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Ho! for Kansas!

Messrs. S. W. Cone & Co., of Millard City, Kansas, are now forming a company for the purpose of emigrating to that Territory early this spring. They design starting from Haverhill, N. H., their present headquarters—on the 21st inst., and all those wishing to emigrate must be in readiness at that time. The company will go out under the auspices of the "Emigrant Aid Company," Boston. The design of this Company, as our readers are well aware, is to furnish Kansas with actual settlers from the free States, and thus defeat the object of the Slaveocrats of the South, and roll back the tide of "Border Ruffianism" which has so often trampled upon the peaceful inhabitants.

Those intending to make Kansas their future home, and wishing information in regard to that part of the west, can obtain it by corresponding with the above named gentlemen, Haverhill, N. H., or the following persons, to whom they have the pleasure of referring:—

- Hon. A. H. Reeder, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana, Editors of the N. Y. Tribune.
Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Lawrence, K. T.
Dr. T. H. Webb, Boston, Mass.
Hon. John H. White, Lancaster, N. H.
Col. John P. Dennison, Guilford, Vt.
J. M. McArthur, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. Wilson, Millard City, K. T.
Mr. Geo. Walter, Sup't of the American settlement Co., N. Y. City.

To those who wish to go, we would say that this affords an excellent opportunity to do so, as they can be in charge of persons well acquainted with the necessary outfit, the route, and the place of their destination.

The cost of emigrating from Haverhill to Kansas City, will be, for first class fare, forty dollars. The expense is but trifling, and when once there, is easily made up by the increased price paid for labor.

Kansas, we consider, is one of the finest portions of this continent, both as regards soil, climate, or position. Its soil is of the richest quality, being mostly prairie. Water is good, and plenty. The country is traversed by innumerable small streams, and occasionally a spring, pure and cold, gushes from some hill-side. The channels of the streams are deep and generally rock-bottomed. Their waters flow more swiftly than those of Illinois, which accounts for there not being so much of fever and ague as in many parts of the west. The banks of the streams are high and often precipitous.

There is, however, one great objection to Kansas, in the sparseness of timber, which must prove a serious drawback to emigrants, though that obstacle can be more easily removed than in Illinois, as in Kansas, there is, in many places, an abundance of stone, which is not the case in any other part of the west. These stone will answer all the purposes of building.

We do not now speak on the authority of others, but from personal observation—having traveled over some portions of Kansas and Nebraska in the spring and summer of 1852, while on our way to Oregon. Taking the journey in the manner we did—on foot—we think it is our privilege to speak, and to speak as one having understanding.

Below are a few extracts from our journal which we kept at that time.—Where the quality of soil is spoken of as not being first rate, we mean as compared with the best prairie lands of Illinois:—

MAY SIXTH.—We have, to-day, traveled about fifteen miles on our journey. The roads are very heavy and nearly impassable, occasioned by the almost incessant rains which have fallen for the past two or three days and nights. We passed through Catholic Mission, a small trading post situated on a delightful prairie, and having the richest surrounding country in America. The soil is surpassed by none in the world. Vegetation is very rank and tolerably far advanced.

MAY EIGHTH.—We encamp to-night on the margin of a small and rather sluggish stream. It has an abundance of fish. Grass is here very luxuriant, and our stock do well. It has been very bad weather for the past few days. We have had to stand in the rain one half the time. It has been extremely cold and windy. Some of our party, mostly Missisippians, "cuss their pictures" without stint, for having started; but being fairly entrapped, they determine to "keep their spirits up," by turning "spirits-down." The country over which we have passed

is very "high" and "rolling." Timber is scarce, and none too much water, there is an extra supply coming from overhead. It is a beautiful tract of country, and but little different from that we have already traveled over, save the river bottom lands. The geologist would here find an ample field for the pursuit of his favorite science, as there are many specimens of rock scattered over the hills, some of which are quite curious. They have the appearance of being carved out by the hand of man; others have the appearance of the sky at sunset, when the rays of the sun are reflected back on the clouds, being covered with wavy lines as regular as though drawn by the hand of an artist.

MAY NINTH.—We have traveled to-day over a very high prairie, and some of it quite hilly, especially so on the banks of the Big Blue, where we pitch our tents for the night. This stream is fordable, and has a good rock-bottom; is one hundred yards wide; water about three feet deep. The eastern bank is quite precipitous. There is an abundance of fish in the stream, some quite large. There is some splendid scenery on this river. Letting the eye range wherever it will, you behold a fine rolling country, dotted with islands of timber, partially hid in the gorges and ravines which stretch away far as the vision can pierce. The land here is good, though not so rich as that we passed a few days since.

MAY ELEVENTH.—To-day we have traveled about twenty miles, over a muddy road; it was hard hauling. The land is a rolling prairie, though not so abrupt as that we passed over yesterday; soil quite good, but not of the best quality; grass is shorter than that we have been accustomed to see heretofore. We encamp to-night on the bank of Turkey Creek, on a hill, from which we have a fine view of the surrounding country.—

Here is one of the prettiest sights we have witnessed. On the right of us, and which we have just crossed, is Turkey Creek, a small but clear running stream, lined on either side with plenty of good timber, and a short distance from the road there is plenty of grass. On the left is a fine sloping country, though undulating; and look where you will, to either point of the compass, you will see a countless number of wagons, tents, men, women, horses and cattle, all pushing forward to the shores of the Pacific.

The above is a correct description of a very small portion of Kansas. We could give more extracts, but we have given sufficient for all practical purposes. At the time we were there, the country was a vast wilderness without trees, inhabited by nothing save wandering tribes of Indians, packs of wolves, and herds of buffalo. Now, however, the scene is changed. The thrifty farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer, and the printing press are there, while the strong arm of the blacksmith makes the anvil ring under the vigor of his stroke; and as a consequence of this change, the animal creation and the Indian wigwam, must give place to the hut and the school-house of the civilizing and destroying white man.

Turkey Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—In the Record of the Orleans County Agricultural Society, for 1850, there is an entry, as follows: David P. Willey, of Derby, presented a specimen of wheat, called Red Turkey Wheat, which has been imported recently. His crop was 199 1/2 bushels from 67-8 acres, a fraction over 29 bushels to the acre, weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel, and producing 44 lbs. fine, and 7 lbs. coarse flour to the bushel, (not tolled). This crop was raised on a loamy soil, in Derby, without manure, lime, or ashes, wheat sowed dry; the land was green-sward, broke up last grass, and summer followed. Now I would like to know what has become of this Turkey Wheat! Will Mr. Willey, or some one of our enterprising Farmers in Derby, inform me through the Standard, whether that kind of wheat has continued to yield at the rate above stated, or anything like it, and if so, if there is any of the seed to be had. April 9, 1856. A FARMER.

A Challenge to the World.

Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. I was at her house two days since and saw twenty two and a half pounds of beautiful butter that she had just made, in eight days, from the same two cows, being the first churning of this season. Said cows have the appearance of being what is termed the native breed. Mrs. Philbrook never keeps any hired girl; has no assistance whatever about the house, only what is rendered by her boy—who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work. s. d. x. Barton, April 3, 1856.

CORRECTION.—In the communication from Barton, last week, where we inserted the words, "I have received a letter," it should have read, "I have read a letter."

News Items.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The annual election for State officers and members of the Legislature came off in that State on the 2d inst. The candidates of both the Republican and American tickets for State officers are chosen. The Assembly is very close—nineteen Democrats to sixteen Americans being reported elected thus far.

We are informed that the Railroad has been sub-contracted from Barke to Barton, and that the Engineers are now at work, making the necessary survey, locating the Depots, &c. Mr. Frife, the contractor, is making active preparations to commence grading said road immediately. We receive this welcome news from one who is, we suppose, acquainted with the facts. If this information is correct, we presume stockholders will be ready when called upon, to give the "material aid" they have long since promised.

On the 14th ult., a fire at Prince Albert, Canada, about 46 miles from Toronto, destroyed fourteen buildings.—Loss about \$20,000.

The late Henry Parish, of New York, left by his will the sum of \$50,000 to various benevolent institutions. Among them was \$10,000 to the American Bible Society.

A child only nine months old, belonging to George Atkins, of South Gardiner, Me., vomited up one hundred and thirty-eight pins one day last week.

John Murrell, of Lynchburg, died recently in New Orleans. He was, perhaps, the wealthiest man in Virginia, being worth, it is supposed, full \$2,000,000.

There is an unparalleled emigration from New Hampshire to the west, this spring. The New Hampshire Patriot says, "There is no doubt that more people will leave this State for the west this year than have gone in any three past years."

MUTINY.—New York, April 2. Yesterday three of the crew of the brig Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport, Me.) bound to Darien, mutinied, and drew their knives on the captain. They were put in irons, and taken on board the revenue cutter Washington.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—Providence, R. I. April 2. The sixteenth session of the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, commenced this day. The session was occupied in the organization and the preliminary business.

Rev. Willard Brigham, late of Wardsboro', Vt., was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Ashfield, Mass., on the 12th ult.

Miss Martha Burwell, of Botetourt county, Va., recently deceased, emancipated thirteen slaves, and made provision in her will for their removal to Liberia.

Look out for the five dollar bills, on the Elmira Bank, altered from ones. Vignette, a horse, farm house in the distance, and a female bust on the lower right corner.

Frank Allen, a race horse well known in Virginia, has been bought by a company of gentlemen at Columbus, Ga., for \$5000.

Gov. Merriweather of New Mexico, was robbed of \$500 on a Mississippi steamer, on the 27th ult.

It is said that the United States Senate will subscribe for 10,000 copies of Dr. Kane's coming work.

The number of books published in Great Britain, from 1816 to 1851, was 45,972, or 1,287 books annually—more than double the average number from 1800 to 1827.

"No more need for Temperance labor in this town," said a citizen of Springfield, Vermont, to the editor of the Temperance Standard. That very day, and almost the same hour, a young man of a wealthy family died of delirium tremens.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—If peace is agreed upon now, the parties to the war will stand in something like the following order:—

- 1.—Turkey.—Stripped and plundered.
2.—Russia.—Unconquered, and triumphant.
3.—France.—Her arms secured the allies' victories.
4.—Austria.—Eating the oyster, and awards the shells.
5.—Sardinia.—Fighting for gold, she loses nothing.
6.—England.—Her prestige on land and sea lost.

Benjamin F. Harwood, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, died suddenly yesterday morning, in Albany.

A Strike.

The hands in the Car Factory of Messrs. SMITH, BRAINERD & Co., of this town, to the number of fifty, on being summoned to their work on Tuesday morning refused to work longer for the company. The company insisted on eleven hours work while the long days lasted. The workmen refused to comply with this demand, and left en masse. Ten hours, we believe, has been the rule heretofore. It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that the company advertises for fifty good workmen.—St. Albans Messenger.

COMPANIES FOR KANSAS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 29th inst. says: "Judging from the number of companies, passing almost daily through our city, on their way to Kansas, we doubt not there will be a smart 'sprinkling' of Southerners in that interesting region before many weeks. On Wednesday night, a company of eighteen or twenty passed through Atlanta, and on Thursday we noticed another company of forty-one, all armed and equipped, going on their way rejoicing. They were from Charleston and other points of South Carolina. A company organized in this city is expected to leave in a few days for the same destination."

OREGON.—The attack on the Rogue River settlement, Oregon, by the Indians, in which thirty of the settlers were killed was on Saturday, the 23d ult. The fighting continued nearly all day, and but few of the whites escaped to tell the story. On Sunday morning the Indians burnt most of the houses. About 300 hostile Indians are in the field, led by a Canada Indian named Enos. The Oregon legislature asks for the removal of Gen. Wool for the inactivity in the present war, and refusing to send troops to the relief of the volunteers. He returned to San Francisco after a brief visit to the territory, and stated that the Indian troubles had been exaggerated and amounted to little.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.—The Court during the past week has been engaged in a very exciting criminal case. Samuel Webster of Roxbury, who has a wife and several children, was tried for the crime of rape and found guilty. Two fast young men, named John Webster and Charles Rider, were witnesses for the defence, and so conducted on the stand that they were at once arrested and brought before Azel Spalding for examination on a charge of perjury, and were placed under bonds in \$100 each, to appear for trial at the County Court. They procured bail.—Vt. Watchman.

The Republican Executive Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention, assembled at Washington on the 29th ult., and issued the following call:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates from every Congressional District, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, on the seventeenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Lieut. Maury's agricultural admirers are about to urge upon Congress the establishment of a "Meteorological Bureau," under his able supervision. A committee appointed by the "National Agricultural Society" has the matter in charge, and petitions are pouring in from Agricultural and Horticultural Societies throughout the Republic.

A book published in France more than two hundred years ago has recently been dug up. It shows that putting the thumb to the nose and twirling the fingers was in vogue at that ancient period. A servant, whose master was about to beat him, plunged into the Seine, and swam across. "When half way across, he turned round in the water, and, putting his thumb to his cheek, moved his hand like a wing, and made grimaces at his master on shore."

VALUABLE SHEEP.—A correspondent writing us from New Hampshire, says Mr. Nathaniel M. True, of Meriden, sheared 100 sheep, which averaged 6 pounds and 14 ounces per head of good wool, well washed. The wool readily sold at the highest figure. The sheep are remarkably healthy, easily domesticated, cheaply kept, and for length, thickness, compactness of fleece, are unsurpassed.

A revival commenced in Marietta college, Ohio, and the indications are very encouraging.

Vt. State Agricultural Society.

In accordance with the published call, a goodly number of the tried and true friends of the Agricultural interest of the State, met at the Court House in Montpelier, on Tuesday, the 26th ult.

B. B. NEWTON, Esq., of St. Albans called the meeting to order, and an organization was effected by choosing Dr. ASA GEORGE of Calais, President, and JAMES M. RICHARDSON, of Waitsfield, Secretary.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the meeting proceeded to make choice of the following officers for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. L. BRAINERD, St. Albans, President. Jason Steele, Windsor, Geo. W. Bailey Montpelier, Vice Presidents. Jos. Poland, Montpelier, Recording Secretary. J. M. Richardson, Waitsfield, Corresponding Secretary. J. T. Thurston, Montpelier, Treasurer, John Dewey, Maidstone, Essex Co. Wm. Sowles, Alburgh, Grand Isle Co. B. B. Newton, St. Albans, Franklin Co. A. J. Rowell, Troy, Orleans Co. A. G. Chadwick, St. Johnsbury, Caledonia Co. P. S. Benjamin, Wolcott, Lamoille Co. R. Richardson, Montpelier, Wash. Co. John P. Skinner, Windsor, Windsor Co. David Goodale, Brattleboro', Wind. Co. M. Harrington, Bennington, Benn. Co. Chester Spencer, Castleton, Rutland Co. Henry S. Gale, Bridport, Addison Co. E. D. Mason, Richmond, Chittenden Co. L. H. Spear, Braintree, Orange Co., Directors.

On motion, Voted, to adjourn this meeting to meet at the same place the third Tuesday in April, (15th day), at 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time all the officers of the Society, particularly the Board of Directors above named, are earnestly invited to be present, for the purpose of framing by-laws, choosing a Finance Committee, and doing all needful things to render the Society thorough and efficient in promoting the great object of its organization.

It should be added, that the best of feeling prevailed at this meeting. From all sections of the State represented, there was a united voice that such an organization is imperatively demanded, and that it will be sustained.

A. GEORGE, Pres. J. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

CORPSE DISCOVERED.—We learn from Mr. Geo. Bliss of Shelburne, that the dead body of an unknown man was discovered the 2d in Mr. Spear's wood in that town—a few rods from the railroad track. It lay face downwards and had evidently been so for two or three days. The face was much discolored. Apparently he was crossing from the track to the ice of the bay on his way to the harbor, and while so doing was taken with a rush of blood to the head, and fell and died without moving. He was apparently from 30 to 40 years old, middle sized, and was dressed in grey clothes, throughout with a black soft felt hat. It is thought he was a painter from stains on his clothes and that he came from this direction, and it is hoped that by this publication the corpse may be identified and claimed by his friends.—Free Press.

Row and Death. The Rouse's Point Advertiser says that a quarrel occurred in that village in a bowling alley between two men named Geo. Crosby and Michael McGrath, on Friday last. They had some hard words, when McGrath rolled a ball against Crosby. Crosby then seized a pin and threw it at McGrath hitting him on the head and cutting a severe gash. The wound was not considered dangerous, and but little notice was taken of it. In the evening McGrath went into a grocery and laid down on the floor, where he lay several hours, as it was supposed in a sleeping state merely, but in attempting to arouse him the sad fact was discovered that he was dead. Crosby was arrested, and was under examination at the time the Advertiser went to press.—St. Albans Messenger.

WASHINGTON, April 8. The recall of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is anticipated. Several reasons for this step are mentioned, one of which is that he has not kept our Government posted on the affairs of that country, having neglected to write by several mails. The State Department sent out no dispatches to him by Major Heiss. It is said that a project calculated to damage Walker's movements in Nicaragua, is now before the Cabinet. Secretary Marcy is the reputed author of the scheme.

Mr. Seward is preparing an elaborate speech on Kansas affairs, which will probably be delivered on Tuesday next; it being understood that he is to follow Mr. Geyer of Missouri, who has the floor on Monday, on the same subject.

In the county house at Mount Holy, N. J., a boy who had committed some act requiring punishment, was put into a cell with a crazy man, who seized the boy and killed him, mangled him in a shocking manner.

Kansas Movements at the South.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, March 16. I have just come up from Tennessee, and let me assure you the South are now moving in earnest in sending settlers to Kansas. I heard a letter from Kansas to a gentleman in Memphis, read at a Kansas Meeting, in which the South were urged to send their men on immediately. "The only hope," the writer stated, "was in sending on enough to whip the d—d Abolitionists before the 1st of July, or the Territory would be lost." The writer says further: "There are now at least three Abolitionists to one friend of the South, and if anything is to be done it must be done quickly."

On the boat now there are 27 from South Carolina bound for Kansas. Send on friends of Freedom faster and faster or all is lost. Two hundred from Alabama are to come up next week.

Emigration to Kansas.—The ice is breaking up on the Western rivers, and with the disappearance of the long embargo is reopened the channels of a large Western emigration. It promises to be as large or larger than ever before, and of this emigration not a small portion is on its way to the important Territory of Kansas. We hear of companies forming in various parts of the United States. The Wisconsin correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes that county leagues are forming throughout the State, the object of which is to promote a large emigration to that Territory. A company consisting of one hundred men, each one armed with a Sharp's rifle, will leave New Haven on Monday. They go out to found a township, leaving for the present their families behind them. Another company in New Haven has been formed for colonization in the "same Territory," which will leave as soon as its complement is enrolled. Similar companies are also being organized in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and various other places. In consequence of the recent act of brigandage, and the threats of similar outrages upon private property on the Missouri river, the plan has been formed of establishing a new route to Kansas, which shall avoid Missouri altogether. The party from New Haven, it is stated, propose to go by the Rock Island railroad through Iowa city, and thence overland. If the attempt succeeds, other companies will, without doubt, follow their example, avoiding Missouri as they would the country of the Pawnees or other savages.—Atlas.

A Malicious Attempt.

Last Wednesday evening, while the Northern Train was coming in through the cut in this village, the trucks suddenly struck the ties, causing no little consternation among the large number of passengers aboard. The train ran forward several rods, bringing the engine up within a foot of the ditch. It was moving at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, yet no great damage was done, save breaking a truck wheel and the fright aforesaid.

It was found, on examination, that a rail had been removed by some malicious scoundrel, as the tool-house of the section, near by, was broken open, and a clinch-bar, used for drawing spikes, taken therefrom. The bar was found, next morning, tossed out into the snow, with the footprints of a man leading to and from it. It is supposed to be the act of some one well acquainted with the manner of fastening rails, and the use of railroad tools. Two Irishmen, lately discharged from service on the road, were arrested on suspicion, but nothing was proved against them.—Burlington Sentinel.

FANNY FERN'S PORTRAIT OF HER HUSBAND.—Fanny Fern, in one of her recent articles, gives the following amusing sketch of Mr. Parton, known as the author of a "Life of Horace Greeley," but perhaps better known as the husband of Fanny Fern:—

"And there is Mr. James Parton, author of 'The Life of Horace Greeley,' whom I occasionally meet. Jim is five feet ten inches, and modest; wears his hair long, and don't believe in a devil; has written more good anonymous articles, now floating un baptized through newspaperdom (on both sides of the water) than any other man, save himself, would suffer to go unreclaimed. Jim believes in Carlyle and lager beer; can write books better than he can tie a cravat—though since his late marriage I am pleased to observe a wonderful improvement in this respect. It is my belief, that Jim is destined, by steady progress, to eclipse many a man who has shot up like a rocket, and who will fizzle out and come down a stick."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A man named Rogers, of about sixty years of age, was found dead Sunday forenoon, at the wharf, foot of Howland street, New Bedford.—He was doubtless murdered sometime during Saturday night. His face was considerably bruised, and marks of blood were traced on the sidewalks to a house some distance from the wharf. Several persons have been arrested for examination. The affair caused much excitement in New Bedford.

To-day is fast day.

Plant Trees.

As the season for transplanting trees is near at hand, we would urge upon our readers the importance of taking early steps to ornament the place of their residence with shade trees which will not only shield them from the burning rays of the summer sun, but will add greatly to the beauty of the town or city in which they reside. Within a few years past there has been an increased interest awakened in many parts of New England in regard to this matter, and the good result of it has been seen in the formation of "Tree Associations" for the purpose of ornamenting the streets of the town in which they are located with shade trees. The society in East Boston has put out over thirteen hundred trees during the past four years, and five years hence those trees will be one of the greatest ornaments of the "Island Ward." Other Societies have done well—and their example should be imitated by others.

There should be a tree association in every town to attend to this important matter—and to those citizens who have any public spirit—who are not bound up entirely in their own affairs—the work once entered upon would be one of real and abiding pleasure. It is a work which so fully commends itself to the approval of every one that we believe there would be no difficulty in forming an association in every town or village in New England, if the matter was only taken hold of in a proper manner. What is wanted is for some one to lead in the good work. Let some dozen of the citizens of any of our suburban towns issue a call for a meeting to form such an association, and we have no doubt that it would be generally attended. We believe it would be found in almost every case that the owners of the estates in front of which the trees were placed would gladly pay the cost of the trees and of setting them out; and where there are those (we hope they are very scarce) who would refuse to do so, the expense would be borne by the annual assessment for membership, or by the proceeds of a levee or fair held annually in behalf of the association. And in this department of the good work the gentlemen would find the fair sex their willing, cheerful and efficient co-laborers.

The season is at hand when those who feel an interest in this matter should act. In a few days the frost will be out of the ground, and the time will have arrived when the trees intended to be put out this season should be attended to. Now is the time to organize a society and to perfect all the arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work the present season. We hope to hear this Spring of the formation of many "Tree Associations," and to witness as the fruits of their labors, the avenues of our suburban towns, as well as those of more distant towns and cities, ornamented with beautiful thrifty shade trees. There is no tree with which a man ought to be so proud to have his name associated, as with that of ornamenting the streets of his native town or residence with beautiful shade trees. It is a work which will survive after he has passed away, and which will cause his name to be remembered with gratitude and veneration by future generations.—Boston Journal.

Barnum.

We are sure, says the Providence Journal, that there is no violation of confidence in publishing the following. It was written in acknowledged genuineness in the Journal, speaking kindly of the writer in his present, and we hope only temporary misfortunes:—

NEW YORK, March 25, 1856. Gentlemen—I fear that my poor tales are about the most valueless articles that can be thought of; but I after reading your kind editorial of the 22d inst. feel favored at this time are all the more precious from their rarity.

I have no desire to extenuate my faults but I never knowingly wronged a man. My humbugs were gotten up for the fun of the thing; but anything else—I always strove to make my persons feel that they got their money worth, (and if they thought they didn't) I loved to make money; but a better than I loved to spend it. I got \$20,000 per annum in charity for the last ten years; and if I had not been jackass, impulsive and confiding, I should not have been ruined. I have paid secured all my personal debts—clock creditors \$100,000 to erase a name from all the Jerome papers; they have proved bigger asses than was, for they, by refusing it, locked up my property, forced me to immense sacrifices in order to pay my private debts and thus they got nothing from my estate and I loose all.

I have no ambition to try again, what is the use, when \$460,000 are hanging over my head? I can always get my living, and shall try nothing more. It is hard at my time of life to lose what I trust I can muster sufficient opportunity to enable me to bear up under. Again thanking you most sincerely, I am truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.