# Independent Republican.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

CHARLES F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

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### "Poets' Corner."

From the Musical World and Times. Moonlight on the Sea.

- O come at night, when all is calm, Then, dearest come with me, That we may feel the witching charm,
- Of moonlight on the sea. The stars are on the deep below,
- And in the skies above; O come and thus shall be the glow
- That lights our world of love. O come amid the hush of night,
- Then, dearest, come with me, And you shall taste the sweet delight
- noonlight on the sea. No billow curls the ocean's breast,
- No cloud is in the sky;
  O come and thus shall be the rest, For which our bosoms sich. O come in such an hour as this,
- Come, dearest, come to me; There is a sweet and tranquil bliss
- In monitight on the sea. When stars are on the deep below. And in the sky above;
  Then come, and such shall be the glow,
  That lights our world of love.

# The Sunshine Song.

BY PLORENCE PERCY. A little child of three bright years, Undimmed by care, unstained by tears— From whose pure soul was rot yet riven, The music of its native heaven—
Implored and pleaded, off and long,
"Oh, mother, sing the Sunshine Song!"

The mother sang full many an air, The gay, the sad, the sweet, the rare, But none could please the listening child Who shook her head, and sadly smiled,

As one who chides a grievous wrong— "Oh, mother, sing the Sunshine Song!" "Alas!" the mother's voice replies, While tears dropped softly from her eyes-The Sunshine Song, my singing bird!"
Yet still she pleaded oft and long,
"Oh, mother, sing the Sunshine Song!"

Spring came, and ere its reign was past, The child's sweet life was ebbing fast: And through her long, delirious hours
Her dreamings were of bees and flowers.
Mingled and saddened, all night long,
With pleadings for the Sanshine Song,

Hours passed; and on her methor's knee The child lay dying; suddenly She clasped her little hands— Oh, mother, hear those shining bands The tune I've waited for so long— Mother, they sing the Sunshine Song."

The lifted hands fell feebly down; Death's white hand rested like a crown Upon her brow; in holy grace Her face was like an angel's face, And she had joined the scraph throng Who sing, in Heaven, the Sunshine Song.

## Tales and Sketches.

#### From Sartain's Magazine. THE KENNEBEC CAPTIVE.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

Some of the most beautiful scenery to be found in this or any land is to be found in the State of Maine. Her rivers are great and numerous, her mountains lofty and imposing, her sea-coast iron-bound and rough, boldly chanting Kennebec, at a very early day, were comfort of the minister's family.

two families who had emigrated from the Daniel was a good and profitable pupil. man, who had relinquished brighter prospects ars. that she might be happy with the man of her Time moved on, or else our story could younger. Only one child remained to them,

Somewhat further up the river was a house of greater pretensions. It was built of brick, gambrel-roofed, and was surrounded by fruittrees and gardens, spacious barns and outhouses. It stood in a pleasant vailey under Redfield, was honest and kind, but in world ly wisdom he was far his superior. They had both come into the wilderness poor; but one was rich, and the other still dwelt under the herself, rather than stay there in the woods, shadow of the hill of wealth, without being so forely!
sole to climb it. Its golden sands never While the seemed to roll down near him. But the Squire was up early and late, and the man who sold him a poor article, or a bad lot of

kinder neighbors than the Ordways could be up the river, but night came and he dill not found on the Kennebec. The parents were return. This gave no uneasiness. of the family. The father and mother early discovered that she was 'a remarkable child.' and the boys received it as a fact not to be questioned. Hence they gathered flowers in the spring, berries and fruit in the summer, nuts in the winter, for 'Little Susan.' Hence, little foot came down with a decision that

was unbending.

As the two families advanced, it was plain that the Ordways were to increase and grow est. Every pitch pine root which he found was carefully saved to give him light for could find no trace of him. study after the labors of the day. At the age of seventeen, the father of Daniel began But he knew the promise of God to be faith.

ful, and his eye of faith did not grow dim. A few days before he died Squire ('rdway ty, his sons had seen or heard from young came to pay his friend a visit. They had likedfield; but they had not. They had exnever quarrelled, and had no malice to over- rected he would have joined them before this. come. They had lived and loved like brothers, and the tears which they now shed were of the true currency of the heart.

doubt not that you will advise and encourage the poor woman as a brother would, and she'll the cow and the pony; but that's all, neigh-

'It's no use trying, my old friend. It is [ he must, and I'll promise to aid him all

'God bess you for that James Ordway .-And if he don't feel grateful, and thank you, sure you are that you have the dying thanks of a dying father beforehand.

'Who can tell bu: that, like one of our own rough logs which we send down the river, and which is worked into a beautiful house at Boston, he may yet become something that will honor us all.'

So said the friend and neighbor, and the eye of the dying man kindled with joy, and Hope was to cheer him, and faith to strengthen him; and his last interview with his old friend was one of deep consolation.

looking out upon old Ocean, as he sweeps grave-yard; and the deep snows soon laid would talk of nothing but her son Daniel, his along with tides and storms, and saying—their white sheet over him, and the winds that habits, his ability to swim, his power to take spirit, who are you?'
Come on, sir, and I'll give you a hearty welsighed through the lotty forest, tolled his recare of himself. To her own amazement, 'Spose we meet L come; her inland lakes still sleeping quium. In a short time, Mr. Ordway went positive Susan didn't and wouldn't believe he hurt you. Me run, then you no can say who in the wilderness, are large and magnificent, to see the nearest ducated mind in the re was dead or ever had been. The widow al- Indian be. her valleys are warm and fertile, and her for- gion-a humble minister of the gospel-who most forgot her creand, and went home, blamests have yielded to none in the world for the lived in a poor shanty about six miles off ing herself for indulging hopes on the whim abundance and goodness of their timber.— through the woods, and who had followed his of a spoiled child. But she went to work in that you can't be known! Even now, her rivers send out salmon and sheep there to keep them from the wolves. | right good earnest to find Capeeno, an Indilumber for the use of every part of the na- The good man was a finished scholar, and an, who came in those parts. After great and drew out his hunting knife. The young tion. At a very early period in the early with a smiling face, told Mr. Ordway to send search, Capecno was found, and told that Miss sman kept his eye carefully on him. From history of our country, settlers began to push the young man without fee or reward. He up her beautiful rivers, and drop down sin- promised to do so; but the Squire had occagly, or in small groups as they liked. She sion to go that way often, and it was noticed was a wild province of Massachusetts then; that he always stopped, ostensibly to inquire and her population, grappling with all the about his protege, but in reality to drop a hardships of the wilderness, and of her severe bag of potatoes, a quarter of beef, a few yards climate, was very sparse. Far up the en of dangel, or something to add to the real

same neighborhood, and who had long been Twice a week on his pony, Shag, did he go faithful friends. Old Mr. Redfield lived in a to rocke, and never without stopping at Mr. comfortable, but no way imposing, log house, on the banks of the river. He was a kindon the banks of the river. He was a kindhearted, benevolent man, never believing the

Daniel could in a measure compensate Mr. world to be wicked enough to cheat him - Ordway, for he now gave lessons regularly though almost every week taught him the op- to 'Little Susan,' as she was still called, tho' posite doctrine. He labored hard, was a she was now fairly in her teens. She had good husband and father, a warm hearted and never manifested any very great love, for humble Christian, and loving all men much, books, but under Daniel's supervision she acand his God more. He honestly earned tually had studied and made rapid advances. property, but could never make it stick to his It is impossible to tell why, but young missfingers. His wife was a noble hearted wo es do so sometimes. They become apt schol-

choice. And she had been happy. One by not. The Revolutionary War had broken one their children had siekened and in the out and raged. The call of the infant nation. wilderness, and they had carried them to the invoking the spirit of freedom, had penetratlittle apening in the forest which they had ed even the wilderness; and the young Ordcleared for a burying place. It was the first ways had every one dropped the axe, left he had made after reaching his new home,—their clearings, and gone to join the army of the wrong foot of late.

The briers and weeds were not allowed to reWashington Young Redfield had completWhat would you gi main there. At this point my story com- ed his college course within a few monthsmences. Mr. Redfield had reached the age by the great efforts and economy of his widof sixty or more. His wife was ten years owed mother, and the kindness of her husband's old friend, when the college was broa staid, sober, quiet, yet courageous boy, of ken up by the war, and the students scatterabout ten years of age, and he went by the ed. Daniel had returned home to consult

his mother and his friend, Ordway, whether or not be should not join the army also. It was a doubtful question; for though he was tors.' a good hunter and a dead shot with a rifle, vet con to one, but if he got hold of a book. the enemy might charge and ride over him the shadows of a lofty mountain. The vale ere he knew it. The widow felt that she had been cleared up, and the fields of wheat could not have him go;—he was her all, and corn, rich meadows of grass, caused the Mr. Ordway hesitated what to advise, and passer-by to stop and gaze, and say, 'Squire little Susan,' now eighteen, and as pretty Ordway is well to do in the world.' The Squire was a man, who like his neighbor it was a shame; that he ought not to go and leave his aged mother; that it was lonesome to have everybody off; and that she was almost ready to enlist and become a soldier

While this grave question was undecided, young Redfield, one morning, took his rifle and went up the Kennebec to hunt for moose. lumber, and salmon not of the first quality, readers never saw one, they have to imagine a backwoodsman to be able to quote the classical transfer of the first quality, readers never saw one, they have to imagine a backwoodsman to be able to quote the classical transfer of the first quality. A mosse is a large species of deer. If my and my author, though I should never expect must get up early in the morning to do it. - a round, fat horse, cut his tail off short, put sics. But why have you so long refused to Mr. Ordway had a large family of boys.—

They were not so polished, for they had to sough it from their infancy. Mutual dependence and common privations teach the pio-

proud of their boys; for none could prostrate But after he had been gone two, three, and the forest, get out the timber, logs for the four days, the mother's heart began to grow mills, bunt the moose, or catch salmon, with alarmed. There had been a great rain, and more skill than they. But the pet of the if alive and well why had he not come back? it. flock was an only daughter, about four years She caught old Shag and went down to conold. She was the youngest and last child- suit Mr. Ordway. He at first thought the wild as the forest blossoms about them, and young man had been unsuccessful, and had as beautiful too. Little Susan was the idol determined to hunt till he had got a moose. Susan affected to laugh, and said he audoubtedly had found moose enough, but probably had thrown a book at them instead of shooting; for her part she had no doubt he was thrown away!' At the same time, the poor it is not to be wondered at, that as she grew girl stopped her sewing, her fingers trembled up, she found a will of her own, and that her so! Mr. Ordway procured an old hunter. and they scoured the forest in search. They found his trail, and followed it up to Moosehead Lake, where the Kennebec breaks out so wildly and so unexpectedly from that mawealthy. It was clear that the Redfields nev- jestic lake. There he had shot a moose, which er would. Daniel took to books! Not was lying on the edge of the water where it that he disliked work, but he yearned for fell. There they found his hunting knife, as knowledge; so that there was not a book in it dropped carelessly, but no farther could the whole region of whose contents he was they trace him. The shore of the wild lake not a master. Happening to light upon a was stony, and no marks of the feet could be 'tother. Keep hees eyes on me, and go where built a bark canoe. The cedar for bows and stray Euclid, the parents wondered much seen. In vain they shouled, kindled fires- me go. over the beautiful figures which he drew over and fired their rifles; the echoes came down the white birch bark gathered from the for- from far up the lake, but no other response.

days they returned towards home, occasionto droop. It was evident that he must die. ally firing their rifles, each in rapid succession Like a wise man, he had set his house in or - the hunter's signal-hoping, though faint other, which lay near and pushed off. The no persuasions could move him. He wonderder; and the only regrets which he had on ly, that he had reached home. But no, he the conviction that he must die, were that he was not there. It was a profound mystery. left his widow and child so poorly endowed. The widowed mother was almost crushed by they went a little way, and landed beyond sheath of his knife. They then struck the the misfortune. Mr. Ordway sont all the way to the army, to see, if by any possibili-So it continued to be a profound mystery.— The mother made up her mind that he had fallen into the river, somewhere, and was 'I do not doubt it,' said the dying man; I drowned. Ordway nearly coincided with her opinion. As for Susan, she didn't, and she wouldn't believe, weak as he was, but that he knew ender to keep out of the wa- low some beautiful falls. For more than a sing sm a moment, and then with a scream ter, or at least to rise up after he was dead, inile they had waded in the river's edge, so of agonised joy, fell to the ground. When need it. I have my little farm paid for, and | that he knew energh to keep out of the wabor. And then, my boy, Daniel! I've tried and float! What her theory was she never hard, perhaps not so faithfully as I ought, to wean him from his books; but it's in him—and fire could'at hura it out of him. What can be done for him and with him! it by the name of Kinnio, who owned that was greatly exhausted, and lay down leaning and wept because her emotions must have lake, and who sometimes destroyed people upon his clow. The indian sat before him, some vent. She appeared to know very liton the mountain in the middle of the lake (now called Mount Kinnio,) where he carried with hair ting, coarse and turning gray, like and I know not what besides, his victims and ate them half roasted! And he consoled the mourners with the assurance a dingy roll shirt, and trouses of untanned redeemed a noble fellow from captivity, and that he had no doubt they could find some deer-skin. His moccasins were the skin of a you found that he not only made a great and of the young man's bones the next season-

After lingering and searching a couple of

thrown down the mountain! Young Redfield had been lost, but not forgotten, about two years, when a suitor, eve- were mostly gone, and he looked, as he was, First Trip of the First Locomotive in Amerry way prepossessing, presented himself at a tough, short, powerful creature afraid of the 'brick house,' and in the most proper nothing, having nothing to make or lose .way possible, offered his hand and heart to They gazed at each other in silence a while; Susan. To the surprise of all, she civilly de at length Redfield said, I have followed you clined both. The young man besought her all night. I have put my life in your hand; parents to intercede for him. They did so, now, who are you, and what do you want of and to no purpose. He then sought the aid me? of the widow Redfield, and she had a talk The good old man was buried in the little with Miss Susan. To her supprise, the girl Susan wanted to see him very much.

Capeeno was a Canadian, of the Lorette tribe, and though his people were in the ser- young man. He unrolled it and read: vice of the British, and were fighting against the Americans, yet he had remained in the satchet on either side. He had received many kindnessess at the 'brick house,' and little 'Suse' was a great favorite with him. He went to her, and long was their secret alk. Every day, for three days, did he come

The next storm that came, told that the lead of the falls near him! So he spent the day, was gone, none knew. Who could steal it? Just at the close of a sultry summer's day, in New Jersey. They were amusing them-

What would you give for his neck,' said 'should Lord Howe catch him?' 'Just as much as I would for the necks of

Washington once so hemmed in, that he could scended the hill, and then he sprang up like not escape, but in the morning he was not a cat. He made the prisoner run to the there; the theatre had spectators, but no ac roadside and climb up into a thick evergreen Furt non ignobilis Argis, Qui eredebat magnas andire tragaedos.

as Virgil says, though I've forgotten the whole quotation,' replied the other. With your honor's leave,' said a voice

"Fuit haud ignobilis Argis, Qui se credebat mirus audire tragaed

as Horace, not Virgil, says.' 'Who are you?'

'I'm your honor's humble servant.' 'Oh! my young friend, the prisoner whom begged out of the hospital, and gave him rock. unusual privileges, even when he won't give us his word that he won't run away, if he can! Well, I stand corrected as to my quotation

We shall not dispute about it. While I You say you are after a prisoner. Now feel sorry for you, I shall take care that you speak the truth, or our pistols will make do not get away.' 'You have just acknowledged, sir, that we

do sometimes escape when you least expect. The officers looked at each other and passed on. The young man was left alone. He was pale, sad, and evidently in poor health. From the lofty heights of Quebec, at the sundown beat of the drum, he cast his eyes down on the glorious St. Lawrence, and then turned castward, and sent his thoughts thick and fast through the almost interminable forests looking up the books which he had thus that lay in that direction. He had reached the parade ground, and was making his way

> him behind the angle of the wall. 'Me want see you.' see you?

> to the prison yard, when a hand beckoned

'Me know you-know your mother, know Shag-know brick house, know Susa. How long fore door shut up?

The Indian shuffled off, saying aloud, Yan- roots for thread, were all to be found in abunfrom far up the lake, but no other response. kee man inhd, say whip me, he catch me, me dance. They went through the mighty for-Had he fallen into the rapid river?—they get canoe, he no find me.' So he had the apearance of following him in hot resentment. Penobscott, killing moose, and catching trout Down the hill he went faster and faster, till for food. The Indian was surprised to find he reached the St. Lawrence, where lay a call that the young man would stop every seventh noc. In it stepped the Indian, pointing to an- day, and read alf day from a little book, and nations, and muncipal law.

young man leaped into the other, and pushed ed, too, what made him read that little scroll after him as it in a race. Down the river of paper so often, which he had brought in the point Levey. They leaped ashore just as Penobscott, carrying their canoe from lake to they heard the alarm sounded from the heights lake, and from lake to river, till they came ncross the river, signifying the escape of a prist down that river to a great island, opposite oner or a soldier. The Indian paused a mo. which there came in a little brook. Up this ment, and listened and said, "White man place, they turned, and after one more carrymake too much noise, too much parade-lose | ing they struck the upper end of Moosehead trail while he drum.' He led the way among Lake. How beautiful, how beautiful! In the bushes, as fast as the young man could follow. How far they went that night, the prisoner knew not. When morning came, they were by the side of the river, just be
the bushes, as fast as the young man could three days more, early in the morning, the Widow Redfield looked out at her door, and saw Capeeno approaching with a stranger behind him. She shaded her eyes from the ri
3. The laws of nations are those rules joint, sewed up at one end, and drawn and a devoted and noble wife. fitted to the foot while green. His teeth

'No. If I had been, I should not have followed you. And now, if you ain't the evil

'Spose we meet Lorette Indians; they no

'So you want to run if we are in danger, and leave me to my fate, and that, too, so The Indian looked fierce for a moment-

the bottom of the sheath, there rolled out a small piece of paper, which he handed to the 'Should this ever meet the eyes of D. R. let him know that the bearer is trustworthy.

forests of Maine, and had not taken up the satchet on either side. He had received many kindnessess at the 'brick house,' and it. Indian by the hand, and almost shouted question upon question. He was ready to gofelt strong, could travel all day, and then fell back exhausted. The Indian gave him some and sit and smoke, and listen to the persua- water, and then some dried venison from his wallet, and bade him lie down and sleep till ed to come to her views, for, on receiving the night, if he could. Redfield did so, but his best blanket from her own bed, aspillow case brain whirled. In a troubled sleep he now full of flour, a new knife, a huge pouch of to- dreamed of home, and then of his prison, then bacco, a flask of powder, and a strip of lead, of Susan Ordway, then he heard the alarm which the naughty girl pulled from the roof bell, and the soices of men pursuing, and the of the house with her own hands, he left—baying of bloodhounds hard after him, and struck into the woods, and was seen no more. then he would awake and find it was the roar

At night they came out of their cave, followed the course of the beautiful Chaudiere two officers were walking arm in arm on the River, up towards its head waters. This heights of Quebec, discussing the news of a charming valley was already occupied by late victory which Washington had obtained the French population, and they were compelled to travel by night, and lie by duselves at the whipping he was to receive, evidently mortified that the boot had been on by slow. On the fourth day the Indian crept out of their covert, and saw several horsemen coming towards them. He knew instantly that they were British soldiers in pursuit. They were on a hill about half a mile all Congress, when we have once subdued distant, and had to descend into a valley and rise another hill beforesthey reached him.-' Howe thought he had the ragged army of He gazed at them carnestly, till they defar up out of sight. He then took off his moccasins and hid them; then he turned his ted shirt, and it was yellow; he turned his phere." skin trousers, and they were a kind of dirty green. He drew a cap so close over his head, that it almost made the head ache to look at it. Then he sat down under the tree, and very composedly began to smoke. The horsemen came up to him at a brisk pace, and surrounded him with pistols in hand. you are dead. Shoot him if he moves.

'Move a foot, you dog of an Indian, and The Indian smoked on, widently not able to understand a word, and as unmoved as a

The commander then interrogated him in French. Who are you? 'Lorette Indian.'

What are you here for ?

'Men,' said the officer, 'were any Loret-

'Me run, eatch prisoner; have much blank-

daylight shine through you. What was the prisoner's name? 'Redfield, Captain say.'

And who do you suppose went off with him? I wish I could meet him! short man—no bigger as I. He bad Indian

-steal away prisoner.' Where are the rest of your runners? The Indian pointed to a smoke that was rising up among the trees. The soldiers put which must be thoroughly learned and clearup their pistols, came into a line, and went ly understood. away. Poor Redfield in the tree breathed easier, but Capeeno kept on smoking as un-Whether the smoke which he saw really did rise from the camp of the Lorette rungers, he "Who are you? It is so dark I cannot did not say. But he left the Chaudiere, and struck through the woods in a direct line, till they reached the De Loup, (Wolf River.) whose channel they followed all night, only stopping to listen as they heard the howl of Perhaps twenty minutes-perhaps fif. the wolf, or the crashing tread of a moose.-They then went to the head-lakes from which · Good. Me walk this side street, you the Chaudiere rises. Here they paused and

linings, the birch for the bark, and the spruce

jest as natural for him to study as for a trout to his lake, and who sometimes destroyed people upon his elbow. The Indian sat before him, some vent. She appeared to know very into the natural laws of natur

Pshaw! Susan! You need not blush-you moose's hind leg, cut off a little below the a good man, but a good husband, as you did

William Wurts, esq. of Carbondale, Penn. communicates the following paragraph, clipp ed from an old newspaper, to the Carbondale Transcript. This paragraph confirms the statement of R. F. Lord, esq. published in the Port Jervis Union, a few weeks since, and apparently settles the question as to whom longs the credit of having run the fiirst locomotive steam engine on the American con-

Mojor Horatio Allen, the Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, in a speech made during the recent festival occasion, gave the following account of the first trip inade by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who swakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of the railroad connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines-and he who addresses you wasthe only person on the locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the moine were these: The road had been built in the summer, the built in the summer, the built in the summer. notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 300 feet of straight line the road crossed the Lackawaxen Creek, on trestle work about 300 feet high with a curve of 350 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that this iron monster would either break down the road or it would leave the track at a curve and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences, there was no other course but to have a trial made of the strange animal which had been brought here at great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with greatfinterest. As I placed | with the Constitution; hence the Constitution my hand on the throttle-valve handle, I was is superior to the acts of the Legislature; undecided whether I would move slowly or but statute law is superior in force to comwith a fair degree of speed, but believing that | mon law. the road would prove safe, and preferring, if Laws may be classified; as, mandatory, we did go down, to go handsomely, and with commanding what shall be done; prohibitoout any evidence of timidity, I started with ry, forhidding certain acts; or permissive, considerable velocity, passed the curve over | declaring what may be done without incurthe creek safely, and was soon out of hearing ring a penalty. of the cheers of the vast assemblage. At the Laws are also classified as, civil, criminal, end of two or three miles I reversed the valve, martial, commerical, etc. and returned without accident to the place of starting, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western Hemis-phere." exercise of influence or authority over indi-viduals, states or nations. (2.) It is the

A Woman's Idea of Happiness .- A lady correspondent of the Boston Times gives her ideas of 'perfect bliss' in the following para-

I'm a woman, with a woman's weakness, and having a good constitution, can bear a great deal of happiness! If I was asked my iden of perfect bliss, I should say, a fast horse, a duck of a cutter, plenty of buffalo robes, a neat-fitting overcoat with a handsome man in it, and one Madam Walsh's little French bonnets! If that wouldn't be happiness for one lifetime, I'm open to conviction as to what would!"

A shrewd little fellow who has just negun to read latin, astonished his master by Republica. the following translation. Vir, a man; gin, a trap. Virgin, a man rap

dence and common privations teach the pioneers of the forest to be ready for any act of
kindness which a neighbor needs; and no

much higher from the ground. Daniel went

| long, deer's legs and moofs, and you have a
pressure, sir, i am not a prisoner of war,
account of war,
account

From the Ohio Journal of Education. CIVIL POLITY.

It is highly important that some instruction should be given in this science, at least to the older pupils, in all our schools. The following is an outline of the introduction to the course which has been given for some time past in the Public High School of Columbus. CIVIL POLITY teaches the elements of polit-

ical science. The elements of this, like most other sciences, consist mainly of definitions, L LIBERTY.—As the term is here em

played, liberty is freeedom from restraint: moved as if he had been in no danger — it is classified as natural, civil, political and religious liberty. 1. Natural liberty is freedom from all

restraint except such as the laws of nature

2. Civil liberty is freedom from all restraints except such as conduce to the public good.

3. Political liberty is that degree of security with which a government guaranties to its subjects the enjoyment of civil liberty. 4. Religious liberty is freedom from constraint in reference to religion and religious

II. Law.-Law is a rule of action : when prescribed to free agents, it is a rule for action, or a rule in accordance with which they are required to act. Law is of four kinds: the law of nature, revealed law, the law of

1. The law of nature is, 1. The will of the Creator, as indicated in his works; or, 2. It is the rule in accordance with which the powers and agencies of nature act; as the laws of gravitation, of motion, of crystalization, etc. Under this head are included the laws of inorganic matter, of vegetable life, of animal life, and those natural laws which are universally binding on the human family, as individuals or nations.

2. Revealed law is the will of the Deity

The laws of nations are those rules which define the rights and prescribe the duties of nations in their intercourse with each other. These are of two kinds: 1. The nat- purpose and sworn to inquire into a matter ural or common law of nations, which is of fact or try a cause. A Petit Jury usualbased upon the principles of natural justice; ly consists of twelve men; a Grand Jury, and, 2. The postive laws found in compacts (in this State,) of fifteen, twelve of whom or treaties, voluntarily made between inde- must agree in a verdict. pendent nations.

The following are some of the rights re- one summoned by a Coroner in a case of sud-

Every nation has a right: (1.) To be deemed by every other nation. equally sovereign and independent. (2.) To choose its own form of govern-

ment, and to change it at will, provided the change does not affect is obligations to other governments, or to individual creditors.

(3.) To regulate its internal policy. (4.) To dispose of its territory as it may deem proper.

(5.) To use its own discretion in making commerical or other treaties, and to encourage or prohibit commerical intercourse with

(6.) To the exclusive use of rivers flowing and its waters, to the distance of three miles from the shore.

(7.) Custom requires vessels sailing bebe furnished with passports. These are specimens of the decisions

natural justice on this subject, and of the laws government. Revolution, is a radical change which are regarded as binding upon all nations. The country which should violate them would forfeit its claim to the protection of the laws of nations, and to the respect of the civilized world, and become liable to be treated as a common enemy.

ments, etc. These are binding only upon the the chain, and returning back to see what the

rules to which time and usage have given the sanction of law : its principles are to be found Constitutional law consists of the require-

ments and prohibitions of the Constitution. Statute law is the express written will of the Legislature. Statutes are binding only when enacted in due form, and in accordance

III. GOVERNMENT .- 1. Definitions. This term is variously defined. It is, (1.) The power which enacts, executes and adjudicates the laws. (3.) It is the whole body of constituted authority in a state or untion.

2. Applications of the term. In the common use of the term, we speak of family, school and church government; in the civil sense, of inunicipal, state and national government.

2. Forms. There are three distinct. forms of government: Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. Monarchies are absolute or limited, hereditary or elective. An absolute monarchy is called a despotism or autocracy, and the monarch, an autocrat. Democracies are pure or representative. Representative democracies are generally call- alum and water mentioned as an exc ed Republics; some aristocracies are also combination, and every way efficient

following definitions must be thoroughly Sovereignty is supreme power; independent nations, whatever their form of government, are called sovereignties.

A Constitution is the fundamental law of

a nation, and determines its form of govern-A Bill is the written form of an act, proposed for enactment by a Legislature. An act or Statute is a law which has been

duly enacted. A Retrospective Law is one which acts upon things already done. An ex post facto Law makes an act crimi-

nal which was not so when it was perform-A Charter is an act creating a corporation

or separate municipal goverment.

A Corporation is a body politic, having a common seal. Banks, Railroad and Turnpike Companies, Colleges, etc., are corpora-

Municipal means relating to a corporation; when contrasted with national, it may

refer to a State. Suffrage, a vote. Ballot, a. written vote or ticket. Franchise, a particular privilege; as the elective franchise. Citizenship, the right to enjoy the franchise of a citizen.

Naturalization, the act or process by which a foreigner becomes a citizen. Quorum, such a number of any body as is necessary to do business. Majority, more than half. Minority, less than half. Plu-

rality, a number greater than other person receives; as, a plurality of votes.

A legal tender is the offer of such an article as the law requires, in payment of a debt. Taxes are contributions imposed by the government upon individuals for the service

of the State. Revenue is the money raised for the uses of the government; it may be derived from

Duties, Imposts or Customs are sums required by governments to be paid on goods imported or exported. Tariff, a list or table of duties required to

be paid upon goods. A Court is a place in which justice is indicially administered. Jury, a number of men selected for the

A Coroner's Jury, or Jury of inquest, is

A Verdict is the true raying, or answer of a Jury. Jurisdiction is the extent or limit of legal

An Indictment is a written accusation of a crime or misdemeanor, presented upon oath, by a grand jury.

Judgment is the sentence of law, pro-

nounced by the court. A Reprieve is the temporary suspension of he execution of a sentence.

Impeuchment is the public accusation of maladministration. 📜 👵 Crime or misdemeanor is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of public laws. Murder, Manslaughter, Homicide, Arson,

through its territory, of all inland bays and Burglary, Robbery, Incest, Duelling, and sevnavigable waters, and the adjoining sea-coast eral other offenses, are included in this list. Treason is levying war against the United States, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Rebellion, is open and yond the jurisdiction of their own country to avowed renunciation of the government to which one ower allegiance. Secession, is a withdrawal from connection with a federal

#### in a government. Reason in Brutes.

The ourang-outang, without being taught will do what a dog cannot be taught to do and untaught, can not think of doing; he will International law, or the postive law of twist or unravel his chain or cord. If the nations, consists of agreements, leagues or dog is chained, and the chain becomes in any treaties, between two or more sovereigns or nations. These are of various kinds; as, twisted upon itself, the animal drags hard at treaties of peace; of alliance, offensive and defensive; for settling disputed boundaries; in away from the point of entanglement, percommerical treaties, postal treaties of agree | -cries out, and never thinks of slackening cause of the inconvenience is. Not so with 4. Muncipal law is a rule prescribed by the ourang-outing; the moment such an acthe supreme power in a State for government | cident occurs, he deliberately sets about putof its citizens. It may be referred to three ting matters to rights. He does not drag heads; common, constitutional, and statute away from the point of resistance-does not insist on running forcibly counter, but instant-Common law consists of those customs and ly slackens his chain, as a human being would do under the like circumstances, and goes back to see what occasions the obstruction. mainly in the records of courts, and the reports of judicial decisions.

If the chain has got entangled with a box or any other article of furniture, he disengages. it; if it has became twisted, he considers the matter, and untwists it.

We had in our possession a dog of the shepherd breed, which happened to be tied up one day, when a friend called upon us. who was eating a bun, a piece of which he threw to the animal. It fell on the floor betore him, a few inches beyond the reach of his outstretched fore-paw. After several ineffectual efforts to get at it, the dog, to our surprise, turned round, and scraped the bread within his reach by his hind paws. This was a process of reasoning, an adaptation of means to an end, like that exhibited by the ourang-outang mentioned in the preceding

AMERICAN VINEYARDS.—Robert Buchanan of Cincinnati, says that he sold last year from the whole number sold in one season would number 2,000,000 and 300,000 stocks. This looks very much like making the Ohio valley the land of the vine.

PIERCE'S KANSAS MESSAGE, is denounced in every quarter where independence and manliness is not extinct. The New York Evening Post, which supported Pierce for the Presidency, regards the Message as a piece of insufferable insolence.

An exchange paper says .- "Man persons were frost bitten during the report severe weather. It is important, therefore to know the best remedies. We have based

whatever its form, consists of three departments; the legislative, executive, and judicial.

Working farmer, states that the value of the ments; the legislative, executive, and judicial.

IV Reference of the property of th