

The Potter Journal

Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 1.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

TERMS.—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

THE SENTRY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF LOTZE.

They're gone—the watchfires they have set
Glow round the mountain-passes yet;
Out through the darkness of the night,
They flash a silent, flickering light.

They shine on victory's distant track,
Whence none, alas! for me comes back;
They let me bleed to death, to-night,
True sentry, on the field of fight!

Hushed is the tumult of the fray,
The powder-smoke is blown away;
Faint, broken shouts fall on my ear;
My comrades are all far from here.

Yet, though my comrades all are far,
There gleams full many a golden star,
And angel-bands light up, on high,
The eternal watchtowers of the sky.

Oh, comrades brave, to victory!
Farewell, ye banners, high and free!
I can no longer be with you,
Another camp is near in view!

White banners, in the moonlight spread,
Float through the heavens above my head,
Slow sinking now I see them wave
And flutter o'er a soldier's grave.

O loved one, 'tis the thought of thee
Alone weighs down this heart in me:
Yet weep not, love, be this thy pride,
That bravely at my post I died!

The Lord of Hosts, unseen, on high
Leads out the armies of the sky;
Soon shall he call my name out clear,
And I, true sentry, answer: Here!

Adventure of an Orphan Boy.

Towards the latter part of the summer of 1840, a lad of prepossessing appearance entered the beautiful town of G—, situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, New York, near the centre of the State. He had traveled from the western part of Ohio, where his father a widower, had died from one of those malignant fevers so common in newly made countries, while overseeing the cultivation of a large tract of land, in order to regain a fortune lost during the disastrous speculations of 1836.

Being an only son and left among strangers at the death of his father, George Wentworth resolved to leave Ohio, and remove to the State of New York for the purpose of trying his fortune in any manner that chance might offer. He had passed through several towns and villages on his route without meeting with anything to attract his attention, until reaching G—. This fine town, with its lovely lake and fine scenery struck his fancy; so he determined to obtain employment if possible, and make it his future home.

While walking along the principal street of the shady avenue overlooking the lake on which were located several fine churches and other public buildings, he saw a large crowd of people assembled around a newly erected liberty pole, in front of one of the principal hotels. On approaching the spot, he found it a public meeting, held for the purpose of raising the pole and making party speeches.

Our hero forced his way into the crowd just as they were raising the "Stars and Stripes" with the names of their candidates to the top of the flag staff. The flag had scarcely reached half way; the enthusiasm being at its height, when the cord twisted and caught in the little wheel at the top. They pulled and tried every way, but were unable to raise or lower the flag a single inch. The excitement and cheering ceased and all eyes were turned to the half-masted flag. A portion of the opposition party, who were grouped a little in the rear of the main body, began to jeer and joke about the apparently bad omen, to the evident discomfort of their opponents.

At length Judge S—, editor and publisher of the G— Journal, then a candidate for Congress, offered fifty dollars to the person who would climb the staff and draw the cord through the wheel. The utmost silence reigned for several minutes, but no one advanced to make the daring trial.

"Will no one volunteer?" shouted the Judge, strongly excited as a peal of laughter went up from the ranks of the opposition.

The chuckle had scarcely died away, however, before George, with his cap and shoes off, stepped before the Judge, and with a confident look exclaimed, "Yes, sir, I'll climb it!"

"You, my lad, are you strong enough?" "Oh, yes, sir; I am used to climbing."

"Then go ahead, my little Spartan," said the Judge, at the same time giving him an encouraging pat upon the shoulder.

Steadily, hand over hand, his feet clutching the pole in a manner that proved him to be an expert climber, George made his way to the very top of the staff which was so slender that it swayed to and fro with his weight. Nothing daunted, he wound his legs right and left around the pole, and with his right hand untwisted the cord. Shouting fearlessly to those

below to hoist away, he clung on till the flag fairly reached the top, and then slowly descended.

The cheers that now rent the air were terrific—everybody, opposition and all, joining in with one universal shout. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, Judge S— looked upon the boy with admiration, and took out his pocket book to pay the promised reward.

George noticed the action and exclaimed— "Keep your money, sir, I want no pay for helping to raise an American flag."

"Nobly said, my little man; what is your name?" inquired the Judge.

"George Wentworth, sir; I am an orphan, and just arrived here in search of employment," replied our hero, his bright eyes glistening with a tear.

"Well, you shall live with me," exclaimed the Judge: "I'll take care of you for the future."

Five years have passed away since George Wentworth had been a member of his benefactor's family. In the meantime Judge S— had been defeated by his political opponent, and George had been initiated into the mysteries of the "Art of Arts." He had become a great favorite with the citizens, and was looked upon as the adopted son of the Judge. It was whispered in private circles that he was to be the envied husband of the beautiful and accomplished Ida, the Judge's only daughter. But this George had not dared to dream of; 'tis true he never felt so happy as when in her presence, and it did make him twitch to see the foppish students from the college swarm around the unacknowledged idol of his heart. Poor youth! had he known the real state of Ida's feeling the thought would have almost turned his brain; and could he have interpreted the gleam of joy that flashed from her eye when he uttered a noble sentiment or sally of wit, it would have filled his soul with extacy and delight.

One fine day in the latter part of June, Ida, her father and George, were enjoying a sail on the lake in their trim little yacht, the Swan—which won the cup at the last regatta, under the management of our hero, who was standing with his hand on the mast gazing at the beautiful scenery on the opposite shore; the Judge held the tiller and Ida was leaning over the side of the boat trailing her pretty hand through the clear water of the lake, when a sudden gust of wind careened the yacht so that she lost her balance and fell into the water. George heard the splash made by Ida, and before the Judge could utter a cry, he had kicked off his light summer shoes and plunged in to her rescue. Being a skillful and vigorous swimmer, he came up with the struggling girl before her clothes allowed her to sink, and entwining her waist with his left arm, struck out with his right, and kept her above water till the Judge turned the boat and came to their relief. In a few moments they were safe in the boat again, and Ida soon recovered from the effects of her unexpected bath. The old Judge embraced George and exclaimed with tears starting from his eyes:

"God bless you, my dear boy, you have saved my daughter's life, how can I ever repay you?"

"By saying nothing about it," replied George. "I owe you now a thousand times more than I can ever repay, and am too happy in being able to render this slight service."

The lovely Ida could say nothing, her heart was overflowing, but she gazed on her preserver with an expression which told volumes. Her father observed her earnest, loving glance, and began to guess the true state of affairs. He was not prepared for it, and in silence he turned the boat toward the shore. They reached home with feelings far different from those they had started with.

The following morning, George received a note to meet the Judge in his library. His heart beat wildly—what can it mean?

The Judge had determined to put him to a severe test. As soon as George entered the library he commenced:

"Since becoming an inmate of my family, George you have conducted yourself in an honorable and worthy manner performing every duty cheerfully, and neglecting none. You are now of age, and capable of doing business for yourself. I have placed \$5000 in the bank at your disposal, you can use this sum as you think proper, or let it remain on interest, or you can take charge of my office under a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. In either case you must leave my house for the present. What do you think of my proposal?"

George was completely bewildered and stammered forth a request to be allowed a few hours for consideration. This being granted, he repaired to his room and threw himself on the bed in a paroxysm

of grief. Could the Judge have guessed what he himself had hardly dared to hope? What right had he to his benefactor's daughter and fortune? None! He would smother his feelings, and earn an honorable living by his own exertions.

Various was the rumors set afloat by the scandal mongers of G—, as to the cause of young Wentworth's leaving his patron's mansion, but their insinuations were unheeded. His brow wore a more thoughtful expression, and his cheeks were paler. The Judge acted toward him in a straightforward, frank manner, yet never addressed him in the kind, fatherly tones as had been his wont before the incident that occurred on the lake. If he chanced to meet Ida in his walks, a friendly nod was all that passed; still she felt that his looks betrayed him, for the warm blood gushed from his loving heart and tinted his cheek with the tell tale blush, and he cherished the pleasing thoughts that her looks were beaming with love and hope.

A little more than a year had passed from the time George had left the home of those he loved. It was the eve of another election. Excitement ran high, and Judge S— was again a candidate for Congress. For several weeks a series of ably written articles had appeared in the Judge's paper. They were addressed to all classes—farmers, mechanics, and laborers. The original and vigorous style, clear convincing arguments, deep and profound reasoning of these articles, invariably carried conviction to the parties to whom they were addressed. All the newspapers of the party of that Congressional district copied them, and curiosity was on tiptoe to discover the author, as they were simply signed by two little * * *. The election passed off, and Judge S— was elected by a large majority.

Late one night, while Ida and her father were returning from a party given in honor of his election, they observed a light in the printing office. As the establishment was usually closed at twilight, it appeared strange that it should be lit up at that hour, so the Judge determined to learn the cause. Requesting his daughter to accompany him, they walked up stairs and quietly entered the office. A sight met their gaze which caused the heart of one of them to leap violently. At the desk, a short distance from the door, sat George, fast asleep, with his head resting on his arm.

As Ida's father stepped forward to awaken the sleeper, he observed a political essay lying open on the desk, and a freshly written article with the mysterious * * * attached. The truth flashed upon the Judge in a moment—he was indebted to George for success! He beckoned to Ida, who came trembling to his side. Just then they saw by the flickering lamp a smile pass over the slumberer's face, and he uttered the words "dear Ida," in a tender tone.

"Oh, father!" exclaimed the loving girl affectionately, throwing her arms around him, "do let George come home again. It is surely no sin for him to love me."

Awakened by the sound of Ida's voice, George looked around confused, and as he saw Ida and her father, he endeavored to hide the manuscript. But the Judge stopped him, laughing, saying:

"It won't do, young rascal! you are fairly caught, found out—talk in your sleep, will you? ha! but here, take Ida, and be happy. I know she loves you—Ha! ha!"

George was bewildered and transported—he had been awakened from a pleasant dream to a bright reality.

Matters were soon explained, and the warm-hearted Judge, after blessing them both, promised to see them married before he started for Washington.

AN ECCENTRIC BUT PERHAPS SENSIBLE WILL.—The will of the late Earl of Pembroke contained the following bequests:

Item—I give all my dear to the Earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them because he denied the king a buck out of one of his own parks.

Item—I give nothing to Lord Say; which legacy I give him because I know he will bestow it on the poor.

Item—To Tom May I give five shillings; I intended him more, but whoever has seen his "History of the Parliament," thinks five shillings too much.

Item—I give Lieutenant-General Cromwell one word of mine, because *hitherto he never kept his own.*

Item—I give up the ghost.

A very religious old lady, when asked her opinion of the organ of a church, the first time she had seen or heard one, replied: "It is a very pritty box of whistles, but, oh! it is an awful way of spending the Sabbath!"

Slavery has commenced a War upon the American Union. A distinguished citizen says: "As God lives and reigns, either this Nation will abolish Slavery, or Slavery will abolish it."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. Amation which endures factious domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fall to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. These nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made us well our own domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because, whatever might be the wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality toward foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness, maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side. While under this general recommendation, provision for defending our coast line readily occurs to the mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. I believe that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at well selected points upon these waters, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation.

I call attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his Report, upon the same general subjects. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad; I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will, no doubt, co-operate, and through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government, co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence. I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investigating the principal, over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the

course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual prosecution of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of the United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approval of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a *Chargé d'Affaires* near each of these new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large amount demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,835,909 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on accounts of the public debt, was \$84,578,034 47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of \$2,257,875 80 for the first quarter of the financial year ending on the 30th of September, 1861. The receipts from all sources, including the balance of July 1, were \$102,542,569 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,302,836 18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1863, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for the Hospitals, occupied by the Volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as Chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been created, and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons, larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been purchased and performed deeds which have increased our national renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades into the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote the harmony and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the Bench of the Supreme Court, two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill the vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal

hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench.

I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the Courts therein more than a nominal attendance, rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830, to 6,151,465 in 1860. Beside this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system.

If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts attended by Supreme Judges; while in fact Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon, have never had any such Courts.

Nor can this will be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country, with Circuit Courts, would create a Court altogether too numerous for a Judicial body of any sort, and the evil of it be one that will increase as new States come into the Union.

Circuit Courts are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event.

Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them, corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest.

Or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits.

Or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the Judicial functions wholly to the District Courts, and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste, and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature, and the perpetuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible form the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and re-written so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes of ordinary and convenient size; and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression in many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case in whole or in part in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts, nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as \$200,000,000, due in large part from insurgents, in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion; and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary assent to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms; this, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private individuals.

The investigation and adjudication of claims, in their nature, belong to the judicial department; besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions.

It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this burden