

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

By Weaver & Gilmore.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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## THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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## The Fashionable Lady's Prayer.

BY W. FELCH.

Give us this day our daily bread,  
And pies and cakes besides,  
To load the stomach, pain the head,  
And choke the vital blood;  
And if too soon a friend decays,  
Or dies in agony—  
We'll talk of "God's mysterious ways,"  
And lay it all to thee.

Give us, to please a morbid taste,  
In spite of pain and death,  
Consumption strings around the waist,  
Almost to stop the breath.  
Then, if infirmity attends  
Our stunted progeny,  
In visitation to our sins,  
We'll lay it all to thee.

Give us big bustles in the rear,  
(We ask it not in fun.)  
A thing for corn field crows to fear,  
And hens to roost upon.  
And if we heat the hips and spine,  
What matter should it be?  
When sickness follows we can whine,  
And lay it all to thee.

Give us good houses, large and tall,  
To look the cabins down,  
And serrants lodging at our call,  
And shaking at our frown.  
The poor, however worthy they,  
We'll treat right scornfully,  
Then sixpence pay communion day,  
And settle up with thee.

We do disdain to toil and sweat,  
Like girls of vulgar brood!  
Of labor give us not a bit,  
For physic, nor for food.  
And if for want of exercise,  
We lack the stamina,  
Of those we trample and despise,  
We'll lay it all to thee.

If any curse we have forgot,  
That on a votary,  
Fashion lets fall, withhold it not,  
But send it grievously.  
And if too hard, to mill-stone light  
For frail humanity,  
We'll never blame ourselves a might,  
But lay it all to thee.

Yes, give us coffee, wine and tea,  
And hot things introduce;  
The stomach's warm bath thrice a day  
To weaken and reduce!  
And if, defying nature's laws,  
Dyspeptic we must be,  
We scorn to search for human cause,  
But lay it all to thee.

## Report on Federal Relations.

Mr. BEAUMONT, chairman of the committee, submitted the following—Read in the House of Representatives, Monday, Feb. 25.

The system of government formed by the fathers of the republic is, perhaps, the most perfect and best calculated to secure the blessings of civil, religious and political liberty to our race, that ever was devised by the wisdom and benevolence of man. To understand it is to admire it with profound reverence. All the confusion or derangement that has occurred since its organization has been occasioned by an ignorance of its admirable relations or hostility to its safe limitations. Rightly administered and undisturbed by faction, it moves on in perfect harmony—but guided by unskillful or mischievous hands, its symmetry is destroyed and its harmony deranged.

Like all benevolent institutions, however calculated to secure the happiness and welfare of man, it has had its adversary, the spirit of malevolence and misanthropy, running parallel with it. Thus far, however, sustained by the patriotism of a free people, under the favor of a kind Providence, it has survived the unpatriotic machinations of its enemies, and still stands the wonder and admiration of the world. It was formed by a body of illustrious men, such as the world has never seen before, and probably will never see again; men who had passed through the hardships and privations attendant on reclaiming a savage land from their barbarous possessors, and who had walked through the fiery ordeal of a seven years' war with the most formidable power on earth in a struggle for liberty and independence.—They were chastened by danger and purified by suffering, and they have left to us and posterity this beautiful monument of their virtue and patriotism. Then let us rally around it and preserve it and hand it down to those who may occupy our places, as fresh and unimpaired as we receive it at the hands of our patriotic fathers.

To secure the continuance of this Union which is the ark of our safety, and in which are embarked so many blessings to ourselves and the hopes of the millions who shall come after us, is the highest duty that an American citizen is called on to perform, short of his duty to his God. And may we not say that our duty to our country, which secures to us such choice blessings, and sustains us in the dignity of freemen—which enables us to worship Him according to the dictates of our own conscience, is blended with our duty to our Maker?

But this Union can only be preserved by a strict observance of the solemn stipulations and covenants entered into at its formation, and by a rigid abstention by Congress from the exercise of all forbidden or doubtful powers.

Quod dubitat negat is a safe maxim to guide the Federal Government in the exercise of powers. It is not enough that a power may be vacant; unless that power be clearly delegated to Congress by unequivocal terms, it has no right to exercise it. For the safety and harmony of the people of these states, it were better that such power be not exercised, than that Congress should set the dangerous example of assuming powers not referred to it. Most revolutions have been produced by the exercise of arbitrary or unauthorized powers. Charles the First collected "ship-money" and attempted the exercise of other powers without authority of Parliament, and in the end paid the forfeit of his crown and his head for the lawless exercise of his prerogative.

The British government arrogated to itself the right to tax the colonies without representation, and to transport persons beyond seas to be tried for alleged offences, and to do many other violent acts against the settled usages and maxims of British liberty—and it lost those colonies, and hence our freedom and greatness.

The Union was formed by thirteen independent sovereignties, so declared by the immortal Declaration of 4th of July, 1776, & verified by the triumph of our arms and the treaty of 1783, acting upon the principles of a perfect equality. They were drawn together by common triumphs, common interests, and the instinct of a common safety. To promote the acts of peace among themselves, to guard each other's individual sovereignty, to secure the interests of a wide commerce, to maintain the relations of peace with all nations, and to ward off invasion and violence from abroad, were among the objects to be attained by this union. It was apparent that some power must be organized to exercise certain functions which could not be exercised by these sovereignties individually. To this end a government was formed by a convention of the States, and invested with the following specific functions.

In article first of the Constitution of the United States of America, section VIII, it is declared "That Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and waters.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of certain States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested in this Constitution, the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

These are the specific powers delegated to the Congress of the United States by the framers of that inimitable monument of human wisdom, and which alone are the authority for its action, and the express limits of its legitimate functions. And in order to render this guarantee against the exercise of

arbitrary or undelimited powers doubly sure, our prudent fathers appended to that instrument, by way of amendment, the following articles:

Under the head of "Amendments" it is declared—  
Article IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X. The powers not delegated to the United States by Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Hence the State sovereignties are the constituents of the Federal government, which consequently must be limited strictly to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States. And hence it would follow that each State is bound to comply with and fulfill in good faith all the solemn stipulations of that instrument—and that any obstacles interposed or laws enacted by any State, in derogation of any of the covenants contained in that constitution, are revolutionary, and should be promptly repealed and removed. No State should avail itself of the benefits of this great compact of the Union, and at the same time refuse or neglect to perform the conditions and withhold the consideration of that compact.

Under the head of the fourth article in the second section, and third clause, it is declared that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This clause of the Constitution was equally binding on the States and the people of the States as any of the foregoing articles or clauses of that instrument, are obligatory upon the Federal Government. Yet your committee feel themselves bound to say that in their opinion, it has been infringed and its solemn injunction disregarded by more than one member of the confederacy. This cause of complaint should be removed, and this reproach should be done away—notwithstanding the prejudice of some and the impracticable chimeras of others should clash with the fulfillment of this plain duty to the ancient honor of our State and to the Union.

The precision with which the powers delegated to Congress by the States were defined, and especially in the 17th clause of the enumerated powers, is a caveat against the assumption of any *supposed* or *constructive* powers. The authority of Congress and of the Federal Government, in the apprehension of your committee, is *stricti juris*, and should be so regarded by those who are called to exercise it. The General Government therefore, strictly considered, cannot be regarded as a sovereignty, but as the constituent agent or guardian minister of sovereignties—otherwise our system would exhibit the paradox of an *imperium in imperio*. The maintenance of the State sovereignties in all their original and appropriate functions and vigor, as the only safe depositories of civil rights, was unquestionably the object of the contracting parties. Hence, every guard seems to have been erected against the tendency to consolidation, and the experience of fifty years of the political operations of our system has amply illustrated the truth of their patriotic fears. Power is always stealing from the many to the few, and events have proven that the chief danger that threatens the stability of this Union is the assumption by Congress of powers not delegated to it. There are rightly understood, as your committee conceive, no concurrent powers between the Federal and State Governments; that is, powers that may at the same time be exercised by the States and the Federal Government. A power ordinarily and appropriately exercised by the States cannot legitimately be exercised by the Federal Government; and the powers legitimately exercised by Congress cannot constitutionally be exercised by the State Legislatures. This principle well understood and respected, there would be no clashing in our system; but when either power usurps what belongs to the other, then arises the confusion. We respectfully apprehend that Congress has no right to discuss the expediency or morality of subjects not referred to it in the powers enumerated in the Federal Constitution.

The morality of every institution existing in any of the United States at its adoption was, so far as the General Government was concerned, sanctioned and ratified by that Constitution.

It is an error to suppose that the rights of these States, or what are denominated "State Rights," are confined to the limits of the States. The rights of Pennsylvania as a member of the confederacy, extended over the Union and upon the high seas. Her rights extend to all the territories of the Republic, and no power short of violence can abrogate those rights. And what rights she claims for herself as a member of the Union, she certainly will accord to others standing in the same relation. From her population she is entitled to nearly one-tenth part of the public domains in all our territories; and her citizens have a full right to migrate thereto and settle and enjoy the land thereof, in common and upon a perfect equality with the citizens from other States, under the rules and regulations of Congress. Our citizens when they migrate to the territories of the United States, have an indisputable right to claim the protection of the federal govern-

ment, the common agent over their lives, liberties and property. And the rights pertaining to Pennsylvania as a State, pertain also in common to every State in the Union.

We apprehend that Congress has no legitimate power to discriminate between the property of one State and another; but what was sanctioned as property by any of the States at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, must be regarded by Congress as sacred. Thus when a citizen of Pennsylvania enters upon the common territory of the Union, he has a perfect right to claim and receive the protection or guardianship of the United States over his person and property, as the common guardian of the rights of the several States in that territory. And this right is common to the citizens of all the States indiscriminately—for Congress has no delegated authority to discriminate between the rights of the members of this Union. On these principles was the Union erected, and upon these principles it must be maintained.

This Union is and must always be held together by moral ties and a sense of equal justice. Force and tyranny can never consolidate and bind together a free people, conscious of their rights and inspired with a just patriotism. All bonds or manacles of a naked power, unconnected with the conviction of justice, would fall asunder as flax at the touch of fire, which applied to the sinewy limbs of American freemen. They would spurn them as the lion spurns the slender net of the hunter.

The severance of this Union would be the signal of the direct calamities to our common country. The North as well as the South—the East as well as the West—would share the fatal consequences of so melancholy a catastrophe. The chief source of prosperity to the North consists in their political connection with the South. By the form of our revenue laws they enjoy immunities that are the elements of their present unrivalled prosperity. The rich productions of their manufacturing energies, in virtue of our tariff laws, enjoy a bounty of more than thirty per cent. over foreign competition, which bounty, according to some very sagacious political economists, amounts to the enormous aggregate of fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually—most of which the North would be deprived of by a disruption of the Union.

Through the mildness of her climate and the inexhaustible richness of her soil, producing an abundance of the materials so essential to the comfort and happiness of civilized man, the south would throw open its ports and invite the commerce of the world—and hence the north would be driven into the open market and compelled to compete with the "pauper labor" of all the European nations, for the sale of her manufactures; the sources of her prosperity would thus be cut off, her energies crippled, and her present flourishing condition would sink into decay. Besides, it would place the two great fragments of the present Union in direct hostility towards each other, both in policy and prejudice. While the Union remains, these interests, rightly understood, and directed by the spirit of comity, are mutual. But dissolved, these rival interests and antagonistic passions must necessarily operate to the destruction of both. Its disruption would be the death knell of liberty. A dark pall would overshadow the future, and no ray of hope would be left to guide and cheer oppressed man in his struggles to regain his crushed and down trodden rights. The future history of our continent would be written in blood. War, hideous war, with all its horrors, would stalk over this once glorious and Heaven-favored land, and the spirit of kindness and humanity would be quenched in the wild fire of social discord. The scenes of all this is noble, happy and lovely—that great and delight the eye and exalt the soul in this happy land, would be deformed by slaughter and desolation. True, the contention might cease by the conquest of the weaker party. But would the conqueror but with smothered hatred and burning revenge?

But a more fearful and portentous cloud hangs over the sunny clime of the South. The protection afforded them by their connection with the hardy yeomanry of the North being withdrawn, they would be exposed to attack and invasion from without, but a still more dreadful foe from within. The negroes, says, the negroes, acting from their own savage impulses, or possibly goaded on by fanatics of a different race, would rise upon their white masters in all the fury of their natural ferocity. A servile war would ensue, more dreadful in its character than any other human calamity; and the mothers, the daughters of our Southern brethren, and feeble and helpless infancy would become the prey of a brutal and barbarous race, whose tender mercies in war are more cruel than the grave. We have seen these things in the time of profound peace, while no extraordinary cause awakened them to vengeance. And what horrors might we not anticipate in a state of affairs which should arouse into fearful action that fierce vengeance which in its ruthless fury spares neither age, sex nor condition?

Why should one portion of this Union cherish or entertain hostile feelings towards another? The South and the North are all of one great political family—one flesh and blood—one brotherhood, bound together by the ties of richest revolutionary recollections—by the consideration of common sacrifices and common triumphs—and one common fame, if they be wise and prudent, await them; but one common disgrace, if they

pursue mad counsels, and disregard the admonition of the Father of his Country.

The mission of Pennsylvania is a lofty one. Hers is to fulfill her obligation to the Union—to respect and maintain her own rights, and the rights of her sister states. She ought by no means or sinister appliances to suffer herself to be made the instrument to promote or advance the illicite or selfish designs of others who may be less patriotic than herself. The interests of Pennsylvania are in harmony, and intimately blended with the legitimate interests of every member of the confederacy. The protection of her sister states in their appropriate rights is the protection of her own; for all the States have a common interest in the maintenance of "State rights" and the preservation of the Union. She has as high a stake in the preservation of the glorious institutions which surround us, as any member of the confederacy; and from her position from the worth and patriotism of her population, she should stand the great protectress of the Union, restraining, by her dignity, the spirit of faction and fanaticism on the one hand, and calming temperate resentment on the other. She should hush by her persuasive voice the spirit of contention, and point to the Constitution as the only standard by which all federal controversies must be adjusted. Your committee do not despair of the Republic, but fondly trust that, although there may be a few factious and impetuous individuals within its bosom, who would, in their mad zeal, hazard all upon an impracticable experiment or naked abstraction, yet there is a lofty patriotism, a noble forbearance, and an undying love of liberty and justice among the people, sufficient to preserve and bind it together against all the assaults of its enemies. And may God grant that it may be perpetual.

(Signed) A. BEAUMONT,  
THOS. C. SCULLER,  
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.

## The Rich Banker.

CHRISTOPHER BULLEN—Christopher Bullen, of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co., recently died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated by the English journalists, left behind cash to the amount of £5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich, he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in a house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland the founder of the bank, but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay—so much so, that the parlors and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress.

He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them; they now remain as they did during his lifetime, piled up, their faces turned to the wall. For years his health has been bad and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c., and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expenses distressed him, and it was only by threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £700. Some time ago, a merchant in difficulties was lamenting to him the state of finances, when he observed: "You are happier than I am, you have got no money, but you have good health. I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."

## The Real and Ideal.

The mind of a man is like a moving picture, supplied with objects not only from contemplation on things present, but from the fruitful sources of recollection and anticipation. Memory retraces past events, and restores an ideal reality to scenes which are gone by forever.—They live again in revived imagery and we seem to hear and see with renewed emotions what we heard and saw at a former period.—Successions of such recollections circumstances often form a series of welcome memorials.

## FOR THE GIRLS.

How many foolish girls have ruined themselves by marrying young men who had nothing to recommend them but riches. "Is he rich?" has been the inquiry, when a suitor has presented himself.—Foolish girls! Rather ask: Is he intelligent?—Is he industrious? Is he virtuous? Let these questions be answered in the affirmative, and if he has not a second shirt to his back we will answer for his course. Wealth may be lost, but the good qualities of the heart will always remain, like the sunshine to warm and to bless. Remember this.

"What a censorious liar," exclaimed old Mrs. Partridge, as she read in a certain paper an account of a new counterfeit which was said to contain three women and a bust of Washington on each end. What, "said she," General Washington on a 'bust.' 'Is not so,'" and the old lady lifted up her specs and declared that she had known the old general for the last thirty years, and she never heard of his being on a bust—much less with three women.

"My lad," said a lady to a boy carrying newspapers, "are you the mail boy?" "You doesn't think I're a female boy, dux ye?"

## Society In London.

That "there are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of" in the philosophy of the wisest of men, is proved by every day's experience. A correspondent writes from London as follows of a new phase in life,—at least, new to us in the world, though we doubt not some of the practical or progressive minds among us will take a hint from this new mode of life:

"We have many modes of getting a living in London which you know scarcely by name—e. g. the vending of cat and dog meat. There are upwards of three hundred itinerant retailers of this article daily parading the streets of London and its environs. Upwards of five hundred worn out horses are slaughtered every week to supply these retail vendors. Each vendor on an average, 2 cwt. of flesh, when cooked by boiling. This is sold by the wholesale dealer to the retailer at 14s. per cwt. in winter and 16s in summer; these retailers sell it to the owners of cats and dogs at 2d. per lb. Some retailers vend as much as a cwt. per day, and the whole three hundred average about half a cwt.—the price is increased for all purchases below a pound in weight. Thus the furnishing boiled horse is sold to the dogs and cats of London costs their owners not less than £50,000 a year. Humble as this mode of getting a living is, there are many instances on record where individuals have, by pursuing it, acquired a comfortable provision for old age. We wish that there was no more degrading employment followed in our great metropolis; the vendors of cat and dog meat are gentlemen compared with tens of thousands of their fellow citizens.

## The Wife of Gen. Jackson.

The influence of this woman over her husband is said to have been very extraordinary. She was of obscure origin and totally uneducated. Yet she inherited from nature those fine and noble traits of her sex to such perfection, that her power and fascinations were very great. Gen. Jackson was attached to her in early life, but by some means, the matter was interrupted and she married another, who proved a villain and the connection most unhappy. Gen. Jackson became again interested in her; the consequence was a divorce, when he was married to her. She is said to have possessed none of those accomplishments that are supposed to adorn fashionable life; reared in the backwoods, seeing and knowing little of elegant and refined society. Yet her fine person, strong affections and good sense, the three great essentials of a woman, enabled her to take and hold with irresistible force the passions of that bold, turbulent, strong and fiery warrior and statesman to whom she was wedded. It was the Lion held in the embrace of the Fawn. The influence she exercised is said to have bordered on the superstitious. He imagined that no acts of his could succeed, or be carried out, adverse to her will, or in opposition to her feelings. She seemed his guardian angel, by day and by night; holding in her hands his life, his fate, his all. An intimate friend of his says, that so long as he lived he wore her miniature near his heart, and never alluded to her except in a manner so subdued and full of reverence, that the listener was deeply impressed with her transcendent worth.—[Exeter News Letter.

## Machinery for Washing Dishes.

Mr. Joel Houghton, of Ogden N. Y., has invented a machine for washing dishes so as "to save the women-folks a deal of trouble." The dishes are placed in a rack and set upright when it is carried to a vessel containing water and a little soap, and by turning a crank the dishes on the rack are whirled in great style to remove all the dirt. The unclean water is then drawn off and replaced by clean boiling water, and the crank again turned a few seconds. The dishes are then clean, and can remain in the rack, which obviates the repeated handling of the dishes. About two years ago, one of our subscribers invented a very ingenious machine for washing the floor. All that was necessary to be done to it, was to turn the handle, move it every square yard, and supply it with clean water. By turning the handle it scubbed the floor, wiped it up, and wrung out the cloth. It had a spring, a drum with a cord on it, and a few levers peculiarly combined and worked by cams, all operated by a handle revolving a wheel.—Scientific American.

WONDERFUL MEMORY.—Miss Mary Pace, aged 12 years, a scholar in the M. E. Sabbath School in Corning, recited, from memory, a few Sundays since, 4000 verses from the New Testament—all of which she committed to memory in one week.

BUCHANAN AND BLACK THE DEMOCRACY of Bedford County met in Convention on the 4th instant, and nominated Mr. Buchanan for President; and Judge Black, as a candidate for Governor.

"You have broken the Sabbath, Johnny," said a good man to his son.—"Yes," said the little sister, "and mother's long comb too right in three peiced!"

"Barber, I think this towel has been in use long enough." "It has been used more than six weeks, and no one ever found fault with it before."

## Shocking Murder Trial at Boston.

Daniel H. Pearson was put on trial in Cambridge, on Tuesday, charged with the murder of his wife and twin children, at Wilmington Mass., in April last. He is on trial for the murder of his wife first.—It was a horrible tragedy; the woman was discovered covered with wounds, and with a bloody knife in her hand, evidently placed there after death. A quantity of coarse black hair, similar to Pearson's, was found in the other hand. The children were found covered with blood, one with six, and the other with five stabs in the neck. The prisoner is said to have been the victim of a cruel hoax, concocted by some villainous false to him.

The first witness called was Nathan Pearson, the father of the prisoner. He had been to visit the deceased the night previous, when she was alone with her children in bed. The next morning, hearing an alarm, he went and found them murdered as above. Prisoner provided for deceased, but was seldom at the house. The prisoner said something several years ago about a separation from his wife, but not much.

The witness was treated with great delicacy by both sides, in consequence of his peculiar situation as a father testifying against his son on a charge of murder.

The prosecution takes the ground that Pearson came after the father left, and committed the murder, and will endeavor to show that he was seen in the vicinity next morning. The effort of the murderer they say, was to make it appear, the woman had committed suicide after killing the children.

A couple of bloody papers were found on the table, one of which said:

"Martha—Your proposition I consent to, that is, to give you six hundred dollars, and part, and you are at liberty to marry when you please."  
D. H. PEARSON.

A despatch from Boston, Feb. 27, says:

"The defence in the case of Pearson, on trial for the murder of his wife and two slain children, was reached to-day. The prisoners counsel contend that the mind of the accused is not sufficiently balanced to be accountable for any crime that he may commit. It is stated that insanity has run through the family, and that he has lacked intellect since he was a boy."

MARRY IN HASTE AND REPENT AT LEISURE.—Every body will recollect the high-wrought and gorgeous description of the wedding, one year ago, of Mr. T. B. LAWRENCE, son of Abbot Lawrence, the Boston Millionaire, and present Minister of the United States "near the Court of St. James." The Cincinnati Dispatch says:

"The descriptions were high-wrought—the bridal array, the brilliant trosses of the bride—the magnificent jewels, and the splendid dresses drawn from Paris—even the 'bridal chamber' was thrown open to vulgar gaze, and the nuptial couch and Parian purity of the sheets submitted to gross criticism. The pick and choice of the 'Upper Ten,' of the whole Union were present.—The bridal attendants of every portion of the Union—the blouses of the North and the brunettes of the South. Every thing went 'nearly as a marriage bell.' The parties went to their home in Boston. The honey-moon had scarcely waned, when a flare up occurred, and a separation followed.

The following disgraceful sequel, to the brilliant descriptions, above noted, we find in the Louisville papers of the last week:

"Notice.—Whereas my wife, Sallie W. Lawrence, has willfully, and without cause, deserted me, this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I hold myself responsible for no debts contracted by her."  
T. B. LAWRENCE.

Referring to this matter, the Cincinnati Times well says:—

"Now, see the wreck the demon jealousy has worked. How true it is, that happiness is not the result of outward circumstances; if it were otherwise, the rich would always be happy, and the poor unhappy. An intelligent mind, well balanced, and a heart disciplined to obedience to the precepts of christianity, alone can give peace. A dark cloud now hangs over the Lair of millions, and the 'Great Western Belle,' dark as a pall."

A soldier boasted to Julius Cæsar of the many wounds he had received in the face, Cæsar knowing him to be a coward, said: "The next time you run away, you had better take care how you look behind you."

THE LAST.—Why was Queen Elizabeth superior to Napoleon?—Because the Emperor was only a wonder, whilst her Majesty was a Tudor.

WISDOM.—In our infancy we cut our teeth; in our old age our teeth cut us. Such is life.

As gold which he cannot spend will make no man rich, so knowledge which he cannot apply, will make no man wise.

Four boxes govern the world—the cart-ridge box, the jury box, the ballot box, and the band box.

Sixty folio volumes are daily filed in keeping the accounts of the Bank of England.