

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

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Tuch as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Lubols, &c. &c., executed with he shortest notice.

Boetical.

BEMEMBERED.

Bomer hererwithin the spirit land, Where God's immortal children dwell, A bery and imited band, I tweer Liong ago loved well-One whether all my early days With faithful, beautiful, and dear; Ope who through all my early days Win faithful, beautiful, and dear; Bill Gol's ways are not our ways-if a through the second second second to through the second second second second and slowly timmed their loving light and slowly writer winds did ravo, and now when any years are past, When I have bler, colder grown, There comes is her my heart at last

When I have blder, colder grown, or comes (a pheer my heart at last shill as their as Annic's own; e stars the rain o through Autumn skies, nd brighten all the mysty air, be miles for weary hearts arise distrust and care.

the solid for the second secon A living love

FIELD FLOWERS. BY PARE BENJAHIN. dataies. butter-cup troats datates, outer-caps-

for his winter store— in takes and comes for more-hist delicious meals! valued flowers, . rotatin garden bowers,

ittle bloss blossom yields fragrance breathes those simple hea

g mighty parts ngs true and warm

solution of the House of Representatives, broad ker branches: "The concentrating these in and general as this was, I should have remained silent upon the subject. What I now despote government. It will be no allevier they "have ordined and established," do solcharge is, that they have acted as though they possessed unlimited power, and, without any warrant whatever in the resolution under which they were appointed, have pursued a surely be as oppressive as one. : Let those who course not merely at war with the constitu-doubt it turn their eyes on the Republic of degrade the presidential office itself to such a chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism degree as to render it unworthy of the acception of the Government we fought for; but tance of any man of honor or principle. The resolution of the House, so far as it is principles, but in which the powers of govern-

proper means to influence the action of Con-gress, or any of its committees, on legislative measures pending before them—mothing more, nothing less. I have not learned through the newspapers, or in any other mode, that the source and drough the proceedent, both the letter and price and the resolution is, therefore, out of the question.— By what authority, then, have the committee resolution is, therefore, out of the question.— By what authority, then, have the committee undertaken to investigate the course of the undertaken to investigate the course of the be tragged into the dust. The flouge of her their scaninations, that any office of the course of undertaken the best of the course of the political structure. As I construe framed the Lecompton constitution? By which is instead of being independent. How is of the Government, rendered the transforment, the resolutions is mply assort this equal-been committed by the president, or any office the resolutions is mply assort this equal-car of the Government, their judgment, to resort to impeachment, their section that is not cheerfully conceded to all ramed the Lecompton constitution? By what authority have they undertaken to pry into our foreign relations for the purpose of assail-ing him on account of the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our minister in Mexico relative to the Tehnantepee route?— By what authority have they inquired into the causes of removal from office, and this yow to prejudice his character, notwithstand-ing this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the Secretary of State to cour minister in the one claims and exercises the power to re-ing this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the Secretary of State to cour minister in the one claims and exercises the power to re-ing this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the Secretary of State to cour minister in the one claims and exercises the power to re-ing this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the Secretary of State to cour minister in the one claims and exercises the power to re-ing this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the first Congress in the year 1789, and has accordingly ever since been ever text of authority for the committee to invasti-gate the question of the printing of the Post Office blanks; nor is it to be supposed that the House, if asked, would have granted such an authority, because this question had been pre-viously committed to two other committees, one viously committee to two other committees one viously committee to two other committees one viously committee to two other committees one viously committees one v

iously committed to two other committees, one in the Senate and the other in the House.- very bold man should he not surrender at dis-

in the Senate and the other in the House.— Notwithstanding this absolute want of pow-er, the committee rushed into this investiga-tion in advance of all other subjects. The committee proceeded for months, from 22d March; 1800; to boxnime er parte, and without any notice to investly into every sub-ject which, could possibly affect my character. Interested and vindictive witnesses were sum-moned and examined before them; and the first and only information of their testimony whigh, in almost every instance, I received, first and only information of their testimony tercourse with foreign nations. Clothed with which, in almost every instance, I received, their dignity and authority, the occupies a twas obtained from the publication of such received, their dignity and authority, the occupies a

MERICAN VOLUNTEER. France of the cost of the of normal legislature, either to establish or prohibit slavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union.) the plain duty of the Federal Government, in they 'have ordained and established," do sol-emily protest against these unprecedented and of their property in the common territories,

unconstitutional proceedings. There was still up there committee raised by unconstitutional proceedings. There was still another committee raised by the Honse on the 6th March last, on motion of Mr. Hoard, to which. T had not the slightest objection. The resolution creating it was con-fined to specific charges which I have ever since been ready and willing to meet. I have at all times invited and defied fair investiga. The vertice the territo-tion unon constitution interview. The vertice territo-ter investiga. The vertice territo-tion unon constitution recognizes the territo-tion unon constitution investiga. The vertice territo-terri country to meet the issue. There is no eva-sive middle ground. Already the signs multion upon constitutional principles. I have re-

appear that the public interest required the a vast mass of conservative opinion every-removal of any officer of the Government, no where, without regard to party. President has ever existed who, after giving It has been necessary more than once in

best promote the harmony and the dignity of the intercourse between the coordinate branch es of the Government, and render us all more respectable, both in the eres of our own coun-trymen and of foreign nations. JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BRECKINBIDGE'S ACCEPTANCE.

letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing: WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1860.

Bottom of the Ocean. Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular

to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the lambs which, in ordinary seasons, are sources

as everywhere else within its jurisdiction

"There were countless varieties of diminu-

tive trees, shrubs and plants, in every crevice of the corals where the water had deposited the least earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, al-though of every shade, and entirely different from plants I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted

the rest. It is well to remember that the chief disorders which have afflicted our country Banks, I found as different in kind as the see-nory was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun-fish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sun-beam; from the harmless minnow; to the vo-beam; from the harmless minnow; to the vo-beam; Some had heads like squir-beam is bark. Some had heads like squirracious shark. Some had heads like squir-stimulating drinks because the importation of wines has fallen off. Perhaps our London size resembled the hull terrier. Some darted bone and body of the old Democracy, and by through the water like meteors, while others son for the decrease in the immen

e a vast mass of conservative opinion every-where, without regard to party. It has been necessary more than once in our history to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this government. A memo-rable instance occurred in the struggle which I ended in the civil revolution of 1800. The Republicans of that day, like the Democracy of this, were, stignatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the constitution and saved our political system. By a like constitutional struggle it is intended now to-assert and establish the equality of kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas, can be found there. The sanfish, sawfish, starfish, white shark, ground shark, blue or shovel-nose shark, were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and now to assert and establish the equality of the States as the only basis of union and peace. remained as fixed in their position as a shrub."

When this object, so national, so constitu-tional, so just, shall be accomplished, the last cloud will disappear from the American sky, and with common hands and hearts the States and the people will units to develope the re-sources of the whole country, to bind it togeth-er with the bonds of intercourse and brother-

will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of the disease we suffer from is are very large, and protrude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like the loop-ard, from three to ten feet in length. They, build their houses like the beaver, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches occasioned by people sleeping with their win-dows shut! An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. This is not the year can never hurt any one. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities night air is often the best and purest air to be had in the 24 hours. I could better understand shuiting the windows in towns during the day, than during the night for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make night the the egg until it hatches. I saw many speci-mens of the green turtle some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds. GENERAL PUTNAM.—The editor of the New-buryport Herald in a pleasant description of a visit to Danvers, gives an interesting acbest time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and elimite, has told nie that the air in Loncount of a visit to the birthplace of Gen. Putnam, of revolutionary memory : "The place is still occupied by descendant don'is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room then, from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made of his brother, and contains many relics of the old hero. The chamber where he was born is to open, doors made to shut;-a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without,-It contains quaintly carved furniture, which every passage from within. But the fewerwas brought from England, and old revolu-tionary prints and documents, gifts from his brother officers. Among the relics is a sword, passages there are in a hospital the better. Florence Nightengale. a set of twelve bullets, varying from an ounce to a buckshot, cast in a pair of moulds be-SAD PICTURE OF MATTERS IN IOWA .- The SAD PICTURE OF MATTERS IN IOWA,—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer prints the following as an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Iowa. It gives a melancho-ly view of the condition of affairs in that State. The writer may be inclined to look too much on the dark side "Do not trade for anything in the way of real estate within the limits of the State of longing to him, bearing date 1756; a piece of rock from the wolf's don; a chip from the stone stairs where he galloped down to the whistling of English lead; blocks from his bouse in Connecticut; an original copy of the stamp act; Gen. Putnan's powder horn, his military coat presented by Lafayette, his com-mission as Major-General, his sword broken Iowa, with the view of selling it at any price within the next five years. The value of the at Bunker Hill, his pistols which belonged to Major Pitcairn, and his silver mounted easter, land is nominal; you may count it at \$1.25 or \$10; neither price would bring cash. I have just sold lands; bought in the county north of your county, for which I paid \$10 in 1857, good lands, at \$1 per aere, and that in trade. are still in possession of another branch of the family." No befitting monument has yet been erect ed to his memory, though the State of Connecticut has appropriated two thousand dol-lars for the purpose, upon conditions that rest in the hands of the people. The descendants of the hero propose to add one thousand dolconsider lands anywhere within the limits of this State, unimproved, dear at over \$1 25. per acre, except in counties bordering on the river. ars to this sum, and the "Putnam Phalanx" No man living in this State can have any of Hartford, yet another. This military comthing like a correct idea of the utter hopeless-ness of the state of things in Iowa. The river. pany paid a visit to his grave on the eigh-teenth ult., and while in Brocklyn repaired to the site of the General's old residence, only towns are so flat that they can never get up, again until there is an entire change of popu-lation. This place contained a population in 1857, of 40,000, is now reduced to 18,000, and indicated by the depression of the earth where the cellar had been 1. "The field," says the Norwich *Courier*, "whonce he was called, like another Cinainnatus, is another spot of into-1801, of 40,000, is now reduced to 18,000, and people leaving just as fast as they can get money to get away upon. The place is, in debt one million and a quarter i and she as Dubuque et al. along the river, are talking of repudiating ! So do not own lands in Iowa, if you can avoid it. It will make you that much morer." rest to strangers," Fradition (and it is said fact,) designates this locality to be situated a half mile east of the village.

The crop accounts from the other side of Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the Sil-ver Bank near Háyti: "The banks of coral on which my divings, narrated in the previous chapter, were made, are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. "On the other side of the Atlantic continue quite unfavorable. All over Europe the weather has, for months past, been a succession of showers, storms, and hur-ricanes. According to English journals, the herbage has been drowned at one time by torrents of rain, or scordied up at another by keen winds. The younglings of the flocks and herds have perished for want of food, and lambes which in ordinary seasons, are sources "On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. "The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can is submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The Crops in Europe.

is submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight; "The bottom of the ocean, in many places on these banks, is as smooth as a marble foor; in others it is studded with coral col-tumins, from ton to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of these more lofty support a myraid of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myraid more; giving the reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through these in the deep winding ave-nue, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral, which had long been buried beneath "old secan's wave." Here and there the coral ex-tends oven to the surface g the water, and the surface g the water, and the supply of breadstiffs. We have, indeed, the promise of a beautiful har-vest this year, and the wheat harvest, which is now progressing actively in the Southerp parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is said to be the best realized for many years. be the best realized for many years.

INFORTATION OF FOREIGN LIQUORS FROM EUROPE.—The London Shipping Gazette con-tains a very interesting article on the impor-tation of wines and other foreign liquors into the United States since the year 1854. showfrom plants I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of im-mense size, of variegated colors, and of the most brilliant hue. "The fish which inhabited those Silver Banks, I found as different in kind as the see-nery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun-fish; from those of the dullest hue to the chanceable dolphin: from those of the spirits have been imported in a much larger tion of native lager beer, which, since 1854 tion of native lager beer, which, since 1854 to enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalists of the coun-try. Thousands of people who drank wine, especially light wine previous to that format. to do, require more space than my limits will allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the transit of the index of fish which inhabit the transit of the now rarely taste it, but confine themselves to lager beer, which is manufactured all over the Union in amazing quantities. Within the last five years also the manufacture of home liquors in every shape has been considerably stimulated.

All inter duties they perform, And its cares assuage. Upoming in the summer air, Hero hid there and overywhere, Caroless of renown, Caroless of renown, Caroless in their native earth They lie meekly down. Softing here is lovelier seen, Then and the common green, Their contrasted light. While and golden's sentered round-Small day stars, as frequent found A who stars of night. Agains wars of high Workry, they, these tender things, Of the song the boot sings fichts happy bours; They are hill peculiar toys; Fresh delights and living joys, Najuro stample flowers !

Harellaneous.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST

We publish to day in full the President's pro y, test to the illegal constitutional and proceed ings of the late Covide Committee. It is a masterly document, written in a concise, logi-"real style," Its deductions entirely abrogate the July solutions end of the committee, and put a quietus (on the proceedings of one of the most iniqui-"www.and degraded special inquisitions over auorhed in the National Legislature : the House of Representatives :

my message to the House of Representa-tor the 28th of March last, I solemnly prooreation of a committee, at which was placed my accuser, for gating whether the Premoney, patronage, or other nmittee thereof; for or

of any ape

alled his opisitivitional independent. enlightened justice as well as a etry in every part of the Con

anspicuously manuscratter ants. The House of Rep-to it the sole power of im-

nines or ic House mac acoused or ic commenced or ic commenced or ic commenced or which might ic commenced or obarges, reach or obarges, and bar And an opportunities masses and newsking the bracks paties a tampot i An June oross examinir ced in full poss the offense which he tal and elevated stan-

aites was charged with this investi-

was obtained from the publication of such por- proud tions of it as could injuriously affect mysolf in savage. With the consent of the Senate he the New York journals. It mattered not that appoints all the important officers of the Gov these statements were, so far as I have learn- ernment. He exercises the veto power, and ed, disproved by the most respectable witness- to that extent controls the legislation of Con-

es who happened to be on the spot. The tel-graph was silent respecting these contradic-tions. It was a secret committee in regard to the secret committee in regard to the testimony in my defense; but it was pub-ic in regard to all the testimony which could, by possibility, reflect on my character. The poison was left to produce its effect upon the public mind, whilst the antidote was carefully with the testimony of the testimony which could by possibility, reflect on my character. The public mind, whilst the antidote was carefully with the testimony of the testimony which could by possibility, reflect on my character. The public mind, whilst the antidote was carefully with the testimony of the testimony of the testimony of the testimony which could by possibility, reflect on my character. The public mind, whilst the antidote was carefully with the testimony of testimo withhold

withheld. In their examinations, the committee viola- of all the citizens of the United States be deted the most secred and honorable confidences nied a fair trial? Shall he alone not be "in existing among men. Private correspondence, formed of the nature and cause of the acousa-which a truly honorable man would never tion" against him? Shall he alone not "be

which a truly honorable man would never tion" against him? Shall he alone not "be even entertain a distant thought of divulging, was dragged to light. Different persons in official and confidential relations with myself, and with whom it was supposed I might have held conversations the revelation of which would do me injury, were examined. Even members of the Senate and members of my fording him an opportunity of being heard, pown Cabinet, both my constitutional advisers.

were called upon to testify, for the purpose of The very same rule might be applied, for the liscovering something, if possible, to my dis-very same reason, to every judge of every court of the United States. From what part of the

The distribution of the patronage of the Go-vernment is by far the most disagreeable du- al power derived? No such express power ty of the President. Applicants are so num- exists. From which of the enumerated erous, and their applications are pressed with ers can it be inferred? It is true, the House such eagerness by their friends, both in and out of Congress, that the selection of one for any desirable office gives offense to many.— Disappointed applicants, removed officers, and utation, and thus, to the extent of their influ-

those who for any cause, real or imaginary, had become hostile to the Administration, presented themselves, or were invited by a summons to appear before the committee.— in high party times. The House, on a recent summons to appear before the committee.— These are the most dangerous witnesses.— Even with the best intentions, they are so in-fluenced by prejudice and disappointment that they almost inevitably discolor truth. They swear to their own version of private conver-sations with the President without the possi-

at the independence of the contracts, in the effect of awarding billity of contradiction. His lips are scaled, and he is left at their mercy. He cannot, as because it was destinute billity of contradiction. His lips are scaled, and he is left at their mercy. He cannot, as because it was destinute because it was destinute as coordinate branch of the Government, appare far his contracts which, in common of the constitutional function of the constitutional function. His lips are scaled. It will scarcely be credited that the sole part for his dependence of against the or the contradict he contradict the contradict he contradit he contradict he contradict h

tradiction. Thus, for months, whilst doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, there, has been a committee of the House of Representa-tives in session at the other end of the avenue tives in session at the other end of the avenue to "the sole power to try the "the sole power to try ond the impeachable of brikery, or other high practice of liest times had been in addignity, the rights of made of justice, At an ap illustration of the Covde committee ind, the sole power to try price of addignet, the result of male of justice, at the sole power to try preading a drag-net, without the shadow of into the any sole power in this case, nor has he in any manner interfere in this case, nor has he in any sole case of contract since T have been in the Department." The absence of all proof to sustain this attempt to dograde the President, whilst it manifests the venom of the shaft aimed at him, has destroyed the vigor of the blow.

To return after this digression. Should the tob judicial investiga-it was, never proceeded in such a manner. preferred; the accus-For centuries there has been pothing like it in preferred; the accus-for centuries there has been pothing like it in harrass the President, reduce him to subser. harrass the President, reduce him to subservience to their will, and render him their creat any civilized country, except the revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of Robespierre, Now, I undertake to state and to prove, sure, then the well-balanced Government which our fathers framed will be annihilated. This Main backing of the constitution will be and low of the committee of the c

DEAR SIR :--- I have your letter of the 23d inst://by which I am officially informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore: beoble The circumstances of this nomination will justify me in referring to its personal as

I have not sought nor desired to be placed before the country for the office of President

When my name was presented to the Conven-tion at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedlence to my expressed wishes My views had not changed when the Conven-tion re-assembled at Baltimore; and when I heard of the difference which occurred there, my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed, and express

ed to many friends. Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are or soon will be well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approve, as just and

necessary to the preservation of the national organization; and the sacred right of repre-sentation, the action of the Convention over which you continued to preside; and that ap-proving it, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to which I have been assigned. Accordingly, I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty; and, as I think uninfluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition; I avail mysolf, of this occasion to say that

1812. the confidence, in my personal and public character, implied by the action of the Con-vention, will always be gratefully remember-ed; and it is but just, also, to my own feel ings, to express my gratification at the asso-ciation of my name with that of my friend

policy for any administration. The questions touching the rights of per-

than sovereignty can destroy or impair the 7 than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. The Territo-rial governments are subordinate and tempo-rery, and not sovereign; hence they cannot destroy or impair the rights or priviledges of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories they are under the control of Congress, but the Constitution nowhere confors on any branch of the Federal Govern.

ment the power to discriminate against the rights of States, or the property of their citizens in the Territories. It follows that the

zens in the Territories. It follows that the oitizens of all the States may enter the Terri-tories of the Union with their property of whatever kind, and enjoy it during the Terri-torial condition, without let or hindrance, ei-ther by Congress or by the subordinate terri-towial governments, These principles flow directly from the ab-sence of sovereienty in the territorial government.

hood, and to impel it onward in its great career. The Constitution and the equality of the States ! These are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the I trust that this canvass will be conducted

without rancour, and that temperate argument will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations. Above all I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth, and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign or domes-

I am, with great respect, your friend, John C. BRECKENRIDGE. Hon. C. Cushing, President of the Democrati

National Convention.

A PLEASANT BIOGRAPHY .- The following biographical notice is by a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*: John Wilson was born in Washington coun-ty, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1780, and came

to Detroit by the way of Sandusky (from that place in an open boat) in 1809. He had heard that Detroit, though a far off land, was a good place for a poor man. His only possessions were a brave and an honest heart and a good

industrious young wife. The war of 1812 came on, John Wilson took his musket and was ever ready when men were wanted. He and his wife were in the employ of Act

ing Governor Atwater (who lived in the house where the late Colonel D. G. Jones lived and died) on the day of the surrender, August 16,

1812. After the stars and stripes had gone down, and the cross of St. George had gone up, the Indians began plundering several houses; among the rest, a large band of some fifty or more went to Atwater's house and began plundering. The family were gone, and Wil-son and his wife were alone, but they both, ciation of my name with that of my friend Gen. Lane, a patrict and a soldier, whose great services in the field and in council en-title him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen. The resolutions adopted by the convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union—to all our citizens, na-tive and naturalized—and they form a noble policy for any administration. The questions stouching the rights of per-The questions touching the rights of per-sons and property, which have of late been much discussed, find in these resolutions a federacy of equal sovereign States, for the purposes enumerated in the Federal Constitu-tion. Whatever the common government holds in trust for all the States, must be en-joyed equally by each. who happened along, called out to the Indian, and thus ended the fight. Mrs. Wilson, equally brave, and determin-

ed to save the property, wrenched a tea-kettle from the hand of an Indian, who immediately attempted to kill her with the butt of his rife but she escaped from the attack and kept the tea kettle forty years as a trophy of victory. Over half a century have they lived in Michigan, patterns of honesty and integrity, without a stain upon their names. The sun of John's life went down on the

23d ult. He died, and leaves not a more just man behind him.

A thick headed Squire, being worsted

the second secon

comes off.

INPORTANT SUIT .- The Cincinnati paper

uch poorer." report a verdict for the defendant in the case of James Lee & Co., of New York, against the Chillicothe Branch Bank of the State of Ohio. EARLY INFLUENCE .--- There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only ensures a happy childhood—if there be health The suit involved transactions of the Ohio The suit involved transactions of the Onio air of a cheerin, loving home. If not only Life Insurance and Trust Company. Four-teen bills of exchange, amounting to \$57,833 86, were endorsed by the Cashier of the Chil-licothe Bank to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York for collection, and were transferred by Judiow to the plain-tiffs, who presented them at maturity to the trust Company for newment and they were them through the proper for the structure that here the plain-tiffs, who presented them at maturity to the tiffs, who presented them at maturity to the ness; and 1 never see children destitute of Trust Company for payment, and they were protested. Plaintiffs sought to recover from the Ohillicotho Bank. Defendants answer that the hills were to be used only for their benefit, and that Ludlow had no right to trans-fer them, and consequently they were notlin-ble. Lee & Co. have similar suits pending benefits the Branch Banks at Mavietta Day benefits and that Banks at Mavietta Day benefits and the similar suits pending against the Branch Banks at Marietta, Day-ton, Athens, Xeuia, Piqua, the Logan Branch and the Ross County Bank, for similar trans-actions, to which the defendants have entered house, and fresh and good play and some good companionship outside; otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering or growing stunted, or sour and wrong, or, at best, prematurely old and turned in-ward on itself.

the same pleas in defence, ... The whole amount or, elaimed is about \$500,000, The Chinese method of taking off boots A sentimental chap intends to petition

of true love may run smooth. And the set

1 If you wish that your own merit should he recognized, recognize the morit of of •

to Congress for a grant to improve the chan-nels of affection, so that henceforth the course