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THOMAS K. ROBSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT
EASTON, Md.

TERMS.

Two Dollars, if paid within the year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 14--NO. 25. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1855. WHOLE NO. 745.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The Star has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Easton Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

Terms.—One square three insertions $1.00, and 35 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS, &c.
CAREFULLY SELECTED BY
LEVIN H. CAMPBELL,
Druggist & Pharmaceutist,
[OPPOSITE EASTON BANK.]
Easton, Maryland.

PAINTS, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Putty, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Dry Salts, Acids, Salts, Spices, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Cologne, Lavender, Verbeda, Millefleurs, Orange, Florida, Rose, Citronella, Peach and other Waters. Extracts, Brushes, Combs.

A large stock of the best Havana and Domestic Cigars. Garden, Field, Herb, Flower and Bird Seeds.

Agent for the sale of Reinhart's Patent Glass Pad, Double and Single Lever Trusses, the VERY BEST truss in use; also Sole Agent for Mrs. Betts' Utero abdominal suporter.
may 1—y

FOR THE SPRING.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, &c.

I HAVE just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore with a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c., which have been purchased with care and will be sold low.

For Gentlemen I have fine and coarse Boots, Congress and Patent Glove-top Gaiters, Ties, &c.

For Ladies, plain and fancy Gaiters, Marshall Ties, Talmas, plain and colored Urekas, Morocco Slippers, &c., with a large variety of Boys, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, tipped Jenny Linds, &c.

A determination to compete with the city prices has induced me to keep a general assortment, and to sell cheap.

My assortment of
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.
is large and will be sold as usual. Terms Cash. ROBERT KEMP.

N. B.—A few more of those 50 cent Slippers, lso $1 Gaiters, on hand. apr 17

THE FARMERS FOUNDRY.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties that they they have just put the Farmers foundry at Easton in complete order, and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of castings at the shortest notice, which they will sell at city prices.

Their stock on hand is very large, and has been cast with great care, out of the very best materials; and consists of a variety of Machine Castings, Plough Castings of almost every size, and pattern; ploughs, cultivators, &c.

They are prepared to furnish an *improved point* for the Minor & Horton Plough, which will do more satisfactory work and last much longer than the old point. Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine this valuble improvement.

Merchants and Dealers supplied with castings at a liberal discount.

☞ We have just got up a new pattern of Cheanyworth's shares, which is much thinner and better than the old point.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice.

All kinds of old iron taken in exchange for new work, at $1.00 per cwt. We would like persons to bring us their old iron as early as practicable.

Five per cent. discount allowed for cash on all bills over Five Dollars.

Thanking the public for a liberal share of patronage during the past year, by strict attention to business, and promptness in filling orders, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID & HAS. KEILHOLTZ.
Easton, Jan. 30th, 1855—1y

Baltimore Advertisements.

JOHN KIRBY & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS,
Cor. of Mill & Bowly Sts.,
(McELDERY WHARF.)
may 1—1y *BALTIMORE.*

EDWARD B. HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF,
march 20—1y *BALTIMORE, MD.*

ARTHUR EMORY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf.

WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce consigned to his care. A long experience in business justifies him in promising the highest prices for Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. Any grain consigned to him will command his utmost efforts for *interests* of owners. [June 27—1y

J. S. ROBSON WM GODWIN, JR
ROBSON & GODWIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Bowly's Wharf,

OFFER their services to Farmers and others for the disposal of Grain and other produce. Strict attention will be paid to the delivery and weighing of wheat consigned to their care.

Particular attention paid to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. All consignments of produce, and orders for goods will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—1y

T. McCAFFREY,
MARBLE CUTTER,
EAST PRATT STREET,
Between President and Albemarle Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.

IS prepared to executed all GRAVE STONE WORK, in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Every description of lettering done in the best style.

☞ All orders left with Mr. John Mason, Cabinet Maker, Easton, Md. will be correctly and promptly attended to.
Sept. 19, 1854—1y

COOPER'S PREPARATION for BALDNESS.—To restore the Hair, prevent its coming out, beautify and make it soft, and entirely remove *Scurf* and *Dandruff*—and to give o any one that may be bald a *fine crop of hair.*
Levin H. Campbell, Sole Agent.

SCYTHE BLADES.—Wheat and Grass, just received anb for sale by
june 12 Cheezum & Emory.

SCYTHES—Grain and Grass Scythes, of English and American manufacture, (warranted) for sale by S. Mackey & Son.

McCORMICKS
CELEBRATED
REAPING AND MOWING
MACHINE.

Baltimore, May 1st, 1855.

I have heretofore announced to the Farmers of the country through the *American Farmer*, that I had procured the Agency for the sale of C. H. McCormick's combined Reaping and Mowing Machine in this city.

I have through printed circulars and other channels made known my agency, together with some strong testimonials of the value of this machine, both for Grain and Grass cutting—it has been shown that while these machines have been long and justly celebrated, and as evidenced, by the large demand for them for many years past, those made for the harvest of 1854, surpassed in excellence all that had been made prior to them, and proved themselves to be the best machine of the kind in the country—that while McCormick's Reaper has had no rival, his

Reaping and Mowing Machine

of 1854, was equally successful and superior—being made heavier and stronger for Southern use, than previously. Eighteen hundred (1800) of these machines were sold from the manufactory of Mr. McCormick, in Chicago, for the harvest of 1854, without supplying the demand for the same, and inconsequence of which late orders in this direction could not, of course be supplied; and although a very large supply of them is being made for the ensuing harvest, and every means has been secured for having them delivered here by railroad promptly and in ample time for all practical purposes, (together with all the separate parts of the machine, for replacing any such parts as may be broken,) a similar disappointment will doubtless be experienced by those wanting those machine, who delay ordering until near harvest. It may be added there are also some improvements, on this machine since last harvest, which still farther *perfects* it as a mower, and which consists in first making the guard finger of malleable, instead of of *cast* iron, as before by which improvement the fingers are much smaller, and more penetrating than formerly, and will pass through the most thickly set and lodged grass, more *easily* and perfectly than heretofore—the *divider* is also made more penetrating for similar conditions of the grass.

The machine *cuts a wider swath* than any other; and at the same time requires *less power* and *labor* from *operator and horses*, which are important considerations, while no *fast driving* is regarded. The terms of sale, and a guaranty of performance, are made satisfactory.

A word to our neighbor: It seems rather strange that "Obed Hussey" has so much to say (in the April number of the *Farmer*) about his having been the first to originate a successful Reaping Machine, and others *without exception*, bring in the use *of his invention*, "spurious imitations of Obed Hussey's original Reaper!!!" while he seems not to have been troubled with law suits against infringers of his invention. So far as *Mr. McCormick's* is concerned, I am authorised by him to say in short, that these statements of *Obed Hussey* are incorrect, if really and sincerely meant to apply to his machine—it having been established through the Courts, as any one might have observed, that C. H. McCormick's "Original Invention," was two years prior to "Obed Hussey's."

As appears in the following extract from the charge of His Honor, Mr, Justice Nelson, to the Jury in the Circuit Court of the U. States, for the District of New York, at Albany, October 24, 1854—

In the case of Cyrus H. McCormick, vs. Wm. H. Seymour and Dayton S. Morgan.

"It appears from the evidence in the case, that Hussey and McCormick turned their attention to the construction of a Reaping Machine very nearly at the same period; Mr. McCormick *two or three years the earlier*. They have persevered from that time down to the present, and they have, each of them, it is conceded, brought out a successful Reaping Machine." The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $7,750.

Below we append one from the numerous testimonials in our possession relative to the utility of this machine:—

"Allen's Fresh," Charles Co., Md., April 28th, 1855.

To B. M. Rhodes, Esq., Baltimore:

Sir:—A little experience teaches, or should teach every farmer to provide all useful and necessary tools and implements for the efficient, economical and expeditious cultivation and securing of his crops in due time; to have them on the spot, and all in perfect order when he wants to use them.

Among the most valuable of all the Agricultural Implements I have ever met with, to the growers of that great staple, Wheat, is McCormick's Combined Reaping Machine" of '54. I have used McCormick's Reaper for several years, and was always highly pleased and gratified with the operation of the old pattern, but last summer I procured one of his combined Machines of 1854, and found it to be a very decided improvement upon the former one, and to do its work to the admiration of all who saw it. I had occasion to examine all the various Reapers that were collected at the Crystal Palace in New York, in 1855, and I have been besides, observant of the operation in the field, then and since, of various forms of machines used by wheat growers in this quarter of Maryland, and do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that there is none of them so free from objections, or combining so many advantages as McCormick's in its present improved form.

My machine was kept constantly at work for eleven days, last harvest, and was never out of order except from being driven carelessly against a stump or a stone, during which time, I am sure it saved to me, in hands' wages, and the clearness with which it cut and gathered the grain, enough to pay for itself twice over, and it is still as good as new; wanting only to be ready for the coming harvest, a few of those through, and upon which the knife plays, to be in place here, in case I should have it run against a stump, or something of the sort again, in cutting over imperfectly cleared land, which we have to do this season. You will therefore be pleased to send me at some early and convenient time, one dozen of these teeth: let half of them be the kind through which the knife works, or what I should call *supporting teeth for fingers*. Let these be bundled up or put in a box, and carefully marked with my name, to be landed at Pape's Creek and placed on board the steamer "Columbia," which leaves Baltimore every Saturday evening at 4 o'clock for Washington, and they will come safely.

Respectfully, pour ob't serv't,
W. D. MERRICK.

☞ Farmers will please send their orders early to B. M. RHODES,
Baltimore Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 141 West Pratt St., (opposite the Maltby House, where can be found Agricultural Implements of every description from the celebrated manufacturers, "Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.," as also from others of note.

GUANO—Peruvian and Mexican, as also Phosphate of Lime, warranted Pure, together with all Fertilizers of merit.
may 29 B. M. RHODES.

STRAW MATTING.—6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 colored and white straw Mattings, in store and for sale by Cheezum & Emory.

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIR WARE-ROOMS.
No. 45 South Street, Balto.

THE subscriber begs leave to call public attention to his handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of superior workmanship, and every variety of styles and patterns, such as

Sofas, Centre, Route, Break-fast and Dining Tables, Mahogany & Walnut stuffed and Spring Seat Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Whatnots, Dreams, Mahogany French Bedsteads, Marble Top Dressing Bureaus, and every thing in the Cabinet line.

Also, a very large and desirable assortment of Cane and wood seat Chairs of the best Manufacture; Arm, Office, Children, and Nurse Chairs; Settees, Bedsteads, Hair and Husk Mattrasses; and a variety of other articles in the housekeeping line.

☞ Orders from the country respectfully solicited. The above goods will be sold on as accommodating terms as any house in the country, and having a large stock offers great inducements to purchasers.

BENJAMIN WASKEY,
No 45 South street (red posts in front.)

N. B.—Turning and Sawing done with despatch, and on accommodating terms, at No. 4 Swan Street, opposite the Maryland Institute, by Benj. Waskey.
April 17, 1854—1y

JEWELRY,
CLOCKS & WATCHES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a very large and well selected assortment of Jewelry such as

Ladies Broaches, Cuff pins & Ear drops; Gents Breast pins, Gold sleeve buttons, bosom studs, &c. Gold guard chains, vest chains, fob chains, fobs and seals, Ladies chains, &c., finger rings, Gold and silver pencils, gold and silver spectacles to suit all ages. Medalias, Portmonas, Card cases and many other articles too numerous to mention. Gold Lever Watches hunting case and open face, Gold Anchor do. Silver Lever do. Silver Anchor do. Silver Lepine do. and Quarter Aulsete Watches, Clocks of all kinds, Cast Iron Gothic Doric & Bunker Hill cases. Gothic Ovel C O G, and O. G. wood cases. Also a large lot of Pocket knives, Plated and Silver ware, and many other articles all of which I will sell at city prices.

The public's ob't serv't,
may 29 CHAS. H. STEWART.

INSURANCE
AGAINST FIRE.

THE Mutual Insurance Company of Talbot County are now effecting insurance against loss by fire upon every description of property at low rates, and on terms highly advantageous to the parties insured. Policies will be issued upon property in any county of the Eastern shore.

The company is composed exclusively of those who insure their property in it and is intended to have the same effect as if an agreement had been entered into by the same individuals, that whenever any of them may lose his house by fire, the others shall unite in raising such a portion of the sum required to rebuild it as they have previously agreed to pay.

Applications for insurance, or for information in relation thereto, will be punctually attended to if addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

The following gentlemen compose the present Board.

RICHARD C. HOLLYDAY, President.
DIRECTORS.

Thos. R. Hollyday,	Charles Robinson.
Saml. Mackey,	Saml. B. Hopkins,
Benj. M. Bowdle,	Richard C. Hollyday,
Wm. J. Trippe,	Julius A. Johnson,
Morris O. Colston,	Jas. H. Grace.
Wm. W. Lowe,	James Benson.

GENERAL AGENTS.
P. T. Hambleton, Isaac W. Jump.
DISTRICT AGENTS.
Thos. C. Nicols. Peter Stevens,
Wm. W. Lowe. Thos. Hopkins, Jr.
WM. B. CLARK, Sec'y.
Easton, May 15, 1855 y

New Spring & Summer Goods

HAMMOND & BARNETT

HAVE just returned from the city and are now opening at their old stand, a large, varied and carefully selected stock of such wares and merchandise as are usually called for in the country, embracing a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS, &c.

They have all been purchased upon the best terms, and are offered to their old friends and customers, and the public, at a very small remunerating advance on the cost.

Thankful for the large and increasing patronage heretofore extended to them, the hope by faithful attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the same. a, 9

Great Bargains in Ladies Dress GOODS.

JUST received per last Friday's steamer another *NEW AND BEAUTIFUL* lot of Ladies Dress Goods, which we offer Bargains in, viz:

Black Silks	62½ to $1.50
Black Silk Tissues	37½ to 50 cts.
Plain and Printed Barages	25 to 62½ "
Satin Plaid, Plain & flow'd do	37½ to 62½
Satin plaids & stripes, flowered Grenadiens	37½ to 62½
French & Emb'd Lawns	25 to 37½
Plaid Gingham Lawns & Ginghams	12½ to 25
Fig'd & plain Swiss Muslins	25 to 75
Dotted and Emb'd do	31½ to 62½
Kid Gloves	62½ to 87½

which we invite an early call from the Ladies, for sale by Talbott & Rasin.

375 *YDS. BLACK SILK.*

40	yards at	50 cents.
50	" "	75
30	" "	87½
110	" "	100
40	" "	112½
50	" "	126
25	" "	137½
30	" "	150.

Every price and superior goods for the price. Call and examine.
may 8 *J. H. GRACE.*

MATTING! MATTING!!—Superior 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, white and colored matting, just received and for sale by
may 22 Thompson & Kersey.

PARASOLS AND FANS!—A large lot of Parasols ond Fans, various styles and qualities, for sale by
may 22 Thompson & Kersey.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c., for sale by
may 29 Thompson & Kersey.

THERMOMETERS, house, for temperature of the atmosphere; in mahogony and japanese frames, for sale at the Drug Store of
may 29 Levin H. Campbell.

(Written for the Star.)

MECHANICS OF AMERICA.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a remarkable book we have been reading—"My Schools and Schoolmates" by Hugh Miller—and the great contrast between the condition of the working classes of Great Britain and our own favored country has produced some serious reflections. As all of our readers may not be familiar with the name of Hugh Miller we will give a sketch of his life. He was born in 1802 in Cromarty, Scotland, of poor and excellent parents and was famous for his intense love of reading—and of Nature—his youthful adventures though they did not border on the marvellous are yet deeply interesting. Being obliged to choose a trade, he chose that of a stone mason, as it would leave him unemployed during winter and early spring. We will give his own account of his life while employed in the country during the summer months while working as an apprentice?

"It is, however, with the character of our north country masons that I have at present chiefly to do. Living in small villages or in cottages in the country, they can very rarely procure employment in the neighborhoods of their dwellings, and so they are usually content to regard these as their homes during the winter and earlier spring months, when they have nothing to do, and to remove for work to other parts of the country, where bridges or harbors or farm steadings are in the course of building, to be subjected there to the influence of what is known as the barrack, or rather bothy life These barracks or bothies are always of the most miserable description. I have lived in hovels that were invariably flooded in wet weather by the overflowing of the neighboring swamps and through whose roofs I could tell the hour at night, by marking from my bed the stars that were passing over the openings along the ridge: I have resided in other dwellings of rather higher pretensions, in which I have been awakened by every heavier night shower by the rain drops splashing upon my face when I lay abed. I remember that Uncle James when urging me not to become a mason, told me that a neighboring laird, when asked why he left a crazy old buildings standing beside a group of neat modern offices, informed the queriest that it was not altogether through bad taste that the hovel was spared but from the circumstance that he found it of great convenience every time his speculations brought a *drove of pigs* or a *squad of masons* that way. And my after experience showed me that the story might not be in the least apocryphal and that masons had reasons at times for not touching their hats to gentlemen.

In the barracks the food is of the plainest and coarsest description: oat meal forms its staple, and milk, when milk can be had, which is not always; and as the men have to cook by turns, with only half an hour or so given them in which to light a fire, and prepare the meal for a dozen or twenty associates, the cooking is invariably an exceeding rough and simple affair. I have known masons engaged in the central Highlands building bridges, not unfrequently reduced by a tract of wet weather, that soaked their only fuel the turf, and rendered it incombustible, to the extremity of eating their oat meal raw, and merely moistened by a little water scooped by the hand from a neighboring brook. I have oftener than once seen our own supply of salt fail us; and relief had been afforded us by a Highland smuggler—for there was much smuggling in those days, ere the repeal of the duties. I have heard a complaint from a young fellow regarding the hardness of the fare, at once checked by a comrade's asking him whether he was not an ungrateful dog to grumble in that way, seeing that, after living on fresh poultices for a week, we had actually got porridge with salt in it. One marked effect of the annual change which the north country mason had to undergo, from a life of domestic comfort to a life of hardship in the bothy, if he has not passed middle life, is a great apparent increase in his animal spirits. At home he is in all probability, a quiet, rather dull looking personage, not much given to laugh or joke; whereas in the bothy, if the squad be a large one, he becomes wild and a humorist—laughs much and becomes ingenious in playing off pranks among his fellows. As in all other communities, there are certain laws recognized in the barracks as useful in controlling at least its younger members the apprentices; but the general tone of merriment, even these lose their character, and ceasing to be a terror to evil doers, become in the execution, mere occasions of mirth. I never in all my experience saw a serious punishment inflicted. Shortly after our arrival at Cononside, my master chancing to remark that he had not wrought as a journeyman for five and twenty years before, was voted a "ramming" for taking, as was said, such high ground with his brother workmen; but, though sentence was immediately executed, they dealt gently with the old man, who had good sense enough to acquiesce in the whole as a joke. And yet, amid all this wild merriment and license, there was not a workman who did not regret the comforts of his quiet home, and long for the happiness which he felt, was only to be enjoyed there. It has been long known that gaiety is not solid enjoyment; but that the gaiety should indicate little else than the want of solid enjoyment, is a circumstance not always suspected.

My experience of barrack life has enabled me to receive without hesitation what has been said of the occasional merriment of slaves in America or elsewhere, and fully to credit the often repeated statements that the abject serfs of despotic government laugh more than the subjects of a free country. Poor fellows! If the British people were so unhappy as slaves or serfs, they would I dare say, learn in time to be quite as merry. There are, however, two circumstances that serve to prevent the bothy life of the north country mason from injuring his character in the way it almost never fails to injure that of the farm servant. As he has to calculate in being every winter and almost every spring unemployed, he is compelled to practice a self denying economy, the effect of which when not carried to the extreme of a miserly narrowness, is always good; and Hallan day returns him every season to the harmonizing influences of his home.

* * * * *

Rough gray rocks, and little blue lachan edged with flags, and mottled in their season with water lilies, glimmered dim and uncertain in the imperfect light as we passed; but ere we reached the inn of Showerdale in Gairlock, every object stood out clear, though cold, in the intrescent light of morning; and a few light streaks of cloud, poised in the cast over the unrisen sun, were gradually exchanging their gleam of pale bronze for a deep flush of mingled blood and fire.

After the refreshment of a few hours sleep and a tolerable breakfast, we set out for the scene of our labors, which lay on the sea shore, about two miles further to the north and west; and were shown an out house—one of a square of dilapidated offices,—which we might fit up we were told far our barrack. The building had been originally known on the northwestern coast of Scotland with its ever weeping climate as a hay-barn; but it was now merely a roof covered tank of green stagnant water, about three quarters of a foot in depth, which had oozed through the walls from an overgorged pond in an adjacent court that in a tract of recent rains had overflowed its banks and not yet subsided- Our new house did look exceedingly like a beaver dam, with this disadvantageous difference, that no expedient of diving could bring us to better chambers on the other side of the wall. My comrade, setting himself to sound the abyss with his stick sung out in sailor style "Three feet of water in the hold;" Click Clack broke into a rage. "That a dwelling for a human creature," he said, "If I was to put my horse into it poor beast! the very hoofs would rot off him in less than a week. Are we eels or paddocks that we are sent to live in a loch?" Murking, however, a narrow portion of the ridge which dammed up the waters of the neighboring port, whence our domicil derived its supply, I set myself to cut it across, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the general surface lowered fully a foot, and the floor of our future dwelling laid bare. Click Clack, gathering courage as he saw the water ebbing away, seized a shovel, and soon showed us the value of his many years' practice in the labors of the stable; and then dispatching him for a few cartloads of a dry shell from the shore, which I had marked by the way as suitable for mixing with our lime, we soon had for our tank of green water a fine white floor. "Man wants but little here below" especially in a mason's barracks. There were two square openings in the apartment, neither of them furnished with frame or glass; but one, we filled up with stone, and an old unglazed frame, which with the assistance of a base and border of turf, I succeeded in fitting into the other, gave an air of respectability to the place. Boulder stones, capped with pieces of mossy turf, served us for seats; and we had soon a comfortable peat fire blazing against the gable; but we were still sadly in want of a bed—the fundamental damp of the floor was we saw fast gaining on the sand; and it was neither comfortable nor safe to spread our drie grass and blankets over it. My comrade went to see whether the place did not furnish materials enough of any kind to make a bedstead and soon returned in triumph with a pair of harrows which he placed side by side in a snug corner beside the fire, with, of course, the teeth downwards. A good Catholic prepared to win heaven for himself by a judicious use of sharp points, might have preferred having them turned the other way; but my comrade was an enlightened Protestant; and, beside, like Goldsmiths sailor, he loved to lie soft. The second piece of luck was mine. I found lying unclaimed in the yard, an old barn door, which a recent gale had blown off its hinges; and by placing it above the harrows, and driving a row of stakes around it into the floor to keep the outer sleeper from falling of—for the wall served to secure the position of the inner one; we succeeded in constructing by our joint efforts, a luxurious bed. There was but one serious drawback on its comforts; the roof over head was bad, and there was an obstinate drop that used, during every shower which fell in the season of sleep, to make a dead set at my face, and try me at times with the water torture of the old story, mayhap half a dozen times in the course of a single night."

We might select many passages of equal interest had we but the space—but we can only wish that every workingman of the U. States could read this story of Hugh Miller's struggles for position and knowledge. He is now one of the first geologists of the day, loved and admired by thousands who have never seen his face, but who have found in him and such as he, the man the poet described as the "noblest work of God." What limits can be set to the career of the mechanic of America when his superior advantages are considered, his facilities for instruction, the libraries and cheapness of books, the Associations for his benefit; his social equality with the best—for who in this day dares despise a mechanic, because he is a mechanic? There are few of us who had no mechanics among our ancestors. If any, let them hold their peace, for then they have little to be proud of. We would that we had a trumpet that would ring through the length and breadth of this land to arouse the mechanic to a realization of their priviliges and duty. It is to them that our country is to owe its glory—but they have yet I fear to awake to the beauty and dignity of their position. God speed the hour.

CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE.—By lingual telegraph we have the particulars of a rather lively dramatic affair which transpired in an aristocratic mansion of the Second District a few days since. A young gentleman, not two years married, it seems, thought so much of his wife—a gay, handsome creature, deficient is nothing except the management of the piano—that he introduced to her a distinguished musician, a friend of his, whose musical talent and gentlemanly deportment were well calculated to make an impression upon a not over prudent lady like the one in question. The musical gentleman had access to the house at all times, of which he availed himself without stint—teaching his fair pupil the beauties of his art with the enthusiasm of an amateur rather than that of a mercenary teacher. For a time all went smooth—the husband, wife and teacher constituting a sort of happy family. Finally, it struck the husband, that while the teacher grew more assiduous in his duties, the lady made no progress in her music. The serpent suspicion raised its head, and the husband began to see an Anselmo in himself and a Lothario in the teacher. He kept mum, however, as long as he could, determining to have a tangible excuse for his jealousy before he expressed it. So, returning home the other day at 11 o'clock, when he knew that he was not expected before dinner, he stole up to his bedchamber—on the way met his wife, vainly endeavoring to hide an unusual confusion—and in the chamber found the hat, coat and boots of the teacher, but no sign of the teacher himself. The unlucky husband was satisfied. He went deliberately to a neighboring store, purchased a cowhide, and returning to his faithless spouse gave her a most terrible flagellation after which he packed up his duds and left the city in disgust, for his plantation somewhere up the river. And that is all we have heard about it or wish to hear.—*New Orleans paper.*

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1855.

Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Maryland, chairman of the committee, made a report on the Ritual, suggesting no very material alterations except in the terms of membership, the principal change proposed being the admission of American Catholics. This proposed modification gave rise to a most animated discussion, of in which Messrs. Lyons, of New York, Williams, of Kentucky, Rayner, of North Carolina, Brown, of Tennessee, Mallory, of New York, and Cunningham, of South Carolina, participated, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a very large majority.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that Institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Adopted—Yeas, 80; Nays, 59.

[The following is the entire platform adopted by the majority.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling, of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III. The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

I. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that "there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of several States as expressed and received in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however spacious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States. And as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI. The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws The repeal by the Legislatures of the respectives States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds. Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishment for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age. These on the one hand. on the other—Imitation of the practice of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxam, "Americans only shall govern America." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the state, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign powpotentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character. And inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent juddicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the oppisition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by these parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which seperate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not

(*Concluded on next page.*)