

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c --- Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

### BY DAVID OVER.

# BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

## Poetry.

### THE CALIFORNIA BROTHERS.

I am dying, brother dying, Soon you'll miss me from your berth ; And my body will be lying 'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

lowing report :

ing resolutions:

the following propositions:

ral.

dicial departments.

been constituted one of his judges.

I am going, brother, going, Yet my trust in God is strong ; I am willing, brother, knowing, That he doeth nothing wrong.

Lay up nearer, brother, nearer, For my limbs are growing cold ; And thy presence seemeth dearer, As thy arms around me fold.

Tell my father, when you greet him, That in death I prayed for him ; Praved that I might one day meet him. In a world that's free from sin.

Tell my mother, God assist her, Now that she's growing old; That her son would glad have kissed her, When his lips were pale and cold.

Tell my sister-I remember, Every kindly parting word ; And my heart is still kept tender. By the tear her memory stirred.

Hearken, brother ! catch each whisper, 'Tis my wife I speak of now; Tell, oh ! tell her how I missed her, When the fever burned my brow.

Tell her she must kiss my children, As the kiss I last impressed ; Hold them as when last I held them Closely folded to my breast.

Oh! my children-heaven bless them ; They were all my life to me; Would I could once more caress them, Ere I sink into the sea.

'Twas for them I cross the ocean, What my hopes were, I'll not tell ; But they've gained an orphans' portion, Yet "he doeth all things well."

Give them early to the Saviour, Putting all their trust in God : And he never will forsake them, For he says so in his word.

Tell them I'll ne'er reach the harber. Where I sought the precious dust ; But I've gained the port of heaven, Where the gold shall never fust.

Tell them to secure an entrance, They will meet their father there . Faith in Jesus and repentance. Will secure for each a share.

Hark ! I hear my Saviour speaking, 'Tis his voice I know so well; When I am gone, O, don't be weeping

Representatives, beg ieave to submit the fol-On the 5th day of March last, John Covode, a Representative in Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the duties; and he is not co-equal with that branch of the Government which helps to impose and The President esteems it "a violation of the House of Representatives adopted, the followdefine those duties. The fact that he holds a principles of universal justice," that the mem-R solved, That a committee of five members be limited veto over the legislation of Congress ber maying the resolution should have been apappointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of in-vestigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or deteat the ex-ecution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or re-fused to compel the execution of any law thereof; capacity," in other words to possess legislative

article 1, section 1, of Constitution, declaring call to mind the precedents of Congress in such that "All legislative powers herein [therein] granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the and House of Representatives."

The President, it will be observed, throughbooks, and whether the Freshent has failed or re-fused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other Post Of-fices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy Yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States; and Resoluted That as the Parallect is in the which be makes reference, charges him with the commission of high crimes and misdemcanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House, has the power of impeachment. The which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. gravamen of his complaint is, that the accusa- Whithread, that gentleman was first appointed tions are of such a nature, if true, as would one of the committee raised." A reason for subject him to an impeachment, and that the this course is, deubtless, to be found in the pre-House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceedings not authorized by the Constitution.

United States; and Resolved, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburg Centenary Celebration of the 25th of November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated, and that for the purpose aforesaid, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time. The mcssage counsels a protest against the The message counsels a protest against the action of this House. The President courprescribed by the Constitution, then the determination of this House might possibly be open

the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the triul of any kind. It is a mere inquiry that communications are substantially embraced in is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, 1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except or any other officer of Government, has, by as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government. 2. That the first recited resolution is at accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors Government have, by combination or otheragainst the President, and that his accuser has wise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law 3. That the charge is too vague and gene-

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee of the postulates of the paper, however ob- and therefore there can be no formal trial un- to reach the conclusion to which the President der them. But, admit that charges proper for would lead them, would be to practically settle noxious to criticism its general tone may be on achn

Report of Hen. John Hickman on the President's Protest of the President's protest: The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Special Message of the President to the Ausso of the Constitution: the form of the United States to the House of the Constitution: the form of the United States to the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the President to the Constitution: the form of the United States to the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the President to the Constitution: the form of the United States to the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the President to the Constitution. The Special Message of the President to the Constitution to the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the Constitution to the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the Constitution, the the Special Message of the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the House of the Constitution, the the Special Message of the House of the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the House of the Constitution, the the form of the United States to the House of the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the House of the Constitution. The Special Message of the House of the House of the House of the thereupon determined to mess the wision of the proceeding. Then, and not the Message of the rest and the registes of the Special Message of the Pressident is open to a discound to the the proceeding. Then, and not the message of the Pressident is open to a discound the message of the rest and the registes of the Special Message of the Pressident is open to a discound the message of the rest and the registes of the second to the the proceeding. Then, and not the message of the rest and the registes of the second to the registes of the rest and the registes of the second to the registes of the registes of the rest and the registes of the registes of the rest and the registes of the registes of the rest and the registe ner is subject, not only to the Constitution, the wiscom of the proceeding. Then, and not the viscom of the proceeding. Then, and not but to the determinations of the latter also.— To repeat the point, the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely be-cause he is bound to discharge more numerous

in expressed, recommend the adoption of this resolution: cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claims to "legislative it. His ten years of service, in this body, of it. His ten years of service, in this body, of which he reminds us, not to speak of his senapower, will scarcely be conceded in view of torial cureer, ought to have enabled him to re-

This is a new and startling objection, con-United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." former Presidents, and uniform usage, salction its exercise, and That to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervis-ion or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people. national existence. Certainly it has been the cut his message, assumes that the resolution to practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry chairman of the committee raised. Mr. Cushing, in his Law and Practice, says: "On

Herein lies the fallacy, and that which unex-posed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were in truth a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial the resolution. His expression is: "It is as plains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the constitutional rights and immunities of tempted defence of that officer, there is no charge made of any grave offence calling for public officers, which may and may not look to accusation and trial, then the remark sinks to s cavil. Under such circumstances, it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon whom the inquiry bears of either the subject or the object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnamoney, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, as., *"to inquire and indicated a proseculation of the indicated and the source of the indicated and frame his indicated to the source of the and frame his indicated to the source of the source of* proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. or laws," &c.; and "whether the President has And in the case of an officer controlling milfailed or refused to compel the execution of lions of patronage, and an influence penetrating any laws" &c. If no oriminality is alleged, every eity, town and hamlet of a vast country, but on the contrary, an *investigation* or *inquiry* it would be unsafe to assume that informers alone is proposed, the question may be asked, and witnesses would volunteer against him, es-prefer to confine themselves to an examination The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, in the ascertainment of truth. For Congress

guage. "If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have rea-inquest of the nation, should at any time have rea-ingurant the should be an universation in son to believe that there had been malversation in performance of the should be an universation of the son. He thereupon determined to meet the exigency, and defend, at every hazard his own rights, and the rights of his constituents, and soli to belove that there had been maiversation in office by an improper use or application of the public incney by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Depart-ment, public and private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a Committee of their body," &c. also, and more especially, the freedom of de-bate on the Republican side of the hall, which this pestilent Pryor and his brawling backers had for four months been trying to strike

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down The explanatory debate on Wednesday be-tween Pryor and Potter, respecting what occurred on the day Lovejoy spoke, was a culmi-nating point in the series of outrages heaped Resource, That the House dissents from the doc-trines of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1869. That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress. The judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, senction its exercise, and by the Chivalry upon the Republicans from the commencement of the session. "Thieves," "traitors," "murders," "incendiaries," were the common current of epithets which had been poured upon them for weeks. Lovejoy was repelling these assaults, with glowing words and emphatic gestures. Pryor, advancing toward him in the most insolent manner, told him he should not stand in the area, in front of the Chair and shake his fists in a ruffianly manner at members. Potter simply responded, "You are doing the same thing." That Potter thus said, and that it was a faithful statement of what Pryor was then doing, is unquestionable. And for these words Pryor challenged him. It is alleged at Washington that the challenge was sent after a conference between some ten or a dozen Democratic members, of whom Potter's colleague was one, at which the opinion was expressed that Potter would not accept a challenge. If this be so, then it is a striking proof of the oft-asserted fact that no Southern man will "call out" a Northerner whom he unvague and general as the English language af-fords words in which to make it." If it the true, as before urged, that there is a general right to ard spiracy, or the mere impulse of the disgraced braggart who sent the bostile missive, it was an attempt to bully and browbeat, and, if possible, disgrace, every Republican who maintained and was determined to practice freedom of debate in the House. And most effectually has this attempt been crushed by the undaunt. ed conduct of John F. Potter.

Of Roger A. Pryor there can be but one opinion among sensible men. He has been eeking a fight with somebody all Winter .-and and desired in the strength of the Speakership that Ha has had an opportunity to mingle in one on the more turbulent and vituperative class of Southern members regarded Pryor as their orthat code, everybody is authorized to post him that he had no intention of invoking its aid, in are a recognized, and not an unusual dueling that particular instance, in his own behalf; and weapon, in all the States along the Mississippi haughtiest manner, that if they felt aggrieved Virginia. Potter lives in Wisconsin, near the Mississippi River, and is not amenable to the

"The sequel will demonstrate," said Roger A Pryor, of Virginia. "Let it demoustrate," said John F. Potter, of Wisconsin. "It has demonstrated," responds everybody everywhere. The person who will needlessly provoke a controversy, and taunt his adversary with a lack of courage, and then on the filmsiest pretense, peremptorily invite him to mortal combat, and when his challenge is accepted, refuse to fight

POTTER AND PRYOR.

The committee, entertaining the views here-

Resolved, That the House dissents from the doc

To go back a little. Roger A. Pryor brought into the House of Representatives a reputation for rare skill in the *duello*. His friends and backers also pretended that he was a man of extraordinary steadiness of nerve, and of the most unquestionable courage. Early in the session, he gave indications that he was eager to enhance this reputation, and was ready to put his nerve and courage to the trial, on all occasions, suitable and unsuitable. It was evident from the to its true character? A bare suspicion would gan and leader. He was thrust forward in every feather. By one of the recognized canons of exigency to utter the sharp sayings, to give the Itic, and deal out the general abuse toward the Opposition side of the chamber. In these oc-casions he openly or coverily alluded to the ducling code, sometimes giving his opponents to understand, in the most patronizing style, that he had no intention of invoking its aid in that particular instance, in his own behalf; and then, again informing his antagonists, in the Valley. We care nothing about the custom in

they had their remedy under the code.

Brother, hear my last farewell.

shows that agitation in Madison county is more invest him with the most honorable, responsiserious than the Kentucky papers represent .--

God defend the right.'

Your friend, Mrs C.

this manner, and he has too many friends not upon equality of rights. The distinction beonly in Kentucky, but all the free States, to tween them arises from an inequality of dube assailed with impunity. He will not, as he ties. Whenever the conduct of the latter is ber of society against any other member of intimates, or rather asks, be allowed to stand open to inquiry and charge, that of the formor fall alone. The violence that shall strike er is not less so.

down so magnanimous a defender of justice The Presidents affirms, with seeming seriand freedom, wilt inevitably provoke a fearful ousness, in comparing himself with the House -does not pertain to every human being ?-

the score of faste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret CASSIUS M. CLAY IS THREATENED. that an officer who prides bimself upon the The following private letter from Mr. Clay fact that "the people have thought proper to ble and diguified office in the world," and who declares he "feels proudly conscious that there

4. That there is danger under such a pre-

cedent of an aggrandizement of the Legisla-

tive, at the expense of the Executive and Ju-

The letter is dated March 29, 1860: Yours of the 19th is received. I have on- is no public act of his (my) life which will not ly time to say that we are in a state of war. - bear the closest serning," and that he defies The oligarchy were aiming at me in the expul- "all investigation," should forget, amid the sion of the Bereans from their homes, being in hopes that I would foreibly defend them, the radicals.' Defeated by my Frankfort people, and that he should not shrink back in speech, rallying all the conservative men to my terror or anger from a simple inquiry into his standard, they churlishly gave in, yet fanning the discontent by grabbing my speeches North, Republic, that a Chief Executive has left a and circulating false rumors. Hanson's re- recorded admission that he has been made obturn to his sawmill at Berea, (where he am- livious of the origin and ephemeral character ployed many Republicans) gave new fuel to of his position by the revelries of its enjoythe old fire. I went there on Saturday, and ment. To distinguish such conduct by appro tried to induce him to leave, telling him he bation would be to sanction kingly preroga-would bring on a fight, and advising the Re- tive, and to proclaim that rightful rule came publicans to keep apart from the movement.-- "by the grace of God," and not from the con-The mob at once cried out that I was then fidence of men. The nation, always charitaplotting an attack. On Monday they met at ble in the interpretation of acts and motives, Berea, insulted the people by searching their is not prepared to overlook such a delinthe Berea, insulted the people by searcong then houses, and not finding Hanson, they provoked quency. The President of the United States, under The President of the United States, under

a conflict; several were wounded, and the The President of the United States, under Lynchers were defeated. On Tacsday they the Constitution, possesses neither privilege returned in full force; but finding no one, nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen they broke up the sawmill, and swore ven- and is less favored in this respect than Senageance against me and the whole party. In the meantime (on Tuesday) I spoke at Rich-mond, stating that I was and had been for and Representatives) shall, in all cases, except peace; that I stood upon the ground of my treason, felony and breach of the peace, be Frankfort speech, and should defend myself privileged from arrest during their attendance and friends. The mob increased in violence; at the sessions of their respective Houses, I lie upon my arms awaiting an attack; my and in going to and returning from the same." family absolutely refused to retire, saying they will run bullets, and aid, as in 1776. If driven into the woods, I shall attempt to hold ment. The conduct of the President is almy position as long as possible, standing on ways subject to the constitutional supervision the constitution, the laws and my right, I will and judgment of Congress; whilst he, on the defend them or die. The cannon at Lexing-ton is sent for, and the Governor's aids. Is of that body. He is left, under the law, withthis my cause only, or that of the American people? Is it to be vindicated in this way, such as is borne by all. He is as amenable and now? Shall I stand or fall alone? 'May for all his acts after inauguration as before,-He can make no plea which is denied to any C. M. CLAY. other citizen, and is subject to the same scru-

P. S. my daughters are as firm as I and tiny, trial and punishment, with the proceed- inal act. Ars C. C. ings, hazards and penalties of impeachment Mr. Clay is the wrong man to be assauled in superadded. The President and citizen stand

mide, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular executive officers had the immunity of perfect Committee, and allow the accused a cross-exirresponsibility.

amination, as the President seems to suppose ? By no means. The Constitution prescribes no at the time. The precedent set in the case of at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Peck, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such tee contemplated by it, and testimony is now a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "co-ordinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so,

en will there be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains. The resolution of the Senate of March 28 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, pre-

sents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows : "That the President, in his late executive pro-

ceedings in relation to the public revenue, has as-sumed upon himself anthority and power not con-ferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogaon of both.'

The complaints made by President Jackson to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the very highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature ; that the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 16, 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President ; that criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed from an illegal or crim-

The resolutions of the House, on the con trary, do not even imply censure, much less a test, and protects their scrvant, the Presipass judgment. They propose an examination merely such as may be instituted by any memsociety, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before, that such a privilege-that of inquiry

forever that impeachments were obsolete, and Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise, rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free all investigations would be rendered useless .-to adopt its own. It may refer the charges As far as bounds may be set for investigation, to a standing Committee, or a select Commit-tee, or may proceed without the intervention of bly with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. either. It may allow cross-examination, or Mason, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invadeny it, as to members may seem most proper sion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily

mover was appointed Chairman of the Commitbeing taken.

armed men, and report-Whether the same was attended by armed resist-

Ance to the authorities and public force of United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the while protect

Whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to sub-vert the Government of any of the States of the Union; what was the character and extent of such organization, and whether any citizens of the Uni-ted States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; What was the character and extent of the mili-tary equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band, and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded.

place so invaded. That the Committee report whether any and

what legislation may in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and pa-

pers. Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure .--It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of Jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety, which subjects the every day life of every merchant, farmer, artisan, and laborer to such dent, from it?

President Jackson, in his message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 18th of April of the same year," He has that calm, self-reliant courage that al- and the world is to sit down to its ancient feast

says: "Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property of the United States,) unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitu-

this general line of policy, and becode as construed in Virginia, but rather on the ing careful always to pick his quarrels with banks of that river. But we care nothing about the weapons, ex-

those who eschewed the code, bis first encouner was with Mr. Nelson, a quiet, elderly memcept that they give an equal chance to both ber from Tennessee. He came out of this conparties. This latter point being secured, a test crestfallen, and with the laugh of the House really courageous man, yea, anybody but the ringing pitilessly in his ears. He afterward veriest poltroon, would, after doing and saying made a most abusive assault upon Mr. Sherman, using toward him, and at a time when that genwhat Pryor had done and said, have fought Potter with any weapon. He had, in the prestleman, from the delicacy of his position as a ence of the House of Representatives, impliedly candidate for the chair, could not reply, lancharged Potter with cowardice, in telling him guage that outraged all the canons of parliain substance that the sequel would demonstrate mentary law and good breeding. His next atthat he would not stand by his words; that he tack was upon Mr. Hickman, whom he called, (Pryor) would make him eat them, rather .in substance, a liar; and, when mildly rebuked Pryor, too, was told by practiced duelists, that for it by his senior colleague, Mr. Millson, rethere was no sufficient ground for a challenge. peated the insult with a menace, and referred And, yet, without first demanding an explanabeing taken. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to in-guire into the fact attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of states at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of Hickman for redress to the code. Not long ion of the words claimed to be offensive, he sends Potter a peremptory summons to the field Potter avows his readiness to go, and promptly on the floor of the House, upon the wife of the proceeds to exercise his undoubted privilege of editor of one of our city cotemporaries. The choosing the weapons. Now, any creature, violent blows he received in return for this scan- after proceeding by such a path, to such a podalous proceeding kept him rather quiet for a sition, and with such a flourish of taunts while. But, panting for notoriety, he made his innaendoes, would, if he had the courage innaendoes, would, if he had the courage of a while. Dut, pairing in notation, and seizure was made Mether such invasion and seizure was made nder color of any organization intended to sub-

The principles of this journal, in regard to the code recognized among duelists are well uncode, but in the pluck of Pryor. He is a dainty derstood, and need not now be repeated. We assassin, who affects hair-triggers, because his leave those principles to vindicate themselves. fingers have been trained to their use ; but he while we contemplate, from its own exceptional has no stomach for a fair fight, which might stand-point, the peculiar case of Mr. Potter. result in his being carved up for worms. Doubtless his prompt acceptance of Mr. Pry-But, we are forgetting that Col. Lander, the second of Mr. Potter, acting strictly within the or's peremptory challenge will be condemne by many persons whose good opinion he would not willingly forfeit. All such persons should code, took offense at the suggestion that the not willingly forfeit. All such persons should know that Mr. Potter, so far from being a du-him, selected, was barbarious ; and thereupon, nin, selected, was barbarlous, and increaping, proceeding upon the celebrated precedent of the Graves and Cilley duel, he proposed to fight Pryor with any weapon which that fastidicus gentleman might select. Whereupon this elist, sincerely regards the code as a relic of barbarism. But, so baseless were the grounds, even within the canons of the code, upon which Pryor challenged him to combat, that he and his friends believed that a deliberate purpose stickler for the tenets of the code, this puncwas formed to take his life, and that, therefore, tilious Pryor, not relishing the whistling of it was a mere question whether he would fight bullets any more than the gleaming of knives, according to prescribed rules, or, declining to do so, would subject himself to the hazards of a street assault, at an unguarded moment, after the manner of Edmundsou's attack upon Hickman. to him, induced Potter to believe that, if he declined the duello, he would be liable to as- une. sussination; and, therefore, he accepted Pryor's challenge But Mr. Potter was actuated by motives high-

conceived a sudden prejudice against pistols, and informed Col. Lander that he had no controversy with him! And so, Roger A. Pryor, not to put too fine a point upon it, who had Reasons, not patent to all, but known n, induced Potter to believe that, if he of it a doubly disgraced man. - N. Y. Triber and broader than any mere personal consid-erations. We doubt whether a braver man lives. Museum is to be once more under his control.

BARNUM ERECT .- We see by the New York papers, that the great showman has disposed of the great clock debt, and come to "time." The

No ! the defeat is not in the canons of the