

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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New Series--Vol. XIV, No. 24.

BLMYER & STANBARGER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Near Canal Basin,
Lewistown, Pa.,
Will purchase every description of Produce
at current prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
PLASTER, SALT, FISH, STONE COAL
of assorted sizes, LIMEBURNERS
& BLACKSMITHS' COAL.
GEO. BLYMYER,
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FRUIT TREES!
HAVING accepted an agency for the Morris
Nurseries, West Chester, Pa., I am
prepared to order and furnish all kinds of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Berries, Vines,
Apple Trees for Summer, Autumn or Winter,
Pear Trees do do do
Dwarf Pear Trees, Peach Trees, Plum Trees,
Apricot Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines,
Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries,
Lawton Blackberry, &c., &c.
As the Morris Nurseries are near our own
latitude, trees from them are well calculated
for this climate. Those desiring Fruit Trees,
&c., will do well to call and examine descrip-
tive catalogues.
F. J. HOFFMAN.

LEWISTOWN
ACADEMY.
THE Second Session of this Institution
will commence on MONDAY, February
20th. New classes will then be formed as cir-
cumstances require. Particular attention will
be given to those preparing to teach.
Those wishing to study and practice Music
will be assured of the best advantages.
Miss S. E. VANDEKER will continue to give
instructions upon the Piano.
Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50 or \$6.00,
according to the grade of studies.
For further information address
M. J. SMITH, Principal.

McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY
Juniata County, Pa.
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.
JICOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.
Miss ANNE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.
The next session of this Institution com-
mences on the 26th of July, to continue 22
weeks. Students admitted at any time.
A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the
best opportunity of preparing for full examina-
tions.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,
Lecturers engaged, &c.
Terms--Boarding, Room and Tuition, per
session, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Tuition alone at usual rates.
Circulars sent free on application.

ROBERT W. PATTON,
SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
HAS just received and opened at his es-
tablishment a new supply of
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER PLATED WARE
Fancy Articles, &c.,
which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.
He invites all to give him a call and examine his
stock, which embraces all articles in his
line, and is sufficiently large to enable all to
make selections who desire to purchase.
REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously
attended to, and all work warranted.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore re-
ceived, he respectfully asks a continuance of
the same, and will endeavor to please all who
may favor him with their custom. Feb 2

EDWARD FRYSSINGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Feb 16

New Fall and Winter Goods.
R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy
& Ellis, has just returned from the city
with a choice assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
selected with care and purchased for cash,
which are offered to the public at a small ad-
vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-
braces all descriptions of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
with many new patterns. His
Groceries
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio
and Laguira Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,
Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other
articles usually found in stores--all which
the customers of the late firm and the public
in general are invited to examine.
R. F. ELLIS.
Country Produce received as usual and the
full market price allowed therefor.
Lewistown, Sept. 22, 1859.

HOES, Rakes, Spades, for sale by
F. G. FRANCIS.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

THE BETTER WORLD.
BY S. D. PATTERSON.
"Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then I would
fly away and be at rest--Psalm 124--4.
Before me fairer prospects lie
In realms of pure, celestial bliss,
Which amply shall repay each sigh,
I've breathed in such a world as this.
As some tired bird with flagging wings,
Seeks out the quiet of its nest,
So longs my anxious soul, to fling
Its cares away, and be at rest.
Ye bright and glowing stars, which shine
In the blue firmament above,
Holding high watch in spheres divine--
Spheres of eternal light and love--
Above, beyond thy mystic maze,
Shall my enfranchised spirit soar,
And there, of living streams of grace,
Quaff heavenly draughts and thirst no more."

MISCELLANEOUS

Educating the Heart.
The following remarks from a late num-
ber of the Quarterly Review, with refer-
ence to educating the heart before the head
is too full, commend themselves to all who
have the management of children:
It is the vice of the age to substitute
learning for wisdom--to educate the heart.
The reason is cultivated at an age when
nature does not furnish the elements ne-
cessary to a successful cultivation of it;
and the child is solicited to reflection when
he is only sensible of sensation and emotion.
In infancy the attention and the
memory are only excited strongly by things
which impress the senses and move the
heart, and a father will instill more solid
and available instruction in an hour spent
in the fields, where wisdom and goodness
are exemplified, seen and felt, than in a
month spent in the study, where they are
expounded in stereotype aphorisms.
No physician doubts that precocious
children in fifty cases to one are much
worse for the discipline they have under-
gone. The mind seems to have been strained,
and the foundations for insanity are laid.
When the studies of maturer years
are studied into the child's head, people do
not reflect on the anatomical fact that the
brain of an infant is not the brain of a man.
The first eight or ten years of life should
be devoted mainly to the education of
the heart--to the formation of princi-
ples rather than to the acquirement of what
is usually called knowledge.
Nature herself points out such a course;
for the emotions are then the liveliest and
most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed
by passion. It is from this source the
mass of men are hereafter to draw their
sum of happiness or misery. The actions
of the immense majority are under all cir-
cumstances, determined much more by
feeling than reflection; in truth, presents
an infinity of occasions where it is essen-
tial to happiness that we should think pro-
foundly.

The Public Libraries.
Free public libraries have been estab-
lished in Boston, New Bedford, Farmingham,
and many other places. The annual re-
port of the New Bedford institution, which
is the eighth since its commencement, in-
forms us that it contains 13,500 volumes,
and the issues to the people during the
year have been 25,224, the number of per-
sons using the library being 3415. This
library was established by an ordinance of
the City Councils pursuant to the State law,
which, as originally passed, provided that
the local authorities of any place resolving
to have a free public library should appro-
priate annually a sum of money equal to
twenty-five cents for every rateable poll, for
its maintenance and support. So well has
this plan worked that the Legislature has
since given permission to any town desiring
it to make the annual appropriation of fifty
cents per poll, instead of twenty-five, and
New Bedford has availed itself of this privi-
lege.
Here is an arrangement which places in
the reach of every town in Massachusetts
the opportunity of maintaining a good sup-
ply of excellent reading, for the benefit of
all classes, and not dependent upon volun-
tary contributions for support. Not only
has it been adopted in most of the cities of
the old Bay State, and rendered as much
as the common school a part of the gener-
al system for the diffusion of education and
intelligence, but in the rural hamlets it has
been eagerly taken up as the very thing
needed by the people--in fact, as indispen-
sable as a newspaper or a school-house. It
renders every town in Massachusetts at-
tractive to the farming population for other
purposes than mere buying or selling of
produce or merchandise. It makes them
centres of learning, sources of information,
fountains of inexhaustible literary delight.
In New York State there is also a system
of school district libraries supported by the
public funds regularly appropriated, partly
by the local authorities, and partly by the
State government, under a law passed for
the purpose, and furnishing libraries acces-
sible gratis to the public. Now, what we
wish to call attention to is the advisability
of passing an act similar to that of Massa-
chusetts, by which the people of any town
in Pennsylvania, and other States of this
Union, should, after a formal vote to that
effect, be able to establish a free public li-

brary, supported by regular municipal ap-
propriations. Our State stands very much
in need of the multiplication of such influ-
ences to keep its population at home, to
stimulate its progress and raise the masses
in the scale of intelligence. There ought
to be a library in every town in the State
for the use of the people; and if this law
were enacted, many would speedily avail
themselves of it. Should none act under
it, of course it would be nothing more than
the present condition of things.

'Went into a Desert Place.'
We are told that when the Apostles re-
turned from their first ministerial work,
our Lord 'took them and went aside pri-
vately into a desert place.' We cannot
doubt that this was done with a deep mean-
ing. It was meant to teach the great les-
son, that those who do public work for the
souls of others, must be careful to make
time for being alone with God.

The lesson is one which many Chris-
tians would do well to remember. Occa-
sional retirement, self-inquiry, medita-
tion and secret communion with God, are
absolutely essential to spiritual health.
The man who neglects them is in great dan-
ger of a fall. To be always preaching,
teaching, speaking, writing, and working
public works, is unquestionably a sign of
zeal. But it is not always a sign of zeal
according to knowledge. It often leads to
unpleasant consequences. We must make
time occasionally for sitting down and cal-
mly looking within, and examining how mat-
ters stand between our own selves and
Christ. The omission of the practice is the
true account of many a backsliding which
shocks the church, and gives occasion
to the world to blaspheme. Many could
say with sorrow, in the words of Can-
ticles, 'They made me a keeper of the vine-
yards, but my own vineyard have I not
kept.' (Cant. i. 6).--J. C. Ryle.

MISCELLANEOUS

'OUR LITTLE DECEITS.'

BY ONE OF THE DECEIVERS.
People are much given to expending a
deal of indignation upon that which they
designate as 'the deceit of society.' Yet
those who pretend to such 'horror of de-
ceit,' are they guiltless; have they no sins
of commission in the little and large social
falsehood to which society is not to be the
father-confessor?

We may as well acknowledge the truth.
We may as well open our heart's secrets to
the father-confessor, and be contrite for
once in our lives. We are all a compound
of dust, deceit and greed; that is to say,
all of us who claim a special position or
social distinction.
'Ah, ha! Jones, I am really glad to see
you,' exclaimed Smith. Smith never told
a more egregious falsehood in his life--
Smith, the whole entire period since he
last met Jones, has been trying to dodge
him, or hasn't thought of him in any wise,
and Jones knows this; and yet he accepts
the deliberate lie as a pleasant and custo-
mary portion of our social etiquette. Jones
replied: 'My dear Smith--my old boy,
do you know I was thinking of you, this
morning?' I said to my wife this morning
at breakfast, 'I wonder what has become
of Smith, my old friend?' and I had some
thoughts of calling up at your house.--
How have you been?

Smith is nearly certain that this speech
is a return lie. Jones uttered it to him as
he had uttered it to a dozen other acquain-
tances that day. And after a social drink
together, the precious pair separate only to
renew the utterance of the same little
social deceits whenever they chance to meet.
You, reader, who just now, perhaps, was
expressing such highly refreshing bits of
moral anathemas in reference to backbiting,
deceit, and lying; were you not just now
in conversation with Brown? Were you
not laughing at his jokes, gravely nodding
assent to his judgment, taking him by the
hand and in every way using your utmost
endeavor to convince those around you
that of all men in the world, Brown is
foremost in your esteem? Yet when
Brown leaves--when, after he has resisted
your earnest and importunate, and half-a-
dozen times repeated remonstrances
against his departure, and has gone beyond
hearing, do you not in the presence of
your friends (you think them friends, at
least), pronounce Brown an infernal, artful,
irredeemable scoundrel--a Jeremy Didler,
a rogue, and everything that is either
mean or contemptible? Certainly you do;
and it is no more than fair that you should,
inasmuch that you can safely swear that
Brown, in a circle of his supposed friends,
is announcing your fair fame with a simi-
lar quality of the concentrated essence of
defamation. You and Brown knew that
you were uttering a few of those 'little de-
ceits,' which are so absolutely necessary to
secure the stability of the society in which
you both live and move; separated, you are
like wild cats; drawn together by accident,
you are doves in disposition. All the
amenities (deceits) of society are extended
from one to the other; Isaacsons and Ar-
nolds embrace, and your falsehoods are ac-
cepted as the most genial truths.

We hate with a hate that is unconquer-
able the man we have just dined with, yet
having a due regard for the courtesies of
life, (we call our fear of what injuries he
may do us and our dread of an *expose* of
our own weakness--courtesies in this in-
stance,) we cannot find words to express
our admiration of his character. We
leave his presence thoroughly convinced
that he is a consummate villain, and we
pronounce him so to our first acquaintance
we encounter.
Father Confessor Society, are we not ac-
knowledging the truth?
The ladies, too, whose ruby lips are never
parted save to utter such sweet pleas-
ancies, such kindly words of comfort--ah!
they are not guilty of these sins of commis-
sion. Oh, certainly not! What an unseem-
ly churl is he who dare malign their char-
acter for truth and veracity! Yet, oh,
Father Confessor, let us have a revelation
of their cloistered penitence! of the con-
fessions they, like all of us, must make
in the cloisters of the mind, with unforgiving
conscience in waiting with the dreadful
securge of remorse.
How amiable are the fair and fashion-
able daughters of Eve to each other in pub-
lic; yet, how merciless in private! 'What a
love of a woman!' says Mrs. Boles to
Mrs. Coles in reference to Mrs. Doles, 'so
amiable in disposition; really she is worthy
of any one's esteem and confidence.'
Whereupon, Mrs. Boles in the next
breath tells Mrs. Coles, who doesn't like
Mrs. Doles, 'What an odious, abominable
creature that Mrs. Doles is. I do detest
her hypocritical pretences. I can scarcely
endure her presence. Ugh! I don't see
how the brazen thing can dare to face me.'
At this instant Mrs. Doles appears, coming
up smilingly to Mrs. Boles. The twin
embrace, and Mrs. Boles exclaims, with all
the apparent sincerity of an earthly saint,
'Oh! my dear Mrs. Doles! I was just
this instant speaking of you to Mrs. Boles.
I was saying how lonesome we should be
without you here. I have almost made up
my mind to scold you for being so late.--
Take off your furs; here, Mary, take Mrs.
Doles' furs, rubbers, and bonnet. No; no,
I insist; you must stay for tea.'
Ten minutes later while Mrs. Boles is
absent from the parlor, Mrs. Doles whis-
pers to Mrs. Coles, 'What a smooth-faced
simpleton Mrs. Boles is. She is so vulgar
in her ways, and she does keep such mixed
company. Really, if it hadn't been that
I wanted to see you, I should not have
called. Oh, here she is.'
Such conversations are considered as
social amenities. They are not deceits.--
Oh, no! Not the vilest and at the same time
the most absurd of sins. Ladies, we are
told, are like Metamora, and 'can not lie.'
They are only deceitful in a social point of
view, not personally. They cannot be
held accountable, personally, for the com-
missions of such sins as form the founda-
tion of fashionable society, and its only
maintenance--sociality only.
Now that the writer of this 'odious arti-
cle' has ventilated a sufficiency of exam-
ples of the little deceits of society, shall
we abolish them? Shall we have no more
deceits, no more hypocrisy, no more sham?
Emphatically, yes; we must have them.--
Were we all to speak to each other as we
think, at all times and in all places, every
man and woman of us would be deadly
hostile to every one else. There would be
no friendships, no gossip, nothing but dire
and continuous sniveling, bickering and
misery. Soirees, Re-unions, tete-a-tetes,
Christmas rejoicings, New Year's festi-
vities, none of them would we have. We
would stare at each other, fight like cats
and dogs; groan and growl, and maybe
the most excitable would go mad with an-
ger. Not one of us that would, were the
veil of other people's opinion lifted so that
each of us would 'see ourself as others see
us,' or could think himself or herself other
than the most abject, worthless being on
earth except--those he or she hated.
Queer but substantial necessities, these
little deceits which we daily practice, to
which those oftenest resort who are the
loudest mouthed in condemning the great
bugbear, 'The Hypocrisy of Society.'

A Curious Marriage.
A novel case of *habeas corpus*, involv-
ing curious and important questions of law,
was recently tried before Judge S. M.
Moore of the Circuit Court, Covington,
Ky. A resident of that city, named Wil-
liam Ross, a short time since, became en-
amored with his stepdaughter, Margaret
Coleman, who reciprocated his affections,
and a marriage engagement was the con-
sequence. But the affianced pair found that
their relationship was among the degrees
prohibited by the laws of Kentucky. But
the river was easily passed, and once in
Ohio the restraints of the law would be re-
moved--marriage between blood relatives
alone being prohibited in that State. They
accordingly visited Cincinnati, were united
in matrimony, and returned home rejoicing.
The friends of the parties, however, were
dissatisfied with the nuptials, and deter-
mined to separate them. The girl being a
few months under 21 years of age--the period
of female majority in Kentucky--and till
the time of her marriage, having been un-
der the guardianship of a man named Hall,
but who had resigned as soon as that event
had taken place, a guardian named Elisha
Coleman, a relation of the lady's was ap-

pointed for the occasion, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued on Ross, commanding
him to produce his wife before Judge Moore,
and show by what authority she was de-
tained by him. The proper evidences of
the marriage were produced, and the fact
that she was no more than eighteen years
of age, which concluded the period of her
infancy at the place where the marriage
was solemnized, were produced. The at-
torneys for the guardian claimed that as
the parties were residents of Kentucky, a
marriage elsewhere, to evade the laws of
that State, was null and void. The
Judge sustained this position, nullified the
marriage, and gave the lady into cus-
tody of Mr. Coleman.

The President's Protest.
The reply of the Judiciary Committee of
the House of Representatives to the Pres-
ident's Protest against the appointment of
the Covode investigating Committee, is
overwhelming in argument and conclusive
by the precedents established. After re-
capitulating the principal points of objec-
tion raised by the President, the Commit-
tee say:
'In consideration of the high source from
which the manifesto proceeds, the Com-
mittee prefer to confine themselves to an
examination of the postulates of the
paper, however obnoxious to criticism its
general tone may be on the score of taste and
temper. But they cannot restrain an ex-
pression of their deep regret that an officer
who prides himself upon the fact that the
people have thought proper to invest him with
the most honorable, responsible, and dignified
office in the world, and who declares he feels
'proudly conscious there is no public act of
his (my) life which will not bear the strictest
scrutiny,' and that he defies 'all investigation,'
should forget, amid the surroundings of place
and power, and flattery, that he is but the
servant of that same people, and that he should
shrink back in anger and terror from a sim-
ple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the
first time under the republic a Chief Execu-
tive has left a recorded admission that he
has been made oblivious of the origin and ephem-
eral character of his position by the reveries
of his enjoyment. To distinguish such con-
duct by approbation would be to sanction
kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that right
came 'by the grace of God,' and not from
the confidences of men. The nation always
charitable in the interpretation of acts and
motives, is not prepared to overlook such a de-
linquency.'

Proceeding to argue the power of the
House to institute any investigation into
the conduct of the President, the Report
holds this language:
The President, it will be observed through-
out his message, assumes that the resolution
to which he makes reference charges him with
the commission of high crimes and misde-
meanors. This was necessary to the argu-
ment of the House has the power of impeach-
ment. The grounds of his complaint is, that
the accusations are of such a nature as, if true,
would subject him to an impeachment, and
that the House has proceeded to pass upon
them, or is moving to pass upon them, through
a form of proceeding not authorized by the
Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and
that which, unexpressed, might operate as the
deception of the plea. If this were in truth
a charge against the President, calling for the
form of trial prescribed by the Constitution,
then the determinations of this house might
possibly be open to animadversion. Unfortu-
nately for the attempted defence of that offi-
cer, there is no charge made of any grade of
offense calling for trial of any kind. It is a
mere inquiry that is proposed. The language
of the resolution may be cited as the best
proof. The committee raised is 'for the pur-
pose of investigating whether the President
of the United States or any other officer of
the Government has, by money, patronage, or
any other improper means, sought to influ-
ence the action of Congress, or any Commit-
tee thereof,' &c.; also, 'to inquire into and in-
vestigate whether any officer and officers of
the Government have, by combination or oth-
erwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted
to prevent and defeat, the execution of any
law or laws,' &c.; and 'whether the President
has failed or refused to compel the execution
of any laws,' &c.
If no criminality is alleged, but on the
contrary, an investigation or inquiry alone is
proposed, the question may be asked, with
ruling force and emphasis, what has the house
to do with the law of impeachment? The
resolutions do not contemplate a judgement,
and therefore there can be no formal trial un-
der them. But, admit charges proper for im-
peachment were made, would the House be
bound to submit the matter to any Committee,
and allow the accused a cross-examination, as
the President seems to suppose? By no
means! The Constitution prescribes no rules
for the House, but it is left perfectly free to
adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a
standing committee, or a select committee, or
it may proceed without the intervention of ei-
ther. It may allow cross-examination, or de-
ny it, as to its members may seem most proper
at the time. The precedent set in the
case of Judge Peck, upon which great
stress is laid, cannot take away the full dis-
cretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make
the law either shorter or narrower than it is
written. In such a case each House of Rep-
resentatives will determine for itself its mode
of procedure, without suggestions from a
'co-ordinate,' and rely upon the highest law
as its charter. There is no judge presiding
over the representatives of the sovereign peo-
ple of the sovereign States to teach and incul-
cate legal proprieties. When they shall per-
mit even the President to do so, then there
will be a law superior to the Constitution, and
a discretion locked in chains.

Of the discretionary right to engage in
such an investigation, the Committee say:
The constitutionality, the legality, and the

authorized expediency of the inquiry propo-
sed by the resolutions being as is believed,
amply vindicated, no question remains in re-
spect to it, except such as might address it-
self to the discretion of the House. If, by
the proceedings to remedy a mischief, a great
or mischief would be likely to follow, then a
well-regulated prudence would indicate its
abandonment. The President in his protest
suggests such a danger, and rests his resis-
tance upon it. It is thus expressed: 'The
whole proceeding against him justifies fears
of those wise and great men who, before the
Constitution was adopted by the States, ap-
prehended that the tendency of the Govern-
ment was to the aggrandizement of the leg-
islative at the expense of the executive and
judicial departments.' If, indeed, fears of
legislative aggrandizement should ever have
existed, the cause of those fears is left in
great obscurity. The history of the Consti-
tution, through all the stages of its formation,
its adoption by the several States, and the
conspicuous differences between the great po-
litical parties at the time, would seem to deny
the existence of any such apprehension. The
strong sentiment of the democratic party,
through its whole struggle with the Federal-
ists, until the election of Jefferson, was di-
rectly the reverse of the President's state-
ment. In the convention that formed the
Constitution, in jealousy of the Executive
branch of the proposed government was great,
even, as the kindred jealousy against the
probable encroachments of the Federal Gov-
ernment upon the independence and sov-
ereignty of the separate States. In that body
it was even proposed that the Executive should
be removable by the Legislature, without im-
peachment or conviction of high crimes and
misdemeanors.

As a father manifestation of that feeling,
it was proposed that the Executive should be
plural. Madison and Randolph urgently
supported it as a measure of protection against
the aggressions of the Chief Magistrate upon
the rights of the co-ordinate branches of the
Government. Mr. Randolph, (Governor of
Virginia, and Attorney General under Wash-
ington,) speaking upon the subject, said: 'The
situation of this country is peculiar; the peo-
ple are taught aversion to monarchy; all the
constitutions are opposed to it: Why cannot
three execute? The ineligibility of the Ex-
ecutive after one term was also insisted upon,
as a necessity to prevent usurpation. Jef-
ferson declared his wish to be that the Pres-
ident should be elected for seven years, and be
ineligible afterwards. Mr. Randolph also
made use of this remarkable expression: 'The
Executive may appoint men devoted to
them, and even bribe the Legislature.' Ham-
ilton, after the adoption of the article of the
Constitution relating to the Executive, ad-
dressing Governor Lewis, used a still more
striking expression: 'You nor I, my friend,
may not live to see the day, but most assu-
redly it will come, when every vital interest
of the State will be merged in the all-absorb-
ing question of who will be the next Presi-
dent.' So numerous are the proofs that the
'wise and great men' of our earlier history en-
tertained forebodings of the very opposite
character to those which the President as-
cribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a
disposition to attribute insincerity to the
President to accomplish the pur-
poses of his protest. The suspicion on the
part of the people has become so great that
they are continually reducing Executive power.
In many of the States the Governor has
become but a mere chief of police. This is
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Curiosities.--A plate of butter from the
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A bucket of water from 'All's Well.'
Soap with which a man was washed over-
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The strap which is used to sharpen the
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Stop Him!--Miss, can I have the ex-
quisite pleasure of rolling the wheel of con-
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The lady faints.
'Buy a trunk, Pat?' said a dealer.
'And what for should I buy a trunk?'
rejoined Pat.
'To put your clothes in,' was the reply.
'And go naked?' The devil a bit of it!
'I say, boy, stop that ox!' 'I have-
n't got no stopper, sir.' 'Well, head him
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'My son, hold up your head and
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'Why so?'
'Because the whale couldn't hold him
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authorized expediency of the inquiry propo-
sed by the resolutions being as is believed,
amply vindicated, no question remains in re-
spect to it, except such as might address it-
self to the discretion of the House. If, by
the proceedings to remedy a mischief, a great
or mischief would be likely to follow, then a
well-regulated prudence would indicate its
abandonment. The President in his protest
suggests such a danger, and rests his resis-
tance upon it. It is thus expressed: 'The
whole proceeding against him justifies fears
of those wise and great men who, before the
Constitution was adopted by the States, ap-
prehended that the tendency of the Govern-
ment was to the aggrandizement of the leg-
islative at the expense of the executive and
judicial departments.' If, indeed, fears of
legislative aggrandizement should ever have
existed, the cause of those fears is left in
great obscurity. The history of the Consti-
tution, through all the stages of its formation,
its adoption by the several States, and the
conspicuous differences between the great po-
litical parties at the time, would seem to deny
the existence of any such apprehension. The
strong sentiment of the democratic party,
through its whole struggle with the Federal-
ists, until the election of Jefferson, was di-
rectly the reverse of the President's state-
ment. In the convention that formed the
Constitution, in jealousy of the Executive
branch of the proposed government was great,
even, as the kindred jealousy against the
probable encroachments of the Federal Gov-
ernment upon the independence and sov-
ereignty of the separate States. In that body
it was even proposed that the Executive should
be removable by the Legislature, without im-
peachment or conviction of high crimes and
misdemeanors.

As a father manifestation of that feeling,
it was proposed that the Executive should be
plural. Madison and Randolph urgently
supported it as a measure of protection against
the aggressions of the Chief Magistrate upon
the rights of the co-ordinate branches of the
Government. Mr. Randolph, (Governor of
Virginia, and Attorney General under Wash-
ington,) speaking upon the subject, said: 'The
situation of this country is peculiar; the peo-
ple are taught aversion to monarchy; all the
constitutions are opposed to it: Why cannot
three execute? The ineligibility of the Ex-
ecutive after one term was also insisted upon,
as a necessity to prevent usurpation. Jef-
ferson declared his wish to be that the Pres-
ident should be elected for seven years, and be
ineligible afterwards. Mr. Randolph also
made use of this remarkable expression: 'The
Executive may appoint men devoted to
them, and even bribe the Legislature.' Ham-
ilton, after the adoption of the article of the
Constitution relating to the Executive, ad-
dressing Governor Lewis, used a still more
striking expression: 'You nor I, my friend,
may not live to see the day, but most assu-
redly it will come, when every vital interest
of the State will be merged in the all-absorb-
ing question of who will be the next Presi-
dent.' So numerous are the proofs that the
'wise and great men' of our earlier history en-
tertained forebodings of the very opposite
character to those which the President as-
cribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a
disposition to attribute insincerity to the
President to accomplish the pur-
poses of his protest. The suspicion on the
part of the people has become so great that
they are continually reducing Executive power.
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