



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 25, 1850.

Look Out!

The *Inquirer* cautions the public against a plentiful issue of spurious gold coin—remarkably well executed, and to be detected only by weighing.—It says, half eagles, which are perhaps, the most numerous, bear various dates, such as 1814, 1845 and 1847. Of the quarter eagle, only one date, 1843, and bearing the O. for the New Orleans Mint mark, has as yet been detected; but doubtless there are others in circulation. The value of the half eagles assayed was from \$3 to \$3.40, and the quarter do. \$1.25. They are so well calculated to deceive, that they have passed undetected, through the hands of good judges, into the Mint.

A Singular Fact.

On the trial of the State Treasurer, a singular fact is brought to mind. During his term as Treasurer, he had to pay a loan of \$200,000, contracted by a previous Treasurer, to pay interest the previous year. He met this loan, while he paid both instalments of interest accruing his year, without a loan. While during the previous year, more of debts against the Commonwealth, on the improvements, accumulated, and virtually there was but one instalment of interest paid of money in the Treasury, Mr. Ball virtually met three instalments of interest without a loan, paid out much money on old debts—and in hand \$150,000 for the North Branch Canal—had a payment was made on the State debt. The singular fact is this, that in some instances when he could not pay money he gave as a reason, that he had that loan of a previous year to meet—and yet he is censured for not paying out money faster on the lines of improvements, by men of the very party which was in power, when, and under whose auspices that loan was contracted. What does it mean!

Singular Coincidence.

A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, after mentioning the fact that the Hon. John Quincy Adams died at the National Capitol says:—"The fact is worthy of note, that the building in which Mr. Calhoun died, was built for the use of the Congress of the United States, and was used as the Capitol during the rebuilding of that edifice, after its destruction by the British troops; and therefore, the walls within which he drew his last breath have often echoed to his voice, as poured forth in the defence of his principles, in that rapid torrent of eloquence and logical reasoning which, though it might fail to convince, never failed to electrify his hearers."

Disastrous Overflow.

The *Planters' Banner* of the 4th inst. draws a melancholy picture of the overflowed region between New Orleans and Franklin. The editor says that a few days since he started for this city, and in passing through Grand Lake, Lake Chicot, and the bayous between there and Plaquemine, was astonished to see the state of the country on the route. The water was said to be considerably higher than it had been at any previous time since the overflow of the year 1828. The inhabitants had retreated from many houses on these bayous, and others were preparing to do so, seeking higher lands, and fearing higher water. Some houses stand but a few inches above, and others stand with the floor beneath the water.

N. O. Picayune, 11th.

Mysterious.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday, contain accounts of the discovery among the ruins of old buildings in Walnut street, below Third, of the remains of a human being, encased in a coffin.—In a cellar of the back building, No. 56, were found three ground arches, and on tearing these down a mahogany coffin was discovered embedded in the inner arch, and in an upright position. The wood work was much decomposed, and within were found fragments of a human being. The hip bone and several of the ribs were quite perfect, but the remains were not sufficiently so to discover the sex. On the coffin was an ornamental breast plate of copper, gilt with silver, but so corroded that it was impossible to trace any inscription. The horses were built in 1770, and the presumption is, that the deceased died of yellow fever, and that this mode of burial was resorted to for some peculiar reason. The property, we believe, is owned by E. Y. Farquhar, Esq.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make 50 horse shoes, each weighing half a pound.

Good Day's Work.—A gentleman in Perry county, Pa., caught in one day lately, 5065 wild pigeons which he sold at 25 cents per dozen, yielding \$105 75.

Sir John Franklin—Report of his Safety.

We are indebted to Mr. Randall, Fur merchant, in Water street, for the following information forwarded by his agent or correspondent at St. Paul, Minnesota territory:

"St. Paul, Minnesota, 12.—A dog train arrived here yesterday, from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American vessel had been seen by some of the Indians, and had sent letters, saying that Sir John Franklin was found. The particulars I cannot learn. However, they say he is safe."

The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr. Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are gentlemen of high respectability.

A Yankee 'down East' has invented a machine for washing dishes.

Cincinnati.—The products of the industry and enterprise of the people of this city are vast, and still increasing. It is stated that the quantity of candles exported from Cincinnati during the six months ending on the first inst., are 38,568 boxes. During the same period the exports of soap, amounted to ten thousand two hundred and eighty seven boxes.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

APRIL 15.—SENATE. A veto message was received from the Governor, returning, without his approval, an omnibus bill, in which was embraced a section relating to tavern licences in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The bill incorporating a Company to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill, at or near the foot of Girard avenue, was taken up and passed finally. In the House, the Bank Committee reported bills respectively to extend the charters of the following banks: Kensington Bank, Philadelphia county, with an increase of capital; Easton Bank; York Bank; Farmers' Deposit Bank, of Pittsburg; Wyoming Bank; Miners' Bank, at Pottsville; Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster; Lancaster Co. Bank; Merchant's Bank, of Pittsburg; to extend and amend the charter of the Wyoming Bank. Also, to incorporate the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank at Easton.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject, reported a new bill, fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into Districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution.

The bill to allow the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, to change its place of business and location, passed finally; also, the bill supplementary to the Common School Law.

The bill to prohibit the issuing of relief notes of less denomination than five dollars passed finally, yeas 54, nays 27.

The bill creating a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth passed finally, with an amendment, inserted after theatres, as follows: "or museums, or any other place at which theatrical performances are allowed." This refers to Barnum's of course. Yeas 55; Nays 25.

The bill to divorce Edwin Forrest from his wife passed by a vote of 42 to 40.

The bill to divorce Wm. Weatherill from his wife was defeated—34 to 45.

APRIL 16.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Jones reported, with a negative recommendation, the bill to erect a new county out of parts of Montgomery, Berks, and Chester, to be called "Madison."

Mr. Frick moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the apportionment bill, which was disagreed to by the party vote of yeas 16, nays 17. Best. (Speaker.) voting in the negative.

The bill from the House to divorce Edwin Forrest from his wife, was taken up, debated at length, and lost by a vote of 15 to 18.

In the House, a great number of bills were passed, in none of which our readers are interested except that supplementary to the act for the continuance and better regulation of the system of education by Common Schools, in which are repealed several important sections of the present school laws.

April 17.—In the Senate, a section was attached to a Senate bill, with House amendments, by Mr. Sadler, repealing that part of the General Banking Law just signed by the Governor, which requires country banks to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The section was discussed at great length, and passed finally.

In the House, Mr. Porter, from the Select Committee to whom had been referred the veto message of the Governor relative to the apportionment bill, reported at length.

Mr. Smyser made a minority report from the same committee.

The majority report, with the message itself, were ordered to be printed. After a protracted discussion the report of the minority was also ordered to be printed.

The Apportionment Bill was then taken up and passed second reading.

April 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Matthias, from the Select Committee to whom had been referred the subject, reported a bill from the House repealing the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain laws, passed March 3d, 1847, with a recommendation that the bill be rejected."

The Senate concurred in a House amendment, attached to a Senate bill, making the Tax Collectors of the County of Philadelphia elective by the people, at the Spring Ward Elections.

The apportionment bill from the House, was brought up, and being placed on second reading, it was postponed by a vote of 17 to 14.

The bill to incorporate the Honesdale and Mast-hope Plank Road Company in Wayne and Pike counties, was taken up, and after being amended by authorizing a loan for the improvement of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, passed finally; also a bill annulling the marriage contract between Joseph C. Smith and Sabina his wife.

The House, on motion of Judge Conyngham, proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the ordinary expenses of the Government, the repair of public canals and railroads, and other general appropriations.

April 19.—In the Senate, bills were reported to extend the charters of the York Bank, Kensington Bank, Miners' Bank of Pottsville, Harrisburg Bank, Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster, the Lancaster County Bank, and the West Branch Bank at Williamsport; to amend the charter of the Carlisle Deposit Bank; and to charter the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua.

The apportionment bill was taken up, and amended so as to make Tioga, McKean, Elk, Warren, and Jefferson, 18th district; Mercer, Venango, and Crawford, 19th district; Erie the 20th district, each to elect one Senator; and Westmoreland, Bedford, Fayette, and Somerset, the 24th district, to elect two Senators. The bill as thus amended passed second reading by a strict party vote.

In the House, the whole day was spent in the consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

April 20.—In the Senate, Mr. King moved to substitute a bill he had prepared, for the Apportionment bill before the Senate, but it was rejected by a party vote, 16 to 17. A motion to amend by giving Philadelphia city only one Senator, was negatived. The bill was then put on its final passage, and lost by a tie vote—the Speaker declining to vote.

A number of bills to extend bank charters, passed second reading.

In the House, the Appropriation bill was discussed through the day.

A Western Editor requests those of his subscribers, who owe him more than six years subscription, to send him a lock of their hair so that he will know they are living.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Education.

I will first, Mr. Editor, say a few words about Primary Schools. In this general designation, I would include all Schools designed to give the first elementary instruction to children. Where, and when, and how should small children be taught? These are momentous inquiries,—though they may at first seem trifling to some minds—because the earliest guidance given to the mind commonly, if not skillfully counteracted, gives bias and direction to the mind in all its subsequent movements. It is, therefore, of unmeasured consequence that the tender mind which, during the first seven years of its existence, is so *inquisitive, so receptive, and so dependent*, should be trained and nurtured every day by skillful hands in an atmosphere of light and love. Rousseau said give me the first seven years of a child's life for my principles, and you may do what you please with it after that age.—Education commences in the cradle. The maternal smile and kiss, at a very early stage of life, assuage the grief, and illumine the primeval darkness that broods over infantile minds. As the soft light falls upon the eye, and affords pleasure, so the light of knowledge falls upon the mental vision, with even greater delight. How a child's spirits brighten, and eyes sparkle, when after working, for instance, a long time on a difficult example, he or she suddenly cries out "I've got it—I have it now." All agree that it is even so, but how is such an end to be accomplished any better now than it has been done in ages that have gone by? Doctors on this subject even, as on most others of great importance, disagree. Some say that all instruction should be made a delight, and that small children should not be perplexed and disgusted with books and difficult studies, lest their minds should be set against learning before they have any just appreciation of its true value. The long confinement on hard benches, in crowded rooms, and the absolute enforcement of study do often beget repugnance, that rather retards than advances the progress of the young learner. Nothing preys on the infant constitution and undermines its *stamina* so much as the *absurd restraint* which checks the natural flow of spirits, at the same time subjecting the delicate mind to a continual weight of apprehension. The healthful development of the physical person, is an object of primary consideration; and all those little *precocious exhibitions* of intellect and memory, which sometimes make Parents proud—and justly proud, too, could their children preserve sound minds in healthy bodies—and the uninitiated wonder, are of *questionable utility*, in the symmetrical training of children.—Health of body is the basis upon which the Educator must build. In vain do we attempt to raise a superstructure of wisdom where a healthy body is wanting. The duties and rational pleasures of living depend as much on the condition of the body as upon that of the mind. During the early years of childhood, the learned hand of *acknowledged authority* should pleasantly guide.

Too much of restraint and mental abstraction operate injuriously upon health, without producing any corresponding advantage to the mind. Juvenile Prodigies seldom make great men. The flower that is made to bloom in the Green-house in February, is decayed and insipid before the gorgeous and fragrant blossoms of the open field, in midsummer, appear. Nature has given us mind and body in combination. They are united in such a way that their laws of union may not be transcended or violated without penalty. It is a common error that the capacity of a child is overrated by Parents and Teachers, and then they are overtasked, and they break down before they reach the goal to which they are hastening. Dr. Combe says: The premature exertion of intellect to which it is stimulated by the constant excitement of emulation and vanity, far from strengthening, tends to impair the health and tone of the brain, and of all the organs depending upon it; and hence we rarely perceive the genius of the School manifesting in future years any of the superiority which attracted attention in early life; but we find him on the contrary, either sunk below mediocrity, or dragging out a painful existence, the victim of indigestion and melancholy. Among the many who give *great, extraordinary promise* in early life, and whose talents are then forced by ill-judged cultivation into precocious maturity, how few live to manhood to reap the reward of their exertions, and how few of those who survive preserve their superiority unimpaired. In illustration of this point, I might mention hundreds of names, but a very few must suffice. Tasso was early distinguished, and it is said he wrote his immortal epic at twenty-two years of age; but his life was miserable, and his reason distracted. Pascal is another example of the same result, and H. Kirke White, and many others might be named were it necessary. I cut the following from your paper, published a week or two ago. It speaks volumes on this subject.

THE BOY T. H. SAFFORD.—This remarkable mathematical genius, who has attracted so much attention by the early development of his peculiar powers, is made the subject of remark by Prof. Pierce of Harvard College in his report to the Visiting Committee of the Lawrence Scientific School. Safford attended the Professor's Lectures on Analytical Mechanics, and showed himself perfectly competent to master this difficult subject of research. Up to this time, he fully realizes his early promise of extraordinary powers, as a geometer, but his friends notice with alarm that his body does not keep pace in growth with his intellect, and that he is not gaining that robust health so necessary to a strong mind. It will be remembered that he is under the charge of Edward Everett and Professor Pierce, and is supported by the liberality of gentlemen in Boston. The greatest attention should be paid to the physical education of the young student, under such circumstances, and we have no doubt he receives it.

On the other hand, some of the most distinguished men who have ever lived were in childhood remarkable only for health, idleness, and apparent stupidity. (But let no boy be lazy thinking that thus he will become a great man, for there is no excellence without labor—severe, independent, continual application.) The illustrious Newton, was by his own account, an idle and inattentive boy, and "very low in the school" till he reached twelve years of his age; and the young Napoleon himself is described as having good "health, and being in other respects like other boys." Adam Clarke was considered "a grievous dunce" when a boy, and was seldom praised by his father except

for his ability in rolling great stones, which his robust frame and good health enabled him to do. Shakespeare, Gibbon, Byron, Scott, and Davy, were in like manner undistinguished for precocious genius, and were fortunately allowed to indulge freely in those wholesome bodily exercises, and that freedom of mind which contributed so much to their future excellence. The mother of Sheridan, too, long regarded him as "the dullest and most hopeless of her sons." But no more on this subject this time. In my next communication I wish to speak of the old-fashioned, quiet *tread-mill* Schools, with a string of so-called "Rules," as long as my arm, for which Pupils have as little respect as they would have for an old scare-crow hung up in the School-room. P. S. W.

(To be continued.)

"Honesdale Money."

We had hoped where there was so little cause for alarm, as in the case of this Bank, that all excitement in relation to it had subsided, but we see occasionally a statement calculated to frighten that portion of community not acquainted with the state of its affairs, and its readiness to meet its liabilities agreeably to the provisions of its charter. Here, we are satisfied something more must come to light, before the confidence of the people will be shaken, notwithstanding the *Rondout Courier* may infer otherwise from the advertisements of some of our merchants. That in other places its bill-holders may have submitted to being shaved it is not worth while to deny, when the *Courier* states the fact that at Rondout there were those to buy it up at four and five per cent. The charter of the Bank may be annulled it is true, but that it is not sound and perfectly able to redeem every cent of its issues is quite another matter. To enlighten those not already acquainted with the true state of the affairs of this Bank and are fearful of *Honesdale Money*, we copy the following from "Thompson's Bank Note Reporter," of April 1st:

HONESDALE BANK, PA.—By some of the windings of banking and lawmaking, the Honesdale Bank has got before the Pennsylvania Legislature. Foreseeing this movement would cause a scrutiny into the situation of the bank, we look early means to be "posted up," and are enabled to give the following statement:—

Circulation	\$518,065 00
To protect this the bank has available—due from Am. Exch. Bank, \$117,449 52	
Due from Phila. " " 710 74	
Loaned on call, secured by D. & H. Canal stocks, at par, as collateral security	141,005 00
Specie on hand,	41,807 48
Notes and Drafts of other Bks on hand	195,623 30
	\$496,626 30

To offset which and fall back on the Bank has bills discounted and falling due, and none of them having over 90 days to mature,

\$136,785 65

By this statement it will appear that the bank is able to redeem its entire circulation in twenty-four hours. The bill-holders may feel perfectly sure that they are safe in holding, taking, and paying Honesdale money.—*Carbondale Journal.*

Defence of Pennsylvania.

The Message of Gov. JOHNSTON, in defence of Pennsylvania, delivered on the 22d of March last, and which the Legislature refused to print, has been published in a neat pamphlet in Philadelphia. The pamphlet contains the various acts of the Legislature relative to slavery, kidnapping, &c. to which the Governor referred in his message. We were much gratified in receiving a copy of it. The whole forms a complete history of the matter treated, and is a masterly defence of Pennsylvania against the chimerical assaults of some of the Southern States. It does justice to Pennsylvani and the Union. We have not received a Document in long time more worthy of preservation. A member of the other party, and one of the most talented and competent to judge, said to us at the time the Message was published, that it was one of the most creditable and able State papers he had ever known to emanate from a Governor of Pennsylvania—correct and manly in sentiment, eloquent in diction—and cogent in argument.—Such it is, and such is the Document the Legislature by a close party vote, with a few honorable exceptions, refused to have printed, doubtless fearing that its circulation might increase the already extensive and well merited popularity of the *Whig Governor*.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Steamer America, we have Liverpool dates two weeks later.

The price of Flour had advanced one shilling per barrel Cotton was without material change. The substance of the news is contained in the following abstract: France was tranquil, comparatively speaking, although much bitterness existed between the prominent parties. One of the regiments had revolted, and Louis Napoleon had been hissed as he passed through one of the streets. The most important political movement, however was a motion submitted in the National Assembly, that on a certain day, the electors should express themselves by vote, either in favor of a Monarchy or a Republic. It fell to the ground, however, as it was not seconded, and the announcement was received with cries of "Vive la Republique!" by the Mountain. Louis Napoleon is said to be overwhelmed with debts, and willing to adopt any expedient to obtain relief from his pecuniary difficulties. The Protectionists are as active as ever in England, and a partial revival of the Repeal agitation has taken place in Ireland, under the auspices of John O'Connell.

The English coast was visited with a frightful hurricane on the 30th of March. The J. R. Skiddy, of New York, and the Howard, of New Orleans, were both wrecked. The steamer "Adelaide" was lost near the mouth of the Thames, when every soul on board—two in number—perished. The condition of Cuba excites much anxiety in Spain. The London Money Market was easy, and American Stocks were firm.

Chloride of zink is now said to be a perfect disinfectant of foul air.

MRS. SWISSELM'S LETTERS. No. II.

Washington—Ross's Speech—Compromises Generally—Harris's Speech. Correspondence of The Tribune.

IRVING HOUSE, WASHINGTON, April 11.

DEAR MR. GREELY: There is a great deal of profound logic and quite a number of handsome crape shawls in Washington. As I have an ear for the one and eye for the other, I get sadly confused between hearing and seeing. It is rather difficult to keep the run of all that is said on the floor in Congress and all that is displayed in the galleries. I might refer you to honorable members for the ratification of this statement, but hope you will just take my word for it. It may be, as HORACE MANN says, that every faculty of the soul has special organs of manifestation, situated in the brain—that we see, hear, feel, love, hate, by the exercise of particular forms, every several one doing its own work, and this only. This appears all correct work enough, inasmuch as we can do several things at once; but after all, it is something like the machinery of Government. There are many different departments, but all tend to one common center. The Senate and House—the War Secretary and State Secretary, and Postmaster and all the rest, may be busy doing different things at one and the same time, but all go to the common center, the Judiciary or President, and neither can do more than one thing at a time. So I doubt if our reason—understanding—can dispose of more; and while I sat yesterday and heard the honorable gentleman explain his views, I lost the entire run of shawls and mantillas, beside escaping a nervous fever, by not hearing the first part of Mr. Ross's speech. When he rose, some one whispered me, "It's only a Doughface;" and as I have no particular fancy for unbaked bread, and a column hid him from view, I did not choose to interrupt the conversation of the worthy substitute of "the old man eloquent" to peep round at a mass of flour and water. One can see or hear a Northern truckler almost any day away out in the West, but only here could I listen to Horace Mann, the friend of Humanity, and so I listened, and did not hear "the man of Ross" until a friend came up and whispered, "Just listen to your Pennsylvania toady." Then I started up, looked round the column, and saw the gentleman. If his face is dough, there is entirely too much saleratus in it, for it is as yellow as a guinea. Some one should add a little acid, both to help the color and produce effervescence. This would answer the purpose of yeast, and make him "rise." It will never do to bake him without this, for he is too flat to be wholesome.

What the first part of his speech was I know only by the reports which you already have.—These make him say "the Constitution recognizes Slavery; but he would vote for no bill recognizing or prohibiting it." Of course, then, he would not vote for the Constitution. My attention was called in time to hear him sobbing and groaning over the Union—imploping, with hysterical gasps, that Members would calculate its value—its patriotic value—that Northern Democrats and agitators would pause "in their mad career before it was too late." Many appeared inclined to profit by his exhortation, stopped talking, and kept watching the clock to see if it were time for him to quit. He objected to the admission of California, because she is four times as large as Pennsylvania, but said nothing about Texas, nearly four times as large as California. On the same principle, New-York should be thrown out of the Union for being four times as large as Rhode-Island. The reported accounts of the speech say he replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. This is a mistake. He merely occupied fifteen minutes in personal abuse of Mr. STEVENS—raking over the ashes of old party squabbles in State politics, and denouncing his inconsistency in supporting Gen. TAYLOR instead of Cass. He shook his finger, worked his body up and down as though he had been churning on an old fashioned Dutch churn, quivered in every muscle, stuttered and spluttered, as he enumerated the wrongs Mr. STEVENS had committed against his native State, and declared she was ashamed of having given him birth. It is rather odd she should have sent him here, and so Mr. STEVENS appeared to think, for he stood up before the Speaker's desk, laughing heartily at the exhibition.

This Ross is reported to have said, the South had never aggressed on the North; but the reporters forget to add, what he did say, that the North had been continually aggressing upon the South—that Pennsylvania herself led the way by presenting Anti-Slavery petitions to the very first Congress that met after the adoption of the Constitution. Then he declared that aggressions must be stopped, and the South protected in her Constitutional rights.

A few moments before he had been wondering how Mr. STEVENS could have uttered his speech while the portrait of WASHINGTON hung before him!—how he could dare defame the fathers of the Constitution—such men as FRANKLIN. Wonder if he forgot that FRANKLIN himself was one of the most active of these Anti-Slavery petitioners whom he was now stigmatising as aggressors upon the rights of others! He indulged in a large amount of gasconading about his own State—his own "gallant little County of Lehigh." If the folks there are so smart as he pretends, they will give him his next office in a coal-mine, until his complexion is of the proper tint for the chattel-market, then send him South to fetch what he will bring. He should never be permitted to live above ground in the State he has disgraced.

There is one thing, Mr. GREELY, that strikes my mind very forcibly: this is the constant and gratuitous glorifications of the Constitution. I have heard four speeches—two Pro-Slavery, on the Loco-Foco side, and two Anti-Slavery on the Whig side; but about one fourth of every one has "our glorious Constitution"—its compromises—its wisdom—its strength and perfection. To me this looks as if the speakers felt that it required praise. The Constitution has been published, I think, and most of their audience have read or can read it! Is it not very strange that they cannot trust it to speak for itself!—or that when they have spoken for it, and no one contradicted, they cannot proceed to something else! They keep such a dingdong about "supporting the Constitution." One might imagine it was some miserable, decrepit old creature that was no longer able to totter on crutches, but must needs be held up on every side, and dragged along like a drunken loafer, on his road to the "lock-up."

I have some considerable respect for the Constitution and am sorry those who should best understand it, think it so weak as to require such a continual bolstering up, a propping and defending, a blustering, a swaggering, a blowing, a bragging. Strength should bring calmness! The consciousness of integrity should set folks at their ease; and the nervous eagerness with which these gentlemen haste to defend and laud the Constitution, when no one is attacking it, looks as if they thought it very vulnerable. As administered and generally understood, there is no doubt but it is so. Those compromises it is said to have made do really require some defense. For instance, in going from Pittsburg to Cincinnati a few weeks ago, there was a woman on board our boat, who had been purchased by the man who had her in charge, for five hundred and fifty dollars—as much as would pay a Congressman's salary sixty-eight days. She had been sold "for no fault," but because her master was in debt. She had left father, mother, brother, sisters, a husband and three small children, one of them an infant.

I looked on her face with its haggard grief, where "Compromises" were written in brief;