

# WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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[FOR THE COMMERCIAL]  
Extract from a late appeal to southern members of Congress.

The public are entitled to an explanation of a charge so grave as this. The facts are briefly as follows: The abolition and freesoil conspiracy invented a new political trick called the "Wilmot Proviso," to forestall the people of the Slave States; and their honest and lawful slave labor for the cultivation of the soil. They inserted that "proviso" in Oregon, where the South claimed no right to participate, those abolitionists and freesoilers could not succeed in Congress with their Wilmot proviso trick, but were strong enough in votes, and therefore defeated the right of the people of California, to a good "Republican form" of Territorial Government. Finding that they could not saddle California with their abolition and freesoil fraud in Congress, they undertook to saddle her outside, and gave her to understand that, unless she would set up for a State Government and insert their "Wilmot proviso" in her Constitution, to be done in California, so as to evade a fair contest for its insertion into the halls of Congress, she might remain without any Government from the city of Washington till "tomorrow's day," or till she would submit to that "proviso." Hence the present application of California to be admitted into the Union as a State, with her Constitution containing that forestalling clause against slavery and the Southern States. The defeat of the South to give California a good Republican form of Territorial Government at the proper time, and an honest and good hearted President, unacquainted with political abolition tricks, into a snare, and caused him to send an Executive special Agent (Thomas Butler King, Esq., of Geo.) to California in regard to the matter. It is in proof that the Agent advised some of the most influential and leading members of the California Convention to "put the boundaries of their whole territory into their new Constitution, to be covered with the Wilmot proviso, and leave nothing to quarrel about." This done, the abolitionists and freesoilers in Congress would have nothing to do but pass the bill, without the trouble of trying again to inflict that "proviso" on California, and thus the stupendous fraud against the South would be complete. It cannot, therefore, be said that it was done in Congress, but by those abolitionists and freesoilers outside of Congress, by their influence, and deep intrigue against the South, which was the original cause of the sending out an Executive special Agent to California, to assist the Northern abolition wire-workers to deceive the people of that territory, and extend their long laid trap for the destruction of the Constitution and the establishment of a northern monarchy.

As it has, therefore, been made to appear, as the act of the California Convention, and the aforesaid Executive special Agent, and not the act or advice of Congress, the people of that territory are not in the least manner bound to the general Government, to continue that monarchical "Wilmot proviso" clause against the people of the South a single day in their new Constitution, after it may be signed by the President of the United States; but they will be perfectly at liberty to call another Convention whenever they please.—Amend their Constitution and strike that monarchical clause out, as an abolition northern political trick and fraud, and then submit the question to the whole people, or legal voters of California, to regulate that matter of slavery in a legal and proper manner among themselves, for the cultivation of the soil. In fact, they cannot do otherwise and treat the Southern States with becoming respect and gratitude for that new territory.

The legal voters of California were never called on to clothe their Convention with the necessary special power, to insert that "Wilmot proviso" in their new Constitution, it was the known abolition and freesoil influence and power in Congress. The people of California, therefore, had no hand or voice in that monarchical transaction, to assist the northern monarchy in the Missouri system, commenced in 1819 and 20, to rob the southern half of the Union of the control of labor for the cultivation of Southern soil. Should that Senatorial death of the Constitution be ratified in the House of Representatives, and sealed by the hand of Mr. Fillmore, as President, the climax will be cap'd, and the South had better now begin to prepare for a divisionary boundary line of 42° south of Oregon, as herein before suggested, or begin to prepare for hanging our Southern "harps on the willows."

A "Republican" ship can never make a safe and prosperous voyage by running into monarchical latitudes of 36d 30m in Missouri—34 in Texas and 32 in California, and in a short time thereafter into Southern "vassalage." The crew will be sure to become mutinous when the southern half *d'ore* toward of the "forechains" to be fenced up with negro latitude abolition fences, for ultimate famine and starvation in their own half

of the country; and the ship, with a heavy national cargo, will be wrecked on Mr. Webster's Massachusetts abolition "snow cap'd mountains, rocks and barrens of New Mexico," and what little poor lands may be left out of upper Texas, and along her Southern prairies, and perhaps, along the southern deserts of south California.

The 15 slave States rightly possess one half of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; and also the sovereignty to protect it against that northern abolition invasion. It is only for them to will it, with a firm and united will—come out from behind the subject, and show the people how and where to take the first judicious step with the right foot foremost, and they will soon see that they have their own cause in their own hands and that they have it in their power to take their own cool and deliberate time, to mature and carry into effect, such course of policy and measures best adapted to the nature of the present difficulty, with those northern abolitionists and freesoilers, and bring the Constitution back to its original purity of reciprocal legislation, or prepare the public mind for a "Southern Republic."

Having suggested my views for the first important step of a divisionary boundary line in the west, on the 42d. degree of latitude, and if that step should be rightly taken at the next meeting of the Nashville Convention, the people of the 15 slave States will then see where and how to center the public mind, and take their own judicious time for carrying out the objects slow and sure, in the most peaceable and legal way the thing can be done.

I would, also, recommend that to be included in the Nashville proclamation that, the subject of American born slavery, shall no longer be made a party question in politics, south of such divisionary boundary line, as that Convention may fix upon and proclaim: I would, also, recommend to be included in said proclamation that, if the northern Abolition and freesoil voters, at any time previous to the next Presidential election or even the next fourth year Presidential election thereafter, should deem proper to withdraw their northern subject of American born slavery from the halls of Congress, and let the Constitution be restored to the Republican principles of reciprocal legislation, the 15 slave States will be happy to continue to legislate jointly with the 15 northern States, on all subjects for which the general Government was created in the capacity of public Agent of all the States and Territories, to negotiate, manage and control all diplomatic, and commercial intercourse with foreign nations; the management of the public revenue—the public debts and the public lands; and to do all other things for which the Government was created for "the common good" of all the States and Territories; but not otherwise, would the South consider it happy or safe, to continue the present system, (after a reasonable number of years for northern reflection,) of "compromising" away all her territory and right to cultivate her own southern soil with her own species of labor, for no tangible equivalent whatever.

Should those northern Abolitionists and freesoil voters decline to withdraw their Abolition subject from the halls of Congress, and to the north of the aforesaid divisionary boundary line, within any reasonable time to be fixed on, then it will be time to consider more fully, whether or not the 15 slave States are not in duty bound to each other, and their rising generations, in self defence, and the law of national right and justice, to decline to vote, or hold any more Presidential elections, for 1853, under the present broken and destroyed Constitution; and to declare by proclamation, that our Fathers never bound the present generations to hold such Presidential elections under, and for a Government of monarchy. In the meantime the 15 slave States can reflect more cool, slow and sure, and properly organize the public mind and keep it as void as possible of too much wanted Southern fire and haste, which when once kindled is apt to blaze to quick and furious to be controlled in a solid column; and quietly arrange all the necessary prerequisites for a "Southern Republic," and have all the necessary Officers elected, ready to go into power and effect, throughout the aforesaid southern half of the country, on the 5th day of March 1853, after Mr. Fillmore's term of the Presidency shall expire; subject, however, to a contingency to wit; that, if the voters of the 15 northern States in the meantime, should deem proper to withdraw their subject of American born slavery, from the halls of Congress and the southern half of the Union, and thereby let the Constitution be restored to its legitimate Republican principles of reciprocal legislation, then, in that contingency, the said organization for a "Southern Republic" to become void and of no effect. Otherwise, to go into operation on the 5th day of March 1853, or on the 5th of March any other fourth year thereafter, the people of the South may deem reasonable and proper to select.

I would recommend the 15 slave States to take no step of action against any law of the general Government, either Abolition law or other law, during the term of 4 years power, with which the President has been clothed by the people at the ballot boxes of the country, that would come in conflict with his Executive power; to command the Army and Navy, during his term of service, but no longer.

Those northern Abolition and freesoil voters should bear in mind that, the general Government may be compared to a four years clock; if it is not Constitutionally wound up every fourth year, by a joint Presidential election by the 15 slave States, it must

necessarily "run down" and stop; and each half of the country will be left to make and be governed by its own laws.

The 15 slave States possess a fee simple interest in one half of the country, so far as the Constitution extends, over territories and all or they possess nothing; and, also, one half of the general Government.

It will, therefore, be perceived, if the Constitution cannot be restored, and the general Government continued after the 4th of March 1853, or after the 4th of March 1857 that, the 15 Slave States will possess one half of the country; one half of the Army and Navy; one half the movable munitions of war Revenue Cutters, and all the Navy yards, Forts, Arsenals, Custom Houses, Light Houses, public lands, public buildings, &c., as they may all stand located and fixed to the land, within the limits of the aforesaid "Southern Republic," without regard to cost or value; and the same principle of division will fall to the northern abolition Monarchy. The Capitol at Washington city would make a splendid edifice and public grounds for the Smithsonian Institute, and the Executive mansion would be a noble building for a College, with the buildings of the Departments for appendages.

When the Constitution is forced out of its legitimate Republican channel, and made use of, under a false cloak drawn from the Bible, for the special wicked purpose, to destroy the interest of one half of the country, by destroying the control of labor for the cultivation of the soil, through the long and cold blooded system of corrupting the northern ballot boxes, and raising up a full generation of northern abolition voters, from abolition pulpits and cradles for the last 26 to 28 years, to my own knowledge of that fact; and thereby set up the entire control of the general Government, and convert it into a Monarchy, it then fails to be any longer a Republican Constitution or a Republican Union; and the 15 slave States were never bound to live under a Monarchical Union—the Federal compact of 1787, then becomes dissolved in letter and in spirit; by that northern abolition Monarchy, and there will then be no such thing as a Republican Constitution in operation, for the 15 Slave States to hold any more Presidential elections, or for Senators and Representatives to Congress. The 15 Northern States, by themselves, could not elect a Constitutional President and clothe him with Constitutional power to stand on, to command the Army and Navy, and force the 15 Slave States to hold such elections against their will, interest and Republican principles of safety of their own half of the country. Should that abolition crusade ever attempt to force the 15 Slave States into a Presidential election, after their own suicidal death of the Constitution, I think from my own personal knowledge of the Southern people for the last 40 years that, those Northern Abolition and freesoil voters will find they have been reading the Bible backwards, or wrong end up, with his Satanic Majesties "divine right puritan" spectacles, first brought to New England, in 1620, from the vicinity of Smithfield Old England, where John Rogers and others were burnt at the stake, and planted at Plymouth rock and Salem Massachusetts. I state this circumstance not as a taunt or unjust reflection, but as an important fact for reference hereafter, in the true history of this disagreeable subject, to show where the seed of that Northern Abolition Monarchy came from.

To keep up and continue the Federal Union of 1787, it is indispensable, that the term should continue to embrace a Union of feeling—a Union of interests and public national power; if that Union of feeling and interests become destroyed, by the monarchical means of corruption and stupendous fraud on the Government, I ask where is then that Federal Union? I answer, "broken like the bowl at the fountain" of Northern Abolition and freesoil ballot boxes.

It is made that duty of the President to command the Army and Navy to assist him, it necessary "to see the laws faithfully executed." Now suppose the 15 Slave States should declare the Constitution to be broken and destroyed, and with it the law prescribing the time and manner of holding Presidential elections, and consequently decline to hold any more such elections in the Slave States: how would the President command the Army to force the people to go to the ballot boxes and hold such elections? Or how would he command the Army to prohibit the people of Missouri, New Mexico or California, from cultivating their own lands north of latitude 36d 30m, with their own American born and raised Slavery, or from amending their State Constitutions, and striking those monarchical artificial Abolition clauses and latitude lines out?

When an Agent fails to perform the duties for which he was specially appointed, and seeks to destroy the sovereignty and the value of the soil, and the property, peace and happiness of his employers (the people) and rule over them like a Monarch, those employers have the right to settle up all the accounts, debts and liabilities of such Agent; and employ another. It is always unpleasant to complain of the performance of the duties of a public Agent, and far more disagreeable to terminate his services for just cause, when his aggressions become no longer sufferable, in a system of exceeding the power of attorney.

Those northern abolition and freesoil voters and ringleaders all know that, the original 13 States, after shaking off the chains of Monarchy of Old England, framed and perfected a Republican Constitution, and entered into a bond of Republican Union—created a public Agent to be known by the name of the general Government, with a special power of Attorney (the Constitution) to do

certain things "for the common good," under those certain powers therein specified. There is no necessity of creating arbitrary or capricious about the power of Attorney, it is the most plain and sensible instrument of writing that honest and good men were ever known to commit to paper: it makes no provision for "Wilmot provisos," to convert that Republic into a Monarchical Union: It enjoins the reverse duty on the Government; for, it says, "new States may be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" provided their Constitutions shall be Republican." This clearly shows that the original 13 States contemplated the acquisition of territory, from Indians and other quarters, without which contemplation that provision in the Constitution, would have been as "useless and senseless" as Mr. Webster's "Wilmot proviso in Oregon, New Mexico or Canada." A territory, therefore, is within the Union that moment the Constitution has the least power over it, at the ratification of a treaty; it then stands in the character of a State in embryo, and Congress has no more power to inflict unconstitutional travels and monarchical "provisos" on any such territory, than it has to ingraft such travels on any one or all of the original 13 States, or any State since admitted into the Union.

Such infliction is nothing short in principle, of an unjust and tyrannical guardian committing to a monarchical act of stupendous fraud upon his ward, because he or she is a minor, and incapable of self defence.

Congress has no Republican right to inflict such wrongs into any territorial "form of Government," to bar the people of their reserved rights; because they may happen to be in a state of territorial pupillage; which the general Government has no right to inflict on any State already in the Union.

When a territory is a conquered one, like California and New Mexico, the Constitution and laws of the conquerors must predominate, and the Constitution and laws of the conquered become extinct; there cannot be two sets of Constitutions, Governments and laws in one territory; and if the conquered natives do not like the Constitution and laws of their conqueror, they should be at liberty to sell their lands and effects and remove out of that conquered territory, unless there be a special reservation in the treaty.

This is the honest plain definition of the subject, and all equivocations and civil to raise ambiguity and dispute to the contrary, and to make an abolition Chess-board of the floor of Congress, to use the least offensive language, must be of "doubtful character of object."

The Constitution guarantees to the people the right of petition for grievances; but the grievance must be shown to be something real and a solid grievance; to the damage of the petitioners, and not of any imaginary and monarchical character; Congress was not created or constituted to legislate on petitions, or subjects growing out of petitions, to religious various phantoms of the human mind, to gratify the whim, or dishonest object of any class of people in any portion of the Union; nor to convert the Government into a monarchy, or to legislate on those late abolition and freesoil petitions to "dissolve the Union." It would amount to nothing short, in the end, for them to pray Congress to convert the Government *direct* into a monarchy, than it now does for them to petition Congress to take the public money out of the Treasury, and create a public tax on the country of twelve or thirteen hundred millions of dollars, to turn all the southern negroes loose, as "free negro" paupers, idle drunkards, thieves, and cut throats; to do nothing of an untold and untellable amount of the damage and destruction of valuable productive lands, agriculture and commerce, and the destruction of the present good order of southern society, religion, peace and prosperity. All Governments from the creation of order and regulation of society are founded and sustained on the taxable labor and taxable resources of the people, in some shape. According to our American "Republican system" of government, the public taxes of revenge are levied and collected from the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, for the special purpose of support for the Government at home and abroad, and disbursements for Constitutional objects only. The public money for all such purposes and no other, is placed, by the Constitution, under the trust and control of Congress, "for the common good" of all the States and Territories. This is the true justice and wisdom of the Constitution. It will, therefore, be perceived by all good men, that there is not a single dollar in the public Treasury, which Congress can legally appropriate and apply to the confiscation of any portion of the slave property of the States and Territories, or the District of Columbia, with or without the consent of owner; unless, by first obtaining a majority of the legal voters of all the 15 slave States, and of all the 15 northern free States, to say by a ballot box vote, that they desire to be taxed for such a special purpose, not authorized by the Constitution. A man, or a community of people, have no right to petition Congress for a thing they have no legal right to expect granted.

An annual system of petitions for 20 years, that would require an unconstitutional act of Congress to grant, are not entitled to be received after their contents and character are known to be unconstitutional and destructive to the Government and the Union, and leading the country to a civil war. A continuation of such unconstitutional petitions, by annual mail leads to *choak down* the Government from all legitimate legislation for the country, are not only disrespectful to Congress, but disrespectful to the petitioners.—How would Mr. Webster "expound" this part of the Constitution on unconstitutional petitions, in his Massachusetts abolition matter?

There is no further use to try to hide the fact from the South by oratory and sophistry, that no man can be a Representative of the State of Massachusetts, in Congress, unless he is an abolitionist in heart, or will "pledge himself again and again," like Mr. Webster, "to prohibit the extension of Southern Slavery from every inch of land" in the new territories, that is worth any thing in the Southern half of the Union, and on which a southern negro could make an ear of corn to support life.

If any one should doubt this statement, I will here quote from the speech of the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, on the Compromise bill, delivered in the Senate on the 9th of July; he said: "I speak with reference to the remarks of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts the other day, (Mr. Davis.) He said there was a broad doctrine which was involved in it (the extension of slavery) and it was the duty of all who thought with him to carry it through, and inculcate it upon the statute book; and that was the doctrine established by the ordinance of 1787, or in other words, the Wilmot Proviso; that slavery should be excluded from California by actual legislation. He wished to co-firm, and enforce a principle of legislation. What was the reason he gave for this? He said the cotton population was an aggressive, restless, ambitious population, and that the great cotton master-stick being strong, it was calculated to engender dangerous designs for its aggrandizement and extension."

No one can doubt that if Mr. Davis did not speak the sentiments of the State of Massachusetts, he would not be continued in the United States Senate.

He has been long known to the public under the cognomen of "honest John Davis," too honest, by nature, to carry the New England double face of Abolition hypocrisy. Truth, like "murder will out." I have never, heretofore, been able to make the direct charge of what I knew to be the fact, without some overt act, or official confession from that quarter. I shall now make that charge, and from my long knowledge of New England public character and the Senatorial confession of Mr. Davis from Massachusetts, rest the issue. I charge that, the New England crusade against the South, is not founded on the principles of love and the Divine precepts of the Bible, by which they have carved out an imaginary "sin of Southern slavery," as a cloak and hypocritical excuse and cover for their crusade; but it is founded on their old colonial self-styled "puritan" lust and monarchical principles for the obtaining of power, self-interest, and the control of the general Government and the whole country. I hear love has always been stronger for their Arithmetic, when an object of sufficient magnitude of political power and self interest was ahead than for their Bible. Ever since the first colonial settlements at Plymouth and Salem.

So long as New England could import slaves from Africa, their Arithmetic prevailed over their Bible, but since their interest "in that pursuit" became extinct, by the command of the constitution since 1808, they have turned their lust for political power and self-interest through the Government; first to destroy the present value of all productive lands of the Southern States, return the soil back to rest and hedge-grass and wild barren fields, by the emancipation of Southern slavery, and thus reduce the southern planters, farmers and people to vassalage and want, and then buy up at a mere nominal price, the lands of the Southern States, for tenantry and Lordly manors, with northern and foreign millionary capital.

This is the anticipated end of that northern combination of Abolition and freesoil crusade predicated, not on the Bible or moral principles of national integrity, but on the ancient principles of combination of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, Swedes, Danes, Franks, Saxons, Longobards and others, in the 4th and 5th centuries, who overran the old eastern world, including Italy and Rome, with general destruction and gross infatuated monarchy, under the sole influence of wanton lust for power and dominions, like the present northern Abolition and freesoil monarchy.

Mr. Davis said; "he alluded expressly to the great cotton interest: Sir, what remedy have we for this, if annexation is to be continued by war and invasion? How shall we stay this restlessness (of the cotton interest population) which leads to the adoption of unlawful means? How shall we stop this unjustifiable desire of acquisition by force? I say, Sir, as I said here two years ago, that there is but one remedy, and that is to plant the frontier with a free population. That is the remedy, and there is no other which can be effectual, because it will put an end to acquisitions by force."

Here then we see that, the "honest" Senator from Massachusetts develops the whole truth and foundation of that northern crusade against the 15 slave States, to be "the great cotton interest," for the "aggrandizement and strength of the South," and not the Bible, or "sin of Southern slavery." He being no hypocrite, by nature, could not speak before the Senate on a false text: He cannot represent the State of Massachusetts but with one face, and that the face of "honest John Davis," who has told the truth.—Whether or not, he will be continued in the Senate for divulging that truth, we shall see hereafter.

The ulterior object of that northern monarchy, cannot be distinctly seen, to wit: The emancipation of Southern negroes—"the prohibition of the extension of the great cotton interest and slavery," by Wilmot proviso, "to be inclosed upon the Statute book, and confirmed and enforced by legislation." The slave States to be surrounded

with a free population," the negroes to be turned loose, to go where they please—work when they please, commit crimes when they please, in order that, "the restlessness of the great cotton interest shall be stopped," for fear it may outstrip the aggrandizement and political power of the north, by its honest southern labor and cultivation of the soil in the Southern half of the Union, South of Oregon.

This is the true gist of the question, and the south ought to vote thanks to "John Davis," for divulging the true matter at issue. The 15 slave States can now return the sentiment, and say to the north "that, there is but one remedy to stop their unjustifiable desire" of emancipating and conflicting southern slavery—southern plantations and lands, for the future "great interest and aggrandizement" of northern millionaires; "and that remedy is to plant a frontier" divisionary boundary line, on the 42d. degree of latitude, from the Pacific to the Missouri river, and thence to the Atlantic at the mouth of the Delaware, as a partition line between the northern and southern half of the Union.

The idea of such a line is not designed to dissolve, but as the only "remedy" for the preservation of the Union. It is a new principle in the history of nations or communities. The principle is the same as that of two farmers, who establish and maintain a boundary line fence between their plantations, for their mutual prosperity, and the promotion of peace and good order of society of the neighborhood, and the same principle will apply to the northern and southern half of the Union. Each will then know how far to go, without trespassing on "the reserved sovereign rights" of the other, in regard to all internal state and territorial affairs, and the domestic control of labor for the cultivation of the soil.

The south has got it to do or do worse, and she will never be stronger than now to do it; because the public mind of the southern people, and all those thousands and thousands of still pure and uncontaminated northern republican voters will never be stronger than now, to throw their votes and influence in favor of so just and righteous a southern cause, to help restore the Constitution of their republican fathers to its original purity, by sweeping that abolition and freesoil monarchy out of the halls of Congress, and purify the Capitol.

ATLANTICUS.  
P. S. Northern Editors are respectfully requested to help restore the Constitution to republican reciprocity, for the preservation of the Union and the "freedom of the press," for the mutual benefit of northern voters. A.

A LARGE FAMILY.  
A CHALLENGE TO KENTUCKY.—We had the pleasure of being present on Monday last, at a family gathering in the town of Gilford, which exceeded all that we have ever seen, even at a New England Thanksgiving. The patriarch of this numerous race was Mr. James Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, now 85 years old. His wife, who is past eighty, retains the vivacity and cheerfulness of middle age, and on this occasion moved among her descendants with the sprightliness of one of her grand children. There were present at the tea-table, seven children, seven children-in-law, thirty grand-children, ten grand-children-in-law, and eleven great-grand children—in all, sixty-five.

But this is by no means the whole family. One son-in-law, eight grand children, seven grand children-in-law, and eighteen great grand children—thirty-four persons—were absent, making ninety-nine living members of the family. Besides these, thirteen have died—making the whole number on the family record, one hundred and twelve. Of these, eighty five were the direct descendants of one pair. But the most honorable fact in this patriarchal household remains to be recorded.—There is not an old maid nor a bachelor among them! Not only is every child married, but every grand-child who has reached the age of twenty-six years, is there any thing in Kentucky that can beat this?—*New Haven Journal.*

ESCAPE OF THIEVES.  
On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, three of the daring and notorious thieves in this part of the country, effected their escape from the State Prison, Charlestown. By means of a false key they entered the store room and went out at the south corner, where a wing is being built. A reward of \$300 is offered for their apprehension.  
*Boston Herald.*

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A GLOVE.  
We saw a gentleman yesterday, who paid five dollars for one of Jenny Lind's gloves. She lost it in her rambles about the new hall in Mercer st. one of the workmen found it and sold it to an ardent admirer for the above sum. The owner charges two dollars for an inside kiss of the glove, and one shilling for an outside.—*New York Day Book.*

A SHAKER.  
A city buck visited the Shakers at Lebanon, sometime since, and as he was wandering through the village, encountered a stout, hearty specimen of the sect and thus accosted him: "Well Broad-rim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other, "not much, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished man by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

We admire personal cleanliness, but we must say that we don't like to see a man cleaning his teeth with a dirty pocket handkerchief; neither do we like to see a man, however attentive he may be to the wants of a family, put a beef-steak in the crown of his hat, and fill his trousers pockets full of cucumbers. It don't look well.