WEEKLY AMERICAN.

THE TRIAL

OF THE

WASHINGTON ELECTION RIOTERS.

CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF *WASHINGTON.*

JUDGE CRAWFORD,
Presiding.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, ESQ., U. S. D. A.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

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FOURTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1857.

SPEECH OF

ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq.

IN THE DEFENCE.

[FROM SUTTON'S REPORT.]

[We have so many calls for Scott's speech, that we have concluded to republish it in small portions. It is the most important document that we can place in the hands of our readers at the present time. It shows up modern Democracy to the life, proving, that, to obtain the "spoils," they will shed innocent blood—brutally shoot down, in the public streets, their fellow-citizens—because they dare to say they are, and dare to act like, *Americans.*

(CONCLUDED.)

Now, gentlemen, if the Mayor was not right in using the military to capture this swivel, he is responsible for the manner in which he and his officials performed the service. I have shown to you that that is the law. There is no question about it. If he had no such right, he was, himself, violating the law, and not keeping it. Then the principle is clear that he and his aiders and abetters, and instruments are all guilty of murder, and liable to be indicted, tried, and hung for it, under the law. Perhaps they are in no danger under the administration of the law here. If I say the use of the Ma[illegible] was unlawful, then the principle of the crim[illegible] is a clear one. I need not stop to read i[illegible] homicide committed in the execution of an unlawful act is a felony, murder or manslaughter, as the case may be, but it is a felony. Now, whether he had the right to use the Marines, depends upon the question whether he was justified under the circumstances of the case in calling them out; or if it does not depend upon that question, it depends upon whether there was necessity to use them. Could not civilians have managed six boys? They stood round; they did not undertake to exercise authority, but they took the cannon and turned it round. Suppose a dozen, or two, or three, or one hundred and fourteen civilians without the paraphernalia of arms had been detailed by the Mayor on the spur of the occasion, and told to go there and take that piece, and arrest those boys, why could it not have been done? Where was the Marshal of this District that he was not there? He knew of the di turbance.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. He was there.

Mr. SCOTT. Where was his *posse?* The law requires that, first, the civil power is to be resorted to, and the military power only in an extreme necessity. If the civil power is competent to arrest the disturbance, the law says it shall be used. His Honor has explained the law to you in his instructions. It is only where the civil authority is inadequate that the military is to be used. Now suppose that when these marines, these gallant fellows, were drawn up on I street, their commanding officer had not undertaken to act upon his own hoon, the disturbance about the market-house would not have been half so great, and the disturbance about the polls, but of little consequence. If he had left them on I street, from which they were marched without orders, I ask what would have been the difficulty? I say nothing of the Mayor. Unfortunately, you seem to have elected a man who does not command the respect of all your fellow citizens. That, I gather from the evidence. What do you say of the Marshal? What would have prevented either of them from summoning, and enlisting on the spot, a *posse* of civilians, with or without arms, who would have been competent to have arrested those boys and taken their swivel? Is there any man in the hearing of my voice, who does not know that that could have been done? Men do not shrink from the performance of duty because danger lies in the path. Danger would be their attraction. Am I to understand, that amongst the sixty thousand population of this federal city, men enough in the civil walks of life could not have been found who would have been willing to assume the duty of taking that swivel, and arresting those boys? Why, my friend the District Attorney, with his clarion voice, could have commanded more than a sufficient number. There was nothing but a foregone determination; nothing but what I am bound to charge as a malicious determination, on the part of this official, that ever led to the use of the military on that occasion. The whole case proves the malice—the preparation of the affidavit—the application to the President—the not haste with which the military were resorted to—the blind refusal to take any steps to prevent a breach of the peace. Why were not those "Plugs" arrested before or after the disturbance? Why were they not followed and captured by the police? The explanation is, no such attempt was made, because it was the foregone determination of this officer to make an opportunity to call upon the military of the United States, to parade it under his command. Certain it is, there was no necessity for them. Suppose there was not. Then the law, the uncontroverted law is, that every homicide committed in consequence of it, is felonious, and they are guilty of felony who are aiders and abettors, and accessories—those who were accessories after the fact, equally with those who were engaged in the perpetration of it. But suppose you think the military ought to have been used to capture the piece, what justifies those who stood in the line in firing upon Alston's corner? They say a pistol shot came from there? Suppose it did? They say stones were thrown, not from the crowd, but thrown from out in the street; suppose it was true; suppose that parties, as stated by the fugitive Birkhead, came into the street and fired and threw stones, would it excuse the marines in murdering them? Why, if I cast a stone at you from the distance at which were these people, and hit you or not, and you shot me down with a musket, it is felony in every land where Christianity and law prevail. You have the right to take the life of another in case of necessity to save your own life from destruction, or your person from grievous bodily harm; but a stone thrown from the hand of a boy at a party of marines, could neither endanger their life nor cause them great bodily harm; it, therefore, could not justify, it could not excuse the homicide committed. A pistol shot, fired without effect, would not justify the party, at whom it was aimed, in shooting down the assailant in his retreat. If he did it the law condemns it as felony; there is no escape from it, and I warn my friend, the District Attorney, to guard as to how he touches this branch of the case. Justice may not sleep in this city forever. The blood of these slaughtered men may not appeal in vain for all time to come, and his efficient services may be required—every body I think, must agree, that they ought to be required in a proper judicial investigation of this affair.

But if the Marines were justified in shooting down the fellow who fired the pistol and cast the stone, did it give them the authority to shoot down innocent people, and plunge their fire into the crowd at Alston's corner? Take it, that they were defending themselves. You must so defend yourself, as not to commit an aggression upon another, or you are responsible for it. If aiming at one man in a crowd, without regard to the effect of the shot on innocent people, you kill another, the law holds you responsible for it. So, look at this question as you will, if the Mayor was not justified in calling on the military, all are murderers, from the Mayor, down to the lowest Marine that was used that day. If he gave them the authority to fire into Alston's corner, he and all those who fired are responsible for the murder. If he gave no such order, those who did fire are responsible. If they fired upon the mistaken idea that the wounded Marine was sh t in their rank, the mistake is no plea or excuse; it is murder, unadulterated murder. They cannot plead their mistake in regard to the blood on the Marine's face. If they had a right to fire at the parties that shot the pistol, they cannot plead that as an excuse for the murder of Alston and others, who stood on that corner. For the men, or all the men, who fire deadly weapons at random, and indiscriminately into a crowd, though they may have no special malice against A, B, or C, the law draws malice from the enormity of the act, and stamps the homicide as guilty of murder. Take it, therefore, in whatever light you choose to view it, murder was committed upon the peaceful citizens at Alston's corner, and the perpetrators of that murder have not been brought to justice, nor has any attempt been made to bring them to justice. Nay, here in the witness box, in this very court, during this trial, a witness has testified to what would convict him of the fact. One of the Marines—Kearney—brought there for al other purpose, let out the fact that he was one of the firing party. He said he heard the word "fire;" where it came from, who it came from, he did not know, but he heard the word "fire," and when others were shooting at Alston's corner, he levelled there too. He said he did not shoot at any particular persons—he was enveloped in smoke—he was excited by the firing, and he popped away into the crowd. He said he had before that been struck on the head by a stone, and my friend argued that it corroborated Birkhead's testimony, but how he could, I do not know, as he was in the rear rank. My friend did not show where it came from, and I think it is out of place in a Prosecuting Attorney to seize upon a fact so utterly inconclusive, and seek to sway the minds of the jury to such a conclusion. Now, whether he fired with or without orders, I do not know how it will be held in the City of Washington, I know how it has been held in another country where the laws are admirably administered, for I believe in no country under the sun, are the rights of persons, and the rights of property, more sacredly respected, more carefully guarded, and held more secure than in the kingdom of Great Britain. I wish I could say the same for this country. Republican as we are, Democratic as we are, I wish I could say that our laws were as equally, as faithfully, as impartially administered as they are in the country from which we derived them. I find a pertinent case in the work from which I have already quoted—Russell, 613—to which I will call your attention. It is the case of a sentinel on an English armed ship, who shot a man who was approaching his ship. It is in these words:

"If a ship's sentinel shoot a man because he persists in approaching the ship when he has been ordered not to do so, it will be murder, unless such an act was necessary for the ship's safety. And it will be murder, though the sentinel had orders to prevent the approach of any boats, had ammunition given to him when he was put upon guard, and acted under the mistaken impression that it was his duty. The prisoner was sentinel on board the *Achille* when she was paying off. The orders to him from the preceding sentinel were, to keep off all boats, unless they had officers with uniforms in them, or unless the officers on deck allowed them to approach; and he received a musket, three blank cartridges and three balls. The boats pressed, upon which he called repeatedly to them to keep off; but one of them persisted, and came close under the ship; and he then fired at a man who was in the boat, and killed him. It was put to the jury to find whether the sentinel did not fire under the mistaken impression that it was his duty; and they found that he did. But, a case being reserved, the judges were unanimous that it was nevertheless murder. They thought it, however, a proper case for a pardon; and further, they were of opinion that if the act had been necessary for the preservation of the ship, as if the deceased had been stirring up mutiny, the sentinel would have be n justified."

It will be observed that the crowd on Seventh street not ev r received a word of warning. If they did, from whom did it come? [illegible] with or without warning, they were shot wi[illegible]; while in England a ship's sentinel wi[illegible] loaded gun put into his hands, with orders to keep off any one that might approach his ship, after giving the warning, shot a man; and what was the consequence? The sentinel supposed he was acting in accordance with his duty; but that was not allowed to pass unnoticed; that poor boatman was not allowed to go to his grave without enquiry into that act. In Great Britain, under the laws that prevail, and under the administration of those laws, the homicide of that poor boatman was enquired into judicially by the proper authority; it was ascertained who shot him, under what circumstances; and the perpetrator was brought to trial. A jury, under the guidance of a learned judge, s t upon his trial, and the law was expounded to that jury so as to cause them to find him guilty of murder. It was a hard case upon a poor sentinel. The law made it murder; and as in that country the law is administered, the law condemned him; but the merciful prerogative of the crown was put in requisition, and he was pardoned. So that, I say, if you sat here to try the man who tesified there, and had nothing but his confession before you, you would convict him of the unlawful shooting, and I doubt if a British judge would not have put him into custody under his bench warrant before he left the presence of the court. Be that as it may, Americans were slaughtered, maimed, wounded, and left weltering in their blood, upon the pavements of the streets, and the city authorities, the criminals, the spectators of the fight, turned from the bloody scene, and proceeded to and regaled themselves in a public office, and left those poor men to be put into their bloody graves without an inquiry as to the cause and manner of their death; and we stand here investigating these circumstances in a case of misdemeanor!

Is it that this prosecution has been instigated for the purpose of shielding greater criminals? Is it to relieve the public mind, to conduct the public inquiry into this channel, that the public mind may not require a public inquiry into the criminal homicide of the first of June? Who were those that figured in this prosecution? Men who come into the court with their hands dripping with the blood of those murdered persons, with their garments stained with their gore. They are the men who figured most largely in the prosecution. Look at their evidence when they come to you in such apparel; scan their testimony; seek into their motive. All these things and more ought to be done, when you come to determine the credit that is due to the testimony. If you find them straining facts, distorting what they have seen, swearing to what is inconsistent with what others have sworn to; if you find that, in the course of this proceeding they have sworn to what is confessedly false, and practised imposition upon a confiding Executive, you will think th t they are the responsible authors of the bloody work; you will see a motive to actuate them in giving shape and color, and direction to the testimony. You will see that it is to their interest to get up this prosecution, to lead off the public mind, to hoodwink the public judgment, that in the conviction of these parties, or of some of those who are arraigned here, they may escape the consequence and the penalties of the crime of which they must be conscious.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I have occupied, I am aware, a great deal too much of the time of the court, and I really regret that I have made so poor a return for the indulgence which his Honor granted to me yesterday. I should not have a kept it, but I did not like to complain of being unwell. It would seem to be an excuse easily hatched up. I was not much unwell, but I was out of condition to make an argument, and I say again, I am sorry that I have made so poor a return for the indulgence of the court. But, gentlemen of the jury, I speak with other, in behalf of persons against whom, under the investigation of this set that I have been describing, this prosecution has been gotten up, and is sought to be conducted to its conclusion under the authority, and power, and means of the United States. I speak in behalf of humble citizens in defence of an accusation stated by individuals who prosecute under the sanction of the government. I speak in behalf of those who stand in as unequal a contest before this court, as those poor navy-yard boys did in the contest between them and the Marines; I speak in behalf of men whose rights and liberties have been stricken down; in behalf of men, some of whom may be guilty of a breach of the peace, may be guilty of offending the law, but their offence is a trivial one, for which it seems to me fine and imprisonment, incarceration in the public jail, would be an unmeasured punishment. I speak in behalf of men, who, though actors on the occasion of the first of June, were humble actors, and played an insignificant part on that occasion. I say, I speak in behalf of these men, when other and higher criminals whose crime is blood, walk your streets unquestioned, nay, who were brought here to aid the prosecution. I say in behalf of them that, according as I understand the law of this case to be, they are punishable but for one offence. They are tried under an indictment with a single count, which alleges but one offence, a riot, when the only charge that could be properly proved against them is the offence in the morning, when they had a shindy with the Irish. Some have been proved to have been engaged in that. I do not apologise for them. I do not excuse it. They are guilty of an offence against the law, and for their guilt merit punishment. But I say I would not transcend the law to subject them to punishment; and if they cannot be convicted by the law, they are entitled to their discharge at the hands of the jury, and at the hands of this court. Whether guilty or innocent, depends upon the single question whether that shindy was a riot in the contemplation of law, or an affray according to the definition which I have read to you. Gentlemen, I will not repeat to you my argument whether it is a riot or an affray. I attempted to show by fair criticism of the occurrences of that day; by a fair appeal to law, I attempted to show, and I trust I have successfully shown, that these parties were not guilty of rioting as charged, but that their offence is an affray, a fight, a shindy. Gentlemen, we always have shindy's where there are I sh. They are accustomed to it. It is a part of their birthright. As a man who went West, and subsequently returned to his original home, representing as the cause that he could not get a herring; so the moment Irishmen cannot get a shiny they will leave the country. An affray, gentlemen, as I have already explained, is derived from the French word *effrayer*, to terrify. Now, gentlemen, they have attempted to make this a riot, but, as there was in this case a "fight," a "fright," and a "flight," if that does not make it an affray, I do not know what will.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have given to me during this protracted discussion, and I again give expression to my acknowledgments for the indulgence which his Honor afforded me yesterday. I regret that the course pursued by my learned friend, the District Attorney, has imposed on me the necessity to detain you so long.

The Court adjourned.

THE FARMER.

THE PHOSPHATES.

Lands which have long been in culture will be benefitted by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, compost of flesh, ashes, or the oyster shell lime, or marl, if the lands need limestone. Liebig says, "of all the principles furnished to plants by the soil, the phosphates are the most important; for the soil in which the phosphates are not present is totally incapable of producing cereals."

CABBAGE.

The cultivation of the cabbage for stock-feeding has now become quite common in many sections of our country. That the cabbage is a valuable vegetable for this purpose there can be little doubt. The specific quantity of its actually alimentary matter is, however, very inconsiderable; yet, when fed in connexion with other vegetables of a more solid and nutritive quality, and which, although they greatly exceed it in this respect, are yet inferior to it in volume or bulk, it subserves a very important and valuable purpose in the economy of alimentation, and aids materially by the stimulus of distention which it produces.

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT TREES.

Trees are imported in bales and cases, chiefly from France, England, and Scotland; and seeds are invoiced by the ton. Their aggregate value for the season it is difficult to calculate; but, as the nurserymen chiefly import through a single agency in this city, some approximation may be made. The largest nurseries in the United States are in the vicinity of Rochester, where there are something like 2,000 acres of young fruit trees in process of culture. A single firm has as many as 400 acres. At Syracuse there is a nursery of 300 acres, and very large ones are to be found in nearly all the principal western cities—even in Des Moines and Dubuque, which were recently in the heart of the wilderness. The destruction of trees by the severity of the two last winters and the rapid settlement of western lands, but more than all the encouragement of the culture of domestic fruit afforded by the formation of numerous agricultural societies throughout the country, have given an impetus to this business which is quite unprecedented.

CANTELOPE MELONS

Can be raised with all the certainty of the cucumber and the pumpkin. A sandy loam is always to be preferred; but any light friable soil, with a southern exposure, free from prevailing moisture, will answer. The ground should be converted into a fine tilth; the hills should be dug out to a depth of ten inches, eighteen inches in diameter, which should be filled with one-third well-rotted manure, one-third sand, (should the soil not possess any,) and one-third rich earth, well mixed. The hills should be from eight to twelve feet apart each way, and the seed—say five to a hill—an inch below the surface. When the sprouts are two inches high give them a sprinkling of wood ashes, while the dew is on, or after watering them, and repeat three or four times. This will drive away the insects. When they are six inches high remove all but two or three vines, according to the space between the rows, and carefully put *round*, not *to*, the vines a little guano. In moving the weeds from the beds the vines should not be disturbed, as the rootlets which supply the principal nourishment to the fruit will be destroyed. Nothing more is needed to yield an amount of this delicious melon that will astonish the uninitiated.

HORSES' COATS.

Lately, going to the country (says the editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times) to spend a few weeks with a friend of mine, I drove a very handsome horse, and a good 'un, but was always annoyed about his coat, as it was more like a lot of bristles than a horse's smooth skin, and all the grooming he could get "wouldn't do it no good." My friend, who is a great horse breeder and fancier, made me try giving him a few carrots every day out of my hand, saying that he would have a good smooth coat in three weeks; and he was right, for in that time my horse had a beautiful, sleek, glossy coat, and all from eating a few carrots daily. He tells me it is infallible.

USE OF HEN MANURE ON CORN.

I have been in the habit of using hen manure, applied in the hill, on corn for a number of years with excellent success. I take my hen manure to a convenient place, (say a barn floor) and pulverize it thoroughly, then mix two sixths ashes and one sixth plaster, with an equal proportion of the manure in bulk, of both ashes and plaster. After preparing my ground by spreading (say) 25 cart loads of stable or other good manure on the turf, and plough it under, I mark out my ground without either harrowing or bushing, and then drop one gill of the above mixture in each hill, either planting my corn close beside, or kicking on a little dirt with my foot over the mixture, and planting directly on it. I row both ways, three and one-half feet. In this way I have succeeded in getting fine crops. I generally use about 15 bushels of hen manure mixture to the acre; but if I used no other manure to carry out the crop, I would certainly use at least 40 bushels of the same. I think most farmers miss it, in running over too much ground to get a bushel of corn, when by manuring heavily they get the same grain on less ground, and make a saving in labor, and leave the soil in a better state for stocking down.

TOMATOES.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer gives his mode of growing tomatoes. He forwards his plants in a hot-bed or green house, and grows them in pots until they are a foot and a half high, turning them out about the second week in May. He plants them three feet apart in rows. When planted he drives down a few stakes, six or eight feet apart, leaving them about four feet high the whole length of the rows, and nailing a strip of wood all along the tops, and tying one or two lower down the stakes, to make a trellis. The ground should be dug deep and made rich with manure, and a spoonful of guano mixed with the soil around each root. We quote: "When they have grown sufficiently long to tie to the trellis, I select two or three of the longest shoots and tie them loosely to the trellis, cutting away all other small laterals which may grow on the main branches. I let these main branches grow until they have come in flower and set the first bunch of fruit; then I pinch out the top, one joint above the fruit, leaving the leaf entire. I then allow it to go on again until it has flowered and set another bunch of fruit, when the top is pinched out one leaf above the bunch, the same as the first, and so on of all the rest, taking care to cut all the laterals which may grow on the main branches down to the axels of the leaves, as often as they are produced, but leaving the leaves entire. If any one will take this little extra trouble, he will be amply repaid and absolutely astonished at the immense clusters of fine large tomatoes he will have. If planted in a favorable situation, they will ripen at least as early as those grown in any other way out of doors, and frequently three days or a week earlier. When ripe they will hang longer on the vines without decaying. The situation can hardly be too sunny. Deep, light, loamy soil suit them best."

An Overwhelming Speech by a Widow.

The honorable George N. Briggs, ex Governor of Massachusetts, delivered a temperance address some time since, in the course of which he related the following anecdote with thrilling effect:

Mr. Briggs said this question of the introduction of intoxicating drinks assumed somewhat of a practical form last spring in a thriving borough in Pennsylvania. The inhabitants had assembled, as was their usual custom, to decide what number, if any, of licenses the town should petition from the county court, from whence they were issued. There was a full attendance. One of the most respectable magistrates of the borough presided, and upon the platform were seated, among others, the clergyman of the village, one of his deacons, and the physician.

After the meeting had been called to order, one of the most respectable citizens of the borough rose, and after a short speech moved that the meeting petition for the usual number of licenses. They had better license *good* men and let them sell. The proposition seemed to meet with almost universal favor. It was an excellent way to get along quietly, and one and then another in their turn expressed their hope that such a course would be adopted.

The President was about to put the question to the meeting, when an object rose in a distant part of the building, and all eyes were instantly turned in that direction. It was an old woman, poorly clad, and whose careworn countenance was the painful index of no light suffering. And yet there was something in the flash of the bright eye that told she had once been what she was not. She addressed the President, and said, with his permission, she wished to say a few words to the meeting. She had come because she had heard that they were to decide the license question.

"You," said she, "all know who I am. You once knew me the mistress of one of the best estates in the borough. I once had a husband and five sons; and woman never had a kinder husband—mother never had five better or more affectionate sons. But where are they now? Doctor, I ask where are they now? In yonder burying ground there are six graves filled by that husband and those five sons; and, oh! they are all drunkards' graves. Doctor, how came they to be drunkards? You would come and drink with them, and you told them that temperate drinking would do them good. And you too, sir, addressing the clergyman, would come and drink with my husband; and my sons thought they might drink with safety, because they saw you drink. Deacon, you sold them rum which made them drunkards. You have now got my farm and all my property, and you get it all by rum. And now," she said, "I have done my errand. I go back to the poor-house, for that is my home. You, reverend sir, you, doctor, and you, deacon, I shall never meet again, until I meet you at the bar of God, where you too will meet my ruined and lost husband and those five sons, who, through your means and influence, fill drunkards' graves."

The old woman sat down. Perfect silence prevailed, until broken by the President, who rose to put the question to the meeting—shall we petition the court to issue licenses to this borough the ensuing year? and then one unbroken "No!" which made the very walls re-echo with the sound, told the result of the old woman's appeal.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses, and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this Sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossoms of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affection's most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals this same disease. This red Drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom, and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Galveston Texas News.*

Awful Mortality!—The Washington *Union* of Friday (hangman's day) begins an editorial denouncing the Anti-Lecompton Democracy—thus:

"The grave-digger is abroad in the land."

Melancholy fact, that. The Lecompton Cholera is destined to be terribly fatal in its effects. It is so, in fact already. To be a "Leco nptonite," here, just now, is to go down, down, down,

"Deeper than ever plummet sounded"

—and the only requiem we can promise hereafter for the politicians who are now so busily backing up the President, and backing down the People, will be—

"Rattle his bones over the stones,
He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns."

The Government organ is right for once. "The grave digger *is* abroad in the land."

The citizens of Philadelphia have presented a handsome service of silver plate to the wife of William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney, as a mark of approbation for Mr. M.'s efforts to detect and expose the frauds on the ballot boxes at the city elections of October, 1856. The presentation was made on Friday last; an original song was sung, and there was a good time generally. The value of the plate is $1,100.

The entire administration of the Kansas act has indeed been unfortunate for the South, no matter how well intended. From the appointment of Reeder down to Walker, Governors have been unfortunately selected. Not one but what has committed some gross blunder—and every blunder against the South.—*William Yancey.*

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., $200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.
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