



CLEARFIELD, December 9, 1858.

"OCCASIONAL" FORNEY.

This immoderate patriot, who in his zeal for the public good, (many persons are uncharitable enough to ascribe,) upon the altar of private revenge, sacrifices all the obligations of friendship, to enable him to traduce the President and his friends with greater security, has been in the habit for several months, of writing his bitterest and most slanderous falsehoods upon them, in the shape of letters from Washington, over the signature of "Occasional." But why "Occasional" for they have been very frequent, we are at a loss to know, unless because the writer may have been occasionally sober when inventing them. In the last of these effusions which we have met with, that of the Press of last Monday, he very gravely informs the public that will be his last effort for "some time." But that the mystical "Occasional" may depart in a blaze of glory, he electrifies his readers by the revelation of some most brilliant discoveries, among which is the disclosure that an article appearing in some paper, speaking in just commendation of Senator BAKER, which he designates as one of his "bugles," "being unmistakable evidence" of having been either written by Mr. Bigler himself or "dictated by him." Profound metaphysician! "Occasional" Forney must be quite familiar with Senator B's style, and in trying to pay him a very poor compliment, inadvertently pay the editor of the paper to which he refers, a very great one. We happen to know, and we dare assert, the declaration of the "great disappointment" to the contrary notwithstanding, feeling that the friends of Senator B. and our readers will believe us when we do, and that we judge it more than "Occasional" can feel, that the gentleman to whom the authorship of this article is ascribed by the pretended correspondent of the Press, never saw it had the remotest idea of such an article having been written until he saw it where "Occasional" did, in the public prints, if indeed he had ever seen it.

But Forney may be excused for his raving. He played master trumpeter to great men so long, and had grown so fat and sleek in his comfortable situation that he may be expected to fall very snappish since he has been deposed, and is not likely to be reinstated, or to find a new master upon whose bounty he can flourish. And if it does him any good to talk about "bugles" he is welcome as far as we are concerned, as it does us no harm, and gives us no uneasiness. But when he begins to talk about Senator Bigler's parsimony, and sneers at the "hard-fisted democracy of Clearfield county" he will gain but little favor from those who know the character of either.—Senator B, although not "open handed" enough to suit Forney, (he will not purchase his good will with dollars,) is the very reverse of parsimonious; neither was he ever known to boast of his "pecuniary means" in his life. And if the democracy of Clearfield county are "hard-fisted," they bear honest hearts in their bosoms than ever John W. Forney did.

Poor Forney let him go! Nothing can add much now to his degradation or his misery.

Be Careful.—The radical Abolitionists are getting fearful that the "Whangdoodles" will not "toe the mark" on the question of hostility to southern institutions, and they occasionally administer a little wholesome caution to prevent them from going too far in their hyperbolic advocacy of the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention; thinking that they may ultimately become sincere in what they now only profess, to entrap unwary and disaffected democrats, and secure their co-operation. The Pittsburgh Dispatch exhorts them not to forsake the true faith in the following significant paragraph:

Before the politicians who profess to lead the "Opposition" decide on backing down from the stand taken on the slavery question in 1856, they had better consider whether it will pay to lose half a dozen States then carried, for the possible hope of carrying one or two Slave States. The Anti-slavery sentiment of New England, York, Ohio and the Northwest, will not be satisfied with any milk-and-water compromise; nor is it likely that any could be made which would carry a single Slave State, except Missouri, which is indeed, as likely to be carried with the "Philadelphia platform" as with any which can be made; and possibly Delaware—which is but a small affair anyhow. The people here had a surfeit of compromises on the slave question already—they desire to see some manly straight forward meeting of the issue—letting the fire-eaters burst with indignation if they must. "Union-saving" is entirely below par.

That's right, Mr. Dispatch! Do n't let the "Opposition" forget that they are committed to anti-slavery, dis-union principles in other words, that they are virtually abolitionists, and must endorse Seward's last and greatest dis-union speech, or they can never be admitted among the faithful. There must be no "backing down from the stand taken in 1856 on the slavery question." "The anti-slavery sen-

iment," after the abolitionism of "New-England, New-York, Ohio and the Northwest, will be satisfied with no milk-and-water compromise &c." In short the Dispatch means that nothing less than a dissolution of the Union will satisfy the Seward faction, which is now identified with true Garrison and Greeley abolitionism.

Those Democrats who have acted with this "Opposition," out of friendship, as they allege, for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and devotion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, must feel highly flattered by the compliment paid them by this exhortation. Of course their friendship for Mr. D. will require them to obey the behests of the Dispatch.

CRUCE W. FIELD.—This enterprising Yankee having made himself as illustrious in the Atlantic Cable project as BARNUM in the show business, or Dr. KANE in getting himself frozen to death, has at last abandoned his connexion with that intended great auxiliary of the Pass in the transmission and diffusion of intelligence, returned to first principles; i. e. the manufacture of paper; the material basis of the whole fabric of modern learning and information. Although this determination may materially damage Cyrus' prospects as a sensation candidate for the next Presidency, it may result greatly more to his pecuniary advantage than either that or telegraphing.

"The harmony of the spheres"—a young lady in hoops, practising upon a spinning wheel. A phenomenon that may have been imagined but never witnessed.

Gen. Wm. Walker—His Own Account of His Plans

Washington Nov. 8.—Gen. William Walker's business here is not directly with the Government; it is in part to ascertain the extent of the proposed British interference in Nicaraguan affairs. He is satisfied that it will be no hindrance to lawful emigration to Nicaragua. He denies the truth of the statement that there has been a sale of bonds and the Transit route, and hence that part of the President's Proclamation must have been founded on incorrect information.—He further says, that the passengers leaving Mobile, are expected to pay their own expenses and act on their own responsibility. The emigration is under the auspices of the Southern Emigration Company, which has been in existence for six months and has branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. There is no classing of interests between it and the Canal Company. Gen. Walker will probably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it is no certain that he will go out with the first party to Nicaragua.

Indian Attack On Fort Defiance

The Galveston Critian publishes the following despatch, dated El Paso, Nov. 9th and says it comes from a reliable source.—The account of the attack on Fort Defiance does not tally with the latest accounts from Santa Fe, published elsewhere:

"News has just reached this place from New Mexico, that the Navajo Indians had attacked Fort Defiance, some sixty days ago, with two thousand warriors and after fighting nearly all day, were repulsed with a loss on their part of ninety killed, and on the part of the garrison of three soldiers only. The report is believed to be true.

"A duel was fought on Sunday, one mile from here, between Mr. John Gillett, merchant, and Samuel Magoffin, son of Col. Magoffin—weapons rifles, distance sixty yards: After an exchange of two shots, the matter was amicably adjusted."

Terrible Tragedy.—On the 25th ult., Theodore Rice, a negro, being drunk, entered the public house of Elias Harter, in the borough of Mill Hill, and demanded liquor of the bar-tender; upon refusing to give him the liquor, the negro seized two or three tumblers, and retising a few paces; threw them at the head of the bar-tender; whereupon the latter seized a hatchet and threw at the negro. In the evening, the negro being sober, again came to the hotel, when Mr. Harter ordered him to go out, which the negro refusing, the former struck him over the head, inflicting a wound which soon proved fatal.

Lock Haven, (Pa.) Democrat.

INFORMATION WANTED

Concerning Mr. Geo. W. Jack, who left Mercer two years ago last May. Mr. Jack was 43 years of age on the 29th of last June, tall, of light complexion, spare face sandy whisker, light hair. He was a carpenter by trade, and was very much deranged in his mind when he left. Any information concerning his whereabouts, if living, or any circumstances relating to him since he left whether living or dead, would be gladly received by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jack, of Emlenton, Venango county Pa. He was last heard of in Cleveland, a short time after he left. He has a brother Charleston Lee county, Iowa.

Mr. Jack was formerly a very intelligent energetic, and efficient business man; but on account of some misfortunes, was rendered penniless and bereft of his reason.

Papers friendly to the cause of humanity, will please copy.

If you design to make yourself happy, look to your thoughts before they become desires, and entertain no thoughts which may blash in words.

A miserly old fellow has hit upon an expedient to save caddies. He uses the "light of other days."

A soft answer turneth away wrath; as the man said when he hurled a squab at his enemy's head.

The man who doubled Cape Horn intends to twist it. He will then be able to spin a bigger yarn than any other sailor.

MEMORIAL

To the Citizens of Clearfield County.

The Citizens and Tax-payers of the borough Clearfield, address themselves to their fellow-citizens of the county of Clearfield, in reference to the present speculative agitation as to the removal of the county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville; and desire to submit to the Intelligent Tax-payers of the county a few reasons against said removal, which they hope will receive some thought.

1st. When the Legislature created the county, they authorized the appointment of three Commissioners, who should receive from individuals or corporations, offers of land or money, or both, as an inducement for locating the county seat upon the lands of the proposer; Roland Curtin, James Smith and John Fleming were appointed Commissioners for that purpose by the Governor. They gave notice that they would receive proposals as they were authorized. Several propositions were made for the location of the county seat, Abraham Witmer owned the land upon which Clearfield is built, and he proposed to give to the Commissioners, nine lots of land in Clearfield and \$3,000 in cash, provided, they would locate the county seat upon his land. His proposal was reported back to the Legislature, and was accepted by them. A law was then passed fixing the county seat on his land and accepting his proposition. The town was laid out, and a report and plot of the town was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Abraham Witmer paid his \$3,000 as he agreed to do, and he conveyed the lots to the county. Afterwards the Commonwealth granted him a patent for his tract of land. All the owners of lots in Clearfield claim under Abraham Witmer. Some of them have conveyed directly from himself. It will be seen therefore, that a contract was entered into by the Commonwealth on the one side, and Abraham Witmer on the other. On the faith of that contract, the Tax-payers of Clearfield have expended some \$300,000 in erecting their town, and rendering it accessible by roads and other conveniences.

Can that contract now be broken? If it can, must not the county refund the moneys that it has received, to the lot-holders, and pay them the damages that result from its infringement? The money alone, and its interest, will amount to more than the expense of the proposed new Court-house.

2nd. The borough of Clearfield and her citizens, pay more of the county rates and levies than any other two of the remaining districts. The assessed value of property in that borough at the last triennial assessment was \$60,597. The assessed value of lands owned by citizens of the borough of Clearfield in other parts of the county, at the same assessment, was \$129,407. Making a total of \$190,004.

The assessed value of property in the borough of Curwensville at the same assessment was \$31,685. The assessed value of lands owned in other parts of the county by her citizens, was \$12,056. Making a total of \$43,741. So that whilst the county rates were 6 mills, Clearfield and her citizens pay \$1140.38, and Curwensville and her citizens pay \$262.44.

The assessed value of seated property in 1856, in Pike township, was \$88,897, in Lawrence township, \$82,809. Total, \$171,706. Tax, \$1030.40. Less than Clearfield borough, \$109.98. Clearfield and her citizens paying more county tax by \$109.98 each year, than the whole of the populous townships of Pike and Lawrence.

3rd. Clearfield borough is in reality a more central position than Curwensville.—The Cherry Tree is in Indiana county, at the extreme south western corner of the county and Karlsruhe is in Clearfield county, at least 7 miles from the county line, so that if it be 31 miles from Curwensville to Cherry Tree, it is 38 miles from Curwensville to the northern county line and Clearfield must be passed in going there. The distance from Reeder Kings (near the Cherry Tree) to Clearfield, has always been counted at 40 miles and the distance from Clearfield to Three Runs the extreme north eastern point, is at least 38 miles. The distance across the county is about 36 miles and Clearfield is within two miles of the centre of the county even in that direction. These distances however amount to very little, in considering this question, inasmuch as the erection of Pine county has become a fixed fact, and necessarily in its erection, the location of Clearfield becomes completely central, whilst if Curwensville were the county seat, it would be impossible to obtain sufficient territory to erect Pine county, without approaching too near the county seat.

4th. The offer of capitalists in Curwensville to erect the county buildings, is founded in speculation, and there is nothing in it but sharp business tact. The Legislature can have a dozen of offers of the same kind, from citizens of the county, any one of whom would make a "good thing" of it, even at that. Property in the vicinity is enhanced in value and the pockets of the speculator are filled with the proceeds of the "nice operation." Look at the reverse of the picture. The mechanic, the laboring man or the business man in Clearfield who has invested his money in buying a lot and building him a home, on the faith of a contract with the Commonwealth, finds his property depreciated in value, and his honest earnings stripped from him to swell the already "large piles" of the sharp business man.

But say they, Clearfield and her citizens must build the Court House, in other words, the money of A, must be taken in preference, to build a house for the joint accommodation of A, B, C, & D. Look at the records of *Jury trials* in civil cases in your own Courts, during the past five years, see who litigates, and for whom the Court House is used.—Since May Term 1853, there have been but five cases originating in Clearfield or its immediate vicinity tried before a Jury of the County whilst in the same space of time twenty-nine cases have gone to Juries of the county, all of which originated in the "peaceful" village of Curwensville, or with the citizens of that town, or its immediate vicinity.—

5th. Efforts are being made to prejudice the public mind, by arousing personal feeling against individuals in Clearfield; we pity the persons gifted with such petty narrowness of mind, as to envy any one, whatever his location, any degree of personal position, and still more do we commiserate the condition of mind, possessed by him who looks with jealousy, upon the prosperity of the seat of justice, of a county of which it should be his pride to be a citizen. All right minded men are proud of that which they, as one of a social community, can call their own, and we only need point to the fact that we have now in Clearfield 6 churches of different christian denominations, all built, not alone by this borough, but by contributions from citizens of the county, that our own towns view each other in adorning and beautifying our village and that our public spirit in building roads and bridges and aiding in all other public works, will bear at least a favorable comparison with those of any other village in the county.

6th. Removals of the location of county seats, occasionally become necessary, when from the growth and development of one section of a county, its business is largely increased in a certain location, and the rapid administration of justice require the Courts to be in the midst of the mass of the population. No such extraordinary emergency occurs here; the increase of the county is even and regular, and no section of the county is so much more densely populated than the other, as to require any change.

7th. It is asserted that a large increase of taxation must result from the erection of a new Court House and ponderous rows of pillars, are held up to the startled gaze of the tax-payer, with a 3 to the left of them. \$20,000,00 say they, this building will cost and a heavy increase of taxation. To this we only have to say that within the next 7 days a contract can be completed with a competent workman, with responsible sureties, to take the old material, and erect and finish a new Court House 60 x 100, in as good style and of as durable materials as the best one in any of the adjoining counties, for \$15,000. And further, that a committee of gentlemen of this borough, of undoubted means, will guarantee (from their knowledge of the finances of the county) that there shall be no increase of taxation, and that if the means of the county at the present rate of taxation, shall be found inadequate, at once to meet the expense, that they will provide the funds, and look to the county for reimbursement, out of the usual rate of taxation.—

The present inhabitants of Clearfield have paid for their property at its value as enhanced by the location of the county seat there, they also pay their taxes upon the value of that property thus enhanced, and in reality they have contributed largely towards all the county expenses; and the hope that their fellow citizens will accord to them as a community, those rights, that as individuals, the laws of the land give them, sustain them now, and will sustain them until they are undeceived.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF CLEARFIELD.

Dec. 8th, 1858.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Number of students attending this Institution is now 300—more than triple at any other similar school in the country. It is a model, well furnished counting-house of four large halls, 20x40, 20x80, 22x70, 43x80 feet, and is conducted by a Faculty of fourteen experienced teachers and practical business men. The course of study being the most thorough and practical—Teachers of writing always obtaining the medals here, also in eastern and western cities—Low prices for board and tuition—Healthiest city in the Union—Success of its graduates—Best location for gaining situations—can do this to be the largest Commercial School in the Union, making it the most desirable College for business men in any part of the country.

For Circular and Specimens of writing, address F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

We notice by the California papers that a movement in real estate has been commenced in San Francisco. The San Francisco Herald of November 5th, says that it has advanced twenty percent in value within a month. Last spring a property was sold for \$18,000, which recently brought \$28,000, cash. A piece of real estate, which sold with difficulty for \$14,000 on the 23rd of September, readily changed hands since the 1st of November for \$20,000. Other instances are given by the Herald equally striking.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—The Grand Jury yesterday refused to find bills against the parties belonging to the slave Echo. Today the whole of them, sixteen in number, were brought before the Court, and their discharge asked. The constitutional-ity of the laws against the slave trade was argued, after which the case went off until Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Smith is on clerical trial at Shawmut, Mass., for being "a cold, distant man." What next?

For the "Republican". Patriots vs Demagogues.

Having a leisure moment at present, and with your indulgence, I shall attempt to communicate a few thoughts to be inserted in your paper. Our people are about as calm, and will be for some months, so far as politics are concerned, as can be expected. I will endeavor to call the attention of your numerous readers to a subject we are all greatly concerned in, as we shall all be held alike culpable.

The "Public Press"—the great lever for good or evil, seems to me to be tending towards the latter object, from the fact that bad men—demagogues almost wholly control it at the present day; witness the infidel ravings of the "Boston Liberator," and not far behind you will find the New York "Tribune," Albany "Journal," and numerous smaller things, constantly crying, and to every dis-union sentiment, whether uttered in the North or in the South.

It seems too incredible for belief, that we have among us newspapers called American, that are laboring to bring about such an awful result. Such is however the fact. Was the treason of Arnold a more degrading plot? Does the "London Times" desire more than this? Do not all the crowned heads of Europe desire a dissolution of the Union? Yes verily, it is their daily desire. What strange infatuation must creep o'er the mind of an American to assist in such an unholy and despicable calling, nevertheless it is true. Editors dealing out weekly, sentiments at variance with christianity and patriotism—sentiments that will surely end in dissolution and anarchy.

And not far behind the "Press" for influence, we have men in the councils of the State and Nation, who labor with a zeal worthy of a better cause—first to create domestic discord; the aggregate of which is to be a dissolution of this Union.—These two associates labor to obtain the same end, and from the zeal which both display at times, should exert the calm and reasonable to a double duty—that of silencing both by reason of a great common interest in the general welfare of our country and people.

We well know the blood and treasure it cost the patriots of the Revolution to establish this beautiful Republic, and this having been done, we have a great responsibility resting upon us, of which some have yet discharged three per cent. We owe the debt first to our forefathers and afterwards to the human race at large.

See what mighty changes have been brought about within the last eight years, by the bold promulgation of British sentiments among us. Demagogues are driving out of our halls of legislation, minds similar to those engaged in 1776 to redeem and save us from British thralldom. Let us seek for an example for they are by no means scarce.

Behold New England once governed, represented and controlled by such bright luminaries as a Webster, Woodbury, Cushing, Winthrop, Everett, Choate, Lawrence and Hilliard; men giant in ability—men who gloriied in the success of correct views and principles; who employed all their talents and their means for the successful development of the national good, from the fact that such would if continued and prolonged inure to our peace and happiness as a nation.

How changed!—almost to mourning—what enemy has invaded the once patriotic hills of New England? what has become of those great conservative and national minds, that once were heard in the Cabinet, Senate and the halls of the National Congress? the truth must be told to the shame of the land of "steady habits," see those great minds supplanted by such fanatical demagogues as a Wilson, Sumner, Hale, Banks and Burlingame—the Robespierres of America—men of sectional views and opinions, which of itself begets selfishness and narrow minded patriotism—a principle always found dwelling in the breasts of demagogues; the fruitful results of which has often caused nations to mourn over their fallen sceptre.

Compare a Wilson with a Winthrop, a Sumner with an Everett, a Banks with a Choate and a Burlingame with a Lawrence or a Hillard. Oh New England! how are thy mighty fallen, thy sceptre hath well nigh departed from thee! but let us not despair, come and let us reason together; sages and patriots, deliver New England from the hands of the demagogue and the political assassin! lovers of America and her institutions! compare those men and their sentiments, they have all given utterance to opinions and sentiments in public capacities, which are either wholesome to cherish as individuals and a nation, or to dispise and shun them, as we abhor and shun a pestilential disease, which inhabits our country or our firesides.

Patriots! lovers of your national homes, under whose banner will you enlist?—The sentiments of those men are for the good or evil of our country, and they have need to be examined, and it is for us to choose which we will have to rule over us. It is well known that the latitude of the United States has long been afflicted with a national disease, which seems to me is gaining ground every day; and the affliction is becoming more general—and is known to be contagious, and attacks all alike—latitude or age seem to give it no check. This disease is known by the

name of "Dis-union," there are men now in the councils of the State and nation so drastically afflicted, with this disease that everything they look upon seems to them to be Blood and Gory! It seems as though their ideas were entirely stereotyped from African material.

After an American becomes afflicted with this dis-union disease, we soon see symptoms of lunacy, and rank British sentiments; two ingredients very unhealthfully imposed upon the American people. The sentiments held and uttered by such men as Seward, Greeley, Hale &c. are as dangerous and fatal to the liberties of our country, as strychnine is to a dog. And yet how indifferent we seem to be about a subject that affects us all.

We are aware of the infidel sentiments of this class of men, because they are widely promulgated; yet it seems incredible how little effort is made to stay the progress of such poisonous proclivities. Our political economy is so liberally arranged, which is no doubt the reason that such latitude is given to the ravings of those British minded demagogues. Is it because the American people love those British siders and abettors? I answer emphatically, no! but the wrong consists in our seemingly everlasting freedom and continued happiness.

I am well satisfied that we are tending towards a revolution similar to the one through which our ancestors had to pass, they had to contend against British spies and Tories in their day, and we will have to undergo the same not far hence; if national men must give place to Banks and Burlingame! the political grave of this nation will soon be dug, and who will be the mourners? Oh shame on us who give countenance to our worst enemies.

The progress that they have made lately in forcing themselves into the councils of the State and nation, has very much emboldened them in their infidelity towards this country, and they are becoming more daring every day. How long will Americans tolerate such a Lazarus? But I hope the American people will be as successful in overcoming and banishing their present domestic enemies in the future, as the sages of the Revolution were in banishing their fathers from American soil. Notwithstanding, we have this consolation, it is our bounden duty to restrain, or day nor night to avert such a fatal result. How many will remain blind to their ail and every interest, the future must reveal.

Nov. 29th, '58. America.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Senate.

Fifty Senators answered to their names. The oath of office was administered to Martin W. Bates, and he took his seat as Senator from Delaware.

The credentials of Matt Ward, of Texas, and Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, were presented.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, (Cal.) the House was notified that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Allen, a committee was appointed to wait on the President.

Mr. Mason gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, call up the cause of the Spanish schooner "Armatist."

Messrs. Seward, Fessenden and others objected that this claim should be single out, and Mr. Seward called for a vote on the subject. It stood, yeas, 29; nays, 12.

At 10 minutes to 2 o'clock the Message from the President was received, and the reading of it immediately commenced.

House of Representatives.

The galleries of the House are crowded and the members are gathered in confused groups on the floor of the House, engaged in earnest conversation. All appear to be in fine humor.

At noon the Speaker called the House to order. After the delivery of a prayer, the roll was called.

About 200 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Florence, (Pa.) a resolution was adopted appointing a committee, in conjunction with that of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The daily hour of the session was fixed at 12 o'clock.

A proposition to select seats, occasioned much confusion, but was adopted.

Every seat was vacated, and selections were made by each member, as his name, on a piece of paper, was drawn from the box.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second annual message of President Buchanan, has been received, but it reached us too late for insertion in this week's paper. It is one of the most lengthy documents of the kind that has ever emanated from the executive Chamber; at Washington; but not more so than was required by the various and important subjects that require the attention of the Government.

That it is a most able message is universally admitted, even by those who object to the views of the President, upon the various topics treated of therein. The well known—world wide we might say—reputation of the "sage of wheatland," as a thorough statesman is fully sustained in this review of the present condition of the country. We are compelled by a press of other work and matter, to omit even an abstract of its contents, but we will try to lay it before our readers in full in our next.

If you have a sore or painful disease and get a bottle of Dr. Vail's GALENICAL, and you will not rue it!—no! you will purchase more. This has been the case and will be so in time to come.