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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1847.

THE LIEUT. GENERAL.

Col. Benton's Defence of the President.

In the Senate, on Monday, Jan. 25, Col. BENTON made the following explanation in vindication of himself and the President, relative to the proposition for the appointment of a Lieut. General :

Mr. BENTON asked the indulgence of the Senate to make an exposition of the circumstances under which the President had proposed the appointment of a lieutenant general to appaintment his name had become connected. the Senat-hypothetically to be sure, but not the less intelligibly and foreibly on that account esign on the part of the President to appoint The Senator from North Caroin surcessor. (a, Mr. Bidger.) in his speech on the lieu-nint general bill, had indulged in that hypoto the public service, or could descend from mer source, and as he (Mr. Benton) haprebed to be in possession of all the facts neceser to the vindication of the President, he deand to make an expansion which would show as supposition to be unfounded, and would service from the injury they would suffer if the infomation was allowed to go out uncontraand from the floor of the Senate. He asked folgence of the Senate for leave to make the which the internations of the Senator from North roan i had read red necessary.

Lowewiczeven, and Mr. Benton proceed re to visibleate the President from the ed to send him from Vienna. utional and diagerous design which,

ter of a century last past, I saw nothing in the nature of the request he had made to implicate either of us. He asked me for my opinion as to the future mode of conducting the war. I gave it to him, first in speech, face to face, and afterwards in writing. And here it is ! [hold-ing up a roll of paper] for I chose to retain the original for myself, while sending a copy to him. Here it is I and at the proper time the public shall see it, but not now; for I do not plans of campaign-even rejected plans-in

time of war. The President approved the plan; and it so happened that the nature of the plan required a lo no one of these cases would I have been command the army in Mexico, and with which head to the army-one head to the whole body-to unite and combine the whole into one had been intimated, he said, on the floor of harmonious and consistent movement. It so happened, also, that enough was known of the ideas of the two highest in rank of the officers _fat there might be an ulterior and covert of the army to know that their plans were difesign in the proposition: nothing less than a ferent; and it is a maxim of fundamental observance in war, that no general is to be required to execute a plan which he disapproves. A new commader became indispensable; and as any new major general would be subordinate ests; and as no supposition could be more to all now in commission, the solution of the thiunded, or more injurious to the President . difficulty lay in the creation of a new rank, superior to that of major general, and inferior to the constitutional commander in chief. The subsisted by the invaded. Contributions regu creation of the rank of lieutenant general as larly levied-duties regularly collected-would had been done in the year 1790, at the time of . the expected war with France, was the solu- States free, or nearly free, from the expenses tion of the difficulty. This rank appeared to of the war. are the President's character and the public he the natural and regular derivation from the President's own political and military characwe; for, as the bill for the heutenant gener- the civic head of the government and the mili- ministers to treat, as well as an army to fight. was hid on the table, and as he would not 'tary head of the army. He was commander-the tisken up, (and would not speak to it if in-chief of the army and navy, and of the mili-both in a geographical and in a political sense, and as he did to tenoose to commit the tis or volunteers in service. They were all was to attend the head-quarters ; and, while regions of hinging a speech on some irrele- then in service, and in a foreign country. He the ministers stood ready to negotiate at every unt hill, he must throw himself upon the in- could not go to Mexico to command in person ; step, the army was to take an organization and is non of facts which the case required, and He could not send orders from the closet in And this combination of arms and of policy

superform of a narrative, repeating to the The solution of the difficulty, which reconciled Sease all that has taken place between the all contradictions, and permitted the exercise it : and now it devolves upon those who have Product and invisit in relation to this ap- of all duties, civil and military, was the apcomment, and thereby en ibling the Senste and pointment of a military deputy—a legatus—a him a better. The propertogradge of the justice of the accu- locum tenens—a lieutenant to take the place of 1 counted n the constitutional commander-in-chief in the It was at the beginning of the month of Sep- field ; to give orders in his name, and to take in Mexico with regard to our designs and feeltraber last, and in the moment that I was, the responsibility of plans and movements, ings towards them, and which nothing but an e-out setting out to the West, that the Pr-si- while the generals at the heads of divisions, or authentic mission could remove. The war Contsent for me, and informed me that he had columns, would only have the responsibility party is incessant in its calumnies against us, one su for the purpose of offering me a high of execution. This, for reasons too well known artfully contrived to operate on every class of appointment. He named it It was the mis- to require rehearsal in this chamber, it was the people, and to render peace impossible .-to France, then becoming vacant by the thought, would be entirely agreeable to the It has a falsehood for every class. To the retsurvef the gentleman (Mr. King, of Alabama) generals of highest rank in our army in Mexi- ligious orders the war is represented as a war scheng an ornament to this chamber. I de co; it would secure their rear at home, and of religion-the protestant against the Cathomed t e appointment, and for reasons which leave them free to contend with the enemy in lic-and a war of sacrilege-the spoilation of

Pak was kind enough to ask me to take time reconcile and accomplish two desirable objects, a war of races-the Anglo Saxon against the and jury trials. to consider, but I answered him that there was namely : the execution of the President's plans, Spanish American—and the subjugation of the I have in the message returning the bill, en- i and himself president's plans, Spanish American—and the subjugation of the I have in the message returning the bill, en- i and himself president's plans, and the execution of the President's plans, Spanish American—and the subjugation of the I have in the message returning the bill, en- i and himself president's plans, and the execution of the President's plans, the red for time : that the auswer would still and the release of the major generals from re- latter intended. To the unmixed Indian race, titled "An Act regulating actions before justithe the same, after any length of consideration; sponsibility for plans and movements. This (nearly the one-half of the whole population, ces of the peace in the county of Erie." re- being final and without appeal. and the sole resource of the army for its rank marked upon the impoliev and danger of spe-: The bill is in my judgment of me, the appointment to the French mission As to the proposed officer, there was no breach and file,) it is presented as a war of extinction, cial legislation for districts, of which the bill was definitively declined. This was the be- of mutary rule, law, etiquette, or propriety in or of slavery-their race to be extirpated, like Coming of September last; so that, at that time, the proposed appointment. The office was so many tribes in our North America; or to burdens and penalties on the cutzens of Butler is certain that the President could have had original, and belonged to no person. The be carried into slavery to work the fields of county, from which the other portions of the such design as has been attributed to President had a right to nominate, and the their masters, like the slaves brought from Af. State are free-it increases very largely the tem of compulsory arbitration, and enlarge the m by the Senator from North Carolina-no Senate to confirm, whom they pleased. Per- rica. And, to all, it is presented as a war of emoluments and powers of one county officer, strary feats to be performed on the low lands asked the President to make known the name peace for Mexico but in the degradation of her ry one fifth of the compensation which may be no good reason has suggested itself to my sign to make me his successor by virtue of sonally, I would take no concern in it. 1 only the table land of the Republic of Mexico .- intended for the place to the members of Con-"hube contrary, a fertile imagination-such gress, that all objections to the officer, as well the Senator from North Carolina so happily as to the office, should be open to full inquiry. the proposed appointment, a sore of polite- count. I would not say a word for myself. 1 deportation—something like an exiling and would not even obviate a prominent objection Tying in a foreign Court-for a purpose the by reminding any one that in 1812 I was the and interest unite in making us wish to see her to reverse of what the Senator from North military superior of every general now in the Budina has supposed. I say an inventive in- service, and had a right to have commanded Station might have seen, or thost it saw, all the whole of them if we had chanced to serve bis. Possessing no such imagination, I saw together. such thing. And taking the offer in the . I was then Colonel in the service of the Unistate in which it was made, as eminently hon- ted States, commissioned by President Madithe in itself, and a signal evidence of the son, and led a regiment of my own rais-President's confidence in me, and good will ing from Tennessee to the lower Mississippi, ane. I made him my thanks for it privately, under Gen. Jackson, to meet the British then ting of Congress; so that, at that time, it every general now in service. Even in the but clear the President had no such mo- regular army, in 1813. I was lieuteoant colon-"dons and learful design as the Senator from el while most of the present generals were

jects with all administrations for about a quarthere might have been cases in which I would not have accepted the office of lieutenant gen-eral even if it had been created.

I have already said that I will not now show what my own plan was; but I can say of it that it was a plan which looked to a result, and promised an issue, and that briefly ; and that I would have had nothing to do with any plan of any other kind-nothing to do with any plan that contemplated a long and moderate war, or a war of masterly inactivity, or of rebelong to the school that makes publication of treat upon the Rio Grande, or of defending a line, or of attack upon the idle, solitary castle of San Juan of Ulloa-especially at the commencement of the season for the black vomit.

lieutenant general, or captain general, or major general or colonel general or any other sort of a general that ever was heard of. I know very well that the President had no idea of any one of these most amiable plans; but there is a way to give him an idea of them, and even to force them upon him; and that would be, by the simple process of denying him the means of doing any thing else.

I shall not state my plan; but I will say of it, that, besides intending a result, it proposed to carry on the war, while there was war, according to the usage of all nations in the case of invasive war-the invaders to be paid and accomplish these objects, and leave the United

I can say, further, that my plan was not limited to a mere military view of the subject : ter, and the proper connecting link between that it comprehended a union of policy and o him and the army. As President, he was both arms-the olive branch to go with the sword : paramount duties required him to remain here. an attitude to give emphasis to negotiation the cuty. That was a folly of which there hid was not mere guess work, the idle conception been no example since the time that the Prince of fancy ; but the result of a knowledge of the Eugene (of Savoy) was accustomed to return state of parties in Mexico-a peace party, for fied upon by the remarks unopened, at the end of the campaigns, all the honorable place; a war party, for endless war the Schoor from North Carolica, (Mr. orders which the Aulie Courcil was accustom-] -as was so luminously shown by the Senator from New York (Mr. Dix) a few days ago.

The President was bound to command ; he My plan was a lapted to both of these parties presented observations of that S nator could not go to Mexico to command in person, honorable peace for one; the sword for the activities to hom; and shall do so in the and be could not command from Washington. other. The military part of the plan has fallen to the ground : the diplomatic part falls with frustrated the plan of the President to present

I counted much on the efficacy of the diplomatic part of this plan ; for great errors previl

that character, to communicate on military sub- to agree to the offer of the President ; and that | Veto Messages from Governer Shunk, Of acts passed at the last session of the Legislature. changing the duties and jurisdiction of Jus-tices of the Pence, in Bradford, Butler and Eric counties.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEREN :--- I have had under consideration the bill, entitled, " An Act extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the counv of Bradford," which was sen; to me in the losing hours of the late session.

The essential changes which it proposes to make in the administration of the criminal laws of the State, so far as they affect Bradford county, constitute, with me, insurmountable objections to any action on my part which shall give them the force and effect of law. Refering generally to the positions which I

have taken in two messages of this date, return- ular sentiment to which the more humble may ing the bills severally entitled, "An Act to es- be forced to defer. Thus freedom of choice tablish a cheaper and more efficient mode of which the bill professes to offer to all, is virtu collecting takes in Butler county, and to reduce ally withheld from some, or greately impaired. public expenses and diminish litigation in said in the same spirit the bill enables the rich surounty," and "An Act regulating actions before justices of the peace in the county of Erie."

both to its constitutionality and general policy, tablishes, in one of our counties, a novel and justice. peculiar system of accusation, arraignment, and trial of offenders against the general law of the of justices of the peace over the liberty and property of the citizen to a dangerous extent, permitting them to imprision for the term of six public prosecutions upon such persons as accident, interest or hate may invite to that office -and it constructs a series of township courts of Quarter Sessions, where criminal justice is

to be administered with forms unknown to the experience of the Commonwealth, and without the safeguards which the Constitution has previded. I cannot but think that on a review of this bill by the two Houses, these remarks will be

found to have an obvious bearing upon the whole scope of its provisions. I therefore return it to the House of Representatives, where FRS. R. SHUNK. it originated. HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1847.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN :- The bill of the late session entitled "An Act to cotablish a cheoper and more efficient mode of collecting takes in Butler county, and to reduce the public expenses and diminish litigation in said county," was presented to me for signature on the 21st of last in the county of Erie," was presented for my April.

I his bill proposes to introduce into the legistaxation and judicial proceedings, numerous important innovations having exclusive application to Butler county. Among these are an entirely new plan for collecting State, county and poor taxes, various new forms of county levies, the creation of new officers, the imposistatisticed me to decline high appointments front. It was not intended to diminish the the churches. To the creole Spaniards and their rates and modes of compensation, and a arising from contracts by arbitration, at the infor Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. Mr. fighting vocation of the two generals, but to the Indians of mixed blood, they present it as train of modifications in the system of juries stance of either party; a justice of peace in ef-

> before me is a striking illustration. It imposes cordance with the Constitution of the State. and sequesters to the use of the county treasueitizens and the loss of her independence. A earned by other like officers upder the laws of mind, for limiting the benefits of the change, if mission, such as 1 proposed, would authenti- the State-and it essentially, if not in express it is beneficial, to a single county. The terms, assails the right of the freeman of that county to trial by jury "as heretofore." The perilous importance of this last projectfar from wishing her degradation, both policy ed alteration in the ancient law of Penneylvanis, may justly engross attention. In the fifteenth section of the bill it is made She is a Republic-our neighbor-who did lawful to decide all civil suits by a jury of six us the honor to copy our form of government. men, if the parties shall consent thereto ; and juries of which we complain were the work of sent be withheld, the jury charges to be paid Pennaylyania be either greater or less, and his of life; uniting them in efforts of faith and obeand had a great commerce with us. The in- the sixteenth section provides that if this cona few, while the great majority of the people, by the losing party shall be taxed twenty-five means of legal redress for them be either easiwho have done us no harm, are willing to do per cent, higher than in other cases. These er or more difficult, than those of his neighbor provisions, taken together, strike me as being across the county line ? a serious infraction of the bill of rights. The citizen may undoubtedly yield up by The jury, so called for the trial of civil assues, has, from the earliest period of the history of long only, will be feel in full measure that just say nothing but that it was not framed in total our law, consisted of twelve men, all h earing accountability which it has been, and is the the proofs and uniting in the verdict. Such was the jury institution as brought over to studied Humboldt, and did not overlook his Pennsylvania by our aucestors, and such it has limited in its effects to a single county, or a sinchapter on the military defences of the country. remained among us, through all revolutions of gle township, and what security will their be The successive constitutions of the Commonwealth, while guarantying this mode of trial to from oppression imposed by the representatives the citizens, have protested in advance against of others, when they who impose the burden any legislative mutilations of this time-honored monument and saleguard. Over and again it has been declared emphatically in the bill of rights, that "Trial by jury shall be as hereto- laws be uniform ; or if a different principle ed a result-peace to the country, if it succeed- fore." The trial by six jurors is a departure as essential in principle, from the ancient land- county Legislature should be convened, famimark, as would be the trial by a single man. - liar with the wants of its constituents, and elec-If we may reduce the number at all, what is to ted by them alone.

prejudice in this which should not be connect right of itial by jury which they have had led with the assertion of a freeman's rights. But the bill goes further, and directly taxes spirit and words of the Constitution. Such behis case with an increase of costs if he shall ing the character of the bill before me, I am prefer a jory "as heretofore," to the novel sub-stitute which it effers him. "The right of tri-return it to the Senate where it originated, with al by jury" does not "remain inviolate" when these my objections.

fixing in this way a price to the exercise of road and mining company to construct branch rights which come to us as a birth-right, and railroads, another relating to suits for registerwhich belong freely and without price to us ed taxes within the county of Philadelphia, and all.

The provision, like all others that infringe on constitutional rights, is calculated to press with most force on the poorer and less influential citizens. The man whose social position has placed him in some degree above the reach of prejudice, or whose pride prompts him to disregard it, will not be controlled by that poptor, by refusing the smaller number of jurors, to increase the costs of controversy, and to-I am constrained to say, that with reference, bear hard on his less prosperous opponent.-In a word, it is unequal in its operation, and this bill is liable to the same objections. It es., that inequality regards the administration of

twenty per cent. on docket fees of attorneys, State-it dispenses altogether with the inter- on fees received or charged by the prothonetavention of grand juries-it extends the powers Ty, cierks of the courts and sheriff, and five per cent. on the fees of the register and recorder, is levied for the use of the country. Without adverting to the inequality introduced into our months-it devolves the charge and conduct of laws by taxing this class of officers in a single county, it may be remarked that if their fees in Builer are not more than an adequate compensation, then it is manifestly unjust to tax them for the benefit of the other citizenis. If their compensation is too great, then the suitors and those having business in the register's and recorder's offices, including widows and orphane, are taxed to relieve their fellow-cuizens from taxation. This principle appears to me to be at variance with the uniform laws and practice of the Common wealth, and with the plain dictates of natural justice.

For these reasons, without commenting on the anomalies which the bill presents in regard to the other outjects which it embraces, and in other of its details, I return it to the Senate, where it originated. FRS. R SHUNK. HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1847.

To the Senate and House of Representations of the Commonweelth of Pennsylvania .

GENTLEMEN :- The bill, entitled " An Act regulating actions before justices of the peace approbation, on the day preceeding the day of the final adjournment of the Legislature, at the lation of the State, on the subjects generally of last session. Having then no time to examine its provisions, I held it over for consideration. This bill provides a system of proceedings for the collection of debis not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the county of Erie, essenually different from that which is ordained by the general law, for other parts of the Commontion of new duties on old ones, changes in wealth. It creates a mode of determining suis I have in the message returning the bill, en- 1 and humself presiding over their deliberations.

The bill is in my judgment objectionable on

· heretofore," would be in conflict with the

the cuizens is specially taxed for claiming it. There is no warrant in the constitution for afanother for repealing the act vacating Lake street in Kensington. To these the objections to the passage of the bill have no relation. I will only add that the unavoidable rejection of these provisions of the bill on account of their associations, illustrates in the strongest practicable manner, the impropriety of connecting dissimilar and incongruous subject in the same bill. FRS. R. SHUNK.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1847.

The Working of the New Tariff.

Almost every paper which meets our eye from the manufacturing districts contains evidence of the increased operations which the manufacturing capitalists are entering upon n full view of the enactments of the tariff of 1846. The New Haven Register, in reply = By the fifteenth section of the bill, a tax of the Palladium of that eity which has been recently re-echning the Federal cry "ruin." tells us of three new cotton factories which are about to be started in that vicinity. The Register says, very forcibly, in view of this clamor about "ruin" from the tariff. of 1846, "it this be so, how happens it that we are now exporting cotton goods, in-tead of importing them ? Whilst we are competing with the world in the foreign market can we not compete with the toreigners at home ! What nonsense is this ! A queer illustration, truly, of the operation of the freetrade principles. The Palladium must go further from howe for arguments to make out its case. Every branch of mechanical buisness is doing as well, to say the least, at the present time, as under any high tariff we ever hadmaugre the false predictions of the Palladium." Nor is this prosperity confined to the cotion nanufacture. Every day bring us fresh proof hat the iron business is equally prosperous.-From many similar cases we select only the following :

THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON WORKS .- The erations of this company continue to advance with steady success. The best feelings exist between the men and their employers. The company are now engaged in making fron for the Pfuladelphia. Wilmington, and Baltimore rairoad. It is of the H pattern, 69 lbs, to the yard, and thus far the rails are of a very superior quality.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT. -One summer evenng. at church in Poughkeepsie, it was found pecessary to have all the windows open on account of the heat. The preacher became very eloquent, and then calming down into a solemn mood, he rivited the attention of his audience. You might have heard the dropping of a pin. He then soared in a strain of eloquence that carried his hearers along with him. He quoted a passage of Holy Writ, and applied it to the hearts and consciences of his audience. It was a solemn moment-the preacher saw his advantage, and was resolved to use it ; again he quoted the pungent passage, and began to apply it with all his skill. "Who of my hearers can say that in these

circumstances he acted thus ? Who, I say,

"" Carolina has attributed to him. Up to company officers, and only one of them of the Ya 1816-the Republic was safe.

unediately after refusing the mission to "allon of a v kind, direct or indirect, nor uphe makes all safe again for two months more. ""unied to this city in November, where my andy was, and where Congress was soon to The day after my arrival I called upon he President; and here we approach the "neerous ground ! For, in that first inter- : w, he actually asked me my opinion about Par. For reasons not proper now to be stated, the validity of which the country will I agreed to take it. I agreed to take it. And here, Mr. President, having fulfilled my And here, Mr. President, having fulfilled my Prace and war inclusive. In my political seat, while the measure was depending, I must

at time- up to the first of September, in the tank of colonel. Yet I scorned to mention these things even to bosom frends, while the measure was depending, and only do it now

for the purpose of rescuing the President from month of November, and had no commu- a supposed breach of military decorum by the appointment of a citizen from civil life (myself ^{n = n} subject whatever, with President Polk, being that citiz n) to the command of the army would imply in the opinion of the Senator from North Carolina.

Funally, and to conclude the vindication of the President in this particular. I can say that Mr. Polk is not the first President who proposed to give me the command of the army against Mexico-that Gen. Jackson himself be there mode of conducting the Mexican proposed it in 1836, when our affairs with that country looked warlike ; and that then, as now, I agreed to take it.

President saw fit to ask me my opinion upon task of vindicating the chief magistrate of the the lature mode of conducting the war. This Union from the design, hypothetically impumest did not strike me as being anything ted to him, of wishing to appoint his successor, Engelor unreasonable-either unbecoming in in my person, and by means of this lieutenant in make, or for me to comply with - generalship, I might close my remarks : but as my Senatorial capacity I was his constitu- iny name has been coupled with this business. lonal adviser on many great questions, those and as I have remained silent, and even left my

Pretty, I was the supporter of his adminis- now take leave, with the kind indulgence of tation, and ready to give him my opinion on the Senate, to proceed a step further, and to Mile on Military Affairs, and accustomed, in that service, and not rank, was my induce nent (two days.) they will taste as well as green peas. the county burthens. There is a liability to cluding a certain class of litigants from the "and your money bought me." any subject. As chairman of the Senate's Com- say a word on my own account; and to show

ambition and of conquest, in which there is no cally contradict all these calumnies, and show the deceived people of Mexico that just nd honorable peace is all that we want; and that prosperous, happy, and independent.

us justice, and reciprocate the wish for that close connection, political and commercial, between the two Republics, which is necessary the New World from the Old.

I counted much on the efficacy of the diplomatic part of the plan, and not less on the miliignorance of Mexican character. Mexican country, and Mexican resources. Forty years ago and especially his imposing development of political government. the greatelements of defence with which nature had endowed her; the dangers of the cuast when the north wind was blowing-the black

vomit when it was not-and the deep defiles of volcanic mountains. The plan may have been faulty, but it was not conceived without some knowledge of the subject ; and it promised, and to the soldier that died, a death worthy of the soldier-the battlestorm his embrace, the field of honor his bed, the lofty summits of

Cordilieras his monument and his grave ! CURE FOR THE LOCK-JAW .- We see it stated upon what seems authority, that the lock-jaw

the most potent.

limit the reduction ?

the first view appear to compel a party to ac- by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right cept this substitute for a jury trial. But to a thereof shall remain inviolate," is the emphatcertain extent it does so nevertheless ; it calls ic injunction of the bill of rights. It is unnecan be reneved instantly by putting a mede of upon the citizen who elects to enjoy his un. cessary to renew the discussion which has that caused it. Simple remedies are frequently questionable constitutional right, to do so in heretofore occupied our courts of law respectopen court, exposing him to the imputation of ing thei mport of these words in the Constitu-

desiring to multiply the chances of disagree uon of 1790. But under the same words ast If dried peas, either for soup or eating whole, ment in the jury box, and of being willing. by they stand in that of 1838, I cannot doubare soaked till they begin to vegetate, (about the increased expense of a tull jury, to add to that a law if now passed for the first time, ex-

the score of general policy, and is in doubiful se If it be desirable to remodel our laws for the collection of small debis-to extend the eveduties of justices of the peace, expanding at the same time the limits of their final jurisdiction. of the land" repeatedly referred to in the bill of

rights, as the great security of the citizen, implies, as it appears to me, uniformity of the law throughout the land 1 cannot realize the propriety or the safety of making one law for Erie. and another for Butler, and a third for Bradford, all professing one and the same object, and based upon no difference of circumstances. Why should the rights of one free citizen of

thanksgiving concentrates every day; where It is by the uniformity with which our legislation presses on all parts of the State, that the the word of God is devoutly read, and young ritizens of each part are enabled to rest with and old unite to show forth all his praise. It The fiber last-only three months before the a position, to have commanded, if we had met. R-publican system in all the Spanish American if he chooses, submit to a trial before a less safety on the window not the Gen- may be humble, but it is holy. Poverty may States, and to the complete independence of number of persons than twelve. But it must a eral Assembly. So long as each member of be there, and sorrow-but its inmates are rich be by consent, and that given freely and with- either house feels, that in the vote he gives, he in faith, and joyous in the holy Ghost. Sickou or consent, and that given neery and with-is legislating for his immediate constituents as ness may enter it, but it comes like an angel well as for those more remote, so long, and so of peace and mercy.

policy of the Constitution to maintain. Let the legislation once come to be merely local.

of the State ! Who shall guard the citizen are not to feel it themselves, and are not responsible at the elections to those who do ? Because we are one State, therefore should our should come hereafter to be thought wise, a went."

I have alluded to the apparent conflict be It is true that the bill in question does not at tween this bill and the Constitution. "Trial

SEVERE RETORT .--- A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. We have heard a report. however, which we think must have silenced such thrusts. A gentleman who had the misfortune. was once exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend.

" My horse, if you please,' said the wife : "my money hought that horse,"

"Yes, madam,' replied the husband, bowing,

an say he did it !" At this moment, an insect flew into the meeting house, screeching out, ... Katy-did !

Katy-did !" The whole audience become convulsed with laughter. The minister's eloquence went for n.ught; he stood amazed, and vented an angry expression, while we thought. "Truly there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

FAMILY PRAVER .--- In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human infuence like that of domestic prover. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their symnathies and desires. Raising their hearts to Heaven, it brings them all together in the presence of God. The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the cares and toils dience for high attainments. Faith has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer-where the voice of supplication and

Con. CROGHAN .- A soldier of the Tennes see volunteers writing home gives the following characteristic incident of the brave old Croghan at the storming of Monterey ;

"We were exposed to a fire for one mile and a half, from three of the enemy's batteries. Soon after we started from our last position they opened a most galling fire upon us. Just at this moment we met old Col. Croghan, the hero of Saudusky, with his hat off waving it in the air ; he rode between us and the enemy's fire, and said, waving his hat. "go on boys, go on Tennesseeans, remember you are from the land of Jackson ! Go on and take that fort, and bear in mind that you are from the land of Old Hickory .- The gallant Tennessecans returned a loud shout and on they