

Clearfield Republican.

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Select Poetry.

NOBLEMEN.

The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods, and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men! what'er their task,
To carve the stone, or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are the drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines, and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There are four habits a wise man recommends to be essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; and those were punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes most hurtful to our own credit and interest, and that of others, may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantages are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

There are some who seem to think that the golden age of literature is past—that nothing modern is worthy of notice, and that it is one of the vices of the age that we discard so much the teachings of the literary fathers. But the world of thought is exhausted, and we have only to produce a finer civilization than the world has ever seen, to secure, as its consummate flower, a literature of corresponding excellence.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies;—Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.

A man might frame and let loose a star to roll in its orbit, and yet not have done so memorable a thing before God as he who lets go a golden orb thought to roll through the generations of time.

Boldness is blind; whereof it is still in counsel, but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to see dangers; in execution not to see them, except they be very great.

Religion is not a thing which spends itself. It is like a river which widens continually, and is never so broad or so deep as at its mouth, where it rolls into the ocean of eternity.

God has not taken so much pains in forming, and furnishing, and adorning this world, that they who were made by him to live in it should despise it.

The mind of a man of genius is a focus which concentrates into one burning beam the languid lights and fires of ten thousand surrounding minds.

Time is like a creditor who allows ample space to make up accounts, but is inexorable at last.

"I have one request to make of you, my dear Mr. Grant." "My dear widow, I will grant anything you say." "Well, sir, I want to be granted myself."

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why Love was always represented as a child? He replied: "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

The famous William Penn had a scapegrace relation, whom his punning contemporaries described as a pen that had been "totten out, never mended."

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.

To give moral subjects their true relief, you require, as in the stereoscope, to look through two glasses—that of the intellect and that of the heart.

"I am afraid, sir, you are in a settled melancholy." "No madam, my melancholy won't settle; it has too much grounds."

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose handle is true and whose blade is false.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

The right thing in the wrong place is a love-letter written on a mourning sheet of paper.

An Irish stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gives the following *note bene*: "To regular customers I sell wafers gratis."

"Does your dog take to the water?" said a gentleman to a rustic, who had a water spaniel following him. "Why, yes, sir; if they put meal in it," was the reply.

A reserved man is in continual conflict with the social part of his nature, and even grudges himself the laugh into which he is sometimes betrayed.

An emigrant to Port Natal, writing home to one of his friends, says: "We are getting along finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a larger jail."

Old maids are cross to the world in general, because they have no husbands to expend their ill temper on.

How sadly true it is in these times, that "Not every man that dives into the sea of matrimony brings up a pearl."

The Reign of Terror in John Adams's Administration.

THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Number I.

"THE REIGN OF TERROR IN 1798."

While there are many things done now which are unheard of in America, there is much, though few remember it, which is but a repetition of what happened just sixty-three years ago, in the Administration of John Adams. Availing themselves of the furious war cry against France, the Federalists of that day proceeded very much after the fashion of the Federal Republicans of the present day. The "Alien Law" was passed to enable the President to get rid of some certain troublesome Democrats of foreign birth. The "Sedition Law" was passed to allow the Administration to "suppress" the Democratic newspapers of the day. Many of the Democratic editors were fined and imprisoned for opposing the war policy of John Adams; many papers were suspended. Opposition was almost silenced in Congress, the Democratic leaders all fled from their seats except Albert Gallatin. Even Jefferson was obliged to shut himself up for a while at his home in Monticello, and almost to suspend correspondence, lest his letters should be opened by the secret agents of the Administration, which sought occasion to persecute him under the "Sedition Law." Hundreds fell away from the Democratic party under the pretence of "no party—support the Government!" some straggled back, afterwards, like the prodigal son, glad to feed on the husks of Democracy; others strayed along gloomily in the quagmires of "black cockade Federalism." Democratic members of Congress were insulted at theatres, and ground in public meetings. The *habeas corpus* was partially suspended; and all opposition was attempted to be silenced by mobs, or suppressed by the strong arm of the Administration. But all this availed nothing in the end. The people arose in their might, after two years, through the ballot-box, and at the Presidential election of 1800-1, the Democratic party triumphed, Jefferson was elected President, and John Adams's party and his measures, Alien and Sedition Laws, and all perished, and became a by-word and a hissing over afterwards. The prison doors were opened; the "Fort La Fayette" of that day were compelled to disgorge their victims; Democratic presses were restored; and for just sixty years the Constitution and the Union were preserved, and the whole country grew and flourished and was prosperous and happy as no other country ever was, till the so-called "Republican party" obtained power, on the 4th of March, 1861.

We compile and condense the following narrative from Randall's Life of Jefferson—a work written several years prior to the events of the present time. The reader cannot fail to observe the striking similarity between the two periods. Let every Democrat take fresh courage from the result of the terrible struggle for "Liberty and Union," in which their fathers, sixty years ago, were engaged. Let them never despair of the Republic:

"When the X Y Z despatches were spread before the American public, fierce indignation burst throughout the land. 'We had not only been insulted,' it was said, 'but infamously degraded by being asked to absolutely purchase a hearing from the French Government.' All considerations of prudence fell like dry grass in the track of rushing fire. 'Let us fight, if we are annihilated,' was the cry that went up from the very heart of a gallant people. Party lines persisted in a moment. The Democrats were instantly reduced to a feeble minority throughout the nation; they had been any day before, since their first organization as a party. Some of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives instantly changed sides. Others abandoned their posts. Jefferson wrote to Madison, April 20th, 1798:

"Giles Clopton, Clabell and Nicholas have gone, and Clay goes to-morrow. Packer has completely gone over to the war party. In this state of things they will carry what they please."

This was the same Colonel Packer who had taken such an extreme position against Jay's treaty; and who, nevertheless, had been the struggle when John Nicholas turned his back!

War measures—bills for preparing fleets and armies and fortifications—rapidly passed Congress. *Hints of alien and sedition laws became rife.* The most obnoxious French residents, dreading some violent action, chartered a vessel and fled home. Kosciusko even was among the fugitives. Intimations were not wanting among the inflamed and triumphant Federalists that even the Democratic leader in the House, Albert Gallatin, a naturalized citizen, should be reached by some law, and driven out of the country. When others succumbed to the power of excitement, he neither yielded nor fled his post.

Addresses rained upon the President from military, civic, and unorganized public bodies, tendering their support to his measures. But the masses were still, it appears, divided, at least in some places. Jefferson wrote to James Lewis, Jr., on the 9th day of May, 1798, as follows:

"Party passions are indeed high. I receive daily bitter proofs of people who never saw me, nor know anything of me but through Porcupine, (Cobbett,) and Tenno, (Federal editors.) At this moment all the passions are boiling over, and one who keeps himself cool and clear of the contagion is so far below the point of ordinary conversation, that he finds himself isolated in every society. However, the fever will not last. War, land tax, and stamp tax are sedatives which must cool its ardor. They will bring reflection, and that with information, as all which

our countrymen need, to bring themselves and their affairs to rights."

A few months earlier Alexander Hamilton was the earnest advocate of peace—the strenuous supporter of sending for that object a mission to France, which should contain the names of Jefferson and Madison.

Now, on the contrary, he was the strenuous advocate of the most extensive war preparations—of far more extensive preparations, indeed, than the most inflammable Congress could be induced to sanction.

Of course every effort was made to represent the Democrats who opposed the war, as "traitors" and "Jacobins," the latter then a term of especial reproach. Jefferson was charged with sending an emissary, (Dr. Logan) to France. In a letter in June 1798, to Madison, he says:

"Dr. Logan, about a fortnight ago, sailed for Hamburg. This was seized by the War Hawks and given out as a secret mission from the Jacobins here, to solicit an army from France, instruct them as to their landing, &c. This extravagance produced a real panic among the citizens; and happening just when Bache published Talleyrand's letter, Harper, the Federal leader, on the 18th of June, gravely announced to the House of Representatives that there existed a traitorous correspondence between the Jacobins here, ('secessionists') and the French Directory; that he had got hold of some threads and clue of it, and would soon be able to develop the whole. This increased the alarm, the liberals immediately set to work, directly and indirectly, to complicate whom they pleased. Porcupine (Cobbett) gave me a principal share in it, as I am told, for I never read his papers."

And just about the same time, (June 29, 1798) President Adams, in reply to an address from the Legislature of New Hampshire, said:

"I am happy to assure you that, as far as my information extends, the opposition to the Federal Government in all the other States as well as in New Hampshire, is too small to merit the name of division."

So little was there then left of the Democratic party, though Jefferson himself was living and at its head.

Number II.

THE WAR FEVER.

The war spirit burst out anew in Congress. The President had been already authorized to considerably increase the navy; to expend \$250,000 for harbor fortifications; to purchase \$800,000 worth of arms and ammunition; to enlist a provisional army of 10,000 troops for three years, in the event of a declaration of war, or imminent danger (in the President's opinion) of an invasion; to order our navy to seize and bring into port any armed vessel which had attacked American vessels, or which should be hovering on the coast of the United States for the purpose of committing depredations on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof; and to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and France and its dependencies.

The next day after receiving the President's message, (June 22, 1798) Congress authorized him to officer and arm the provisional army. On the 25th it authorized our merchant vessels to forcibly resist any search, restraint, or seizure, from any vessel sailing under French colors, to capture the latter, and make recaptures.

On the 28th, the President was authorized to treat persons taken on board captured vessels, as prisoners. On the 6th of July, it was enacted that 30,000 stand of arms be obtained and sold to the State Governments. On the 7th, the treaties between the United States and France were declared annulled. On the 9th, the President was authorized to direct our navy to capture any armed vessels of France, and to grant commissions to privateers to do the same. On the 11th, he was authorized to raise a marine corps. On the 14th, a direct tax of \$2,000,000 was imposed to meet expenses. On the 16th, the President was empowered to raise twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and officer, to borrow \$5,000,000 for the public service, and to borrow \$2,000,000 of the bank of the United States, on the credit of the direct tax.

THE ALIEN LAWS.

This was not all. Legislation against 'interior foes' was made to keep pace with the warlike preparations against France. On the 18th of June the term of residence requisite to naturalization was extended to fourteen years, and five years previous declaration of intention and residence in the State made necessary. And aliens were required to report themselves and be registered by the clerks of the district courts, under a specific penalty in money, and under penalty of being compelled to give surety of peace and good behavior at the discretion of a magistrate; and registry was made the only proof of residence (for emigrants coming into the country after the passage of the act) for the purpose of naturalization. Natives or subjects of countries with which the United States were at war could not be naturalized.

On the 25th of June, 1798, it was made lawful for the President to order all such aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, to depart therefrom, within such time as should be expressed in such order, and if the person ordered to depart was afterwards found in the country, he should be imprisoned for three years. The President was empowered to order any alien to be forcibly removed out of the country, and on a voluntary return to be imprisoned at his (the President's) discretion.

On the 6th of July, 1798, an act was passed that in all cases of war, or an invasion, or predatory incursion made or threatened, all natives or subjects of the hostile power in the United States not actually naturalized, should be liable to be

secured or required to give security for good behavior at the discretion of the President, and on his proclamation, except that those not chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, should be allowed the time to dispose of their goods stipulated by treaty; and the treaty with France was the next day annulled. The special courts of the United States were authorized, on complaint, to apprehend aliens who continued in the country 'contrary to the tenor or intent' of the President's proclamation 'or other regulations' which the President established 'in the country, to give sureties,' or be otherwise restrained."

REMARKS OF MR. DAWES OF MASS.

Mr. Dawes (rep.) of Massachusetts, addressed the House of Representatives on the 13th, on the conduct of the war, in which he told some very unpleasant truths. The fat contracts he speaks of are plainly attributable to the Secretary of War. Is it any wonder, then, that Gen. Cameron should find it convenient to retire from the Cabinet and take a trip to Europe?

Mr. Dawes then resumed his argument on the civil appropriation bill. He said: There are eighty-three regiments of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong. It takes \$250,000 to put one of these regiments on foot before it can move. Twenty millions of dollars have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they were mustered into service. And hundreds and thousands of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmhurst and Annapolis and to this city to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round the city of Washington, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses in various places have been thus left to die, and not till the committee on the District of Columbia has called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from this horse 'Gothgotta.' Besides the contracts for these horses, there are others for all the details of furnishing these regiments, in addition to the arms in the hands of the 600,000 soldiers in the field. Numerous outstanding contracts made with private individuals—not made upon advertisements—not made with the knowledge of the public—but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister.

There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets—the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this date. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets at \$28 apiece, when the same quality of musket is manufactured at Springfield for \$13.50 apiece. And an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at \$21 apiece, those rifle muskets manufactured to day in that armory for \$13.50. Providence before six months will dispose of this war, or he will dispose of us. Not one of those muskets thus contracted will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the providence of God, whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it. He would ask his friends from the North and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, Rock Island and at Quincy, Ill., when a million and ninety thousand muskets will, according to the two contracts, be thrown upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price, in addition to other outstanding contracts for the manufacture, some time hence, of 372,000 Enfield rifles. Besides there are 75,543 sets of harness to be delivered by and by at the cost of one million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars. He had not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated at the last session of Congress for the purpose twenty million dollars, thirty-seven million and some thousands of dollars had been already pledged to contractors, not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect those fighting the country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use.

The rat of the 19th April in Baltimore opened this bill, and on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the treasury. Two millions of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to disburse it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings and such like provisions for the army till he expended in this way \$300,000 of the money, and then he got seized and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation also for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands—wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries, and this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps and he has no further trouble to draw his seven dollars a cord, leaving the government to draw the wood. [Laughter.]

It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars has thus been expended since we met on the second day of December, and all that time our army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion he didn't know. And this hundred millions will go with the hundred more he

had enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 1st of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion he cared very little, provided always that it be put down effectually. But both without works is dead, and he was free to confess that his faith sometimes fails him—he ment his faith in men—not his faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written it will rest most heavily upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers.

It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an air-exhausted receiver, is not more helpless to-day than is the treasury of the government beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur, coming up behind him and opening his fangs, gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle or boldly and valiantly, the life-blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint, and falls and dies.

In conclusion he said it is impossible that the treasury of the United States can meet and continue to meet the state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained too by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country that we will treat as traitors not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life blood from us in the mighty struggle.

Hon. Mr. Ely on the War.

The Hon. Mr. Ely, the member of Congress from New York who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and confined at Richmond until recently was honored with a public reception on arriving at New York. He addressed the crowd that had congregated in the street, and in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, I am persuaded that the vast army committed to the trusty hands of Gen. McClellan has too much to do. If I have learned anything in the past it is that we fight a people terribly in earnest. The cry of Palatka at Saragossa—'War, even to the knife'—is still their cry.—Firm in the belief that we seek their subjugation, they have waxed desperate, and neither life nor treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our arms. A rebellion so extensive and zealous as that which now rages throughout the South can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a united North. We must, as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forgetful of party, of prejudice, of all but country, join with the government in its exertions for the preservation of the republic. So only may we, by God's good help, restore the national banner whence it has been rudely torn; and, by conquest, win enduring peace, and establish our power to cope with traitors at home as successfully as we have with foes from abroad."

Whilst in Richmond, Mr. Ely had every opportunity, by mingling with people from all parts of the South, to learn their real feelings, and his conviction that they are 'terribly in earnest' is very frankly acknowledged.

The great mistake of the people of the North always has been that the character and energy, the power, strength and determination of the Southern people have always been underrated by them.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 2d of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to 8 children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy but quite small. Mr. B's family is increasing. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 257 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. Mrs. B. has named her children after notorious men; one after J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Champlain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.

JOHN P. HALE.—This Republican Senator, from our State, has relieved himself of a war speech, in which England and the President received about an equal share of the gentleman's attention. He wants a fight with England and will have one with Mr. Lincoln. It is hoped, however, that the President will survive this attack.—Jack can play the clown to perfection; but when he undertakes to be serious he fails.—*Leicester (New Hampshire) Dem.*

The following is an excellent condensation of the proceedings of Congress, not only of Wednesday, but every day since the commencement of the session:

[Cor., N. Y. Express.
FROM WASHINGTON.
[By Mail.]

Report of Congress—Wednesday.
"Negro," "Negro," "Negro," "No
"Negro," "Negro," "Negro," "No
"Negro," "Negro," "Negro," "No
Yours, etc., WHITE MAN.

Economy Advocated.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, a leading Republican in Congress, in a recent speech, urging the necessity for more economy in the public expenditures, said:

"From the beginning of this contest, the spirit manifested by Congress and by the Executive appears to have been to see who could talk loudest about the largest amount of money to be spent, as if that would accomplish the purpose. I warn Senators that we must begin somewhere in the work of retrenchment—and begin speedily; and, for my part, I mean to begin at the very first point that presents itself to economize the public money, or we shall soon be in a position where we shall have no money to economize upon.

Look, for instance, at one example of the manner in which things are managed. The government of the army started with the idea that we wanted no cavalry.—Pretty soon they came to the conclusion that we did want cavalry, and they gave notice of that fact; and without counting what was to be the end of it, and what it was to come to, they allowed every man who offered to do so to raise a regiment of cavalry. A regiment of cavalry costs something. It costs about double what a regiment of infantry costs, and perhaps more than double; I presume it costs \$1,500,000 a year. I was informed by a man who knew all about it, because he is one of the very highest military men—that ten thousand cavalry was all we could use, or twenty thousand at the outside; and how many have we to-day? We have sixty regiments of cavalry either raised or in process of being raised, and most of them, as my friend from Iowa suggests, are regiments of twelve hundred men each. There is very little use for them. The Government can do nothing with them. They are not even armed, and we have no arms for a very large proportion of them; and yet they are raised, and the men are paid, and the horses are bought and supported by the Government. Many of these regiments are coming here, and others are on their way here. There is no provision for them; no service to be required of them when they come here. There is at least \$50,000,000 to be spent for cavalry, for which the men who control the army say they have no use—and all because nobody inquired in the first place how many were necessary."

DESOLATION IN MISSOURI.—A letter in the *Chicago Tribune*, dated at West Point, Missouri, December 27th, gives this picture:

"I thought that some scenes previously witnessed had given me a vivid realization of the horrors of war, but nothing brought them so clearly before my mind as the country between here and Harrisonville and town of West Point. At Grand River we found the planking of the bridge torn up to obstruct our passage, but managed to replace them so as to cross. After leaving this point, till we reached camp, the whole country is one scene of desolation and misery. We passed through thirty or forty deserted houses, with the evidences of hasty departure about them. Windows were broken, doors smashed open, fences down, and everywhere the crops were ungathered. In one house we found two families, the heads of which had both been killed by the marauding parties infesting the country. Only one farm that I saw in that day's ride had gathered an ear of corn. But the desolation culminated when West Point was reached. This was formerly a flourishing town of 150 or 200 houses. There is now but one family living in it. The house is a mere windowless and doorless, the stores have all been plundered, and the best buildings in the place are used by Newgott's men as stables. Nothing could bring up the thing more clearly than this scene. Harrisonville was but little better than this, and to burn a country over does not leave so sad a picture of woe and misery as this section now presents."

COST OF ABOLITIONISM.—"What Slavery is costing," says the *Chicago Tribune*, quoting Mr. Secretary Chase's Report, "is \$807,372,892."

Nay, good sir, that is what abolitionism is costing. Slavery was here at the birth of the Republic, and received the protection of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States. While abolitionism is comparatively a new devil, born of lust and fanaticism, but for which the Union would now be prosperous and happy.

Therefore say that Abolitionism is now costing the country almost two million of dollars per day, besides a bottomless ocean of blood.—*Berger Democrat.*

It is a curious coincidence, that all the journals which are now bawling so lustily for Emancipation, are the very same ones which agreed last fall with the *New York Tribune*, that "the South is worth nothing to the Union, and if she really wants to leave it we will help her out." It is not at all unlikely that the Abolition cries, which ring out with such peculiar fervor at this time, are intended to 'help her out.' Whether intended or not they surely have a tendency to do so.—*Weekly Observer.*

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A KICK.—At New Bedford, Mass., the referee, in the case of Dimmock vs. Cleveland, master of the bark Margaret Scott, has assessed damages against the defendant to the amount of \$2,000. Dimmock was a foreman; hand on board the bark, and brought an action against the master, claiming damages for a kick by which complainant was permanently injured. By order of court the decision is made final.

Late English papers state that the privateer Nashville was still at Southampton, but the British government had bid her to arm.