

scious power. Once on his feet, with so fine a position to tear into tatters, as that which his 'learned brother' had presented, Lee seemed never to grow tired of the tearing process. Nearly an hour had passed away when he resumed his seat with a look of exultation, which was followed by a plying and contemptuous smile, as Wallace again slowly arose.

Ten minutes, however had not passed when that smile had changed to a look of surprise, mortification and alarm, all blended into a single expression. The young lawyer's maiden-speech showed him to be a calm, deep systematic thought—well skilled in points of law and in authorities; and more than all, a lover of practical and comprehensive views. When he sat down no important point in the case had been left untouched, and none that had been touched required further elucidation.

Lee followed briefly in a vain attempt to torture his language, and break him down. But he felt that he was contending with weapons whose edges were turned at every blow. When he took his seat, Wallace merely remarked that he was prepared without further argument to submit the case to the court.

The case was accordingly submitted, and a decision unhesitatingly made in favor of the plaintiffs, or Wallace clients.

From that hour, James Wallace took his true position. The despised apprentice became the able and profound lawyer and was esteemed for real talent and real moral worth, which when combined, ever place their possessor in his true position.

Ten years from that day, Wallace was elevated to the bench, while Lee remained a second-rate lawyer and never rose above that position.

In the histories of these two persons is seen the difference between simply receiving an education, as it is called, and self-education. Most eminent men are self-educated. This fact, every student and every humble apprentice, with limited advantages should bear in mind. It should infuse new life into the studies of the one and inspire the other with a determination to imbue his mind with knowledge. The education that a boy receives at colleges and seminaries does not make him a learned man. He has only acquired the rudiments of knowledge. Beyond these he must go—he must continue ever after, a student—or others will leave him in the rear—others of humbler means and fewer opportunities—the apprentice of the handicraftsman, instance whose few hours of devotion to study, from a genuine love of learning, have given him a taste and a habit that remain with him in all after time.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

The West and the East.—The exquisite of our Eastern cities sometimes meet with curious adventures in the 'far West.' General C. (well known in Philadelphia) on getting on board of a Mississippi steamer, after a brief survey of the company, considered himself so far removed in point of dignity from the jeans-clad Kentuckian, Hoosiers and Suckers around him, that he must needs give them striking demonstrations of the fact, by refusing to eat with ordinary steel forks used by the aforesaid vulgar herd. He therefore provided himself with a fork, and as he was aware that if it was placed at one of the plates at one of the tables, some one of the *canaille* might use it, he handed it to the steward of the boat, with an injunction to give it to him on his getting fairly at the dinner table. The steward promised; but the passengers got wind of the matter, and amongst them was a brawny Kentuckian. On the first opportunity which offered, he went on shore and manufactured with his hunting knife a huge wooden fork, which he also gave to the steward, with an order to give neither of the forks to their respective owners until called for. The General got seated and 'Old Kaintuck' pistol himself opposite to him, but the silver forks was not forthcoming. 'Hand me my fork,' said he to the steward. 'It was respectfully presented Hand me my fork,' bawled the Kentuckian. It was presented, and poked into a piece of beef with the utmost gravity. The passengers, who had watched the proceedings, could stand it no longer. They burst into reiterated shouts of laughter, until the gentleman, *par excellence*, felt it such an infringement upon his dignity, that he arose in high dudgeon, and sought the captain of the boat, with a complaint that his passengers had behaved with great rudeness. 'Sir' said the captain, (a real western man,) with grave earnestness, you are too large a man for my little boat! I'm afraid that in walking from side to side, your weight might capsize her; and you had better go ashore!' General C. evaporated at the first landing.

The Room with Light in it.—The foregoing anecdote is only equalled by an occurrence that took place in early times, in Tennessee, in which General Jackson, (then a young man,) was one of the principal actors.—The writer heard the story often in the town where the occurrence took place. The General was riding the circuit at the time referred to, as a lawyer, and Court was sitting in the little town of R.—now not much larger. It was a pleasant summer evening, and a group of the gentlemen of the bar were standing in front of the only tavern in the place, engaged in discussing the news of the day, when a stranger rode up the door of the tavern and dismounted. There was much of the

dandy in his appearance. He stalked into the house, looking neither to the right nor left, and paid no attention whatever to the friendly greetings of the gentlemen before mentioned. The house was kept by an aged widow lady, who was respected and esteemed by all who knew her. The important gentleman sought her presence, 'A room to himself, and a light in it.' Mrs. R. politely informed him that as Court was then sitting and her house somewhat crowded, it would be impossible to accommodate him in the way proposed, but that he could have a room, if he would share it with another gentleman. This he refused and finally became so insolent annoying in his remarks upon the want of accommodation, that the lady sent for General Jackson as one in whom she could confide, and requested his advice. To him she stated the case and he desired her to leave the matter to him. He immediately took a servant, and made him enter the little log corn crib, rake the corn all on one side, and sweep the floor. The light so much wanted was placed upon the floor. The entrance was a hole about two feet square, with a door, or shutter which was fastened with a padlock. The General then repaired to the great man, and told him his room was ready with a light in it! The grinning darkey took another light and preceded him, while the General, with due deference brought up the rear. Jack led him to the hole, at which he stopped with very manifest tokens of rage. 'There's your room,' said the general. 'Don't keep us waiting!' 'Do you mean to insult me?' stammered the stranger, as he encountered the flashing eyes of the General riveted upon him. 'Get in sir! (was all the reply) or by the Eternal, you shall go neck and heels. Jack! (to the negro) help him in he wants a room to himself!' Jack's aid was not needed. The dandy crawled in, the key was turned and as insisted upon—he had 'the room to himself, with a light in it!'

APPORTIONMENT BILL SIGNED.

On Saturday last, the President officially announced to Congress, that he had signed the bill providing for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth Census, but that he had nevertheless, deposited in the State Department several objections which he had taken to the bill:

It will be recollected that this bill fixes the ratio of Representatives at 70,680. For the gratification of our readers we give below a statement of the Population of Pennsylvania, according to the

CENSUS OF 1840.

EASTERN PENNA.	Pop.
Adams	23,044
Berks	64,569
Bucks	48,107
Chester	58,515
Cumberland	30,953
Dauphin	30,118
Delaware	19,791
Franklin	37,793
Lancaster	84,203
Lebanon	21,872
Lehigh	35,787
Monroe	9,870
Montgomery	17,251
Northampton	40,996
Perry	17,095
Philadelphia	258,027
Pike	3,032
Schuylkill	25,053
Wayne	11,848
York	47,010
East Penn.	908,744

WESTERN PENNA.	Pop.
Alleghany	81,285
Clinton	8,323
Warren	9,278
Bedford	29,335
Mifflin	13,092
Columbia	24,267
Green	19,147
Susquehanna	21,165
Fayette	33,574
Washington	41,279
Butler	22,368
Armstrong	28,365
Juniata	11,080
Beaver	29,368
Northumberland	20,023
Indiana	20,782
Union	22,787
Erie	31,344
Huntingdon	35,484
Lycoming	22,640
Venango	17,900
Somerset	19,950
McKean	2,973
Centre	20,492
Tioga	15,498
Jefferson	7,253
Potter	3,371
Westmoreland	4,365
Crawford	3,272
Mercer	3,278
Cambris	11,256
Luzerne	44,008
Clearfield	7,824
Bradford	32,769
Western Penna.	815,289
East Penna.	908,744
Telal;	1,751,033

Hon. William L. Dayton, has been appointed by Governor Pennington, of New Jersey United States Senator, in place of Mr. Southard, lately deceased. Judge Dayton left for Washington yesterday.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives: I return the Bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled 'An act to extend for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports,' with the following objections.

It responds—in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, in the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that, 'if before the first of August there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed.' In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be executed as law under such rules and regulations as previous statute had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for the purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the Revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny, that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable—on the contrary the necessity as well as difficulty of establishing uniformity in the appraisal to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassment to which the Executive in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable in the enforcement of the existing laws; I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its pressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the Bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude—whatever may be in theory its character, I have always regarded it as imposing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years unchanged in any essential particulars, with a general acquiescence it is believed of the whole country as ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate councils—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principal which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides, 'that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government.' It is, therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate for the necessary uses of the government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above twenty per cent—and I as little doubt but that Congress, above as well as below that rate may so discriminate to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burthens which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purpose of government; productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of productive duties seem willing to concede if we may judge from the manifestation of public opinion in all quarters this is all that the manufacturing interest really require. I am happy, in the persuasion, that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again of permanently identifying their interest with those of the whole country and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States—by the state of the public credit and finances—by the critical posture of our various foreign relations—and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably

with the condition that it shall cease. 1st. In case of war; 2d. As soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for and reason what ever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express and imperative than this language.

It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist and means taken to supply it by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the Distribution law was passed, but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily re-imbursed by a country, destined as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan making it redeemable in three years demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended according not only to its own terms but by universal consent in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable—much less excusable should we be in paring with any portion of our available means, at least, until the demands of the treasury were fully supplied. But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the Distribution Act could not have become a law without the guarantee in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection thus meant to be inseparable is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841 by suspending the first, and rendering for a time the last inoperative. Duties above twenty per cent are proposed to be levied and yet the proviso in the Distribution Act is disregarded—the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the first of August—so that while these duties proposed to be enacted exceed twenty per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all, why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs, which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect! Is it accommodation of the Treasury! I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August, than on the first of July. The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first day of July, 1842 notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding twenty per cent, up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems so very clear, that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the Government in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent, being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act, if the proviso of the act of September, 1841 can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so steadfastly adhered to with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or capacious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to cooperate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which while it yields a revenue sufficient to maintain the government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DE

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of June 29, announces the decease of two members of Congress, the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD and the Hon. W. L. HASTINGS, as follows: 'At no former session of Congress has been so busy as at the present. The House of Representatives this morning Adams announced that this colleague, Hon. W. L. Hastings, has been added to the list. He died at the Red Springs, Virginia. After an impressive address, on motion of Mr. Adams, the resolutions for wearing crepe adopted; then out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House immediately adjourned.

In the senate, an appropriate address also delivered by Mr. Bates, after similar resolutions of respect were adopted. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, then rose and said it was his melancholy duty to add a deeper shade to the gloom, by announcing the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, late President of the senate, who died yesterday morning, at Frederick, Virginia.

Mr. King, of Alabama, made some remarks relative to the high standing moral integrity of the deceased. Several resolutions for mourning were adopted and a committee appointed to superintend the funeral, which is expected to take place in this city, to-morrow noon.

The Revenue Bill.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, after giving an account of the proceedings in the subject of the Revenue bill, and making some remarks made by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, says:

Mr. Crittenden went on to ask Mr. Buchanan, tauntingly, whether, when he was President, he would veto a revenue bill the score of mere expediency.

Mr. Buchanan, in the course of his answer, said, if he were President, and if he were the country in deep distress, the nation treasury bankrupt, and almost impossible with any duties that could be levied supply the wants of the government, he would not say war impending, doubts and difficulties hanging over our borders; and if Congress, at the moment, under the pretence of passing a revenue bill, should attempt to take from the Treasury the resources they would do; he would veto the bill, and would appeal to God and his country for the correctness of what he did.

A MURDER.

The New York Courier says: 'The body of Mr. Isaac Wynan, a bachelor about 50 years old residing entirely about a mile from Rahway, New Jersey was found yesterday morning a short distance from his dwelling partially buried and bearing the marks of two gun wounds, one between the eyes and the other in the shoulders, supposed to have proceeded from a double barreled gun. A murder is believed to have been committed on the previous evening at about six o'clock, as at that time the discharge of a gun was distinctly heard by the neighbors.

A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, who had been present about Rahway for some days, and had been buying Mr. Wynan's farm. He is an Englishman and was actually found in Mr. W's house of which he had taken possession in the act of milking his cows. At the time the railroad cars passed through Rahway last night this man was under examination before Mr. Justice Stevens and as might be expected great excitement prevailed among the people in the neighborhood.

Negotiations with Lord Ashburton.—The open questions between the United States and Great Britain, are, we believe, in a fair way of being amicably adjusted, excepting that of the Maine boundary. At that point, it is intimated from a source entitled to credit, Lord Ashburton has not submitted any proposition. The Maine commissioners are now at the seat of government.

GREAT STORM.

On Friday evening last, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock the City of Philadelphia, and its vicinity was visited by heavy thunder storm. It is represented by some of the oldest inhabitants to have been the severest storm which has occurred that quarter for many years. Dock streets and many of the streets near the Delaware river, were overflowed, the cellars were filled with water, destroying a large quantity of goods. The quantity of rain ascertained to have fallen by a gauge, in the space of two and a half hours, was 5.126 inches. The damage by the electric fluid was considerable. The tavern of Mr. Cavehead on Almond street wharf, was struck, a part of the gable end shattered. The House of Refuge was also struck, but not injured. A frame dwelling house in a corner near Coates and Marshall street was struck, two houses in Kensington at the corner of Dean and Bedford streets were struck, as well as several barns the city, all of which were severely injured and some totally destroyed by fire. Several Steamboats on the Delaware were driven ashore by the violence of the gale. The amount of property damaged and lost is very considerable. Key Stone.