Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION." -- SHAKS.

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THE GARLAND.



"With sweetest flowers enrich'd, From various gardens cull'd with care."

THERE ARE SOUNDS OF MIRTH. There are sounds of mirth in the night-air ringing, And lamps from every casement shown: While voices blithe within are singing, That seem to say "Come" in every tone. Ahl once how light in life's young season,
My heart hath bounded at that sweet lay,
Nor paused to ask of grey-heard Reason
If I should the syren call obey.

And see-the lamps still livelier glitter, And see—the lamps still livelier glitter,
The syren lips more fondly sound—
No, seek, ye nymph, some victim fitter
To sink in your rosy bondage bound.
Shall a bard, whom not the world in arms
Could bend to tyranny's rude control,
Thus quail at sight of woman's charms,
And yield to a smile his free born soul?

Thus says the sage, while, slyly stealing, The nymphs their fetters around him cast, And, their laughing eyes the while concealing, Led Liberty's bard their slave at last. For the poet's heart, still prone to roving,
Was like that rock of the Druid race,
Which the gentlest touch at once set moving, But all earth's power could'nt shake from its base

ORIGINAL.

For the Gettysburg Star and Republican Banner. ON THE VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

No subject, perhaps, has afforded a more fertile theme for speculation, and a more prolific source of error, than the origin and cause of the different varieties of the human race. The most distinguished naturalists, both of Europe and America, have devoted much time and attention to the subject, without, however coming to a satisfactory conclusion. Many ingenious hypotheses have been advanced, supported by profound learning and argument; but every one, however plausible its aspect, is liable to serious objections.

It is now almost universally conceded, that there is but one distinct species, and that is to be found on various parts of the globe, are just so many varieties of the same species. It is maintained by some writers of celebrity, that the Mosaic account furnishes us with evidence, that the several prominent divisions have had so many distinct origins of man that occupied a portion of the sixth the immediate progenitors of the Hebrews, which is subsequently related in another chapter of Genesis. Other passages in relation to Cain, they contend necessarily presuppose the existence of human beings anterior to Adam and Eve, or he could not have obtained those implements of husbandry of which Moses gives an account; they also confess the difficulty of conceiving why he should betray symptoms of fear upon go into another country and marry a wife and build a city, if the descendants of his ancestors were the only human inhabitants on the face of the earth.

However lucid and ingenious the arguments, a careful perusal of the Mosaic writings cannot fail incontestibly to prove, that those various relations refer to one and the same species. It is presumed by a celebrated English writer, whose pointions are entitled to much attention, that those passages in reference to Cain, are not inconsis tent with a single creation only. Food, climate, mode of living, with a combination of other causes, are considered amply sufficient to account satisfactorily for the differ ent varieties of our race. Those causes either individually or collectively considered, are totally insufficient to account for the diversities of color, form, features and expression that are to be found among man-

The European, who inhabits a temperate or features, during a protracted residence in the tropical regions, the temporary change effected upon the color of the skin, by the climate, undergoes no change, either in color effected upon the color of the skin, by the scorching rays of a vertical sun, excepted, soon as he returns to his native clime. But have witnessed the formation of one at least the offspring of those Europeans, who have human race. Not a single instance, howlong been resident in the West Indies or other Equatorial regions, are in form and color. precisely similar to those born in the temperate climate of France or England. Neith er do those children born in hot climates, whose ancestors emigrated thence from a mild climate, differ in the smallest degree are requisite, before the influence of climate, from those from whom their ancestors origi-

The same observation applies to the Mongolion variety; the Chinese, who inhabit a different climate, before every vestige of his warm country, are no darker than the Greenlanders, who belong to the same variety, inhabiting the seventieth and even the seventy-sixth degree of North Latitude. The ten centuries. Greenlander, who, in consequence of the extreme cold, is obliged to spend a great ous that climate, and the other causes men-, bring yourselves into trouble, for your stopportion of the year under ground, is as dark tioned, are insufficient to account for the ping me will detain the General's business; colored as the Chinese; and those parts of striking peculiarities manifested in the va- and said he was going to Dobb's Ferry to the most distinguished naturalists in the the bodies of the African and other dark rieties of the human race. But even ad- meet a person there and get intelligence for world believe that spiders have the art of varieties, protected by clothing, are as dark mitting it as a fact that climate does exert General Arnold. Upon that I told him I crossing streams of water on bridges of their as those immediately exposed to the influence in great influence, it is not reasonable to fufer hope he would not be offended, that we did own making. Mr. Spencer relates the folof the sun's ravs.

the torrid, temperate and frigid zones. The same is true of the black man.

responding retrocession in the forehead .- | ties of the same species. The ancients were well aware of the fact, that a prominent forehead was almost uniformly an indication of superior intelligence; hence the statues of their favored gods, re-nowned for their wisdom, all exhibit a bold asm, by John L. Lewis, of Pen Yan, N. Y. which nowned for their wisdom, all exhibit a bold and projecting forehead. It is true, that we occasionally hear of highly intelligent individuals among the sable sons of Africa, but such instances are extremely rare; excepions, only, which prove the general rule. The Ethiopian, in physical conformation, does obviously approach nearer to the inferior animals than the European. The narrow receding forehead and other physical peculiarities, which it would be unnecessary to particularize, evidently indicate, that the difference does not depend merely upon food, climate or mode of living.

View the Ethiopian recently imported from the burning climes of Africa, and him who was born in the temperate regions of North America; in form and color, they are still the same. In point of intellect, the European is vastly his superior. No Athens or Rome ever flourished amongst them. It is the European variety to which the world is indebted for a Cicero and Demosthenes; and in more recent times, for a Pitt, a Fox, a Washington and Franklin, and a galaxy of others who have shone with such brillianthe great diversity of form and features that cy in the firmament of literature, science and the arts. It is to the superior intellifrom the progress they have made in the latter two, we have very little to anticipate from their acquisitions. Whilst they are their hypotheses, they refer to that creation dependent upon the European for the greatest blessings they enjoy, they are also deday, and to the creation of Adam and Eve pendent upon him, (to his eternal disgrace,) for their greatest sufferings and misery .-The want of opportunity may perhaps be urged in their defence; they were no more destitute of knowledge originally, than that variety of the human family which has made refer the general ignorance that prevails amongst them, to some original cause of a mental character. Far be it from the intention of the writer, to justify the severity with ing him might slay him, or that he should which those unfortunate creatures are too frequently treated, upon the principle of their ignorance; instead of that being a justification, it should be the strongest incentive to enlist our sympathy and commiseration in their behalf. It is noble and magnanimous to treat inferiors with lenity.

The causes of the different varieties of the human race, yet remain to be explained. The subject is shrouded in darkness, and we have not obtained the means necessary to dispel it; until then, we will be obliged to grope in the dark, and amuse ourselves with such theories as we may chance to stumble upon. One of the most plausible theories in relation to the cause of the different varieties of our race is by Laurence, an English writer of deserved celebrity. He'suggests that a distinct and permanent variety may be produced by accidental deviations from the original species, and that by the union of those anomalies, without intermixture with the original, the offspring would after several generations be radically changed, with perhaps scarcely a feature remain tions; for if varieties were thus formed, it is probable that we or our ancestors should

ever, of this kind is to be found on record. In a recent popular work, by an individual who stands high in public estimation for the profundity of his learning, it is observed by the author, that a thousand or more years and of the other causes enumerated, is exerted; and that the same period would be required for the residence of the African in a peculiarity would be effaced. He states, that he does not doubt, that the Atrican would become entirely white among us in five or

The color, then, appears to be dependent mongst us after a lapse of five or ten or even 1 told him there were many bad people, who upon some inherent peculiarity of the varie more centuries; because it is well known ty, without regard to climate. The white that the native Americans, or Indians, are know but perhaps he might be one." whelly upon vegetables, in another upon ani- not, as the author referred to would have it, pass, he should have let him go, if he had he perceived it quietly pursuing its ewn way place, that event actually occurred, and 4th plain in this country-

zation, in another in a state of barbarism, in man, as well as the black, would turn red.

The form of the skull, also varies mate- i and he who modestly confesses ignorance, rially in the different varieties, without re-lisperhaps nearer the truth than he who has gard either to climate, food or any of those spent years in searching for the cause; for confirmed by David Williams, whose testicauses already recited. In the European or ofientimes when we are in search of truth, mony in regard to the searching of Andre, Caucasian variety, the forehead is prominent, our favorite theories carry us further from being more minute than Paulding's, is here and the superior portion of the skull much the goal, than we were when we set out. more expanded laterally, than in the other | The African differs from the European both varieties. It is upon the greater expansion [mentally and physically, whether he inhaof those parts, and the consequently greater bit the torrid, temperate or frigid zone. developement of the brain, that the superior Reasoning analogically from the inferior intellectual capacities of the European, animals up to man, we are able to satisfy (which no one scarcely any longer doubts,) ourselves that there is but one species, havdepend. From man downward, as the scale ing but one origin—and that the numerous of intelligence lowers, we also observe a cor- varieties we observe, are but so many varie-

MISCELLANEOUS. WOMAN'S LOVE.

the New England Galaxy, for the best Poem.

But Woman's Love, a treasure richer far, Than all the trophies of the victor are; Oh let the heartless, selfish worldling deem, That 'tis the fancy of an idler's dream; The frigid Platonist may preach in vain, 'Tis but the fiction of the Poet's brain; His frozen heart could never taste the bliss Of mother's love, or gentle sister's kiss.

Sweet as the moss-rose in its earliest blush, Is her affection in its first warm gush; Like sparkling ruby, is its crimson glow, Or silver founts which in the sunbeam flow. 'Tis like the snow upon an Alpine height, As pure, as stainless, and as dazzling bright, A talisman of virtues rich and rare, The brightest jewel happy man can wear. Its clinging fondness never is estranged, It ever burns unchangeable, unchanged. Nor chilled by time, nor overcome by fear, It soothes the soul, and dries the falling tear, So mild and beauteous, ardent, yet so calm, Purer than air, more healing than a balm, Enthusiasm tests its lasting truth, In woman's heart it reigns in age and youth. Child of Enthusiasm, mother, maid or wife.

Extracts from the Life and Treason of Bendict Amold, by Jared Sparks.

CAPTURE OF MAJ. ANDRE.

It happened that, the same morning on which Andre crossed Pine's Bridge, seven persons, who resided near Hudson's River, on the neutral ground, agreed voluntarily to Africa are indebted for the blessings of civand intercept any suspicious stragglers, or ilization, science and the arts; and judging droves of cattle that might be seen passing towards N. York. Four of this party were stationed on a hill, where they had a view ar a considerable distance. The three others, named John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, were conscaled in the bushes at another place and very near the road.

About half a mile north of the village of Tarrytown, and a few hundred yards from the bank of Hudson's River, the road crossed a small brook, from each side of which such rapid progress in every species of improvement. We are of necessity obliged that time covered over with trees and underbush. Eight or ten rods south of this brook and on the west side of the road, these men were hidden; and at that point Andre was stopped, after having travelled from Pine's Bridge without interruption.

The particulars of this event I shall here introduce as they are narrated in the testimony given by Paulding and Williams at Smith's trial, written down at the time by the judge advocate, and preserved in manuscript among the other papers. This testimony having been taken only eleven days after the capture of Andre, when every circumstance must have been fresh in the recollection of his captors, it may be regarded as exhibiting a greater exactness in its details, than any account hitherto published. In answer to the question of the court, Paulding said:

"Myself, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams, were lying by the side of the road about half a mile above Tarrytown, and about fifteen miles above Kingsbridge, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the 23d September. We had lain there about an hour and a half, as near as I can recollect, and saw several persons we were acquainted with, whom we let pass. Presently one of the young men who were with me said, "There comes a gentlemanlike looking man, who appears to be well dressed, and has boots on, and whom you had better step out and stop, if you don't know him." On that I got up, and presented my firelock at the breast of the person, and told formation into wolves, when they devour him to stand; and then I asked him which way he was going. "Gentlemen," said he, "I hope you belong to our party." I asked him what party. He said "The lower par- Sunday—gets up top o' waddy, pile long cor. ty" Upon that I told him I did. Then he said, "I am a British officer out of the country on particular business, and I hope you will not detain me a minute; and to show his watch. Upon which I told him to dismount. He then said, "My God, I must do any thing to get along," and seemed to make a kind of laugh of it, and pulled out General Arnold's pass, which was to John Anderson, to pass all guards to White Plains and below-Upon that he dismounted. Said he, "Gen-From the facts already stated, it is obviltlemen, you had best let me go, or you will that the African would become white a- not mean to take any thing from him; and lowing curious fact.

All these particulars were substantially the water."

liams, and "ordered him to pull off his United States! clothes, which he did; but on searching him narrowly we could not find any sort of writings. We told him to pull off his boots, which he seemed to be indifferent about; found there were some papers in the bottom of his stocking next to his foot; on which we made him pull his stocking off, and found three papers wrapped up. Mr. Paulding looked at the contents and said he was a

"Upon this we made him dress himself, and I asked him what he would give us to let him go. He said he would give us any sum of money. I asked him whether he and one hundred guineas. He said "yes," we could get them. I asked him whether give us any quantity of dry goods, or any particulars with precision. sum of money, and bring it to any place that we might pitch upon so that we might get it. Mr. Paulding answered, "No, if you were to give us ten thousand guineas, you should not stir one step." I then asked the person who called himself John Anderson power. He answered, "Yes, I would." told him I did not intend that he should.

While taking him along, we asked him a few questions, and we stopped under a shade. He begged us not to ask him questions, and said when he came to any commander he would reveal all.

a tight body coat, that was of a kind of cla- Army. ret color, though a rather deeper red than claret. The button-holes were laced with gold tinsel, and the buttons drawn over with the same kind of lace. He had on a round hat, and nankeen waistcoat and breeches, with flannel waistant and drawers, boots. ad stooking 2"

The nearest military post was North & s. tle, where Lieutenant Colonel JAMESON was stationed with a part of Sheldon's regiment of dragoons. To that place it was resolved to take the prisoner; and within a few hours he was delivered up to Jameson, with all the papers that had been taken from his boots.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

The birds, when winter shades the sky, Fly o'er the sea away, Where laughing isles in sunshine lio, Aud summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutternear, While fortune's sun is warm, Are startled if a clould appear, And fly before the stor

But when from winter's howling plains

Each other warbler's past, The little snow-bird still remains, And cherups 'mid the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng

With fortune's sun depart, Still lingers with its cheerful song, And nestles on the heart.

It was among the loveliest customs of the ancients to bury the young at the morning twilight-for, as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death so they poetically imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embrace.

In marriage, prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body—then you have a friend and a companion.

MILTON was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages, to which he replied, "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

In Sweden there is a strange supersition, that the nobility and great men possess on Christmas a temporary power of self-transsheep, empty the beer cellars! &c.

A New South Wales native thus describes a parson,-"He white feller-belong to robbera all about debbill, debbill-and wear

An old lady was apt to be troubled in her that he was a British officer he pulled out dreams, and rather superstitious withal, informed the Parson of the parish that on the night previous she dreamed she saw her grandfather who had been dead for ten years. The clergyman asked her what she had been eating. "Oh, only half of a mince pie!"-"Well," says he, "it you had devoured the other half you might probably have seen your grandmother."

How Spiders Make Bridges .- Some of

"Having placed a large full grown spider were going along the road, and I did not on a cane planted upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane and the black man are promiscuously scat of a red or copper color-consequently, if When further questioned, Paulding repli- several times, and remount when it had artered over the face of the globe, independent. climate have the tendency to change the ed, that he asked the person his name, who rived at the surface of the water. Suddenly either of climate, food or manner of liv. native hue of the African, he would in all told him it was John Anderson; and that ly he lost sight of it, wholly; but a few mining, the white man in one place subsisting probability turn red. The African would when Anderson produced General Arnold's utes afterwards, to his great astonishment

mal food; in one country in a state of civili- | turn white-but, on the contrary, the white | not before called himself a British officer. on the other side of the stream. Having | Don Quixotte, 182, London edition, 1820, Paulding also said, that when the person spun two threads along the cane, it had cut The cause of the numerous varieties of pulled out his watch, he understood it as a one of them, which carried by the wind had the human race, is enveloped in mystery; signal that he was a British officer, and not become attached to some object on the bank, that he meant to offer it to him as a present. and so served the spider as a bridge across

VARIOUS MATTERS.

According to the report on Executive Patronage, by Mr. Calhoun, there are 100,-"We took him in the bushes," said Wil- 000 persons fed with Treasury pap, in the

LECISLATION EXTRAORDINARY .--- Missouri Legislature, Jan. 1. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from but we got one boot off, and searched in His Excellency the Governor, inviting the that boot, and could find nothing. But we members to take a glass of wine with him at 3 o'clock--whereupon the House adjourned.

Legislature, appointed on the subject of in | um has commenced.—Republication creasing the Banking capital of that State, We then made him pull off his other have reported in favor of the establishment boot, and there we found three more papers of a new Bank at Richmond, with a capital at the bottom of his foot, within his stocking. of \$2,750,000, with several branches in different parts of the state.

The Richmond Compiler says-We hear of a distressing affair, which occurred lately | the awful lessons which they convey. The would give us his horse, saddle, bridle, watch in Nottoway county, Va. Dr. Grisham and Dr. Jackson had some altercation on and told us he would direct them to any the subject of the political movements of place, even if it was that very spot, so that the day, when the former shot the latter through the body, of which wound he died he would give us more. He said he would in a few minutes. We cannot detail the

Mississippi.-A bill is before the Legislature to establish a Bank to be located at the town of Jackson, of Five Millions of Dollars! Also, for another Bank to be established at Rodney. Although this beauif he would not get away if it lay in his tiful Jackson administration is for a gold currency and for putting down all Banks, while he arose, and again laid her on the there will be ten where there was one, before their crusade commenced.

Major Peter Muhlenberg of this place, says the Reading Chronicle, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by "He was dressed in a blue over-coat, and the Senate, as Paymaster of the U. States

Legislatures of the Union.

From the Boston Courier.

Maine House of Representatives, not less than 100 members, nor more than 200. Senate, not less than 20 nor more than 31. Massachusetts!!! Senators, 40. Represen-

New-Hampshire. Representatives, one for every 150 polls, and over that, one for every 300 rateable polls. Senate, 12 mem-

Vermont. Every town sends one Representative. The Council consists of 12 mem-

Rhode Island. Representatives, 72. Se-

nate, 10. Connecticut. Representatives, 208. Senate, not less than 18, not more than 24. New York. Representatives, 128. Se-

nate, 32. New Jersey. Representatives, 50. Coun-

cil 14. Pennsylvania. Representatives, 100. Se

Delaware. Representatives, 21. Senaors, 9.

nators, 33.

Maryland. Delegates, 80. Senate, 15. Virginia. Delegates, 134. Senate, 32. Delegates never to exceed 150. Senators, 36. North Carolina. House of Commons, 124. Senators, 62.

South Carolina. Representatives, 124. Senators, 45.

Alabama. Delegates, whole number not o exceed 100, nor less than 80.

Mississippi. Delegates, never more than 100, nor less than 38. Senate, not less than one quarter, nor more than one third the

number of Representatives. Louisiana. Representatives, not less than

25, not more than 50. Senate, 16. Tennessee. Representatives, 60. Senators, not less than one third, 20, nor more

than one half, 30. Kentucky. Representatives, not more than 100, nor less than 68. Senators, not | ded by application of fire.

more than 38, nor less than 24. Ohio. Representatives, not less than 36, nor more than 72. Senators, not less than

Representatives. Indiana. Representatives, not less than

36, nor more than 100. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the Representatives. Illinois. Representatives, not less than

27, nor more than 36. Senators as in Indiana. Missouri. Representatives, never more than 100; every county one. Senators, nev er less than 14, never more than 33.

Michigan Territory. Legislative Coun-

Arkansas Territory. Legislative Coun cil, 5. House of Representatives, 28. Georgia. Each County sends one Sena-

tor, each County sends one Representative, but none exceed more than four. Congress of the United States. House Representatives, 240. Senators, 48.

YORK, Pa. Feb. 18.

A NEW LEGAL AUTHORITY .- When King Philip, of Spain, seeing a man at a distance indulging in the most extravagant expressions of mirth, observed that "he must be either a fool, or reading Don Quixotte," he ever be quoted in a court of justice as a legal reports, and avoids much of the unfairness authority. But on a late occasion in this and misrepresentation of which parties com-

was produced by a learned counsel and taken down by the presiding judge, with a most amusing and amused gravity, as an apposite maxim of law, the gentleman who brought it forward observing that the adventures of the famous "knight of the rueful counte-, nance" would survive when all the lumber and rubbish of the books of the profession. shall have perished. What is also rather out of the common order of judicial proceedings is that this novel authority was cited not to throw around the subject the mists of technical obscurity, but to illuminate it with the too-much neglected light of common sense. When this old-fashioned criterion of justice is introduced into our courts, we cannot but think that the gentle-man of the green-bag will tremble for their fees, and the uninstructed multitude will The Select Committee of the Virginia have just cause to suppose that the millent-

> MURDER.—The Newburg (N. Y.) Gaz. gives the details of another horrible murder? of a wife by her husband, in the domestic sanctuary-the direct result of drunkenness! Our only purpose, in recording such atrocities, is to aid the cause of TEMPERANCE, by Newburg paper says:

> The murderer is named Peter Crines .--He returned home drunk from a wood frolic sent one of his children for a whip, with which he beat his wife till it was work out; he then went himself for others, and beat her till he had worn out seven whips. He, also kicked and stamped upon her, threw her upon the fire and dragged her out again, until she had become almost senseless. He then placed her upon the bed and lay beside her. In a short time in consequence of her, grouning the unfeeling wretch kicked her upon the floor. After leaving her there a bed, saying to his little girl that her mother, was dying, but refused to let the alarm be given to the neighbors until about an hour after her death. This brutal murder was committed in the presence of his family, the oldest a girl of 13 years of age, who were deterred from giving the alarm by the threats of the father to kill them likewise. The, mother was the daughter of a respectable inhabitant of Minisink and has left five children. Crines is now in Goshen jail.

> The following statement of a cerrespondent of the Boston Sentinel, is vouched for by the editor of that journal:--- Aaron and Robert, two brothers, who lived in the town of S. in the county of Worcester, and who died near the close of the last century, had each born to him twenty children, each brother had two wives, each wife of each husband had ten chiffren, and each of the four wives had seven sons and three daughters. One fact more—one of each family only survives, and that one in both cases the youngest born-

> REFUSAL TO BE PARDONED .- A very curious bit of personal news has arrived this week from Sweden. Captain Laideberg, who had been pardoned by the king, after being convicted of treason, persists in repudiating the favor intended him, and declares his resolution of dying by the hands of the executioner. He will die, he says, in preference, on his birth-day the 8th November, believing "that his head falling under the executioner's axe will do more service to his country than if it remained on his shoulders." The authorities have been attempting to reason with him, but he is quite in-

An OLD MUSKET.-A musket has been recently found at Gum Swamp, near Camden, S. C., which was identified as being once the preperty of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafavette to this country on his first arrival here, and. who continued in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat of General Gates, being too cumbrous to carry. The barrel was eaten through the centre by rust, and notwithstanding its long burial in a damp soil, yet the powder with which it was loaded, explo-

CHESAPEARE AND OHIO CANAL -- We regret to have to state the failure, yesterone third nor more than half the number of day, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a majority of nine, of the bill giving the guaranty of the State to the payment of interest upon a loan for the use of this Companv. The danger of the precedent of the State's becoming endorser for companies, seemed to be the principal influence operating upon those who voted against the bill; though some members indicated their opposition to in on account of the Canal being what they termed a horder work. We are inclined to think an additional appropriation on the part of the State would have met with more favor, and been less liable to plausible objections. But for the late period of the session, we should think such an application might yet be presented with success. Virginia having "put her hand to the plough, will not look back." She will not leave a company, in which she is a partner, to languish for want of a helping hand at a chill cal moment.-Richmond Compiler.

> The Legislature of Canada have three regular salaried reporters, and pay four papers for the official publication of the debates. This liberal policy secures correct