# The People's Press,

BY L. V. BLUM.

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### Live for Something.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. Live for something, be not idle! Look about thee for employ! not down to useless dreaming-Labor is the sweetest joy. Folded hands are ever weary, Selfish hearts are never gay, Life for thee hath many daties— Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway: Gentle words and cheering smiles Better are than gold and silver, With their grief dispelling wiles. As the pleasant sunshine falleth Ever on the grateful earth, So let sympathy and kindness Gladden well the darken'd hearth.

and but for a slight habit of indulging sometimes too much in the "ardent," might be term-

ed an unlearned shrewd, exemplary man.

Jim was sitting with a number of gentlemen in the Potersburg Inn, his feet nicely adjusted in another chair, with his crutches across his lap, when a me one inquired why he was working bioself in shafts? Whereupon he explained: "You see we had at our house, the other night a small sprinkle of what we honestly tuck to be the "day of Judgment!" It turned out we were slightly mistaken; but I assure you, if I'm a judge of small matters, it was a said Agricola, "if you" will give me leave."right good counterfeit of that great day, when they say there is to be a general smash up .the genewine coin, and, as the masons would "conducted ourselves accordingly." tuck the wrong sbute at the start Now they say; "Man purposes; and God exposes;" this may or may not be good scriptur; at the latter end of my sperience I would call it good sense.

"I was suddenly wakened out in a sound sleep, not by Gabriel's horn, but a noise mighty nigh as loud, if not hearn so far; wife, children, and niggers were screaming and hollerin" 'the day of judgment was come, the stars wur all falling, the world was burning up." 1 sprung up, looked at the heavens; never seed edencies thar before! Thar being no mountains and rocks convenient to call on to hide me I tuck a bee line with average ingine speed for the well, which I would say is nainty two feet deep in the clar. It's the deepest hole in the ground I knowed anything about. When I got there I found Bob and Sam, two of my nigger boys, on a quandary which of the two elements to chuse. Bob a bright mulatter, was for water; Sam, an comixed African was for turning Sallymandy, and facin the Cuba.—The following despatch to the N music. Says I, "Boys, clear the track, and Y. Journal of Commerce throws a wet blanket music. Says I, "Boys, clear the track, and Y. Journal of Commerce throws a wet blanke take hold of that windlass, and let me down in over the hopes of those democrats who are s to the bowels of the yeth as soon as the natur anxious to get Cuba :of the case will admit of; the outside is getting unwholesome, sure!" Then, without hat, unwholesome, sure." Then, without hat, coat, vest, pants, stockings or shees, I got in of an altogether reliable character, shows that the blacket and started; they hadn't turned the however desirable it may be for the U. S. to windless twice around when I hollered to 'em acquire Cuba, there is no prospect whatever of to slip the britching and let me slide. No such a consummation, nor is there any probasoner said than done, when I whirled, corbility of the negotiation of a commercial treaty slosh, high unto three foot in the water. No between Spain and this country. man could have made the trip sooner, ceptin he had fallen in, and he'd had to tuck a far

me, I was kivered all but my head, I felt fire- one from many insults.

proof, and calculated they'd have to burn tow to git me! Now they say a man in a deep well, in the day time, can see stors. I allow them is fixed stars.—'Them I saw from the well that night was travellers, cortain! Besides, if there was any fixed stars that night I never seed'um. Some said they watched the morn ng star, and as long as that stuck they had

hope.
"I made the boys draw me up several times, to see how things war coming on; but when one of them big blazing meteors would dart toward me, I would whurl down to the length of my cable. I soon foun' I had gone beyant what was comfortable; I got tired of playing bullfrog, left the water, and felt like taking the fire particular in what countity on when from the Any person procuring rive new subscribers no mutter in what quantity, or what from !and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a l'Il just say right here, if any man should have hydrofoby agin fire, and will put himself thromy pirformances in that well, and ain't cured

> been a house of prayer before; but if they did-u't make up for lost time he was no judge o'ligious exercises. He said he and his crowd prayed nigh onto four hours; they hearn the clock strike three times while they were on their knees. He said the fact was, they exact the result the fact was, they exact the argument, and he got up, and hadn't another word to say if the day of judgment had cum. And I'm thinking I'd cum out better if I'd relied on faith and prayer instead of sich works as I did!'
>
> In this opinion the company concurred, and have had lower and lead at his correction. When

laughed long and loud at his narrative. When the noise of their mirth had ceased, some one remarked to Jim if had been as smart and philosophical as one of his ancestors, Benjamin Franklin, he would not have been at all alarmed, and could have explained it. "I have hearn of him before," said Jim; "he wur the fellow could go out, when dangersome clouds wur surging by, pull lightning out 'em, sample it, bless you! and carry the keenest home, and put it 'way in bottles to speriment with. But he done this in the broad day time, when he war wide are the witch. Berts there for oppreed and warry:
Drug the face of sympalty:
Whisper words of hops and comfort,
Joy male by your externing
From this priest fractain head,
Freely, as then freely given,
Stall the grateful myth.

HIMMOROUS.

June Pranklin and the Falling Starts.

The Mocoric shower that flow the night of the first of the company and seal and into the company and the seal the properties and or many flow and seal and into the tempts and the seal to separate the properties and or many flow of the company and the seal to the seal of the seal of

where he lived, had accumulated a snug fortune.
He was a general favorite in his neighborhood he worked himself out of the room, amidst the hearty cheers and farewell of his friends.

> MORAL SUASION ON A RAM .- When a riend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which, was troubled by a dog, Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no "Thou art permitted," said the bonest farmer; and we let Agricola tell the story in his own words. "There was a ram on the farm," said Agricola, "as notorious for butting as Wolf was or sheep stealing, and who stood in as much word of moral suasion as the dog. I shut Wolf up in the barn with this old fellow and sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body, literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the rum aforeseid, by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure "I'll fix him," said I, and so I did. an iron crowbarout of a hole in the barn, po foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell, when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how then should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice the bar broke in between his horns out under his tail This little admonition of-

WASHINGTON, June 13. Recently received information from Madrid

A well bred woman never bears an importing the time the water settled around net remark. A kind of discreet deafness sayes

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph. THE RATS OF THE WEST.

Immense Depredation on the Corn-Fields— Six Wayon-Loads of Dead Rats taken from a Corn-Field.—Farmers from all parts of the country inform us that their corn has been considerably damaged by rats. The rats dig below the stalks and cat the kernels. Mr. Hef ner, who resides in Money Creek township, killed more than two hundred rats a short tim-

pickings to be found in the bara-yards, their rat ships have betaken themselves in a body to the corn-fields, and, in some instances, rooted up nearly every kernel. Theodore Jones, of Belle Prairie, had twenty acres destroyed, and—McDowell, of Avoca, has the same story to tell. Dr. C. B. Ostronder, of Hickory Point, has had very hard luck according to our informant. He says the Doctor told him (our in formant) that upon discovering that rates were the cause of the trouble, he got three and a half poinds of arsenic, and, mixing it with three and a half bushels of e-rn, scattered it there and a half bushels of e-rn, scattered it there and a half bushels of e-rn, scattered it the field. The result was just as the Doc-

shale of doubt as to the success of their voyable gentleman, very reasonable in his views, and quite competent to sustain them on scientific principles He contends that at the distance of from three to feur miles from the earth there is a current of wind blowing from west to cast which is constantly the same, never varying in its direction, and rarely in the rate of velocity. On this proposition be has experimented for years, and has not failed oneo to observe this invariable feature in the this phenomenon, which was seventeen years ago, he conceived the idea that it was not possible to navigate the air from America to Europe, and nurmed the design of some day making the experiment in furtherance of this purpose he applied to his friends for assistance to procure the requisite confit, but they had fired at the County Court and fond guity on the day after arrest on five several indistances to make upon himself the cost of the giguntic retieme he had planned, was forced to forego his cherished idea until some mouths ago, when he associated with him Messrs. Gager and Lamoutain—the former the inventor of a balloon boat with air wheels, and the latter a balloon builder of Troy, New York—and the united energies of the ssible to pavigate the air from America New York—and the united energies of the three were brought to bear on the subject. They decided to make a series of experiments

-one or two from St. Laais to New Yorkwardly, and then from New York across the Atlantic ocean. The three went to work immediately and earnestly, and in a few days we are to see what success is to attend the first

The balloon now on its way here, in care of Mr. Lamontain and a gentleman named Rhodes, is called the "Atlantic," and is by far the largest air-ship that has ever been constructed. It was constructed on the Fair Grounds at Lansingburg, New York. The ear, or Mr. Gager's boat, is sixteen feet long and four feet and a part of the sixty of the House of Delegatesis of Gager's boat, is sixteen feet long and four feet and a half in midth, built year, a way a proportically also is largely designed and pour feet and a half in midth, built year, a way are greatly designed and pour feet and a half in midth, built year, a way are greatly designed and pour feet and a half in midth, built year, a way are greatly designed and pour feet and a half in midth, built year, a way are greatly designed and pour feet and a half in midth, built year, a way are greatly designed and pour feet and a half in midth. and a half in width, built very symmetrically, also is largely decreased, and provided with row-locks and oars ready for use in case of an emergency. It was built in New York by a most competent ship-carpenter, and will accommodate half a dozen men five found in the way of righteousness.

undred miles out at sea. Yet its whole weight is but one hundred and fifteen pounds. To this poat will be attached a propeller wheel on each side, but we cannot describe the uses of this mechanical apparatus intelligibly.

The balloon proper, after inflation, will be sixty feet in diameter, and, with the car, one hundred and twenty feet high. Twenty-one hundred and fifty yards of the best oiled Chiness silks of ordinary width have been used in this contract of the seat of war.

We yesterday had a conversation with Prof.
Wise and Mr. Gager. They are very sensible men to every appearance, and seem to have no

We learn from the Wilmington papers that on Thursday morning last two men, Lewis Kiple and George Williams, were arrested for breaking into the greery store of Mr. George Myers. Being interrupted by citizens and watchmen while in the store, they fled to a stable in the rear, from the loft of which they fired twice at their pursuers, one of whom, Mr. A. D. Taylor, had a narrow escape, as a ball passed near to his head. Another person a as a ball passed near to his head. Another person, a sailor named Church, was shot through the hand. The robbers were finally secured, and a number of articles taken from the store found.

The bravery of the King has gained for him the store found.

The severity of the sentence is entirely jus-

VIRGINIA.—According to the Washington States, the opposition in Virginia at the recent election carried for Goggin eight of the thir-

### THE WAR IN ITALY,

CAPTAIN BONAPARTE-DARE-DEVIL SOLDIERS—BRAVERY OF KING EM ANUEL—THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE

low the stalks and eat the kerness nor, who resides in Moncy Creek township, killed more than two hundred rule a short time ago. He counted his victims antil their number of the a short time ago. He counted his victims antil their number of the short of the whole apparatus is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$8.000. If counting and continued killing. We learn that he leven hundred rats have been killed on that his first days werk in the rat-killing bushess was quite successful. He put one hundred and thy hung fellows out of misery, and threat and fifty hung fellows out of misery, and intends to favor many others with time that have a third that his first days werk in the rat-killing bushess was quite successful. He put one hundred and thy hung fellows out of misery, and intends to favor many others with time that have will offer the same kind of treatment. When we saw him years and anced as a sad a saw him to the first of hydrogen, having a banyant pow of kind offers, who lives three miles north of the same kind of treatment. When we saw him years are in about as had a fax as himself. One of his own over fields, containing eight acres, has been fairly riddled by rats some of which he thinks are nearly as large and the vary green from his corn fields in day, and start late in the afternoon, travelling had not year the day time, when they and the weather are very tanne; they come from his corn fields in the day time, when they and the weather are two proposed five the proposed legisg in a stock of ammunition, and and great and the proposed legisg in a stock of ammunition, with which be intends to stangther the long-stance of the Davids not of which he intends to stangther the long-stance of which he intends to stangther the long-stance of the Davids of the proposed legisg in a stock of ammunition, with which be intends to stangther the long-stance of the Davids of the proposed legisg of the Miscouri R-publican of the corn that the corns and the work representation of the proposed legisg of the like colded on.

Th

The corn cribs being empty, and very little pickings to be found in the barn yards, their rat ships have betaken themselves in a body to

wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of so charge of balls along the line. The surprise great a hurry. the Zouaves in one voice "a la baionette ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER
AT WILMINGTON.

We learn from the Wilmington papers that

THE EMPRESS REGENT OF FRANCE IN TEARS. A correspondent of the New York Herald tified by the character of the offence, which on says that when the news of the battle of Maly failed to be murdly for want of good marks.

The section of the tree from the says that when the news of the battle of Maly failed to be murdly for want of good marks.

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The section of the complete from the says that when the news of the battle of Maly failed to be murdly for want of good marks. joyed that she immediately appeared in the streets in an open barouche, and that when vivas broke out and filled the air, and hardy men respectfully put forward and grasped the carriage panne: lings, the robe, almost the hands of the Empress, it was too much for her; throw-

> AN OLD MINISTER. - The oldest minister in Philadelphia is Rev. George Chandler, who, in the course of his ministry, has married 3,166 couples, and performed funeral services over the remains of five thousand persons.

## THE "OPPOSITION."

The Standard and other Democratic papers in this State have been taunting the Whigs for calling themselves the "Opposition." Read the following article from the Lynchburg Virginian, and then say if the name "Opposition" is not a good one for all who are opposed to the sham Democracy, which has become so corrupt that even one of the ablest Democratic papers has been forced to exclaim, "from the by-ways and highwags of the government the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable

Read it, and see why the Whigs are in oppo-

Read it, and see why the Whigs are in opposition to the Imposition party:

"The Whig party, essentially, is nothing, but an Opposition party. That is really the meaning of the word. It was its meaning in England then the Whigs opposed the tyranny and corruptions of the oligarchy—and it was its meaning in the American Revolution when those paragraphy are alled Whigs who approsed the second of the oligarchy—and it was its meaning in the American Revolution when those parsons were called Whigs who opposed the pretensions and exactions of the mother country. If there be any one, either in our own rinks or the ranks of the other side, who is in any doubt of the real character of the "Opposition" to the Democratic party, we propose to enlighten him by giving a comprehensive resume, which we find capitally done to our hands by an able Tennessee contemporary. Should any one, then, enquire what is the na-ture of our "opposition," let him be answered as follows:

"Opposition to the enormous and unnecessary increase of the public expenditures, and to

the extravagances and corruptions practised under the existing Democratic rule.

"Opposition to the policy of entrusting to the Executive the purse and the sword, as illustrated by the \$50,000,000 bill, and recommendation by the President to Congress to transfer to him the war-making power in respect to Mexico and the Central American

"Opposition to the monstrous project of a bankrupt law, which, together with other measures of Federal aggrandizement recom-mended and sanctioned by the present adminstration, lays the axe to the root of State rights.
"Opposition to Presidential interference with

ne freedom of elections and the right of suffrage, as exemplified in the removal by Mr. Buchanan of his own appointees to office in Illinois, because they would not war upon a Senator of the United States of his own party, for pursuing a course, as Schator, contrary to the wish of the President.

"Opposition to the national indulgence of a

norbid and unlicality appetite for territorial acquisition, which, I sing sight of every principle of honor, justice and sound policy, and at he imminent risk of war, would, by cunning and dishonest contrivances or open force, if necessary, extend infinitely the limits of the Beauthly and above into our sectors. necessary, extend infinitely the limits of the Respublic and absorb into our system mongrel populations, which after years of trial, have conclusively shown their utter inability durably to establish and peaceably to live under a free representative government.

"Opposition to the further agitation of the slavery question, as leading to no practical good to any portion of our country, but franght with peril to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

"Opposition to the division of the country to two sectional parties—which will be the levitable result of the continued ascendancy ad course of the Democratic party in the

outhern States.

"Opposition to the fomenting of jealousies, lissensions and heart burnings between different sections of our common country by misrepart sections of our common of the people esenting the aims and opinions of the people f the different sections in regard to one anoth-

"Opposition-determined, untiring opposition—to a dissolution of the Union, and to all parties, as such, which cherish and uphold as aders men who are known to entertain the pirit of disunion in their hearts, or whose pressions, doctrines, and acts manifestly tend to

"Opposition to the wild policy of an exclu-ively metallic currency, which, if carried into et, would, in the language of James Buch-an "at once diminish the nominal value of all property more than 50 per cent"—"would, in effect, double the amount of every man's debts"—"would enrich creditors at the expense of their debtors"—and "make the rich richer

"Opposition to direct taxation, which is openly advocated by a portion of the Democratparty and which would be the necessary and portable result of the carrying out of the compensation doctring of free trade—direct taxtion and free trade being, in effect, one and ine same thing.
"Opposition to a continuance of the Demo-

ratic policy of giving millions of acres of the public lands to the new States, and persistenly refusing to grant an acre to the old States.

the creation of a public debt by the national government, in time of peace, to aid in carrying on its ordinary operations, without at the same time making due and adequate provision

or its redemption.
"Opposition to the admission into this country of foreign paupers and criminals—to the voting at the polls by foreigners not naturalized —and to all evasions and violation of the nat-

uralization laws. "Opposition, in fine, to Modern Democracy. "Opposition! It is, at this important conuncture in our national and State affairs, a good name, a poculiarly appropriate name, a highly patriotic name, for a party that would save the country from the blighting effects and the fatal consequences of a longer continuance of Domocretic misrule,"

oe a universal law that more "males than emales are born." This is sustained by the ecords of every nation where records have been kept. The excess of males varies with different people, but, so far as known, the excess is greatest in the United States. It varies widely among the different States, the excess in South Carolina and Kentucky being more than three times as great as Massachusetts. The effect of climate and other appreciable causes in producing this disproportion in the sexes, is not settled. The excess is greatest in extreme climates Russia and South Carolina.