CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1861.

HON. SAMUEL LINN'S Charge to the Grand Jury.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: We enter upon the discharge of our offical duties to-day under very solemn and impressive circumstances. Since the last term of this Court, events have occurred in the history of our national government of the most serious and startling character. ery intelligent citizen is presumed to be Misprision of Treason is the conceal-familiar. We have fallen upon strange ment of treason, by being merely passive, the following language: til recently, remained linked together by ter.

occupied in diligent and systematic prepagainst the State of Pennsylvania.

aration for this attempt to overthrow the But as has already been intimate er occurred in our history. There is what is termed a negative misprision.

ith dismay and terror. est claims upon him.

We, as a constituent branch of the State offer resis Ishall come presently to speak.

which the law assigns to them.

ment and its citizens or subjects. I meet his entire approval.

tion to keep it in shipe. Still it is need only be asked. And is not that man er then open rebellion.

or supremacy. e law of England there were vaacts defined by statute which would arnment? er the perpetrator guilty of treason,

torrof the rebellion against which this would be treason, and would render the nation is now struggling, with which ev- offender liable to punishment of death.

timer, and are experiencing a state of na-for any assistance given to the traitor final trial which would seem not makes the party a principal, as there are whave been apprehended by the fathers no accessories in treason, this misprisand foundert of this confederacy. In that ion is of a negative character, but as has admiral le constitution, by which the u- already been stated, there are other misnion and compact of these States were prisions affecting the government of a posformed, and under which they have, un- little nature, which we shall notice hereaf. norant by appeals to passion and denun- 4th Yeates, 267, was an indictment for li- we shall be favored with an opinion on this

a strong and peaceful bond of union, there | Treason may be committed against either are no provisions which contemplate ei- | the government of a State, or of the Unither an amicable separation or an attempt ted States. When the offence is against the constitution of the land as a compact is applicable; on the part of any one or more of the the sovereign authority of a single State, of iniquity, which it were meritorious to state to forcibly withdraw from the U- it falls within the jurisdiction of the Court violate or subvert, the mistake has been a branch of the government, are open to the ceasion, was relized by the converted to the sovereign authority of a single State, of iniquity, which it were meritorious to branch of the government, are open to the ceasion, was relized by the converted to the sovereign authority of a single State, of iniquity, which it were meritorious to branch of the government, are open to the ceasion, was relized by the converted to the sovereign authority of a single State, of iniquity, which it were meritorious to branch of the government, are open to the ceasion, was relized by the converted to the sovereign authority of a single State, of iniquity, which it were meritorious to branch of the government, are open to the ceasion, was relized by the converted to the nion, and, consequently, those public function at the State wherein it was committed, those fullen but where, as in the present instance, war into it may rejoice if peradventure their freely speak, write or print on any subject, entire the discussion. the public safety and protection have is waged against the federal government, appeals and their counsels have been hithbeen occasionally embarrassed by consti- the federal courts have exclusive jurisdicintional restrictions, apparent or real, or a tion. This Court cannot, therefore, take or whose theories of political or individuwant of constitutional authority to meet cognizance of any act of treason, or mis. al right ferbid him to support and main-

fully and promptly the exigencies of the prision of treason growing out of this re-bellion inasmuch as the war levied by the himself from the duties of citizenship by the rebellion, the years which have been against the federal government, and not

But as has already been intimated, there treason is to commit it." prerument—the number and character are misprisions of a positive nature, some fibe individuals concerned in it-the of which are grave misdemeanors, and may eson to believe, have long been secretly offences against State or federal authority dready done in furtherance of their plans, "misprision" is of French derivation, and and the further outrages and atrocities means in legal parlance contempt or neg which they would seem to have in imme- lect. Thus, misprision of treason, confate contemplation, we cannot but con- sists in the neglect to give information of ader it the most alarming event that has the commission of an act of treason and is

our present inquiry and of which we shall When our country is in the midst of now proceed to speak, are such as involve in him lies to aid in protecting and defensuade or assist a prisoner in custody to ding the existence and the honor of the escape; to refuse obedience to the call of sation. This is a demand to which a pat- a police officer for assistance to quell a riupon the principle that it is unlawful to the a' ridgment of a right which was with- tion in every instance, but the jury are to sign enemy, or any organized or pretend. tance to lawfully constituted greenment, have duties devolving on us, thority. It is safe to assert as a general would involve one of the most cherished of every word without any lorded or strain- laws of the United States, or shall give or which relate to the present condition of principle, that any wilful attempt to re- rights of the citizen in a maze of confusion of construction of the meaning of the au- send any intelligence to the ememies of public affairs duties which we should sist the authority of the government, or and observing. At the time of the adop- thor or editor, and determine on the cor- this State or of the United States of Amepform, promptly, faithfully and with- to prevent or hinder the success of its tion of the Constitution, in 1787, when out fear, favor or affection, but we should plans ordesigns in the prosecutions of a the freedom of the press was spoken of, they will assign its sense, and collect the vent or subvert the government of this at the same time give to them a temper- war offensive or defensive, or to induce or the people understood exactly what it true intention from the context." steand impartial consideration. Of these pursuade others to do the like, is unlaw- meant-its boundaries were well marked, ful and punishable as a high misdemean- and have continued so to this day. Juslam compelled, though with deep re- or. Now, apply this general principle to tice Blackstone in his commentaries, vol. get, to believe that there is not at the the present condition of our national af-present time amongst the inhabitants of fairs. A state of war actually exists. The moral, treasonable schismatical, seditions ment, by holding its citizens criminally about being mustered into service, or shall

the loyal States, ar, entire, unanimous and President of the United States by virtue or scandalous libels are punished, the liber responsible for every wilful design to in- use any threats or persuasions or offer any territy co-operation with the national gov- of the power reposed in him, has issued to five press, properly understood, is by terrier with its authority or its plans, in bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, expect infringes from any personal with like intent to induce any personal with like intent to induce any personal or right. Much excitement prevails in many persons so abandon said service, or withwhibly informed that there are amongst quota of troops for the organization of a free State; but this consists in laying no parts of the country because of the appa- draw from any volunteer campany or asmost only persons who secretly sympas military force sufficient to protect the previous restraints upon publications, and rent sympathy manifested by certain sociation already organized under the laws thise with the rebellion, but those also government and suppress a formidable not in freedom from censure for criminal newspapers and public journals with the of this Commonwealth, for that purpose the boldly and publicly avow sentiments rebellion. The Government of Pennsyl- matter when published. Every freeman rebels, and in some places printing presses every person so offending and being legal which are in opposition to the authority varia in response to this demand has isof the government. Such persons, whilst sued a proclamation calling upon all able ments he pleases briore the public; to been destroyed by a resort to violence and high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced bey merit the contempt of the people of bedied citizens wi his the Commonwealth this, and every other civilized nation on subject to military duty, to form themsel- the press; but if he publish what is im- on account of the encouragement it affords penitentiary at hard labor, for a term not with, and are bringing disgrace upon wes into military companies and regiments themselves and their posterity, should to be called and mustered into the public take the consequences of his own temeristic dencies and rever can be justified by any both, at the discretion of the court. Prorent to the most ordinary understanding power of a license, as was formerly done, pretence whatever. Such proceedings de- vided, That this act shall not prohibit any that any attempt to prevent the carrying is to subject all freedom of sentiment to serve the condemnation of all good citic citizen from taking or receiving civil com This leads us to consider and define the that any attempt to prevent the carrying Sences which may be committed direct- out of this design would be a gross insult the prejudice of one man and make him zens, and we trust there may be no repe- missions for the acknowledgment of deeds against the government. Although to the government and a daring contempt the arbitrary and infallible judge of all tition of them in future. It is sincerely and other instruments of writing. sme of those belong to the exclusive ju- of the anthority vested in it and thereisdiction of the federal courts, it may not fore a high misdemeanor. For if the deand go ernment. But to punish any danof the public press will conduct it so prumeaning and intention cannot be misuncout of place to notice them here in or- signs and plans of the government can gerous or offensive writings, which, when dently as not to excite angry feelings at a derstood. We have brought it to your that you and the people of the county with impunity be thwirted and rendered published, shall, on a fair and impartial time when the public mind is extremely notice so that if any of you know of any the happen to be present may be made abortive, then all our high sounding theounderstand something of the nature ries respecting the supremacy of the gov- is necessary for the preservation of peace disloyalty or indignity to the government- been committed within this county, the and extent of the obligations which they ernment, and allegiance and sovereignty and good order, of government and moreover, that if there should be any offender may be dealt with as the law discussions. The present generation are but beautiful figurents of the imagination, the only solid foundations of civil abuse of the liberty of the press, resort reets. It any of you know of the com-Mamericans know but little experimention. Such toleration could spring from liberty. Thus the will be had to legal authority, and not to mission of such offence, it will be your ally of a state of war, and it therefore no principle other than would assert that still left free; the abuse only of that free wald not surprise us that their attention the citizen is only bound by his allegiance a never been particularly directed to the to the government so long as its measures Neither is any restraint hereby !aid upon government has ample power to correct presented to the Court. It is your duty

therefore led to take a charitable Suppose a riot to occur in one of our ments, destructive to the ends of society by all the means within reach in times of no act that is done in this behalf should take of those who may streets. It is the duty of the officers of is the crime which society corrects. A imminent peril, belongs to the government spring merely from political differences, we seemed to forget or depart from the law to suppress it, and the duty of man may be allowed to keep poisons in ber allegiance, and to attribute most, if all good citizens to aid and assist, for with- his closet, but not publicly to vend them all, such cases of delinquency, not so out such regulation the public peace could as cordials, and the only plausible argu. government may not remove every obstate of what is always an unpleasant duty, portance as a strategic point. The ment heretofore used for the restraining clewhich tends to embarrass or hinder the should be solely in vindication of the hons lation of Lexington and vicinity he law or oppose the known authority of stantly be in the midst of disgraceful the just freedom of the press, that it was government, as to entire ignorance of scenes of tumult and disorder. Now, law's demands and of the nature and suppose that on such an occasion some entirely lose its force, ween it is shown or hesitation on the part of those who adagment the rebellion. I am lead to individual would take it upon himself to (by a seasonable execution of the laws) minister the government to resort to such he law's demands and of the nature and suppose that on such an occasion some than suspect that artful and wicked address the assembled multitude, deha are making it their business to de- nouncing the riot act and the administra- bad purpose, without incurring a suitable in their opinion require it, would expose We the people by leading them into the tion under which it was passed, and as-Moons belief that the war is waged for sailing and condemning the political ed to any good one, when under the con-stituents, and would prove them to be unsupremary of a party ir stead of being views of the officers who are endeavoring trol of an inspector. So true will it be worthy of their high trust. During the supremacy of a party, ir stead of being views of the officers who are endeavoring truggle purely for the life of the nation. to preserve the peace and advising and found that to censure the licentious, is to revolution, an act was passed in this State, no that kind of loyalty, is not very persuading the bystanders to withhold maintain the liberty of the press." methat kind of loyalty, is not very persuading the bystanders to withhold mieworthy or reliable which is not the any assistance for these or any similar reaentaneous outgoing of a patriotic heart, sons. How should a court and jury deal needs the unyielding lash of penal with such an offender? The question

a thousand times more culpable who, by The offences which directly affect or are words or actions, persuasions or threats, mous to the government ar e Treason, would attempt to prevent or dissuade our plision of Treason, and certain posi- citizens from responding to the call of the in this, as in all other freedom of action, or to excite the people to resist the gov-misprisions or contempt of its author- chief magistrate of the nation for aid to liable to punishment, if we injure an in- ernment of this Commonwealth, or perput down a rebellion that aims at the total subversion and overthrow of the gov-

I need not refer to these events in detail gence, sending them provisions furnishing. The late Judge Kane, in his charge delignment of the press is precisely as stated wealth one half of his order lands and tentuck form a conspicuous part of the histories or arms, or the like, ered in the District Court of the United by Justice Blackstone, it being free from ements, goods and chattels." States a few years ago, in referring to the all previous restraint, as all other rights

safe to counsel and instigate others to acts are authorized by law and such as are une alleged secession proclivities, have been a statute-to inflame the minds of the iging on the actions of men-to represent of the opinion of the Court in that case as that the press, type and fixtures of a the constitution of the land as a compact is applicable; erto without effect. He whose conscience,

The views that we have just expressed. do not, in our opinion, conflict in the au. out any certain measure or extent : for it has an undoubted right to lay what senti- and the contents of printing offices have by convicted thereof, shall be guilty of forbid this is to destroy the freedom of mob rule. This is much to be deplored to undergo solitary imprisonment in the proper, mischievous or illegal, he must to that spirit of riot and insubordination take the consequences of his own temeri- which is exceedingly dangerous in its ten- not exceeding five thousand dollars, or trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, sensitive to every apparent expression of of the offences therein mentioned having will is the object of legal punishment .- no necessity for a resort to violence; the that the matter may be duly and formally this which at such a time are incident may be in accordance with his own views, freedom of thought or inquiry: liberty of such evils, and in such times as these has to present all violations of this act, as well we find in the Cincinnati Commercial, and is obliged to obey only such laws as private sentiment is still left; the disseminating or making public of bad senti- required. The right of self preservation criminal law, but we should be careful that Lexington: necessary to prevent the daily abuse of it, will en its power, moral or physical. Neglect tion. that the press cannot be abused to any punishment; whereas it never can be us- them to the just indignation of their con-

> Judge Addison, in his charge delivered to the grand juries of the 5th judicial District of Pennsylvania, in 1798, makes State shall attempt to convey intelligence use of the following language: 'Freedom to the on mies of this State or the United of the press consists in this, that any man States of America, or by publicly or deliberate mry, without the consent of any other, ly speaking or writing against our public defence, print any book or writing whatever, being or shall maliciously and advisedly endeave. in this, as in all other freedom of action, or to excite the people to resist the gov. them. dividual or the public. Such is the liber- suade them to return to dependence upon

but by our National Constitution it is directed that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. That their inhabitants of those States of this United States within the meaning of the United States within the meaning of the United States within the meaning of the constitution will not admit of a doubt. Giving aid and comfort to such persons, by such overt acts as giving them intelligingence, sending them provisions, furnishing

on this subject. Many persons errone-institutions, and they provide that their legislature should not make any law restraining the liberty of the press; or, the liberty of the press, that is, should lay no previous in the State, or dispose them to favor the press; or, the liberty of the press; or, the inhabitants of those States of this United States within the meaning of the constitution will not admit of a doubt. Giving aid and comfort to such persons, by such overt acts as giving them intelligingence, sending them provisions, furnishing

on this subject. Many persons errone-institutions, inthey provide that their legislature should not make any law restraining the liberty of the press; or allow or raise tumults, disorders or insurrections not make any law restraining the liberty of the press; or dispose them to favor the press; or of the press; or of spose them to favor the press; or of the press; or of spose them to favor the press; or of the press; or of spose them to favor th

case of United States vs. Hanway, a case or liberties are, subject to correction for rary purpose, expired by its own limitation which produced no little excitement, uses its abuse." On this subject I shall refer to but one We notice that several of the newspa "There has been, I fear, an erroneous more authority, which may serve to mark pers published in New York and elseimpression on this subject among a portion of our people. If it has been thought tions respecting the government, which obnoxious to the people because of their

of forcible oppugnation to the provision of authorized and unlawful. The case of the brought to the notice of proper courts, Commonwealth vs. Dennie, reported in and we may therefore expect before long, ciations of the law as oppressive, unjust, bel tried in the Supreme Court of Penn-subject from the Circuit Court of the Uni revolting to the conscience and not bind- sylvania in 1805. I quote here so much ted States. And the newspapers report

but is amenable for the abuse of that prive ger with those who disregard its rights or ilege. No alteration is made in the law bid defiance to its authority. We should as to private men affected by injurious pub- rejoice at every indication of vigor and lications, unless the discussion be proper strength in our government proceeding for public information. It is no infraction of from a proper and prudent exercise of it law to publish temperate investigations of power in the suppression of the rebellion When we consider the magnitude of Confederate States, as they are called, is divesting hi uself of his rights; but while the nature and forms of government. The and of any thing that affords it aid, he rebellion, the years which have been against the federal government, and not he remains within our borders, he is to enlightened advocates of representative rehe remains within our borders, he is to enlightened advocates of representative re-remember that successfully to instigate publican governments pride themselves in class of offences which lie beyond our juthe reflection, that the more deeply their visiliction. Each State possesses the right system is examined, the more fully will however, to pass laws regulating the con-the judgment of honest men be satisfied duct of its own citizens. The legislature bject and purposes which, as we have like treason, or misprision of treason, be least, with the freedom of speech or of that it is the most conductive to the safety of Pennsylvania, at its last regular session the press. By the Constitution of the U. and happiness of a free people. But there passed an act to which it is our duty to meditated and are now openly and defi- as the case may be. I have heretofore nited States, Congress is forbidden to is marked and evident distinction between direct your attention. The first section sally avowed—the acts which they have neglected to explain to you that the term make any law abridging the freedom of such publications and those which are provides, "that if any person or person speech or of the press, and the constitus plainly accompanied with a criminal intent, tion of this State provides that the print- deliberately designed to loosen the social and under the protection of its laws, shall ing preses shall be free to every person bonds of union, totally to unhinge the take a commission or commissions from who undertakes to examine the proceed- minds of the citizens, and to produce pop. any person, State or States, or other the ings of the legislature or any branch of ular discontent with the exercise of power enemies of this State or of the United the government; and no law shall ever be by the constituted authorities. Such wris States of America, or who shall levy war! made to restrain the right thereof. The fings are subversive of all order and gov- again at this State or Government thereof, free communication of thought and opinion is one of the invaluable rights of man; in publishing the truth from yout motives sist any enemies in open war against this when our country is in the midst of now proceed to speak, are such as involve such perils, every citizen has duties which an attempt to weaken the strong arm of for from the allegiance that he owes to civil power, or a contempt of lawful authority. Thus, for example, to disuade for the abuse of that liberty. What are man he is bound to perform. The sum a witness from giving evidence, or from the abuse of that liberty. What are to the common stock of freedom, while such entering the ruth from you man he is bound to perform. The sum a witness from giving evidence, or from the abuse of that liberty. What are to the common stock of freedom, while such entering the ruth from you man to perhaps and every citizen may fully speak, write and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and print any subject, being responsible governments and magistrates. Crosswell's armies, or by enlisting or procuring others for the abuse of that liberty. What are to the common stock of freedom, while such entering the ruth from you man to man tempt to weaken the strong arm of justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on State or the United States, by joining their and justifiable ends, though it reflects on States or the United States or the Investigation and justifiable ends, though it reflects on States or the United States or the Investigation and justifiable ends, though it reflects on the Constitution? The framers of that mind with a subtle poison, and produce fort, or by carrying on a traitorous corresinstrument evidently recognized it as a the most mischievous and alarming con- pondence with them, or shall form, or be sation This is a demand to which a pat- a police officer for assistance to quell a rimot is always ready to yield a cheerful of or apprehend an offender or endeavor
chedience. Next to his Maker he acs to persuade others to disobey such call,
knowledges that his country has the high- are all misdemeanors of this sort, based

well defined, pre existing right, for they
sequences, by their tendency to anarchy,
in anywise concerned in forming any comdeclare they shall not be abridged. Cerpunishable by the Constitution. It may ling this State or the United States of Amwould not in so important a paper, forbid
be difficult to draw the line of demarkaerica into the hands or power of any for-

> ity, and should be accepted as a sound in- United States, or from joining any volunmistake to suppose that in time of war a thy motive, but that every such discharge measures whenever exigencies arise that

whereof is in these words: "If any person or persons within this

This act having been passed for a tempo

belonging to or residing within this State judge for themselves on the plain import of government engaged in resisting the rectness of the inuendoes. To every word rica, or shall, with intent to oppose, pre-State or the United States, endeavor to It is evident from these quotations, persuade any person or persons from enwhich are from highly respec able author- tering the service of this State or of the exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum vided. That this act shall not prohibit any

This law is free from obsurity, and its

Ber Every man has in his own life follies enough- in his own mind troubles enough - in the performance of his duties excepting St. Louis. The arrly settlers in deficiency enough-in his fortunes evils enough-without minding other people's

An Irish girl being inquired of respecting her mistress, who had gone to a water cure establishment, replied that she had "gone to soak."

Bar A writer remarks with great truth because they have no real griofs to worry

A lover, vainly trying to explain some scientific theory to his fair inmorata city. al subversion and overthrow of the govty of the press, which the people of the the crown of Great Britain, or shall malls said. "The question is difficult, and I the crown of Great Britain, or shall malls said. "The question is difficult, and I the crown of Great Britain, or shall malls said. "The question is difficult, and I there is great misapprehension abroad security, have made part of their fundation for the people from enlisting in the service of "Pop it." said the lady.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Further Particulars of the Battle of

Lexington.

The St. Louis papers of Saburday the 21st contain further particulars of the commencement of the battle at Lexington, Mo, which town, seconding to the dispatches published, has surrendered to the State forces under Gen. Price. The St. Louis Democrat has the fallowing ver-sion of the state of affairs up to Wednes-day evening, two days before the town

was surrendered by Col. Mulligan: The gentleman who arrived at headquarters in this city yesterday morning via the North Missouri railroad, bring news from Lexington, or, to be strictly correct, from the point on the river opposite Lexington, up to ten o'clock on Wednesday night last. The rebel forces under Price, Rains, Reed and others, had po-ssession of the city of Lexington, and had surrounded Colonel Mulligan, who, with a force of about 2,700 men, was strongly posted in the fortifications on College Hill, a point on the river bluff, just below the city, and between that and what is called Old Lexington. On Tuesday the rebels made an attempt to capture one small steambout and two ferry boats, which were lying at the water's edge, just under the fortification walls. A desperate fight ensued, the rebels attacking the boats from up and down the river, and Col. Mulligan defending as well as he could from the the river side of his fortifications. The rebels captured his boats. One of the spectators who witnessed the struggle from the opposite side of the river, says he saw the rebels carry off twelve wagon loads of dead and wounded. Colonel Mulligan's loss of course could not be ascertained. The report that these boats were steamers loaded ith government stores, ammunition, &c.,

On Wednesday, a large number of the citizens of Ray county witnessed the fight from the river bank. The rebels assaulted the fortifications in great force four or five times during the day, and were each time repulsed, as it seemed, with great slaught er. The fighting, it was expected, would continue on Thursday. It was feared that Mulligan's ammunition would give out, and that in consequence he would be compelled to surrender. His fortifications are admirable, and his men are fighting with but little exposure and great advan-tage. The messenger states that the Fed. eral reinforcements of three or four thouse and men were sent on their way, and expected to reach the river opposite Lexing. ion on Wednesday night or Thursday

On Thursday of last week an attact was on the fortifications by a force of rebals from the position of Old Lexington. They were beaten back with a heavy loss, On the next day, Friday, Col. Muiligan shelled OLI Lexington, and burned the houses in and behind which the reb As in their attact on the day previous had taken shelter.

The forces under Gen. Price are various. estimated from 16,00 to 20,600 men, In another article the Democrat says. Our (Federal) force there is about 3,500

The St. Louis Republican has the follows ng account of the progress of the fight; The first attack of Gen. Price upon the fortifications at Lexington was made on the Thursday of last week, at five o'clock in the evening, with a force of about eight thousand men. The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the repulse and withdrawal of the Confederates with a loss of one hundred killed and between three and four hundred wounded. The Federal loss was from three to five killed and several wounded.

On Wednesday morning last, Gen. Price, having collected a force of from sixteen to twenty thousand, began a desperate and most determined assault upon the fortifications. The engagement commenced at nine o'clock, and raged with great fury during the whole day. Five or six resolute charges were made by the Confederates, but each time they were forced back with considerable slaughter. They succeeded, however, in the capture of three government steamers and a ferry boat that were lying under the blutt and within range of the Federal cannon. In this they encountered fearful loss, as it is reported that ten or twelve wagon loads of dead bodies were removed from the hill,

The Position of Lexington.

"The painful suspense attending the imminent peril, belongs to the government spring merely from political differences, anxiety for news from Lexington, Mo., is as fully as to an individual and itiss great from any solfish, sinister, or other unwor- greatly enhanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its imof what is always an unpleasant duty, portance as a strategic point. The popusuccess of its military defences, or to weak- or and authority of the State and the na- made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, that region were attracted by the similaristy of much of the country to that Edon of Kentuckians about Lexington, Ky., and they not only made their selections of land secording to the standard of old Fayette, but carried the analogy to the name ing of the county and principal town of

their location in Missouri.
The city, containing now probably 12,that "the great characteristic of modern 000 inhabitants is situated on a high rocky life is Worry." That is true. Some peo - bluff, which there has its course on the ple are so proue to it that that they worry south side of the Missouri river, and which slopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river, making a very steep ascent from the landing up into two

> The sweetest flowers ever scattered in an old bachelor's pathway, are the tips of a pretty girl.