

The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

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WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

Select Poetry.

THE MOTHERLESS ONE.

The eye that watched my infant steps,—
The arms of love around me thrown,—
The voice of sweetest tenderness,—
The heart that yearned o'er me alone,
Where are they now? That eye is dim,
That voice is silent in the dust;
Oh! sullen grave! relentless tomb!
Well hast thou kept thy sacred trust.

Time's wing hath flown o'er me, and I
Have seen year after year depart;
No mother near to soothe my grief,
Or fold me to her faithful heart.
True, I have called another one,
By that same fond and holy name;
Vain mockery all, no other one
Could love or cure for me the same.

She loves me still—how oft I've dream'd,
That her soft breath was on my cheek,
And while my waiting soul grew full
Of joy too deep for words to speak,—
Have fancied that I heard the rush
Of unseen wings upon the air;
And on my vision slow unveil'd
Beheld that lost one standing there:

And that she drew me to her arms
As she was wont in days of yore,
And whispered words of heavenly peace,
Mine ears had never heard before!—
And while I gazed with soul enrapt,
As dawned the bright and garish day,
My dreams of midnight slowly pass,
My angel vision fades away.

Or, out beneath the solemn skies,
When evening wears her starry crown,
From whence the day with calm adieu,
In rosy glances melted down,—
O then my thoughts have flown afar,
With yearnings all too deep for tears,
To dream my mother has her home
Among those bright and burning spheres.

O! loved and lost! in some bright world
I know thou hast thy high abode;
That thou hast climbed ethereal heights,
And found the bosom of thy God.
I would not call thee back again
From whence thy parted wing hath flown;
Enough the bliss of heaven is thine,
And earth without thee sad and lone.

Agricultural.

"It is that by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive."

REPORT ON LUNAR INFLUENCE UPON AGRICULTURE.

Published by a resolution adopted by the last Meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County.—The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Lunar Influences on Agriculture, respectfully report, that deeming the subject one of great importance to the farming community, your committee have endeavored to give it that degree of attention which its importance merits.

When it is remembered that at least two thirds of all the persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture; as well as many of those who pursue Mechanical Avocations, regulate all their operations by the "signs" or positions of the moon in the zodiacal constellations, or its place in regard to its own and the earth's orbit, it will at once be apparent that it is a matter of great importance, whether there is any philosophy or science in this system of Moonology or whether it is but superstition and folly.

When you ask the believers in lunar influences upon vegetation, in the sense above indicated, for the reason for the faith that is in them, they refer you to the almanac, and there you may contemplate the figure of a man with outstretched limbs, surrounded by the ram, the bull, the twins, the crab and other animals of various degrees of ferocity, but the rationale they cannot give for the almanac gives it not; but their ancestors from time immemorial looked to the "signs," and regulated their operations by them, and therefore they, their sons and daughters, go on in the same beaten track, in "blissful ignorance" whether it leads or why they go therein.

Your Committee believe that aside from the effects produced by the solar light which is reflected upon the earth by the moon, she has no influence whatever upon vegetation. That light, as well as heat and moisture, are indispensable to healthful vegetable growth, is a fact too plain to be denied or successfully controverted. And that the increased (and perhaps the quality of) light reflected from the moon when her whole disk or a considerable part of it which is turned towards the earth is enlightened by the sun, has the effect of accelerating vegetable growth and ripening of crops are well attested by experience and in perfect accordance with natural philosophy. But this has nothing to do with the sign.

The moon being nearer to the earth than any other celestial body, and surpassed only by the great orb of day, she has excited the attention of astronomers in all ages. While her magnitude, motions and distance from the earth have been nicely calculated and made known to us by astronomers and mathematicians, they have told us nothing concerning her influence upon vegetation; and this simply, because they, in all their close observations and nice calculations have never discovered any such influence. The moon, like other satellites and the planets, is an opaque body, and shines entirely by the light received from the sun. She revolves round her axis from the sun to the sun again in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds, and she takes exactly the same time to go round her orbit from new moon to new moon, and therefore constantly has the same side turned towards the earth, with a small variation called the libration of the moon.

The Moon's Phases. The sun illuminates one half of the moon at all times; and the amount of light which is reflected depends upon the relative position of the observer and the enlightened part of the moon. Thus, at the conjunction or new moon, the moon is between the earth and the sun, and that part of her face which is never seen from the earth is fully enlightened by the sun, and that part which is turned towards the earth is in darkness. Now, as the motion of the moon in her orbit exceeds the apparent motion of the sun by a little over twelve degrees in twenty-four hours, it follows that about four days after the new moon she will be seen a little east of the sun after he has sunk below the horizon. The convex part of the moon will be towards the place of the sun, and the horns towards the left hand. As she continues her course eastward a greater portion of her face towards the earth will become enlightened; and when she has removed ninety degrees eastward of the sun she will present the appearance of a semi-circle or half-moon. And passing still towards the east, at the end of 144 days, she will be diametrically opposite the sun, and will rise above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks behind the western, a complete circle or full moon. The earth is now between the sun and the moon, and that half of her surface which is constantly turned towards the earth is wholly enlightened by the direct rays of the sun, and that half which is never seen from the earth is in darkness. Then, progressing still to the eastward, the moon becomes deficient on her western edge, and when a gain ninety degrees from the sun, she becomes a semi circle with the convex side turned towards the sun; still continuing her course eastward, the deficiency on her western edge becomes greater, and she appears a crescent with the convex side toward the east; and in about 144 days more she has made a complete lunation and again overtaken the sun. This shows all the phases of the moon, and the manner in which they are produced; and to our minds it is very apparent that these changes or appearances which are constantly and gradually taking place, can have no other effects than those produced by increased or diminished light.

Nodes of the Moon, or the "Up" and "Down" Signs. The nodes are the two opposite points, where the moon seems to intersect the ecliptic or the apparent path of the earth. But this intersection is merely imaginary, the earth moving around the sun at a distance of 95,000,000 miles, and the moon around the earth at a distance of 240,000, or less than a quarter of a million of miles. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth at a variable angle, the medium of which is 5° 9'. The nodes make a complete retrograde revolution from any point of the ecliptic to the same again in 19 years. This is called the cycle of the moon, after which the new and the full moons, &c., fall upon the same days of the month that they did at the beginning of the period. If the weather depended upon the changes of the moon, every nineteenth year would have the same sort of weather at all corresponding seasons. An almanac nineteen years old would suit for this year and inform us of all the changes of the moon and the consequent changes of the weather. But this is a slight digression.

The node where the moon seems to ascend from the south to the north side of the ecliptic is called the ascending node, and the almanacs make it the "up sign;" and the opposite point where the moon appears to descend from the north to the south is called the descending node—the "down sign." In astronomy these nodes are sometimes called the north node and the south node, and sometimes the dragon's head and the dragon's tail.

If we take two large rings of nearly equal size and place the one within the other so that the one half of the one will be above and the other half below the other ring, at an angle of about five degrees, the one ring will represent the orbit of the earth and the other that of the moon. The two points of intersection are the nodes. The earth revolves around one of the rings or orbits annually and the moon around the other monthly. When the moon, passing around her orbit, crosses the point of intersection, (or an imaginary line drawn from the one point of intersection to the other) from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, she is in the ascending node, the "up sign," and when she reaches the opposite point she is in the descending node, the "down sign." The moon is continually alternating from one node to the other, being about one half of the time above and the other half below the orbit of the earth; but in reality all time millions of miles from the one side or the other of the earth's orbit.

Now, if any one can suppose that the attraction of the moon can draw up or press down objects upon the earth, such as roofs of buildings, fences, flax or manure spread, &c., that effect must be apparent in about two weeks, for that is the length of time that the moon continues in each of these signs. After that time, the attraction still existing, there would be an alternate drawing up and pressing down as long as the moon shall wax and wane. The believers in the signs have never yet discovered how soon the effects of the moon upon objects affected become visible; but they do not generally look for these effects as soon as the moon has passed from one sign into the other.

The Zodiacal Signs. The zodiac is a broad circle in the heavens extending in breadth from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Tropic of Cancer. It is about sixteen degrees in width. The ecliptic is situated in the middle of the zodiac. The zodiac contains twelve constellations or signs through which the sun passes in his apparent annual course. This circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these again into minutes and seconds.

The prevalent opinion among learned men, is, that the figures in the signs or constellations of the zodiac are descriptive of the seasons of the year, and that they are hieroglyphics to represent some remarkable event or occurrence in each month. Thus no productions being more useful to the Chaldeans than lambs, calves and kids, and they generally being brought forth in the spring of the year, these distinguished that season. Their flocks were increased and the ram was considered a fit representative of the month in which this occurred. Their herds were increased and the bull became emblematical of this. And the goats being the most prolific, they were represented by the figure of the twins. Thus we have Aries, the ram, Taurus, the bull, and Gemini, the twins, as the representatives of the spring of the year, the figures of the spring signs. When the sun enters the constellation of Cancer, he discontinues his progress towards the north pole and begins to move back towards the south pole; and this retrograde motion is represented by the crab, which travels backwards. The heat which usually follows in the next month (July) is represented by the Lion, an animal remarkable for its fierceness, and which at this season of the year was frequently impelled by thirst, to leave the sandy desert and make its appearance on the banks of the Nile. In the next month harvest commences in that country, and as daisies are generally set to glean in the fields, like Ruth in the field of Boaz, this season is represented by a virgin holding a sheaf of wheat in her hand. The sun next enters Libra, at which time the days and nights are equal, and observe an equilibrium, like a balance. So we have the Lion, the Virgin and the Balance for the summer months. Autumn, in ancient time, produced an abundance of fruit (perhaps of inferior quality) and brought with it a variety of diseases. This season is therefore represented by the Scorpion which wounds with a sting in his tail as he recedes. The sun enters the next constellation at the fall of the leaf, when the fields are cleared of the crops, and the season for hunting commences. The stars which mark the sun's track in this month are represented by the huntsman or archer with his bow and arrows and other weapons of destruction. The sun, passing in to the next constellation, reaches the winter solstice, and commences ascending towards the north. This season is therefore represented by the wild goat which delights in climbing and ascending the mountain in search of his food, which was considered emblematical of the ascent of the

sun. The next sign, Aquarius, the water-bearer, pouring water out of an urn, is emblematical of the wet, dreary and uncomfortable season of winter. The last of the zodiacal signs is a couple of Fishes, representing the fishing season.

In the time of the oldest astronomers, the equinoctial points were in Aries and Libra; but the signs which were in conjunction with the sun, when he was in the equinox, are now 30 degrees, or a whole sign eastward of it; so that Aries is now in Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, &c.

The signs are the invention of the ancients, and like that system of fables styled mythological, they had their origin in superstitious and idolatrous notions. The Chaldeans probably are entitled to the credit, such as it is, of imagining that certain groups of stars resembled certain animals, such as the bear, the dog, the serpent, &c., and the Egyptians worshipped the host of heaven under the most of these imaginary figures. They also worshipped the sun under the name of Osiris, imagining it a proper representative of the Deity shedding light and heat over the universe. And as the moon received her light from the sun, she was esteemed a female divinity, and honors were paid her as such, under the name of Isis. The overflowing of the Nile, which occurred periodically, was particularly beneficial to the land of Egypt, and as that river always began to swell at the rising of Sirius, the most brilliant of the fixed stars, they had a special veneration for the dog star, as if its influence had brought about the overflow of the Nile and the consequent fertility of the soil.

The Greeks displaced some of the figures of the Chaldean constellations, and placed in their stead such figures as had reference to their own history. The same thing was done by the Romans, and hence some of the accounts given of the signs of the zodiac and of the constellations, are contradictory and involved in fable.

Such is the history of the signs of the zodiac in a condensed form. These constellations and signs were clusters of stars which marked the position of the sun in the heavens, and were called the "station houses" of the sun. They were twelve in number, containing each 30 degrees, and the sun was about a month in passing through each of them. When we consider that in the days of their origin, chronometers and almanacs had no existence, and astronomy was in its infancy, we cannot but admire the beauty of the system as well as appreciate its utility. It made a magnificent time piece of the star spangled canopy, and the hosts of heaven pointed out the length of days, months, and years. What a perversion it is, then, to make these signs or constellations the "station houses" of the moon as she passes around the earth. It converts them into food for superstition and ignorance, and they carry with them a train of inconvenience. The moon's transit through the signs is rapid, occupying but a little over two days in each, and the almanac-makers place her in one sign two days or three days as best suits their convenience, without regard to fractions of days.

For example: The sign is in the crab for two or three days, according to the almanac; and although the weather may be fine, and the field in excellent order, the farmer who consults the moon will not sow or plant in that inauspicious sign. Or the sign is in Virgo, sometimes called the "Po-sey Girl," and everything sown or planted will expend all its energy in blossoms, on account of that girl's propensity for flowers. And equally good logic is employed in behalf of all the other signs. What folly!

The believer in moonology will no doubt be gratified to learn that when the moon's position is between the earth and any of the zodiacal signs, the stars composing that sign are so immensely far from both the earth and the moon, that they cannot possibly have any influence whatever upon the earth or any of the operations of the inhabitants of the earth! The fixed stars nearest the earth are at an inconceivable distance. It may be stated to be more than twenty billions of miles; but the common mind can form no adequate conception of such distance. We may acquire some faint idea of the immense distance of the nearest of the fixed stars from the earth, by considering that the sun is 95,000,000 miles from the earth, and that the nearest of the fixed stars is 212,000 times further distant. A cannon ball flying with a uniform velocity, 500 miles every hour, would require four millions and five hundred and ninety-five thousand years before it could move from one of those stars to the earth; and the different stars of the same constellations may be at still greater distances from each other.—Such immensity of space is bewildering to

the ordinary mind, but these considerations show plainly that the moon's position in regard to any of the constellations can have no influence upon the earth, which is but as an atom in the universe.

In conclusion, your committee would state that the facts embodied in this report are such as are agreed upon by astronomers and mathematicians—such as are found in the lessons intended for schools; but your committee do not expect this report to meet with much favor from a large portion of the community. Indeed, truth is never more unpalatable than when she brushes away from the mind a long cherished fallacy, and exposes error in all its naked deformity. Many will not believe that they have all their lives been in error. They cannot make up their minds to surrender their whole stock of knowledge.—They will hold on to their blind faith, and continue to regulate their labors and their lives by the signs. But we trust there are others in whom the presentation of well-established truth—matters of fact and of calculation and observation will awaken reflection—that they will see the folly and superstition of the signs, and be ready to follow the teachings of reason. The Scriptures speak of husbandry—of plowing, digging, manuring—of planting and sowing—and of the early and the latter rain—but not a word of any signs to regulate the husbandman in any of his labors. And Solomon, who was esteemed a wise man in his day, was entirely ignorant of the signs which some of our modern Solomons understand so well, for he is profoundly silent on the subject, although he says, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that," &c. Is it not true that the agriculturist should emerge from the superstition which has so long enveloped him, and follow the advice of Solomon, instead of the devices of the Egyptians and Chaldeans?

Facts and arguments might be adduced to show that all the effects attributed to the influence of the moon, could be accounted for on truly philosophical and scientific principles; but they would swell this report, which is sufficiently extended, beyond enduring bounds, and we therefore forbear.

All which is respectfully submitted.
THEO. H. CREMER,
THOS. F. STEWART,
R. M'DIVITT.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1856.

Queer Bits.

GALLAS SON OF GINGER BLUE.

The following lines we have found floating "loose." Unlike most negro melodies, they have a ring of genuine poetic excellence and harmony in them, worthy of being set to music. We publish them with the hope that some of our musical friends will try their voices upon them. Let us see if some of our readers cannot set the words to music. Try it:

Dark, dark de night, and was de moon,
No star but one am peeping;
De hoat-owl sings de same ole toon,
As true de woods I'm treepin'.
"Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!"—who car for dat,
You good-for-not'n fattered cat?
Dis nigger keep on singin';
Ho sing, and on de banjo play,
To charm de goblin ghos ts away,
While de skunk be sw ets am fleavin'.
True de woods—push along,
Never fear de booga boo;
True de woods—dat's de song,
Gallas son ob Ginger Blue!

De whip-am-will squat on de stone,
Trows music from his fiddle;
De dancing frogs all wassah-a-down
Outside and up de middle.
What dat! what dat! dis nigger's eyes
Displear, wuh mighty big surprise,
Upon de gum tree awingin'.
It am a possum at his case
Rocked in de cradle on de breeze,
And list'nin' to de signin'.
Tru de woods—push along,
Never mind de possum, too;
True de woods—dat's de song,
Fearless son ob Ginger Blue!

De moon gwine down—pitch dark de night,
Cold, cold de dew am fallin';
I fear dis darkey see a sight,
Dat set him wool a crawling!
Who dar? who dar?—a goblin cuss?
'Peak! or dis minstrel's banjo's bust!
'Peak, and dyse! unrabbl'.
'Peak! goblin, 'peak! but whad' or no,
Dis minstrel drap his ole banjo,
And trip a little trabblu'!
Tru de woods—cut along—
Fudder back! you bugumboo!
Tru de woods—drap de song,
Nimble child of Ginger Blue!

Douglas' Congressional District, in Illinois, gave from 10,000 to 12,000 majority for Fremont and Jess.

President's Message.

THE MESSAGE IN A NUTSHELL.

The President's Message, which was delivered to the two houses of Congress at noon yesterday, will be found in a Supplement, which we issue for the benefit of our readers. It is not so long as the concluding documents of a Presidential term are apt to be; and considering the nature and variety of the topics which it discusses, it has the merit, on the whole, of being well and compactly written.—We do not propose to condense its substance into the forms of an abstract, but merely to notice some of those points in it which are of general interest.

The message confirms the impression, so universal throughout the community, that the present Administration, however censurable for its domestic policy, has yet through the wise and unintermitted efforts of its eminent Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, so conducted the foreign affairs of the government, as to promote the best interests, and maintain unimpaired the rights and honor of the nation. Through the prevalence of the pacific disposition, commendable in the two great commercial and Christian countries, which are the recognized leaders in the march of human progress, the difficulties which existed between the United States and Great Britain seriously threatening at one period to involve in open hostilities, are now happily adjusted, or are in process of a certain and lasting adjustment; so that the cloud of war has blown over, and our former relations of amity remain unbroken. And, what is flattering to our national pride, they are adjusted in a manner which clearly demonstrates not only that our diplomacy was equal to the occasion, but that our side of the disputed questions was just and right. The British government, by consenting to the dismissal of Mr. Cramp-ton, has at least tacitly admitted that, in the matter of enlistment, that functionary had palpably infringed upon the laws of nations and the rights of neutrality. That question has been put at rest.

In reference to the Central American question, the message informs us that a treaty has been negotiated, through our minister, with the Court of St. James, in the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and on a basis of mutual rights and interests—more especially in regard to the common use of any transit way or inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Panama—which is to be immediately submitted to the Senate, for its consideration. But the message seems to imply, when it speaks of "this arrangement being approved in by all the parties to be affected by it," that the assent of the new government there will be conditional to its adoption. Mr. Walker, therefore, will have to be consulted before the matter is finally disposed of.

As regards the question of recognizing the government of Walker, the President refuses to commit himself for the present. He avers that the political affairs of Nicaragua have undergone an unfavorable change since the early part of the year, when this government held diplomatic relations with that State by accrediting its minister, Padre Vilij; (who, it will be remembered, was the representative of the native government under Rivas, rather than of the present one, which is altogether revolutionary) and are now involved in such uncertainty and confusion that it is impossible to decide which is the government de facto. So he proposes to await further developments; and we presume that nothing will be lost by a little wise delay.

One of the most interesting points of message refers to the proposition submitted last spring to our government by the Peace Conference of the most important States of Europe, at Paris, in reference to the abolition of privateering. Our government, which was invited to join with these States in thus changing the maritime law of nations, justly demurred to a change which went that far, and no further—on the obvious ground that our marine was not adequate to the protection of our innumerable merchant vessels, scattered all over the ocean and filling every foreign port and harbor, against the immense marine of foreign nations with whom we might be at war. Yet to show that it was not disinclined to a course of policy so consonant with the milder spirit of the age and of advancing civilization, our government has submitted to all the maritime States individually, a counter proposition, or an amendment to that proposed by the Peace Conference, to the effect, that all private property of belligerent, as well as neutral nations, except that which is contraband of war, shall hereafter be exempt from

seizure and spoliation. The proposition so humane and just in itself, so auspicious to the great interests of commerce, and fraught with such far-reaching and beneficent consequences to the whole world has been entertained with favor by several of those governments the French and Russian especially, and is likely to receive the assent of all, and become incorporated into the maritime law of nations.

Of course the chief topic of the message is Kansas, and the views which the President submits on that subject will surprise the country, and give pain and offence to multitudes who were disposed to feel kindly towards him in this last stage of his official life, and to hope that he would yet do something to retrieve his name, and repair the errors of the past. Great numbers of all parties, who have freely censured or utterly condemned his whole Kansas policy—many of whom gave their suffrages to Mr. Buchanan—have been prepared to expect that, like a man who has fallen into a course of errors, which he will not candidly acknowledge, and of which he is unwilling the imputation, he would naturally seek by elaborate special pleading, to exonerate himself from all blame. But he has gone far out of the way to palliate his course, by charging upon the innocent the perpetrations of all the wrongs which have been committed. Though of the North himself in general terms and by minute *ex parte* specifications, he boldly implicates the whole North in a series of aggressions upon the South, continued through many years, and culminating "in the attempt of a portion of the people of the States by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States." The outrages in Kansas he slurs over, as being very inconsiderable in their extent, and as such they were mainly chargeable, in their origin and development, upon emigrants from the North. And to crown all, he assumes that the election of Mr. Buchanan is an endorsement of his policy, and rebuke to all such as are opposed to it; as though his own failure to obtain a renomination was not a rebuke upon himself; as though he would have received the show of a support throughout the whole North had he been the candidate of his party; as though Mr. Buchanan was not nominated on the ground that he had no personal participation in the Nebraska policy and was unainted with its odium; and as though he was not elected, as was and is claimed by a large portion of the Democratic press and party, on the ground that he was unopposed to that policy, nay, that he would widely deviate from it, and maintain the rights of the people of Kansas against such aggressions as they long suffered without help or relief. The President, curiously in looking at but one aspect of the case, has no eye to discern the signs of the times. He does not understand the recent movement of the people. He can hardly be supposed to have read what the presses of his own party have so freely spoken during and since the election.—but it will be impossible for him to persuade the people of his country, by any, the most ingenious and elaborate, plea of justification, that, in this matter of Kansas, from its inception, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the people of the North were mere aggressors upon the South; or that the citizens of that territory, plundered of their just rights by a Missouri invasion, and subsequently outraged by every conceivable mode of persecutions, were not deeply wronged; or that the recent uprising in the North did not originate in the simple desire and intention to redress the wrongs which that infant people had suffered, and secure to them their violated rights. But we cannot pursue the subject. We hoped better of Mr. Pierce, but he ends as he began; and henceforward we can expect nothing from that quarter, but one national view, as well as an experienced statesman, for such an administration of the government as will ensure the equal reign of justice and peace.—NORTH AMERICAN.

The President's Message
As we expected little from the last day's speech and confession of President Pierce, we have not been disappointed.—It is full of weak sophistries, unmeaning generalities and ridiculous arguments—unworthy a stump speech before an election, to say nothing of a public document emanating from the President under the requirements of the Constitution. If any one has the courage to read it, let him do so, but not by our advice. It will be time sadly misspent. There was not a stump speaker of the smallest calibre one month since, who could not have given a more comprehensive argument than this message contains. The fact is Mr. Pierce finds he has made a great mistake in trying to out-demagogue Judge Douglas in subservience to the South, and being ashamed to acknowledge that he was duped tries to brazen it out. The country understands the whole matter and will laugh at the untoward efforts of the President to disembarass himself. He concludes by saying that he shall "prepare to surrender the Executive trust to his successor, and retire to private life, with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence"—and to this all the people will respond "Amen!"—Phil. Daily Sun.