Independent Republican STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, Below Searle's Hotel, in Hawley & Lathrops' Bullding, ET UP STAIRS. AN

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H. H. FRAZIER, AT \$1,50 A TEAR, IN ADTANCE. Rates of Advertising.

1 w |2 w |3 w |1 m |2 m |3 m | 6 m | 1 y 1 kquare. \$0.50 0 75 1 001 25 2 25 3 00 \$5 00 \$8 00 2 5 quares, 1 00 1 50 2 20 3 75 6 00 7 50 12 07 20 00 3 squares, 1 50 2 25 3 00 3 75 6 00 7 50 12 07 20 00 quares, 2 (0,3 00 3 75 4 50 8 00 9 50 15 00 24 00 Half a column, 18 00 30 00 One column, 30 00 50 00

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Job Work .- The office of the Independent Blanks.—Justices' and Constables' Blanks and Rhanks. Notes Deeds Lesson Land Contracts, &c., kept on a uniform sale at the Experimental Representation office.

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Patheniar attention will be given to inserting Tecth on Gold or
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Reterrores given, if rendired.
Montions, Sept. 8, 1838—11

John W. Cobb, M. D.; -DEING now prepared to practice MEDICINE and SURGERY.

D has bested himself in Montroe, Ph., and will stirely attest
other calls with which he may be favored. OFFICE over Z.

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MANUFACTURER OF ADDLES HARNESS, & TRUNKS, Manufacturer Shop one down look where A Stordard.

Montroe, March 1, 1820. J. H. Emith, MANUFACTURER of HARMES, SADDLES, and TRUNKS New Millord, Sonquebanna County, Pa. New Millord, January 19, 1839-19

TTORNEY AT LAW, Sr LOUIS, MISSOURS. Practices only in the CIVIL COURTS of Revour, and devotes himself chiefly to exercist. Costs. Business from abroad will receive prompt at tion. OFFICE No. 46 Chestnut Street.

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lew Milford, Nov. 24, 1838, 4m E. H. Rogers,

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W HOLESALE DEALERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, Watcher Jeweler, &c., New Millord, Susq. Co., Pas. Merchantsand Pediars supplied at New York Jobbing Prices New Millord, May, 1836.-15 Boyd & Webster.

Scarle's Hotel, and Carpenter Shop Montager, Pa., April 14, 1858, 41 Dr. G. Z. Dimock.

Dr. Wm. L. Richardson

habitants of Mentree and its vicinity. OFFICE over ... Store. LODGINGS at the Krystone Hotel, outrose, Oct. 13, 1536, 1yp Dr. B. F. Wilmot,

Dr. H. Smith,

NUMBER DENTIST Re
Opposite the Baptist church, No.

Oppos

C. D. Virgil,

A. Bushnell A TIORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office West's Drug Store, SURGERMARIA DEPOT, Pa.-11y1 Keeler & Stoddard

DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, Leather and Findings, or Maine at a first door below Scarie's Hotel, Montrose, Paurini William H. Jessup,
A TIORNET AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC. Office on Pub-Bentley & Fitch,

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Abel Turrell, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES; CHEMICALS, Pair Oila Dynastiffs, Gracetics, Dry Goods, Hardware, Moness from art. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Speciales, Junior, Marchaella, Trians, Nordeal Languagett, Links, Mordeal Languagett, Links, Link Chandler & Jessup,

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DEALERS IN DET GOODE, Drigs, Mediches, Thints, Olis inceries, flustware, Cockery, 1902, Cocks, Welder, Jew Sheet Specia, Perferency, &c. Heick Riock, Mouraness. William & William H. Jessup,

TTORNEYS AT LAW, Monracan, Pa. Practic Baldwin & Allen. WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Flour, Selt, P. R. Lard, Grain, Ford, Candles, Clover and Tasselby a Real ERIES, such as Segara, Molanes, Sympa, Tes. Co. Res. side of Pablic Avenue, que door below of Ethers.

News Office! EW FORK CITY ILLUSTRATED NEWSPA-PERS, MAGAZINES, &c., for sale at the Mont. Book Stone by A. R. BULLARD. Book Store by onrose, May 1650

Independent Republican.

"Freedom and Right against slavery and wrong."

VOL. 5.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

For the Independent Republican, that with all manner of exaggerations, impossibilities, and hideous deformities, culti-LOYE'S OFFERING. I'm wand ring in the wild-wood, love, Where wild flowers richly bloom, And zephyra cool, that fan my brow, Are lad'n with sweet perfume.

I'm wand'ring in the wild-wood, love, Where wild birds sweetly sing, But to gentler tones of thine, love, My heart is echoing. And here within the wild-wood, love, Where nought but nature is seen, While Phorbus looks from his lofty height, And smiles on the leafy green,

Has fancy woven a wreath, love-Noven it all for thee; And deck'd it with the buds of hope-Buds which are life to me. As Spring's fair flow'rs would ne'er have bloomed Without the sun's warm ray; Without thy smile these buds of hope Must wither and decay.

Then take this wreath that fancy's twined, This choicest gift of mine, Whose bads will bloom to wither not, If blest with love like thine.

The Two Roses. BT GERALD MASSET.

Sorthy stept she over the lawn, In vesture light and free: A floating angel might have drawn Her bair from Heaven in a glory-dawn, Her hair from Heaven in a giory-uawn,
And her voice rang silverly.
Then up she rose on her tiny tip-toes,
And reacht and reacht among the boughs;
You are tall and proud, my dainty rose!

But I have you now, said she. O so lightly over the lawn, Step for step went he! Thinking how, from his hiding-place, The war of Roses in her face, Two arms suddenly round her he throws,
Two mouths, turning one way, close;
You are tall and proud, my dainty Rose!
But I have you now, said he!

From our New York Correspondent.

LITERATURE OF THE "DEAD WALL." For "Truth," in the old Latin saw of Truth is mighty and will prevail," many a was more appropriate than " Printer's Ink.'

And as I look on your advertising diagram, that riths up and down from "one square, one week, fifty cents," to the " one column, one year, fifty dollars," it occurs to me to write oncerning the linky Embellishments of the some way or another advertise, and in a place enggested itself as a most proper expedient. office, close by.

office close by.

"Why did you not bring your books to fill every available space with all manner of clap-trappery, that, by some arrangement of colors, some astounding letters, or, persome wayfarer might be attracted to the merits of a fly-trap, a theatrical wonder, or "Ledger Story." No bit of brick wall, no

ings, that does not bear the words, "Post no bills," (to say nothing of hundreds that do.) but is literally filled with a wearying variety of devices. Walk up Broadway at sunset. and you will see here and there an old fashioned, two story brick shop, that the advancing wave of six-story marble and iron stores will soon overwhelm; it will, be occupied and its peculiar wares will be displayed in the windows. Walk down in the morning. and a death warrant is displayed on the old tront, in the shape of a score of different blacards, that in some mysterious way have rown out like fungua over all the front up to the very eaves. This is a surer sign of switt decay than the hectic flush of a consumptive's cheek. Then walking by again at night, the brick that made the wall stand like a truncated tower or a half barricade, blocking most inconveniently this parrow Broadway, and this though it is only for a day, has its tapestry of bills. Some of these sters are evidently placed in their position buman hands; and, indeed, there are several companies and an army of men who are professional "bill-stickers." For, walking in

ny part of the city even into the " wee sma ours o' the mornin'," you will hear hurried steps, and huge brushes dabbling in pails of paste and slapped against the boards of bricks, and meet men and boys sunning in eager haste with their brushes, pails, and oads of bills; but how some of them are laced is yet a matter to be investigated, for it would appear that no combination of poles and ladders short of an actual scaffolding could reach some points that every morning flame anew with their gaudy hanners.-Whether these are not put in their places by

things with wings," is yet to be discovered. The most remarkable performance in the ray of bill posting, for even this land of agging, was done under the direction of a Mr. Phalon, who has the unctious reputation of having invented unhumbered anguents tions, and smells, and of keeping the Barper Shop of the town, and who must needs et all the world know it; so upon the front

of every/rock that faces the Hudson, for fifty miles, or that has a flat side toward the railoads that enter New York from every diection, he caused to be painted in letters that is impossible to escape, the names of all manner of lotions, oils, perfumes, and "essences to turn the live air sick," so, that you gaze upon no palisade overnanging the beauiful river, you see no lide rock with its purple side, no anything, anywhere, but this "Phalon" folly stands out, an abomination

standing where it ought not. An advertising vehicle in great vogue, the success of which is shown in its now having many imitators, was invented, so far as rec ords show, by Genin, the great hat man, who, to bring his name before the world, paid some \$600 or \$700 for the first ticket sold at Jenny Lind's first concert, under the immortal Barnum. This machine consists of nost cadaverous looking horse hauling an mmense canvass-covered frame, on some shaky wheels; within this box, as it were, a band of one drum plays vigorously: to attract the attention of the world to various flaming characters on the outside, that nowa days set forth the sailing of steamers, the daily destruction of Jerusalem by a panorams, the best corn salve, and, more than all things else, the last Ledger story. For this method, as every other, has been pressed into the service of that Ledger, the climax of humbuga. To swindle the community, no stone has been left unturned, no possible brick left undsubed. To Bonner we owe

vate so well the popular taste for fine arts. All things possible have been thus advertised from the story of the "Bride of an Hour;" the foundation of which was an incident in a istrated by a picture of a group in which a dark young man in a cloak was manipulating a skull at the bidding of a venerable Arabian Astrologer, with ghoats in the background, greatest scenic effort of the day, the producion of Shakspeare's, "Midsummer Night's 000 killed and wounded.

painting of the age.

The inventors of modes, feeling that curlosity has the strongest influence on men, have | days, and in which the French lost 12.000 for a long time entertained the world by their men, and the allies an equal number. It was varied devices for appealing to it. For in- in this vicinity that, 218 years before Christ, stance, all about the city was posted, not Hannibal fought a great battle and defeated ong since, in large letters, the word "Mara- the Romans. villa." All the world was agog as to its In the plain of Maringo, at the foot of the was coming from Italy; some looked for a lan fortifications at Alessandria, in 1799, the novel; some for shoe blacking; some for a French, under Marshal Joubert, were defeat.

Ledger story; and, at the proper time, "Marshal ed by the combined Austrians and Russians, avilla" is announced as the name of a new under Suwarrow. Each army had upwards hair lotion so powerful that " hair washed in of 7000 men killed and wounded, and severit cannot be pulled out, and a crop can be al thousand prisoners.

At Engen, in Baden, the French defeated that in applications of it, gloves must be an Austrian army on the 3d of May, 1800, used, and often kid gloves sprout with a new the loss in killed and wounded on each side

crop of rat's hair, &c., &c." crop of rat's hair, &c., &c."

Again, over the town are the words, "Heron," or "Miranda," or "Jenkins," or whatever the case may be. After sufficient curi-Jenkins will show the propriety of carrying The French loss was 9000.

Pure bear's grease to the Fejee Islanders.—

At Austerlitz, on the 2d. At this moment the mind of the inquiring of importance I will make the fact known 12,000, when the information turns up. At least,

word has been inserted; but never one that Thomas Burnside James Petriken James

Yours,

T. Hale. "Tux elder Judge Burnside presided in one of the courts of Pennsylvania when the on trial. James Petriken, Esq., was one of the counsel, assisted by James T. Hale, Esq. Dead Walls and hoard ferces of this goodly Hale was speaking, and having made a strong point, which the Court challenged, he said that he could sustain it by citation of cases

here?' asked the Judge. "' Because I considered the point so plain chance, some startling picture, the eye of as not to need the support of other cases; but

arpenter who came to work for me, and left all his tools at home. The Court has forgot en more law than that young man knows," "'That,' said Mr. Petriken, 'is just what ve complain of—that your Honor has forgotten too much.'

" And so it proved; for the books came with Mr. Hale, and they revealed the fact that the memory of the Court had been too short on this point, if on no other." has since been a very able Judge, and is now Member of Congress elect.]

"The case of Parsons vs. Parsons was brought by one brother against another, for the purpose of breaking their father's will, which cut off Abraham, the older brother, without a cent, giving all the property to Samuel, the younger. This Samuel was a stout, broad shouldered Pennsylvanian farm; er, well dressed and portly, showing himself to be samebody; while Abraham was a lank. lean, ill-favored man, with thin and threadbare clothes in bad weather. Mr. Petriken, counsel for poor Abraham, asked a witness, What is the relative wealth of the two

"The opposing lawyer jumped up and objected to the question. 'It was of no consemence who was richer or who was poorer: it was a question of law." " Petriken saw that the question would not

e allowed, and called out to his client, said, Abraham, stand up by the side of Samuel!' " Abraham planted his thin figure, in shabby clothes, by the side of the corpulent, welldressed brother; and Petriken cried out to the ury, Now compare the parties?' The effect was instantaneous and complete, and far better for Abraham than any evidence of witnesses as to the amount of his property.-The jury gave him a verdict; and, law or no law, he got half of his father's property. Hurper's Magazine.

Some Newporters are renowned for their prying curiosity. Their peculiarity is pointedly hit by the following; which, says the Newport Daily News, 1s "aimed at some-

Duncau Pell, Esq., has just commenced the erection of a new fence in front of his mansion, on Mary street, in this city. On one of the posts is the following in manuscript: "The proposed fence is to be 60 feet long 31 feet rails over coping; to be finished this week. Mr. Eaton is the carpenter, and Mr. Fludder the mason. The work is to be done DUNCAN PELL. by the day.

" Terms cash " Mesers. Finch & Engs furnish the lum "I hope this will be satisfactory to the

nublic. "(April 25, 1859." [Conclusion of the above thrilling legend.]
It was on the first night of the to be dry
month of May, 59—the month of flowers and halmy zephyrs, passional attraction, green peas and other affinities, that Duncan Pell lay buried in the arms of slumber,

A loud and terrible rapping roused him. It was continued. Rap—rap, rap! Starting from sleep, Duncan looked forth into the mocalight. A dark form was pounding away at the door. As Pell looked from the window, the Form cried sloud: "Say-yeu-Mister Pell-be yeu a goin' to have this ere lence, white or yaller washed?

A SHORT DIALOGUE -- Septimental brick left undaubed. To Bonner, we owe Mr dear girl, will you share my lot for men, and the French 6800.

that method so much in vogue, of advertise life?? Practical girl. How large is your life the indecisive battle at Quatre Bras, in Belgium, on the Ifth June, the day before when you are old.

GREAT EUROPEAN BATTLES.

Ar Lodi, in Lombardy, on the 10th May, was 16,636 men. Napoleon's was about 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, the most desperate contest quiet New England town, and which was il. having been at a wooden bridge over the

At Arcole, a little village of Northern Italy, on the 17th November, 1796, Napoleon gained a great victory over the Austrians. and the customary owls and bats; up to the but with terrible slaughter on both sides, the Austrians having 18:000 and the French 15,-

Dream," which is advertised in all possible On the banks of the Trobbia river, in Ita-place by a wood-botch of Landseer's "Titan-ly, 10 miles from Genoa, the French army, is and Bottom," the most exquisite fairy under Marshal Macdonald, on the 19th o June, 1799, fought an allied Austrian and Russian army, in a battle, which lasted three

meaning. . Some said a new Prima Donna Appenines, 14 miles from the strong Sardin-

heing set down at 7000 men.

At Hohenlinden, a village in Upper Bava-

osity is excited, we learn that Matilda Heron variane; under Moreau, and the Austrians, is to act at Burton's; that Mr. Miranda is to under the Archduke John, The Austrians sing a song in Rob Roy; and that the Hon. were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men. At Austerlitz, on the 2d December, 1805.

Napoleon gained a great victory over-the alportion of this community is on the qui vive lied Austrian and Russian army. The allies, to learn what can be the meaning of "Camout of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, bric Tea," "Cambric Tea." If it is anything wounded, and prisoners. The French lost At Maida, a small town in Naples, on the

4th of July, 1809, was one of the most remarkable battles on record. A small English force under Sir L. Stuart, defeated a greatly superior French force. The French out of 7500 men engaged, had 700 killed, hetween 3000 and 4000 wounded, and 1000 memorable case of Parsons vs. Parsons was prisoners. The British lost only 44 killed, and 284 wounded. At Jena, in Central Germany, in the Duchy

of Saxe Weimar on the 14th October, 1806, the grand French army under Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians, led by their so given to gadding about as this, it long ago from the books, but he had left them at his of whom was killed in the battle. The Prussians lost 30,000 men in killed and wounded. and nearly as many prisoners. The French had 14 000 killed and wounded.

In the terrible battle of Eylan, on the 8th will step over and get the books.

"As Mr. Hale left the bouse the, Judge, tory over the allied Russian and Prussian are constitutional safeguards. The legislature, my but at a vast sacrifice of life. The allies consisting of two chambers, meets annually. lost 25,000, and the French 30,000 men. At Friedland, in Prussia, the French again defeated the allied Russians and Prussians on the 16th June, 1807. The allies lost 17,-

000 men in killed and wounded, the French At Wagram, a valley of Lower Austria eleven miles from Vienna, Napoleon fought n great battle with the Austrians, on the 6th was the small Alpine country of Savoy, which

remained masters of the field. At Talavera, in Spain, on the 27th and 28th July, 1800, the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshala Jourdon and Victor .-The British and Spanish lost 6268 men, and

the French 8796 killed and wounded. At Albuera, in Spain, on the 16th May, sford, gained a victory over the French un der Marshal Soult. The French loss was 8000; that of the allies nearly 7000, the British alone having lost 4300 out of 7500 engaged. When the muster of one British regiment was called after the battle, only three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

On the heights, four miles from Salamancs, in Spain, the English and Spaniards, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont, on the 22d July, 1812 .-The allies lost 5200 men, and the French

16.000. At the battle of Smolenski, in Russia, is of the Russians 10,000.

At Borodino, on the 7th September. was sions and French. The French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000; and the campaign, were not more that 35,000, out took and tempestuously accused him. of an army of 500,000 men.

allies 15,000 men.

French loss was put down at 25,000, and spouse compromise—say for five dollars or that of the allies 15,000. At Dresden, in Saxony, on the 26th and

ers, and that of the Krench about 12,000. At Leipsic in Saxony, in October, 1818. a desperate battle was fought, which lasted three days, and the French were totally defeated by the allies. Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,-

000 men. The adjectost 1790 officers and about 40,000 men. At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 21st June, 1813, the English and French fought a battle, in which the French lost 7000, and the English 5180 men.

my's loss, 4580 men. French about 4500.

Waterloo, in which the Prussians lost 15,000 are now about entering into.

that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5200 men, and the French 114. At Waterloo, the total loss of the allies

Neither the Austrians nor the Prussians can derive much encouragement from history to engage in a war with France. The French troops have only been matched in those wars by the English, the Spaniards and the Russians, scarcely by the last named.

The Kingdom of Sardinia. SARDINIA is bounded on the north by Swit-

zerland, on the east by Lombardy (now part

of the Austrian Empire) and Parma, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by France. Its extreme length is two hundred and forty-nine miles, and its breadth about two hundred miles. It contains an area of nineteen thousand two hundred and hirty-seven square miles-less than half that of the State of Pennsylvania. The continent-Il portion, which alone is represented in the bove demarcation, is traversed in various directions by ramifications of the Alps and ennines. The Alps have their highest mults in Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cerbin, respectively 15.712, 15,208, and 14,837 teet in height. Between these two chains lie extensive and fertile plains .--The country is watered by the Rhone, Var, Magra, &c. which flow to the Mediterranean, and by the Po and its affluents, which empty into the Adriatic. Not less than three-fourths of the whole surface belong to the basin of

The island of Sardinia, which forms a part of the Sardinian kingdom, lies in the Medi-terranean, south of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. Its area is nine thousand two hundred and thirtyive square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, and Monte Schinschiu, near ts centre, attains the height of 6,922 feet .-On the west are extensive plains; that of Budduso is 300 feet above the sca. The Tersi, the largest river in the island, rises in this plain and flows west; the other rivers, the Selema, Flumendosa, and Manau, are all small. The coasts are much indented, and

form excellent harbors.

The population of Continental Sardinis, in 1852, was 4,537,580; that of the island of Sardinia, 552,665; making a total of 5,090,-245 inhabitants.

The plains of the Po, where irrigation is extensively practiced, are the true granary of the country. In the south and in the island the orange, the vine, and the mulberry and above all the olive, are the most valuable products. Cattle, sheep, and goats are rear-ed extensively in the mountains. Iron and lead are the principal minerals worked, and salt is obtained from both mines and springs. Manufactures occupy a very unimportant place, compared with Agriculture.

Sardinia is a hereditary monarchy, in which The regular army numbers 47,718 men but on a war footing can be more than doub

The established religion is the Roman Catholic. Other religions are tolerated .-Common district schools are established throughout the kingdom. The nucleus of the Sardinian monarchy

une, 1809. The armies lost each 25,000 | was governed by its own Counts from 1016. men in killed and wounded, but the French In 1050 extensive districts in Piedmont were acquired; and in 1399 Nice, and in 1418 the whole of Piedmont were added. These countries were erected into a kingdom-at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Sicily was then added but in 1719 that island was changed for the island of Sardinia. From 1798 to 1814, the country formed a part of the French empire, but it was restored in 1814. and augmented by the addition of Genon and the island of Capraja.

A Stout drover, on his way to the capital with his twenty or thirty beeves, passed by a farmer's house, in the door of which happened to stand a remarkably buxom and blooming woman, the farmer's wife Inflamed with a sudden passion of admira ion, the dusty-booted traveler approached the motionless beauty, and, not knowing how else to enter into conversation, asked for a glass of water. It was willingly brought to him; but in returning the glass, he suddenclose to his heart and gave her the most sonorous of unmistakable kisses. With fury 1812, the French loss was 17,000, and that appeared, the rough customer once mor avertook the cattle.

The farmer was in the field not far off, and fought a desperate battle between the Rus- to call him and make an enraged report of the proceeding was the work of as few minutes as possible. Instantly unhitching hi Russians about the same number. The sur- plough horse, the injured husband mounted vivors of the French army, from the Russian and rode after the invader of his rights, over

The guilty purloiner was not going to de-At Lutzen, in Russian Saxony, on the 2d fend himself, however. On the contrary, he May, 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian humbly confessed that he was wrong ; regret forces were defeated by the French under ted that he could not give back to the lady Napoleon, the French losing 18,000 and the the kirs he had so culpably taken from he without her permission, but pleaded for par-At Bautzen, in Sozony, on the 21st and don on the ground that the temptation was 22d May, 1813, a battle took place between too strong for human resistance. She was the allies and the French, in which the too beautiful! Would not the wronged

Between the compliment to his wife and 27th August, 1815, the allies were defeated the right of the pocket book, the injured husby the French. The loss of the allies was band was mollified-took a ten dollar billabout 25,000 in killind, wounded and prison. gave back a "five" for change-and returned thinking himself on the whole, no poorer for the transaction. In which frame of mind he remained till, on bringing the ten dollar bill to light again, he found it was a counterfeit! Five dollars for the kiss-but who paid for

THE WASTE OF WAR. -- In the sixteen years tervening between 1797 and 1815, the French army absorbed 5,556,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napule on's army was 2,476,000 men. The army At Toulouse, in France, Wellington de of 1812 was composed of recruits from eightested the French under Soult, on the 10th teen to twenty years of age. Of a million April, 1814. French loss, 4700; allied ar and a quarter raised in 1813, only 100,000 remained in 1814. France, in addition to At Paris the allies lost 9093 men, and the this loss of ber citizens, had to pay 700 millions of france as indemnity of war to the al-At Ligny, in France, a hattle occurred be lied powers, and 400 millions for the apport tween the Franciscon and French, on the 15th of foreign garrisons. These figures show the June, 1815, two days before the battle of cost of a war, such as the powers of Europe

we believe, that the Echo sailed for this port,

here in which circumstances of suspicion ex-listed.

The third class may be termed accessories after the fact to the piratical voyage and its criminal incidents. This class is composed of those who import the negroes into the United States, or who hold, purchase, sell, or dispose of such as may have been imported, contrary to law, or who aid and abet in the commission of that offence.

To understand the import of these words you will bear in mind that by the laws of the United States these Africans cannot lawfully be made slaves.

The exercise of the power of a master over them, or their employment as slaves, is a plain violation of legal right, acknowledged in plain enactments by the constitutional authorities of the Union. It is to set the enactment, and to that extent the authority, at

{ NO. 21.

THE APRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

ddress of a Southern U. S. Judge to the

U. S. Court at New Orleans.

Charge of Judge Campbell.

These acts describe three distinct classes of

and can be more easily understood by con-

on conviction, must suffer death,

pressed their determination to abandon it.-

eference to the trade among foreign nations.

1798. Congress organized the Mississippi

Perritory, and exercised the power in that

States. Shortly after the acquisition of Louis

In 1806, the President (Mr. Jefferson) in

Congress cordially cooperated, and, with a

noral, and political sentiments of the time.

The landing of a ship's company of one

ful inhabitants to carry them off to be

piratical acts, piracy.

llowance of food and water.

rhich they have been enlisted.

lisposed of as slaves.

The second class are those who smuggle

avarice of another class, to purchase as slaves

declare shall not be held, purchased, sold, or

owner, or factors, in most eases, must em-

the States then existing.

polition of the trade.

the 1st day of the year 1808.

district.

idering them together.

But hesides the invasion of rights, the laws have declared and protested, the consequence of this crime is to stimulate into activity the GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY :-- YOU more malignant and during criminals, whose ave been convened by the order of the offence is described in the sections of the laws Court, and their purpose is to confine their already noticed.

charge to you to an exposition of the acts of If there were not persons to hold, purchase, Congress relating to the suppression of the sell, or dispose of these Africans, there wo'd African slave trade, and to direct your inbe no masters, owners, or factors to fit, equip, quiries to the discovery and presentment of load, prepare, or send away vessels with the means and appliances needful for the comsuch as have offended against them in this means and appliances needed for the com-mission of the piracy, nor could a ship's company be found who would engage in the piratical work. Hence the penalty for the violation of this portion of the act is comffenders, whose crimes are nearly related, mensurate with the extent of the mischief su-The first class is composed of the immediperinduced by the commission of the crime.

te agents and instruments who are employed The pecuniary penalty is not less than one a carrying on the trade. It is composed of thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars. the crew or ship's company of an American vessel engaged in the trade, or citizens of the with imprisonment for not less than three: nor more than seven years for every viola-United States on board of a foreign vessel.
Their crime consists in leading for such a tion of this portion of the law-that is, for the holding, buying, selling, or disposing of, or aiding or abetting therein, of any Africans ressel, seizing or decoying on a foreign shore, a person of African blood, who is not a slave in any of the States, and forcibly bringing as slaves, who may have been imported contrary to the provisions of the act. him away, or in confining or detaining him

Besides the provisions of the law, that properly fall under the cognizance of the at sen, or landing him elsewhere with a view o sell or to complete a sale of him as a slave.
This crime of abducting native Africans for Grand Jury, there are remedies, which are somewhat of a civil nature, that relate to the he purpose of converting them into subjects acts last considered, and which it is proper to of trade is denominated, in the act of Connotice, to have a full conception of the scope gress of May, 1820, piracy, and the offender,

and object.
Whenever information is lodged with the The crime of piracy by the general law, is District Attorney that Africans have been robbery at sea, or a robbery on land comimported contrary to law, and that they are held within his district, it is made his duty mitted by persons landing to commit it from sea going vessel. It has been treated as a to file an information in the Circuit or Discrime of greatest enormity. The pirate is trict Court, to ascertain the validity of such

a public enemy of all nations, and is subject o arrest, trial, and punishment by the au-The burden of the proof is imposed upon thorities of any.

The acts of Congress of 1797 and 1818, the defendant to show that the importation was made more than five years before the ecognized the natives of Africa as within commencement of the suit, or that his title the pale of international law, and entitled to is otherwise excluded from the operations of protection from war and violence on the part

these nots. of citizens of the United States, in so, far, In the event that his title is not sustained, that their persons could, not be made the the Court is authorized to require the deliv subjects of any lawful commerce. The slave ery of the Africans to be held subject to the order of the Executive Department.

trade by these acts was fully and finally sup-You will thus be able to appreciate the ex-The first continental Congress, in 1774, exact condition of a person who may illegally import into the United States Africans, to The Congress of 1776, composed entirely of be held as slaves, or who may purchase, sell, delegates from States in which slavery was or otherwise dispose of them, or who aid or otherwise dispose of them. foreshadowed the declaration of independ. He stands in the presence of his acquaintance ence that was made, three months afterwards, es and his countrymen as an accessory after resolved. "That no more slaves be imported within any of the Colonies." The power to the fact, to acts of piracy, and in close relation to a band who have been concerned in the concerned in abolish the trade within the States then ex- planning a remote and distant voyage to isting was not delegated to Congress, so as seize the persons of men whom the laws of to be exercised before the year 1808, but remained with the States respectively. But ratical ship's company to perform the act, he powers of Congress extended over the and have received from them the victims of of February, 1808, the French gained a victhe powers of the sovereign are limited by slave trade carried on by American vessels the adventure, and smuggled them into the or by American citizens in all places, except cometry.

Every act of masterdom or ownership, on their part, is done in violation of the laws of his country, and may bring him the punitive

justice of its tribunals. He can acquire no title that he can trans-Territory, claiming it to belong to the United fer to another, or which his children, or other hoirs, can lawfully receive from him. The iana, the trade was abolished in that Territory. act of Congress appropriates fifty dollars, to be paid from the treasury, to any informer vited Congress to employ the powers that for every African he will rescue by said proswere to arise in 1808, for the full and final ecution from his unlawful custody; and appropriates half of the pecuniary penalties inflicted upon him for the benefit of the same are unanimity, in obedience to the religious,

Thus, he must hold these persons clandesthe act of 1807 was passed to take effect on tinely, or be dependent on the forbearance of all acquainted with his condition, to clude de I do not hesitate to believe that the senti- tection. What hope is there that an offendent that then prevailed, now prevails. | er in this predicament can successfully main-Within a few years past, upon the first pro- tain his ill-gotten spoil against the power of possil to reopen this trade, the House of the laws and the vigilance of those upon Representatives of Congress with like unan whom vigilance is imposed as a public duty. mity, determined that no proposal of the The nature of this hope seems to kind would meet with the concurrence of that | public sentiment so dissolute or depraved in favor of slave holding has been, or may be, The acts of Congress having placed the created or that the public mind can be so natives of Africa, who were not within the debauched in reference to the Federal Union United States, under the protection of the and Sovernment, that a firm, steady, and exinternational law, in so far that they could not administration of the laws of the United not from that time become the subject of a States can be rendered impossible, and thus lawful commerce by the citizens of the Unit- that the laws in regard to the slave trade will ed States, and their seizure was a violation of be nullified. The success anticipated is exthe international obligation the United States pected to be derived from the facility and had voluntarily assumed towards; these peo | weakness of grand and petit juries. ple, the course of their future legislation was

It cannot be denied that the numerous in stances of eccentricity, on the part of juries have brought reproach upon, and some disnation on the shore of another nation; with trust of this great institution of the common whom their sovereign had relations of amity law. But it is a hasty judgment, to condemn and commercial intercourse; to seize its peace—the institution itself, and a perilous decision sold to commit crime, in the confidence that infiinto slavery for the private incre of those delity and corruption will be permanent concerned, is plainly piratical; and Congress, among men associated under the laws, to perin the act of May, 1820, have only termed form the highest duty of a Government, that of administering its justice. When this is The acts and consequences that ordinarily the habitual state of the juries, our case will ttend such a voyage are marked with the be nearly hopeless, for it will betoken the unatrocity and wrong that accompany other piratical enterprises. The persons of the Afgeneral, fairly represent, in its moral and inricans are torn from their native land; they tellectual condition. are manacled and confined in a recumbent or

Our institutions cannot survive the time stopping position in the hold or lower deck when laws can have no obedience and au-of the vessel; are closely packed, so that no thority no respect; when restraint becomes space shall be unemployed, and, in a fortid insupportable, and nothing but laxity and liatmosphere, sometimes with an insufficient centiousness are permitted. Without a loyal submission to the laws, there can be no This crime consists in planning and pre- liberty; and the liberty that a community paring a voyage forbidden by the laws of the can enjoy is proportioned to their fidelity to United States. To execute it, the master, their obligations of duty.

The conclusion that the great popular in ploy a system of imposture and fraud to stitution through which the fathers of the slude the vigilance of the officers of the port constitution have associated the different and of the navy who are employed to aid in members of the community in the enforce the administration of the law. They rarely ment of the obligations determined by the avoid the commission of perjury. Besides, laws, can be so degraded as to become the they collect that ship's company, who are the sanctuary of pirates and persons associated mmediate agents in the perpetration of the to realize the sordid and wicked gains of pi iratical acts that Congress have denounced racy, implies that we have become unfit for —a company whose only recommendation that liberty that the constitution of our councan be their hardened indifference to legal or try was made to accure for ourselves and our

human obligations, and their capacity to en-dure without compunction or remorae the The Court has received information, but murderous consequences of the voyage, for not evidence, that persons engaged in carrying on the slave trade have in importing to this district African slaves; into the country to tempt the cupidity and that they have been purchased, sold, and disposed of here, contrary to the laws of the persons who the laws of the United States United States.

You have been called together for the specific object of making a diligent inquiry into This second class are punishable by the the fact of the existence of such cases. You forfeiture of their vessel and the instrument- will communicate all the information you alities of their trade, and by fine and impris- have or may collect to one another, and make a true presentment to the Court of such per-There is an opinion that there are in New sons as you may ascertain to be violators of Orleans persons of this class, and that this these lave. We have entire confidence that