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R. W. Weaver Proprietor.]

Truth and Right God and de Country.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH PEN, PASTE, & SCISSORS.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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will be inserted three times for One Dollar
and twenty five vents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to
those who advertise by the year.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

While cannon are thundering in the Crimea, and grim-visaged war wears his most awful front in Europe let our readers, happily removed from all the appalling scenes of bloody strile between nations, read and ponder "The Song of the Sword," an admirable and most purody of Hood's "Song of the Shiet."

Weary, and wounded, and woful,
Wounded and ready to die,
A soldier they left, all alone and forlorn,
On the field of battle to lie.
The dead and dying alone
Could their presence and pity afford;
While with a sad and terrible tone,
He sang the Song of the Sword.

"Fight! fight! fight!
Though a thousand fathers die;
Fight! fight! fight!
Though thousands of children cry;
Fight! fight! fight!
Whilst mothers and wives lament;
And fight! fight! Gight!
While millions of money are spent.

"Fight! fight! fight!
Should the cause be fool or fair;
Though all that's gained is an empty not and a tax too great to bear;
An empty name and a paltry fame,
And thousands lying deat!
While every glorious victory
Must raise the price of bread.

Must raise the price of bread.

"War! war! war!
Fire, and famine, and sword;
Desolate fields and desolate towns;
And thousands scattered abroad,
With never a forme and never a shed,
While kingdoms perish and fall,
And hundreds of thousands are lying dead,
And all—for nothing at all.
All why should such mortals as I
Kill those whom we never could hate
This obay your Commander or die—
This the law of the Sword and the State,
For we are the seriest slaves
That ever had their birth;
For to please the whim of a tyrant's will
Is all our use upon earth.

"War! war! war!

"War! war! war!

Musket, and powder, and ball;

Ah! what do we fight so for!

Ah! why have we battles at all!

This justice must be done, they say,
The nation's honor to keep;

Alas! that justice is so dear,
And human life so cheap!

Tis sad that a Christian land,
A professedty Christian state,
Should thus despise that high command
So useful and so great,
Delivered by Crauser himself on earth,
Our constant guide to be;
To "Love our neighbors as ourselves,
And bless our enemy."

"War! war! war!
Misery, murder, and crime,
Are all the blessings I've seen in thee
From my youth to the present time.
Misery, murder, and crime,
Crime, misery, murder, and woe;
Ah! would! had known in my youngerday
In my hours of boyish glee,
A tenth of its misery;
I now had been joining a happy band
Of wife and children dear,
And I had died in my native land,
Instead of dying here."

Weary, wounded, and worn—
Wounder, and ready to die,
A soldier they left all alone and forlorn,
On the field of battle to lie;
The dead and the dying alone
Could their presence and pity afford,
While thus with a sad and terrible tone,
(Oh! would that there truths were more perfectly known.)
He sang the "Song of the Sword.

once visited a public school. At recess little fellow came up and spoke to the mas ter; as he turned to go down the platform the master said, "That is a boy Lan trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eyes and looked at him when he took his seat at recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the mastace. I thought a good deal about the mas-ter's remark. What a character had that lit-tle boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confi-dence and respect of the whole community.

are raied by older people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinion is formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed adopted these rules in the management of can say, "I can trust him; he never failed adopted these rules in the management of their children, and the results have been exactly what one might anticipate—"Their gray hairs have been bronche." arn a good reputation at school. Re-ber, you are just where God placed you, our duties are not so much given you by

From the Hollidaysburg Standard. Agricultural Fair-Farmers daughters Brewing-Trouble in the Cayenne

" A thundering biglie" is now rende ed, "a fulminating enlargement of elongated

Somebody, describing a beautiful lady,

says—"she has a face a painter might dwell apon." Rather a broad face, that! The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse and got blown up himself.

and got blown up himself.

For Gratifying—To be told that your paper "is one of the best in town," after you have been told a thousand times, at least, that it wasone of the best published in the State. Phancy our pheelinx !

They must dress cool in Lafayette, Indisna. A young woman, on being asked if she intended to wear that fingerring tochurch, said she did not intend to wear "anything

One of the greatest luxuries of life is to pay a bill; and yet there are some people we know of, who never indulged in the thing at all. Let such turn square round and enjoy the luxury!

A Good Hir .-- A few days since, in the North Carolina Legislature, while a bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, a member object-ted on the ground that "such a law would make the free negroes more decent than the

An exchange states that several hundred barrels of snails have been imported in to this country as an article of diet. Pickles thinks the Harrisburg landlords must be feeding the members of the Legislature on them

A BASE CALUMNY .- In a recent articl Doesticks says .- City girls are such touchme-not creaturee, that no one, understanding the nature of the animal, would venture on a kies, unless he wanted to get his mouth full of magnesia and carmine!

An old bachelor says that the young adies who rejoice in a multiplicity of rings, chains, lockets, etc., to the unparalleled exwatches in windows-" warranted full jew-

There is a maiden lady in Connecticut who is so exactly nice in her notions of female modesty, that she turned off her wash-erwoman because she put her clothes in the ame tub with those of a young man!

It is all very well to say, "if contented, you are rich," for those who have a taste that way; but for our part, we prefer the reverse—" if rich, you are contented." It coincides more naturally with the infirmities of

A cotemporary describing a dance at A cotemporary describing a dance as a country village in his neighborhood, says:

"The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village beiles, like polished rubies resting on the surface of warm apple damplings." Did you

It is said to have been satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a new wrinkle to her face. It is thought that the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband it will reove one of the old wrinkles!

We understand that a young lady who diswe understand that a young lady who dis-liked to go out walking because some low mechanic was always speaking to her, is about purchasing a small balloon to do her visiting and shopping in. Rather an eleva-ted arrangement, that. Presume she'll manufacture her own gas!

How to Ruin a Son

1. Set him the example in the use of inoxicating drinks.

gest liberty," so facinating to the imagination

f "Young America." 3. Allow him the free use of money, without any restraining sense of responsibility to

4. Suffer him to wander where he pleases on the Sabbath, and to spend his evenings

ompanions, who make a mock of all that is ood, and condemn all authority. 6. Furnish him with no high aim in life,

and no steady employment. It might hin-ler the development of his genus. Pursue all or any of these ways, and you der the deve

most pains to secure a violet that flourishes in a dangerous place, so the fair growth of the heart, when gained after seeking, become little robin red-breast, sitting on a pole," after—for where are the flowers with the policy of the mellow tool-a-topt of the heart.

SPEECH OF HON. C. R. BUCKALEW, DELIVERED IN THE PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE, MARCH 6, 1855.

Upon the Joint Resolution Proposing ments to the Constitution.

Ms. Sprakes:—Objection has been made to the language in which the propositions before us are expressed. The objection is well taken, but it is not an important or con-trolling one, and should not effect the action of the Senate. The resolution does contain what is essential to accomplish the objects what is essential to accomplish the objects intended, and can be supported without represent, although its phraseology be shown to be unpolished, ungrammatical and innaccurate. It cannot be smended, and must be adopted or defested as it stands; and certainly a question of mere style sinks into insignificance in presence of the large subjects presented by the resolution. Of those subjects I intend to speak, and shall dismiss at once and finally matters of verbal criticism.

This resolution contemplates two amend ments of the Constitution; the first to preto prohibit what are known as municipal subscriptions. In short, it is proposed to establish effective constitutional barriers against

public indebtedness.

Sir, our fluancial experience in this State goes for something. Adversity teaches wis-dom, when argument is unheard or disre-garded. The evils of a State debt were foretold, without effect, at the several periods when our present butthens were contracted. The vices and dangers of county and other municipal indebtedness have been, more recently, urged upon unmoved majorities in the Legislature. But the people have felt the evils of your policy, and see distinctly the dangers attending its continuance. I believe they will gladly adopt these amendments if submitted, and regard them as vatable continuance products. uable recurities against legislative weakness

usble recurities against legislative weakness, corruption and folly.

The State debt is over forty millions of dollars, upon which the sinking fund makes but slight impression. Divided equally, it is twenty dollars to every inhabitant. Dpon it we pay two millions yearly as interest. Our annual appropriation bills are four or five millions. In prosperous times we are crampannual appropriation bills are four or nve millions. In prosperous times we are cramped in our finances, and are, in order to avoid new loans, anticipating the revenue of future years. It would be difficult to weather, honorable or permanent. Besides, in consequently a serious financial these rapid changes in official

the sanction of majorities. If defeated, they return with increased energy and appetite to assault the treasury, and too often succeed.

Take the case of claim bilts. Many of these, rejected after full examination, upon being again introduced are carried. In some inagain infroduced are carried. In some in-stances two or three decisions against a claim are overrulled upon a third or fourth trial. Time, which weakens or destroys the force of a pecuniary demand in the courts, appear here to coafer strength and contribut

The right to impose taxes, is one of the most searching and fearful powers of government. Standing upon grounds of necessity, its rightful exercise is unquestioned and taxes applied to unproductive im to stale claims, and to interest upon debt improvidently contracted, and owes it to himself and to the cause of good governmen to seek securities sgainst further imposi

Can it be denied that in this State, som security is required against the contracting of public debts? Have our public me changed, and become altogether wise, independent and disinterested? Have local in rests cultivated the virtue of moderation and become jealous guardians of the publ credit and honor? Is the race of exp contractors and jobbers less greedy or less influential than formerly. Will candidates for office never tender appropriations fro the Treasury as the price of popular support?
And, are we certain that no movement will ever be made to east upon the State the in-debtedness of counties and other municipali-ties, contracted for purposes of public im-

dopted these rules in the management of their children, and the results have been exhibits he actly what one might anticipate—"Their gray hairs have been brought down with sorrow to the grave."

If, then, security against a new debt or an increased debt be necessary, where shall that security be found? As things stand, you by you by the management of the grave powerless. As a steady opponent of subscription bills from increased debt be necessary, where shall that security be found? As things stand, hay and straw; to build houses and purcertainly not in the courts, for judicial restant can only be invoked in rare and exponent of subscriptions of free government. We have increased dept be necessary where shall that security be found? As things stand, hay and straw; to build houses and purcertainly not in the courts, for judicial restant can only be invoked in rare and exponent of subscriptions of free government. We have increased corporations to manufacture cloth, it on and lumber; to quarry stone; to vent has other, to will end of striking a final and deadly blow at a gross through the difficult enclosure before you con plack its blossom. As one will take most pains to secure a violet that flourishes in a dangerous place, so the fair growth of the heart, when gained after seeking, become of exceeding value. They are worth striving after—for where are the flowers with times to exceed a provide of the security of the heart, when gained after seeking, become of exceeding value. They are worth striving after—for where are the flowers with times to exceed a violet that flourishes in a dangerous place, so the fair growth of the heart, when gained after seeking, become of exceeding value. They are worth striving after—for where are the flowers with times to exceed a violet that flourishes in a dangerous place, and they are powerless. As a steady opponent octation, the outset, I rejoice, therefore, at the opporation of subscription of striking a final and teadly blow at a gross through the difficult provided in the cat

promptness; it is not always informed any more than always regarded, and it may be greatly misled. To curb the Legislature effectually, we must amend the Coustitution. Thus only can we establish solid barriers against abuse.

The Legislature should have the full confidence and respect of the people; and the reasons why the fact is not so, and why constitutional restraints upon it are demanded, deserve to be clearly stated. Some plain words will be necessary for this purities poss, and they shall be spoken.

And the defective and injurious features out the system will go on until murities poss, and they shall be spoken.

And the defective and injurious features of the system; those who have prospered of the system is to be exercised to seduce them into a career of profligacy or folly. Without a constitutional credit is crashed, and local burthens emough are heaped up to awaken the general indignation of the people. But indignation of the people of the system; indignation of the people of the system; those who have prospered of the system; the system will hold their agains secure, and all obligations for subscriptions, loans, interest and guaranties of suck; such that the system will not the system will hold their agains secure, and all obligations for subscriptions, loans, interest and guaranties of suck; such that the system is to be exercised to seduce them into a career of profligacy or folly. Without a constitutional result in the system will go on until muricipal to the people. But indignation of the system.

It is clear to every stenti have passed from the scene, and have been replaced, with the exception of the Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Darsie.) by men 'fresh from the ranks of the people." In both branches rotation is the rale, continuance the exception. Rules are justified by the objects of their institution, and are valuable only so far as they secure useful results. Rotation is the means to secure certain ends: to prevent the continuance in official life of dishonest or incapable men; to curb the pride of position, and to infuse into the public councils the elements of popular opinion. But the rigid enforcement of the rule in all cases, begets evils in another direction—

Frequent change fills the two Houses with inferior or inexperienced men, who, in turn, are cetracised about the time they become qualified to secre the public with advantage. qualified to serve the public with advantage.

A legitimate and just ambition in public men is discountenanced, if not denied. A mem-ber of the Pennsylvania Legislature regards

with natouched honor, a serious financial crisis, although possessed of great resources quence of these rapid changes in official life, it comes to pass that suche time, as they speak an emphatic condemnation of our past policy.

Sir, it is difficult to resist appropriatious in the Legislature. Sectional and individual interests, well represented and ably urged, bear down public considerations and secure the sencie of majorities. If defeated they volunteers successful through impassioned volunteers successful through impassioned

der consideration to be necessary for the protection of the people.

The prohibition of municipal subscriptions is next to be considered. Chief Justice Marshell, in the celebrated Dartmouth Colvolunteers, successful through impassioned unions of temporary factions, and ejected the moment their capacities have somewhat ri-pened by experience, are not often men who have qualified themselves beforehend for the duties they are to discharge. The discourse of Socrates with the young Athenian, who sought public position without due qualifications, recurs constantly to the recollection of the scholar inconsidering our public affairs.

Sir, it is strange that our State makes so small a figure, in view of this system of tirement. Has he shown capacity, honesty, Of . these some pas

ducting an incompetent and greedy suclegislative department of the government alone—with the effects produced by rotation of membership upon its action. It is certain, that from some cause our legislation has been extremely defective and objectionable. For instance, what a fearfully tangled, occur-sistent, and pernicious mass of corporate legislation has been inflicted upon the peo-ple of the Commonwealth, within the last twenty years? Our Legislature has been styled, "a corporation manufactory," and its productions have borne the marks of haste, of ignorance, of craft, of injustice, and of ra-pacity. Our system of corporate legislation —if system it can be called—is among the

tions, are controlled by sectional considerations. A representative of Adams is expected to vote for the Gettysburg railroad; a
representative of Crawford for the Erie extension, of Luzeme, for the North Branch
Canal; of Cambria, lor the Portage road, and
of Erie, for a guage law; without inquiring
very particularly into the wisdom of the
measure, so far as the State is concerned.—
With them the local interest is paramount,
controlling the State interest is a secondary
consideration. It is ever so, that near intereats are preferred to those that are remote.—
Consequent upon this, are legislative com-Consequent upon this, are legislative com-binations—the system of rolling, not logs, but bills together, and carrying by a union of forces what could not be carried alone.— A potent cause, also, of bad votes, is divided A potent cause, also, of oad votes, is civiled responsibility. The odium of a bad vote to carry a bill, is shared with a large number and lessened by distribution. It seems hereb to crush one for the fault of all. And when the member stands behind a local, home question, he confidently expects to be forgi-

ver, for all objectionable votes necessary to acquire strength upon the one measure.

Added to these considerations, we are to take into account the subject of Influence.—
Persuasion, interest and fear, operating directly, are not to be overlooked. Agents of influence appear at the capitol, to prevent the understandings or seduce the votes of members; some, the avowed, and others the secret instruments of interests abroad. Legislation is poisoned by their arts, and occasionally covered with reproach. No one ap-pears as the advocate of integrity, truth and wisdom; to confirm the wavering and en-courage the weak; to inspire him who con-tends for the right, and assist in crushing the projects of speculation, folly and craft; but members are left to the solicitations and aproaches of those whose mission it is to mis

lead,

Upon every ground stated—our experience, the defective composition of the Legislature, and the existence of powerful influences to disturb and prevent its action-1 conclude the constitutional amendment un

lege case, describes municipal corporations lege case, describes municipal corporations as "bodies established within a State, for purposes of internal government and regulation;" a description comprehending cities, boroughs, incorporated districts, counties and townships. At the session of 1852 the question came before the Legislature whether The right to impose taxes, is one of the most searching and fearful powers of government. Standing upon grounds of necessity ty, its rightful exercise is unquestioned and unopposed: and the citizen contributes from his earnings to the public service, without reluctance or regret. But when the objects of outlay which call the power into action are unwise and profligate, the time for complaint has come; and popular securities are demandable upon every ground of expediency and justice. It is tille to condemn the past, without a view to amendment. When taxes, hardly carned by many who pay them, are swallowed up in Gettysburg railroads and Erie extentions, protection for the future becomes the dictate of prudence and sense. The citizen may justly gradge the such bodies, in this Common wealth, should be authorized to subscribe to the stock of independence? No matter, the golden role were vetoed, and the adjournment left the of rotation is an answer to the plea of his system comewhat unsettled, but with victory inclining toward the side of innovation .one relating to the Susquehanna railroad, which led to prosecutions for bribery in the counties of Northumberland and Union. At the session of 1853, a large number of sub-scription bills were passed, with about eight votes only against them in the Senate, and general attention was awakened to the subgeneral attention was awakened to the sub-ject. The question of the constitutionality of such acts was subsequently determined by the Supreme Court, three Judges to two af-firming their validity; and it was seen distinetly that protection against the system must be sought in an amendment of the must be sought in an amendment of the Constitution. Experience has shown that a Constitution. Experience has snown that a hard pressed corporation act or supplement can rarely be opposed with success in the Legislature, and in this case courts have informed us that they are powerless. As a

county in the management of the corpora-tion to which a subscription is made. In cised by two commissioners, the act of a majority being as valid as the act of all.— And upon their action there is ordinarily, no And upon their action there is orunarily, no check; against an anwise or profligate use of their powers, no remedy. The previous assent of a grand jury, or of the people by a public vote, to a subscription, is an insufficient check, and besides does not apply to any act of the commissioners after the sub-scription is made. And who are the persons to whom these extensive powers are con-fined? Too often, it must be conceded, they are men without qualifications for the del cate and important duties which this system casts upon them. Selected as candidates in the midst of the intrigues, or in the haste of the midst of the intrigues, or in the haste of a party convention, and elected as part of a partisan ticket, their fitness for judging large and involved pecuniary questions, is not of the first order. Besides they are, to a great extent, irresponsible. They are men who expect no further promotion, and to whom therefore, the good opinion of the public is not a paramount, controlling consideration And how easy is it for a corporation seeking a subscription to enlist strong influences in its favor; to manufacture an apparent pub-lic opinion and bear down the scruples or opposition of a refractory commissioner.

But it is not my present purpose to go over

the legislature and elewhere. I have dis-charged that duty upon other occasions, and from the examination the subject has under-gone during the last three years, it has beme familiar to the public. I dismiss this branch of the debate, therefore, with the re-mark that the reasons before mentioned which vindicate a constitutional limitation against a State debt, apply with equal force to the proposed limitation against municipa

There are those who oppose all amend ments of the Constitution, upon the ground that they weaken the respect and veneration of the people for that instrument. I agree that the Constitution—the fundamental law— ought not to be changed "for light or transient causes." Change should be preceded by a deep conviction of its necessity. But a stupid, unreasoning fear of change—some times dignified by the name of conservation miss signified by the name of conservation—is the influence ordinarily to be combatted and repressed; and in the course of our experience, in the exigencies of our future career, I doubt not that constitutional changes will occasionally be found necessary to against abuse and dangers. The case may be different with the Constitution of the U S. It is the doctrine of the courts and o statesmen, that while the general government possesses only legislative powers as are expressly granted, the State government possesses all such as are not expressly withality of an act of Congress is a question of the grant, and the constitutionality of the act of a State legislature, is a question of the construction, it is evident that in unforsee Constitution of the State will require am can be little danger in view of this, and of the difficulties in the way of amendment in erposed by the Constitution itself, that our State Constitution will be too frequently

amended.

Mr. Speaker, I have now concluded what I purposed saying upon this resolution. I hope it may pass. I believe it to be a wise and salutary measure, and one that will meet the general concurrence of the people. At all events, it is proper we should send it to them for their de pursuant to the 10th article of the Constitu

In answer to the numerous inquiries, we would state that the late act of Congress, the salary of the chief Justice of the Suprem Court of the United States has been raised t \$6,500 per annum and salaries of the ass

TRIPLES .- Never be cast down by trifles If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times he will mend it again. Make up your minds to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if trouble comes upon you, keep your spirit though the day be a dark

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL of the PACIFIC TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pacific arrived at N. York

on the 14th, and the following is an abstract of her news, which is to Wednesday, this

12th alt.

The Palmersion Ministry has fallen to pieces. Messrs. Graham, Gladstone, and Hesbert, had resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion, but the private squabbles of the Cabinet are also believed to be the cause.

Lord Palmerston had been much troubled in reconstructing the Cabinet, and had not fully completed it.

Mr. Roebuck's motion was partied, for a Committee of Inquiry into the mismaners.

Committee of Inquiry into the mismanage ment of the war. This occasioned the re trements from the Cabinet.

Lord John Russell has published an address to his constituents, defining his position and placing himself in their hands as a can-

On the 19th, the Royal assent was given

to the North American fisheries bill.

The Convention between Great Britain and the Porte for the enlistment of the Turkieti contingent has been signed.

An interesting debate took place in Parli-ament upon the question of going into Com-

ament upon the question of going into Com-mittee upon the army estimates.

Lord Palmerston contended that the suffer-ings of the armey in the Crimea arose from physical causes in the power of no man to control. The sufferings were not confined to the British army. The Russian sick and weighted amounted to 35 000 men.

the British army. The Russian wounded amounted to 35,000 men.

Lord Palmerston said that compulsory measures must unquestionably be resorted to in order to fill up the ranks of the service. On the 20th ult., the Duke of Cambridge

took a seat in the house of Lords.

In the house of Commons a discus arose with regard to the commerce with Russia since the commencement of the war. It was stated in debate, that under the present system of blockades the interior trade of Russia suffered no injury, while ten mil-lions of pounds had been taken from England

sity in order to prevent the intro Russian goods into Britain.

It was deemed not advisable to lay before It was deemed not advisable to lay before the House the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the inter-national arrangements during a time of war. It was stated, however, that the two coun-

tries were on the most friendly terms.

Destitution in England had almost reached bestitution in England had almost reached its height, from the combined causes of the unusually severe winter, unreally dear prices for all descriptions of provisions, and the total stagnation of trade. The poor were in a deplorable condition, and many thou-sand laborers were without food, excepting

the supplies of charity.

The riots in Liverpool continued for two

or three days.

Joseph Hume is dead.

The Vienna Conference will be opened in lew days, and all parties are said to pos-

The members of the Government express confident hopes that the pending negotiation may lead to an honorable peace, although war measures continue all over Europe. It is officially announced by the Allies that on the 19th of February, Gen. Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Tarks at Eupatoris, commanded by Omar Pacha. The battle lasted four hours, when the Russians returned with a loss of 500. the Russians retired with a loss of 500.

Lord Raglan is said to have resigned, to avoid a recall. Earl Lucan and some other Louis Napoleon seems determined to proceed to the Crimes. He has been advise

by England and Austria to stay at home. Russia has declared war upon Sardinia, it is stated; but it needs confirmation.

Tuscany has joined the Western power

In the description of a mother by King Solomon, it is said concerning "her that her children rise up and call her blessed." We were reminded of this, a few days ago, by an anecdote mentioned by Bishop Wainright, at a dinner to the English Delegation by the Vestry at Trinity Church in the school room of Trinity Church. This schoolwas founded and long supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Paris. Mention being made of Queen Victoria, the Provisional Bishop of New York saided the Archdesoon of London being engaged on one occasion in catechizing the young Princess.

"Your governess deserves great on nstructing you so thoroughly in the cate-

Whereupon the boy responded—

"O, but this is ma who teaches us the cat

How many American mothers, with law

How many American mothers, with few er carce, and fewer temptations to tuxurious indulgence, have to confess to an utier neglect of this important duty. Many boys whose parents are nominally Christian, can say with truth, our mother never taught us the catechiem. We hope some of them may take a profitable hint from a queenly practice.—

Episcopal Recorder.

President Pierca has signed the Boun-ty Land Bill.