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[By Request.] HOW I CAME TO BE MARRIED.

It may be funny, but I've done it. I've got rib and baby! Shadows departed-oyster stews, brandy cocktails, cigar-boxes, ter stews, brandy cocktails, cigar-boxes, boot-jacks, absorbing shirt buttons, whist and dominoes. Shadows present—hoop-skirts, band-boxes, ribbons, gaiters, long stockings, juvenile dresses, tin trumpets, little willow chairs, cradles, bibs, pap sugar teats, paregoric, hive-syrup, rhubarb, senna, salts, castor oil, Godfrey's cordial, squills, doctor's bills. Shadows future—more nine event babies more hire syrup ate, etc. etc. pound babies, more hive syrup, etc., etc., fill just tell you how I got caught. I was the durndest, most tea-custard, bashful fel-low you ever did see; it was kinder in my line to be taken with the shakes every time I saw a pretty girl approaching me, and I'd cross the street any time rather than face one. It was not because I did not like the critters, for, if I was behind a fence peep-ing through a knot-hole, I couldn't look at one long enough.

Well, my sister Lib gave a party one night, and I stayed away from home because was too bashful to face the music. I hung around the house whistling "Old Dan Tuck-er," dancing to keep my feet warm, watch-ing the heads pop up and down belind the window curtain, and wishing the thunder-ing party would break up so that I could get to my room. I smoked a bunch of cigars, to my room. I shoked a blueh of eigars, and as it was getting late and mighty un-comfortable, I concluded to shin it up the door post. No sooner said than done, and I soon found myself in bed. "Now," says I, 'let her rip, dance till yer wind gives out! and cuddling under the quilts, Morpheus grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft-shelled grabbed me. I was dreaming of soft-shelled crabs, shrimps, stewed oysters, &c., when somebody knocked at the door. Rap, I laid low. Rap, rap, rap! Then I heard a whis-pering, and I knew there was a whole raft of girls outside—rap, rap, rap, then Lib

sings out:	
'Jack, are you there?'	
'Yes,' says I-then came a ro	par of lau
ter.	
'Let us in,' says she.	
'I won't,' says I.	
Then another laugh. By thu	inder! I
gan to be riled.	4 the second
'Can't you let a fellow alone	·
'Are you a-bed?' says she.	
'I am.' says I.	

'Get up,' says she. 'I won't,' says I. Then another laugh.

Then another taugn. 'Get out, you petticoated scare-crow, I cried, 'can't you get a beau without pulling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't—so you may clear out.' and throwing a boot at the door I folt better. But presently, Oh! mortal buttons, I heard a still small voice, very much like my

sister Lib's, and it said: 'Jack, you'll have to get up, for all the girls' things are in there.' Oh Lord! what a pickle! think of me in

bed, all covered over with muffs, shawls, bed, all covered over with muffs, shawls, bonnets and cloaks, and twenty girls at the door waiting to get in; if I had had time to think I should have fainted on the spot, as it was I rolled out among the bonnet ware and ribbons in a hurry. Smash went the millinery in every direction. I had to dress in the dark, for there was a hole in the door, and will near and the way. I tumbled

and girls will peep, and the way I tumbled about was death to straw hats. The moment came; I opened the door

and found myself right among the women. 'Oh, my dear leghorn!' cried one, 'my dear, darling little winter beaver!' cried another; and they pitched and they pulled, this way and that, and one bright-eyed little piece, 'Sal,' her name was, put her arms around my neck and kissed me right in the mouth. Human nature couldn't stand that, and I give her as good as she sent. It was of contrabands, male and female, had conthe first time I ever got a taste, and it was powerful good. I believe I could have kissgregated, immediately walked to one of the latter, and with extended arms, attempted ed that gal from Julius Cæsar to the 4th of to embrace her, exclaiming as she did so, July. 'Jack,' said she, 'we are sorry to disturb "You are my sister." The wench had not been used ts such nonsense, and supposed the woman must be drunk. Indignantly



NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

bare coat to a bad advantage. One of my arms was around her waist, my hand rest-ing on the small of her back-she was toying with my jet black locks of auburn hue. She looked like a grasshopper dying with the hiccoughs, and I felt like a mud-turde choked with a codfish ball.

'Sal,' says I, in a voice as musical as the otes of a dying swan, 'will you have me?' She turned her eyes heavenward, clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heaves and blind staggers, and with a sigh that drew her shoe strings to her throat, said drew her shoe strings to her throat, said 'yes.' She gave clear out, and squatted down in my lap—I hugged her until I broke my suspenders, and her breath smelt of the onions she had ate the day before. Well, to make a long story short, she sot the day, and we practiced for four weeks, every night, how we would walk into the room to get married, till we got so that we could walk as graceful as a couple of muscovy ducks.

The night, the company and the minister came; the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall. We were just entering the parlor door, when down I went kerslap on the oil cloth, pall-ing Sal after me. Some cussed fellow drop-ped a banana skin on the floor and floored ped a banana skin on the floor and floored me. It split an awial hole in my cassimeres, right under my dress-coat iail. It was too late to back out, so clapping my hands over it we marched in and were spliced. Taking a scat I watched the bride-kissing operation. My groom man was tight, and he kissed her until I got up to take a slice, when, oh, hor-ror, a little six-year old imp had crawled up behind me, and mulling my abilit thread. up behind me, and pulling my shirt through the hole in my pants, had pinned it to the chair, and in jumping up I displayed to the admiring gaze of the astonished multitude a trifle more white muslin than was allowable. I was finally put to bed, when all my troubles ended. Good night.

COUNTRY COUSIN.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES. According to the United States census of 1860, there were at that time about 730,000 more males than females in the U. States, a fact unprecedented in the census of any other civilized nation. In most of the older States there is an excess of females; in Massachusette, 37,000 more females, in males, while in Illinois there is an excess cess of males; in Texas. 36,000; in Wis-consin, 43,000; in Celifornia, 67,000; and in Colorado, there are 20 males to one female.

first was in 1782, the second in 1787, the third in 1794, called the whiskey insurrec-tion in Pennsylvania. In 1814 and 1820 two more attempts were made, and the sev-enth was with the Cherokees in Georgia, in 1830. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, in 1832, and in 1842, Rhode Island tried it, The tenth was in 1859, on the part of the Mormons, and the eleventh is the present

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.-Two sisters, named Munzia and Maria Granata, fought

From the Pittsburg Post. DANIEL WEBSTER. Defender of the Constitution.

Mr. Editor-Permit me, even at this moment of excitement, when society appears drifting and forgetful of the past and regardless of the and togethi of the past and regardless of the futare, to occupy some space in your widely read journal, with the mature opinions of Dan-iel Webster on the value of the constitution, de-livered at the Odean, in Boston, upon the occasion of the presentation of a Silver Vase in Oc-tober, 1836, upon which was inscribed: "To Daniel Webster, Defender of the Constitu-tion of the United States," In this address he

says: Gentlemen, it is to pay respect to this Con-

stitution, it is to manifest your attachment to it, your sense of its value, and your devotion ito its true principles, that you have sought this occasion. It is not to pay an estentations per-sonal compliment. If it were, it would be un-worthy of both you and me. It is not to man-ifest attachment to individuals, independent of all considerations of principles; if it were I should feel it my duty to tell you, friends as you are, that you are doing that which, at this very oment, constitutes one of the most threatening langers to the Constitution itself. Your gif would have no value in my eyes, this would be egarded by me as an idle pageant, if I did not now that they are both but modes chosen by you to signify your attachment to the true prin-iples of the Constitution; your fixed purpose, o far as in you lies, to maintain those pi ples; and your resolution to support public and stand by them, so long as they shall sup and stand by them, so long as they shall support the Constitution of the country and no longer. "The Constitution of the country !" Gen-tlemen, often as I am called to contemplate this

subject, its importance always rises and magni-fies itself more and more before me. I cannot view its preservation as a concern of narrow extent, or temporary duration. On the contra-ry, I see in it a vast interest, which is to run down with the generations of men, and to spread over a great portion of the earth with a direct, over a great portion of the earth with a direct, and over the rest with an indirect, but a most powerful influence. When I speak of it here, in this thick crowd of fellow-citizens and friends, I yet behold, thronging about me, a much lar-I yet behold, thronging about me, a much me ger and more imposing crowd. I see a united rush of the present and the future. I see all the patriotic of our own land, and our own time. I see also the many millions of their posterity, and I see, too, the lovers of hnposterity, and I see, too, the lovers of hu-man liberty from every part of the earth, from beneath the oppressions of thrones, and hierar-chies, and dynastics, from amidst the darkness f ignorance, degradation, and despotism, into of 92,000 males; in Michigan, 40,000 ex-cess of males; in Texas 36,000; in Wis-us, and, I hear their united and earnest voices, conjuring us. in whose charge the treasure now is, to hold on to the last; by that which is our own highest enjoyment and their best hope.

male. HISTORICAL.—Since the organization of the Federal Government eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The 1760 Hard State and the preservation of the Constitution the Destination of the Constitution the State and the preservation of the Constitution the Constitution of the Constitution the State and the preservation of the Constitution the State and the preservation of the Constitution as the first great political object to be secured. But I claim no exclusive merit. I should deem it, especially, both unbecoming and unjust in me to separate myself, in this respect, from oth-er public servants of the people of Massachu-setts. The distinguished gentlemen who have preceded and followed me in the representation of the city, their other associates from other districts of the State, and my late worthy and most highly-esteemed colleague, are entitled, one and all, to a full share in the public appro-bation. If accidental circumstances, or a par-

ticular position, have sometimes rendered me more prominent, equal patriotism and equal zeal have yet made them equally deserving.— It were invidious to enumerate these fellow-la-It were invidious to enumerate these fellow-la-place with the national weapon, the knife, and one of the sisters died on the spot; while the other, who still survives, received as many as eighteen wounds. SHE "DIDN'T SEE IT."—A continue There have the survives and have the spot to the states the section of the states that the public men who may fol-tow the may be as disinterested, as patriotic, and as able as they have proved themselves.

ly to the restraint of the power of the parent country, had been accustomed to the forms and to the exercise of the powers of representative republics. Others of them are new creations, coming into existence only under the Constitu-tion; but all now standing on an equal footing. "The general government, under which all these States are united, is not, as has been very justly remarked by Mr. Gray, a confederation. It is much more than a confederation. It is a popular representative government, with all the departments and functions and organs, of such a government. But it is still a limited, a reas the

a government. But it is still a limited, a re-strained, a severely guarded government. It exists under a written constitution, and all that human wisdom could do is done, to define its powers and prevent its abuse. It is placed in what was supposed to be the safest medium between dangerous authority on the one hand, and debility and inefficiency on the other. I think that happy medium was found, by the ex-crease of the greatest political sagaeity, and the influence of the highest good fortune. We can-not move the system either way, without the

plicated must be followed with more or less dan-ger, in every stage of its existence. It has not the simplicity of despoism. It is not a plain colume, that stands self-poised and self-support-ed. Nor is it a loose, irregular, and unfixed, and undefined system of rule, which admits of constant and voltent changes, without losing its character. But it is a balanced and guarded system; a system of checks and controls; a sys-tem in rule, any control charges are coldy, deserted system: a system of checks and controls; a sys-tem in which powers are carefully delegated, and as carefully limited, a system in which the symmetry of the parts is designated to produce an agreeable whole, which shall be favorable to personal liberty, favorable to public prosperity, and favorable to national glory. And who can deny, that, by a trial of fifty years, this Amer-ican system of government has proved itself ca-pable of conferring all these blessings. These years have been years of great agitation through-out the civilized word. In the course of them the face of Europe has been completely changed. Old and corrupt governments have been destroy-ed, and new ones creeted in their places, have been destroyed, too, sometimes, in rapid succes-sion. Yet, through all the extraordinary, the most extraordinary scenes of this half century, the free, popular representative government of the libric States bas stord, and has enforced the free, popular representative government of the United States has stood, and has afforded ucceeded curity for liberty, for property, and for reputation, to all citiz

tion, to all citizens. That it has been exposed to many dangers that it has met critical moments, is certain.judgment. But it has hitherto been preserved, Judgment. But it has inhered been preserved, and vigilance and patriotism may rescue it again. The Constitution is founded on compromise, and the most perfect and absolute good faith, in regard to every stipulation of this kind contain-ed in it, is indispensable to its preservation.— Every attempt to accomplish even the best pur-pose over a stienum to areas that which is re-

Every attempt to accomplish even the best pur-pose, every attempt to grasp that which is re-garded as an immediate good, in violation of these stipulations, is full of danger to the whole Constitution. I need not say, also, that possi-ble collision between the general and the state governments always has been, is, and ever must be, a source of danger to be strictly watched by wise man men. I desire not to stand before the country as

man of no opinions, or of such a mixture of op posite opinions that the result has no character posite opinions that the result has no character at all. On the contrary, I am desirous of stand-ing as one who is bound to his own consistency by the frankest avowal of his sentiments on all important and interesting subjects. I am not partly for the Constitution, and partly against it; I am wholly for it, for it altogether, for it as it is availed for the scarcing whon occasion re-

thereof. may require it. the country, to its love and reverence, to its de

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING.

VOL. 6. NO. 11

When we want to discover whither we drifting, and how far we have gone from safe harbor, all we have to do is to recur to the original land-marks. With this view we subjoin some extracts from the Declaration of Independ some extracts from the Decharation of the dependence and from the Constitution of the United States. —When our fathers grew tired petition-ing the British Crown against grievances, and protesting against usurpationst, hey took up arms, and gave their reasons—some of which we amore -in a memorable paper, known to this day as the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injures and u-surpations, all having in direct object the estab-lishment of an absolute tyranny over these States

He has affected to render the military inde pendent of, and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and

nacknowledged by our laws. For depriving us, in many cases, of the ben-

For depriving us, in many cases, of the ben-fits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses. These reasons were held then to be sound and sufficient, and to this day the whole civilized world holds the same opinion of them. The Revolution over and independence a-chieved, the Fathers of the Republic met in convention to fease a Constitution for the safe chieved, the Fathers of the Republic met in convention to frame a Constitution for the safe and better government of the states which, at a great expenditure of blood and treasure, they rescued from British thraldom; and to save their descendants from outrages and aggres-sions similar to those practiced upon themselves by the king of Great Britain, they did as they supposed, so distinctly define and limit the ex-tent of power entrusted to each department of the national government, so clearly indicate the reserved rights of the individual States, and so securely hedre around with safeguards the reserved rights of the individual states, ind so securely hedge around with safeguards the rights and personal liberty of the citizen, that there could be no danger of encroachments by the central government, and consequently no cause for dissatisfaction on the part of the States or incurrent of the or insurrection or revolution on the part of the people. How far their expectations have been people. How far their expectations have been realized, history will declare. As far as human foresight, profound wisdom, large experience, an 1 an humble trust in Divine Providence could enable them to make a perfect Constitution, they

To the President, by virtue of the civil func tions of the office, and as a Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, is committed the faith-ful execution of the laws; by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may perform the duties confident in faithful performance of

Constitution of the United States. OF THE EXECUTIVE.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

mation : "I do solemply swear (or affirm) that I will, faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my abil-ity, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitu-tion of the United States." OF THE LEGISLATURE.

OF THE LEGISLATURE. ART. 1, Sec. 1. All legislative powers here in granted shall be vested in a Congress of the U-nited States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative. SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States

States.

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer

prenez, ch ? Forent from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in safe hands. This little sketch has a mord, if the reader

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ses, during the existence of "rebellion or invaon," when "the public stifting may reque it. Has the Congress suspended the privilege of abeas corpus? No ! habeas corpus? No ! Has it authorized the President to suspend it?

Has it the right to authorize the President to

suspend it? No! The Congress cannot del gate the right.

Has it been suspended ? Yes! By whom ! The President.

By whom ! The President. Does the "Public safety" require its suspen-sion in the loyal States, where there is neither "rebellion" nor "invasion," and where the ad-ministration of law is unimpeded? No! None but a fool or a knave will say it does. And yet it has been suspended ? Yes! And by the President ? Yes! By what authority? Certainly neither by the authority of the Con-stitution or of Concress.-the former does not

titution nor of Congress-the former does not give the authority in any case, and the latter neither has nor can-and as these are the only two sources which we know of from whence he might derive it, it must be that there is authority for the suspension which we are ignorant of, or he has assumed the fearful responsibility of the act without any authority at all.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A little Frenchman loaned a morchant \$5000, when times were good. He called at the coun-ting house a few days since, in a state of agita-tion not easily described:

'How do you do ? inquired the merchant. 'Sick—very sick,' replied the monsieur. 'What is the matter ?

"De times is de matter." "De times is de matter." "Detines--what disease is that ? "De maladie what break all de merchants ver

'Ah-the times, ch ?-well, they are had, very bad, sure enough; but how do they affect

Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence 'In whom ?'

'In every body.'

Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de merchants break several times, all to pieces. 'Then I presume you want your money.' 'Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of *l'ar*-

'Can't you do without it?'

'No, monsieur ; I must have him.'

'Oui, monsienr ;'said little dimity breech turning pale with apprehesion for the safety

'And you can't do without it ?'

'No, monsieur, not von other leetle

The merchant reached his bank-book. Vati s dis, monsieur flie commercial for the a-Vati s dis, monsieur flie cisine.

terest.' 'Is it bon ? said the Frenchman, with amaze-

'Certainly.' 'Have you de l'argent in de bank ?' 'Yes.

'And is it pefuit men convenient to pay de

sum ?' 'Undoubtedly. What astonishes you ?' 'Vy, dat you have got him in dees times.' 'Oh, yee, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's no-

The Frenchman was perplexed. 'Monsieur, you shall do me one lectle favor,

eh ?
With all my heart.'
'Well, Monsienr, you shall keep de Targent for me some leetle year longare.'
'Why I thought you wanted it.'
'Tout an contraire. I not de l'argent—I vant de grand confidence. Suppose you not got de money den I vant him ver much; suppose you got him, den I not vant him at all. Vous com-prense. Al ?

SEC. 9. The privelege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be susponded, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

influence of the highest good fortune. We can not move the system either way, without the probability of hurtful changes and, as experi-ence has faught us, its safety, and its usefulness when left where it is, our duty is a plain one. It cannot be doubted that a system thus cor plicated must be followed with more or less day

you, but won't you see me hon

'Yes,' said I, 'I will.' And I did, and I had another smack at the gate, too.

white gal-never saw ye afore, where you git your whiskey?"-and thus ended the After that we took a kinder turtle-doving after each other; both of us sighed like a barrel of cider, when we were away from each other.

It was at the close of a glorious summer day—the sun was setting behind a distant rel of ale deposited in his room-contrary. of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, hog-pen—and the chickens were going to roost—the bull-frogs were commencing their evening songs-the polly-wogs in their nawho said: tive mud-puddles were preparing themselves for the shades of night-and Sal and myrel of ale in your room." self sat upon an antiquated back-log, listening to the music of nature; such as tree toads, roosters, grunting-pigs, and now and then the mellow music of a distant jackass to stop at the various places where the bev-erage is retailed, I concluded to have a barwas wafted to our ears by the gentle zeph yrs that sighed among the mullen stalks, and came heavily laden with the delicious odors of henroosts and pig stys. The last benefit from the use of it?" "Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel came or full in Sal's face, dying her hair to an orange peel hue, and showing off my thread-

pushing her aside, she exclaimed, "Go way,

How ALE STRENGTHENED HIM .- A stu-

ent of one of our State colleges had a bar-

interview.

"Yes, sir.

There have been, gentlemen, it is true, anx-ious moments. This was an anxious occasion from Port Royal was present when some of the "educators" sent from Massachusetts in your behalf has alluded; I mean the debate from Fort toyal was provided in the second s fence and maintenance, to its warm commenda-tion to every American heart, and to its vindication and just praise, before all mankind. And cation and just praise, before all mankind. And I am committed against every thing which, in my judgment, may weaken, endanger, or destroy it. I am committed against the encouragement of local parties and local feelings; I am com-mitted restort. Threatened with most serious dangers, it was not only not defended, but attacked, as I thought, and weakened and wounded in its vital powers and faculties, by those to whom the country naturally looks for its defence and protection It appeared to me that the Union was about to go to pieces before the people were at all aware This occasion was of the extent of the da of the extent of the danger. This occasion was not sought, but forced upon us, it seemed to me momentous, and I confess that I felt that even the little I could do, in such a crisis, was the patronage of the government itself. called for by every motive which could be ad-dressed to a lover of the Constitution. I took

committed, fully and entirely committed, against making the government the people's master. a part in the debate, therefore, with my whole heart already in the subject and careless for eve-"Why did you come back !" asked a sleek, well-fed citizen of a poor half sick Federal sol-dier just returned from McClellan's army.---"Why don't you go?" replied the soldier. ry thing in the result, except the judgment which the people of the United States should form upon the questions involved in the discussion believe that judgment has been definitely pro-nounced; but nothing is due to me, beyond the

nonneed; but noting is due to me, beyond the merit of having made an earnest effort to pre-sent the true question to the people, and to in-voke for it that attention from them, which its high importance appeared to me to demand. "Sir, I am informed that you have a bar-"Well, what explanation can you give?" "Why, my physician advised me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing

The Constitution of the United States, genthemen, is of a peculiar structure. Our whole system is peculiar. It is fashioned according to no existing model, likened to no precedent, and yet founded on principles which lie at the form-

OF THE INDICIARY.

ART. 3. SEC.2. The trial of all crimes, except Arr. 3, Soc.2. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed. SEC. 3. Treason against the United Stases shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them,

shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two wit-nesses to the same overt act, or confusion in mitted against all, any and every derangemen of the powers of the several departments of the government, against any derogation from the constitutional authority of Congress, and especially against all extension of the executive power; and I am committed against any at esses to the same overt act, or confession in o-AMENDED CONSTITUTION. pen court. empt to rule the free people of this country by

Arr. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand

less on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or na-val forces, or in the militia when in actual ser-vice in time of War or public danger. Anr. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accus-de shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shell have been committed, asser-

GIRLS .- There are two kinds of girls. GREES.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home —the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home: the other is a bles-sing. One is a moth consuming averything awhich district shall have been previously ascer-tained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have computsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor ; and to have the assistance of ceunsel for his

These are extracts from the Constitution rel brought to my room." "Indeed. And have you derived any "Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel came to my room, two days since, I could scarce-ly lift it. Now I can carry it with the great-est case." His wit saved him.

has sagacity enough to find it.

The portry Justice Wisning to decide under-standingly, requested the culprit to give him a sample of his skill. The party instantly pro-duced a leather strap gave it a scientific whisk across the bench, and remarked:

"You see Judge, the quarter under the strap?" "What!" interrupted the dignified function-ary, "do you mean to say that there is a quar-ter there?"

"Sartin!" was the reply.

"No such thing," said the Justice. "No such thing," said the Justice. "Til go you a dollar on it," said the prisoner? "Agreed!" said the Bench. With accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when lo! there was the quarter!

"Well," said the astonished Shallow, rouldn't have believed it if I hadn't see "I with my own eyes! There is your dollar, and you are fined *five dollars* for gambling, contrary to the statue in such case made and provided!" The elongated countenance of the di-ed gambler required no additional evid testify his appreciation of "the suck."

sing. One is a moth, consuming everything a-bout her; the other is a sunbeam; inspiring life