business, the President replied that the election of officers of the Council was the first thing to be disposed of, and in making this annunciation, he begged that he might be discharged from further service in his present capacity. He had served for two years, and highly appreciated the honor, but thought it might with propriety be transferred to some one else.

Mr. Bowley, of New York, introduced a series of resolutions, providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee of thirteen members, who, at the request of five State Councils, should call a National Council; that, in February, 1860, a National Nominating Convention should be called, to present candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, did not object to the resolutions offered by the gentleman from New York, but thought they were introduced prematurely, as the Committee of thirteen would, without doubt, report some plan of organization. He therefore hoped that the resolutions would be withdrawn. Mr. Bowley, of New York, the mover, understanding the matter in this light, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, with the proposition to elect officers; which motion was carried.

The Committee on Credentials then reported a further list of delegates

No immediate business being before the Council, Mr. E. T. Chambers, of Ohio, moved a recess of one hour, which was withdrawn upon the suggestion that there were several gentlemen present who might occupy the time pleasantly and profitably by addressing the Council

A call was made upon Gen. G. A. Scroggs, of New York, who excused himself from speaking as he preferred others should be heard. It was rather his province to meet the enemy than to speak in the presence of friends, into whom it was unnecessary to infuse enthusiasm.

Hon. Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of New York, was then called out, and, although he said it would afford him more satisfaction to speak upon some definite proposition, he proceeded to discuss the position and claims of the American party—the justice and truth of its principles, and its prospects of ultimate success. His remarks were received with much favor, especially those remarks relating to our nationality, and the necessity of foreigners, when they come to this land, of becoming thoroughly Americanized. He was also happy in his remarks in relation to the position of the Americans of the North in forming a bulwark for the South, although here they were denounced as allies of the Black Republicans. Mr. Cushing alluded, in a very pertinent manner, to the comments of one of the Democratic papers, upon the letter of Mr. Duncan, Grand Secretary, relative to raising funds for election purposes. He could inform the editor that the Democratic party in New York relied almost exclusively upon the money that they collected and spent. The custom-house in that city was a great port of egress for specie used in buying voters and defrauding the polls. And, as to the advice of the Secretary of the State Council of Kentucky, that illegal voting should be prevented at all hazards, he endorsed that heartily, as did every true American, although the Democracy encouraged that species of villainy in order to win success

Mr. E. T. Chambers, of Ohio, called upon his friend Shackleford, of Mississippi. Mr. S. arose and declined, having come hither to render what service he could by action, and not to engage in speech-making.

President Bartlett remarked that he should like to hear from Young America, and called out his friend, Thomas M. Hite, of Illinois Mr. H. responded at some length, defining the manner in which the last canvass had been conducted in his section of the Union.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, arose and said that he was ready to report in part—that the committee had been actively engaged for several hours in maturing what they considered a matter of so much importance. He then read the report, which was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Brooks then reported a plan of organization.

Mr. Bowley, of New York, objected, as the plan was too complicated, and he called up his resolutions relating to organization offered at an earlier hour of the session.

Col. Switzer, of Missouri, explained briefly the report of the committee, and advocated the necessity of some alteration.

Mr. Cushing, of New York, replied, inclining an opinion to the council system; having, as he expressed himself, an affection for the bridge that had carried him safely over. He knew also that wherever the councils had kept up their regular meetings triumphs have been invariably achieved.

Mr. Williams, of Md., said that in his State there had been great dissatisfaction with the old organization—that most of the councils were disbanded, and at the last election American associations had done all the work, and with much success. He favored the views of his colleague (Col. Switzer) in maintaining a National Council, but thought that local associations were the more proper and available means of accomplishing the noble ends of the party in the respective States. In Missouri the present canvass will be carried on on the system just mentioned.

Mr. Schley, of Md., remarked that instability was an evident sign of weakness.—He opposed the adoption of the proposed plan, and objected to the report of the committees. In my State, where we have kept up our secret organization, we have invariably succeeded, and if the suggested modification of the plan should be adopted the last stronghold of the American party (Maryland) will fall

After considerable discussion the various propositions relative to the plan of organization were committed to the committee on address and resolutions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—At 3 o'clock the Council re-assembled, President Bartlett in the chair.

The committee not having returned, Senator Crittenden was called to the stand, and proceeded to address the meeting in his accustomed mastery and eloquent manner.—We subjoin a brief synopsis of his remarks:

John J. Crittenden said: I have the honor of being only an adopted member, and felt myself surprised at being among the speakers. You have heard so much said, so eloquently and so well, that I might have been omitted. I have listened with satisfaction to the gentlemen who have preceded me. I wish I could boast of them all as Kentuckians; but they are my fellow citizens of the United States. I am a Kentuckian by birth, and love her with all the possible depth of my affections. But I am more fond of another title, and that is of being a citizen of the United States. None higher can be claimed by man. It is a protection to him wherever he may travel, and his rights in that capacity the proudest monarch of Europe hesitates to violate or offend. It is for this reason that I feel the most anxious solicitude for the perpetuity of the Union. It is only in that respect that we are known and recognized by the whole world. I value this Union because it gives me a great and mighty country.—It is not too large, for I know that my feelings and hopes and aspirations can comprehend the whole scope.

Will we mar the great destiny of our land by any sectional jealousies of this great volume of intellect in one hundred millions of freemen? Think of the immense power in the hands and hearts and head of that number of enlightened and patriotic men. The Roman empire never presented such a spectacle. We cannot set limits to their achievements. You may measure the power of the mightiest steam engine, but it is nothing to compare to the mental force which is leading us on in the progress of current event. This is the mission of the American party—to nurture the great legacy of which we are the only inheritors.—There are impending dangers which we only can obviate. Among these is that of foreign influence, so rapidly increasing and so alarming in all respects. In the earlier history of the republic we granted foreigners certain privileges. They were but few in number, and rapidly became absorbed and Americanized into our native population.—But now they come by thousands, and there is a prospect of their coming in denser multitudes. I am willing that they should use our country as a refuge or an asylum, but we cannot, without pusillanimously acting, yield them the privilege of governing the country. Can he not defer that ambition, while he can enjoy our rights of property and liberty?

This is the enemy in the Trojan horse in our midst, more dangerous and alarming than living without our borders and making external attacks. From such enemies we can the more readily defend ourselves.—And why are we not all of the same mind? Why are some willing to give up this inheritance, to allow the foreigners to share their rights and annul their votes? I think it is an insult to our manhood for these aliens to demand of us equal rights, and I cannot allow my honor, my native inborn rights to be partaken of by them. For the glorious immunities and privileges of our American citizen-hip our fathers fought and bled, and so help me God I am willing to fight and bleed for their maintenance against the foreign hordes who are aggressing on our liberties.

But there are parties in this country who derive all their power from the foreign vote, and that is the most enormous view of the question. That foreign vote has elected every President since the day of Gen. Jackson. It exercises a controlling influence in our legislation. It is courted and bargained for, and we who are descended from the compatriots of Washington are ruled and governed by these men who have fled from their miserable homes beyond the sea. I do not, however, blame these emigrants, who are bedazzled and influenced by the promises of office, position, and social advantages which they never dared dream of in their native homes. Not that the men of this party are less patriotic, but that they love the spoils of office and the advantages of political power more than the honorable maintenance of their bequeathed rights.

We fought the battles of the revolution to become freed from Colonial dependence. But are we not becoming worse than colonists, when we allow foreigners to enter our States and control the elections, and subject us to vassalage to Irish, Germans, French, and others.

What then are we to do as members of the American party? We have a numerical strength of 1,000,000 freemen contending for their dearest rights. Shall we despair because of temporary defeat? That would not be characteristic of Americans. We must strive as the brave strive for honorable victory, for our dearest rights and our firesides. We must not, we cannot despair. The people will rally to the support of their country.

I do not wish to inculcate hostility to foreigners. There are many pure and gallant and true among them. But they are not Americans. They are not of our household and must serve a term of probation before they seek to share the reins of government with us who are natives. The greatest danger to our American party is division.—Founde upon an imperishable rock, and springing from one of the noblest impulses in the human heart, this party of the Union should be firm and united Cultivate the great principles of organization—guarding against foreign influences, and promoting the integrity of the nation.

Mr. Crittenden concluded with a beautiful and eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union, of the party, and the energetic and steadfast procession of its great and patriotic purposes.

President Bartlett remarked that many of the Western delegates were anxious to hear Hon. J. O. Putnam of New York, one of the earliest and most able advocates of the doctrines of the American party. In response to loud calls Mr. P. appeared and was enthusiastically greeted. He spoke of the happiness he felt being upon Kentucky soil—the love and admiration he had always had for this State above all others in the nation, and the early attachment he had experienced for the principles of the venerable Sage of Ashland. Mr. Putnam thrilled the audience by his spirited, eloquent, and forcible remarks. We have never seen an assemblage so fascinated by the eloquence of any one.

Mr. J. W. Ricker, of New York, offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the National Council to the city of Baltimore, on the first Tuesday of June, 1858.

This instantly gave rise to very considerable discussion, which took a wide latitude and embraced a great variety of topics concerning the organization of the party. Mr. ——, of Maryland, was very spirited in his defence of the secret sessions of the local councils, and exhibited the admirable workings of the system in Maryland, and the success of the party was loudly applauded.

Mr. Chambers of Ohio, Mr. Bowley of New York, Gen. Scroggs of New York, and others participated in a very lively debate, in which sundry pleasantries were exchanged, much to the amusement of the audience.

There was a diversity of opinion expressed as to the machinery of the party, but all were of one mind and one heart as to the imperative necessity of maintaining the principles of the organization, and keeping the American flag flying and the ranks serried and thoroughly drilled at all hazzards and in every emergency.

Hon. S. B. Cushing, the Attorney General of New York, spoke at some length and with much effect: favoring either the maintenance of the old systemy of any other organization that might be proposed, so that the principles of the party might be perpetuated.

At this juncture the Hon. Erastus Brooks reported, from the committe of thirteen, the following:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Resolved, That upon the adjournment of this present National Council the same stand adjourned until called together as hereafter provided.

Resolved, That the American party in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia be authorised to adopt such plans of organization as they respectively may think best suited to the views of the members of the party in their several localities.

Resolved, That the President of this Council be authorized to select a National Central Committee, composed of thirteen members, of whom five shall constitute a quorum, who shall select a chairman and correspond with the authorised Representatives of the American party throughout the United States, and call together this National Council at such time and place as they may think proper.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day, as aforetime, to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel o with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to section of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful.—But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent triumph. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in the opinion as to the justice of their principles, and the fitness of their candidates acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont, upon the plea that there were no chances for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle, which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action, and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associations in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope.—Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and, to accomplish which, ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law, where all could see and know who, under the constitution, and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed to the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either as an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise.—Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that, while the clause would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democrats and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization.—And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State government. Their tendency is neither towards humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political difference between the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the Constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized ts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the laws must, therefore, at all times and in all places, become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the State over their own territories; and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men, in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues—all would be comparatively well

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decision of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The right of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born, imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after nutralization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phrases to illustrate its many creeds.—It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of the law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the acts of treason, the cases of arson, the multitude of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the native in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance, though of less magnitude, also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation, is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the Government to its ancient landmarks but the American people? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen to the Union?

We call, then, upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity of our glorious Union by making the love of country, and of the whole country, a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention where beamed the constitution Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington, of Virginia, to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men, too, who wish to reform those gross abuses of the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair fame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake arise, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
VESPASIAN ELLIS of Washington, D. C.
WM. F. SWITZLER, of Missouri.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
H. W. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.
W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.
H. SUTTON: of Arkansas.
AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut.
GILES M. HILLYER, of Mississippi.
J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.
WM. W. DANENHOWER, of Illinois.

The Council then adjourned to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 8 o'clock the Council re-assembled, President Bartlett in the chair.

The first business was the selection of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted unanimously as follows:

President—E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Vice President, Erastus Brooks, of New York; Recording Secretary, J. M. Stephens, of Maryland; Corresponding Secretary, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; Treasurer, T. C. Ware, of Ohio.

The election was concluded with the utmost good feeling and unanimity, the delegates from the North and South evincing the most cordial sentiments in nominating and voting for each other. The scene at the crisis of the meeting was of the most pleasant and interesting character.

Hon. Erastus Brooks then presented the final report of the committee of thirteen, containing the resolutions and platform of principles of the American party.

Mr. A. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to amend by striking out the latter clause of the platform, which says, referring to the admission of States: "With the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for a representative in Congress."

Mr. Baldwin sustained his amendment by a temperate and well considered speech.

He was followed by Mr. Cunningham, of Missouri, in favor of the amendent; Mr. Sol. Smith on the same side; Messrs. Hillyer and Shackleford, of Mississippi, against it, and Mr. Putnam, of New York, in favor.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, moved an amendment to the amendment, and spoke in its favor.

Mr. Vespasian Ellis offered a substitute, and moved the previous question, which was lost.

Mr. Erastus Brooks then moved that the resolution be recommitted to the committee, and they be instructed to strike out according to the proposed amendment.

Gen. Scroggs then offered, as a sustitue to the report of the committee, the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention of 1856.

After this the Council adjourned *sine die*.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.—A celebrated historical personage has just died in Paris, the famous Vidocq, who, from one of the most expert thieves in Europe, was promoted to the perfectship of police. Vidocq retired from his office with a competence, and died at his residence in Paris, aged 78. A few days before his death he was possessed with the extraordinary idea that if his feet, already palised with death, could touch the earth, he would recover.—In compliance with his wish, a layer of fine mould was placed by his bedside. He rose with difficulty, supported by his attendants, and placed his feet on it: as he did so, a flash of life, so to speak, passed over his features, and he drew himself up to his full height: but his strength failed him beneath the effort, and he fell back inert and cold. From that moment he realized that all was over with him, and, abandoning hope, occupied himself exclusively with his religious duties.

SILVER IN NEW JERSEY.—Peterson and vicinity apparently is destined to be one of the most noted spots in the country. Already it has become celebrated for the discovery of pearls, and now, the Guardian says, a vein of copper and silver has been struck in Garret Mountain. A shaft about 55 feet deep has been sunk, and a bed of copper ore, 16 feet below the surface, and 24 feet thick, has been struck, and Mr. Chadwick has submitted it to the smelting company in Harlem, New York, who offered him $200 a ton for the No. 1 quality.—Some distance below the copper a vein of *silver* ore has been struck. The thickness of this at the place where the shaft has been sunk is between two and three feet. How far it extends is unknown.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED FORGER.—P. B. Manchester, a noted Banker who committed forgeries and robberies in Cincinnati, about two and a half years ago, to the amount of $300,000, was arrested at the Michigan Central Depot, on Tuesday last, through the instrumentality of a Cincinnati merchant, who had been fleeced by him.

What are the largest species of ants?—ANS.—The eleph-*ants*.