THE STATE SENTINEL

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STATE

INDIANA SENTINEL.

"CROW, CHAPMAN, CROW!"

The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. BY G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly, or indirectly by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from an extensive credit system.

No national bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connexion between the Government and banking corporations.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Speculations of Partisan Presses—Their Ignorance of our System—The British Practice Different from ours—Maxim that the King can do no wrong—His Personal Rights—The cause of a Resignation of a British Ministry—Our Executive Responsible—Wherein our System differs from the British.

We are exceedingly amused at the speculations of the partisan press about the proceedings at Washington and their probable consequences. We are gravely told by these oracles that this or that bill before Congress is a Cabinet measure; and that if it be rejected by the President, the ministry must resign; that for want of harmony between the President and his advisers, they will be utterly unable to conduct the government. All this is entirely inapplicable to our political system, and exhibits among those who use such language, deplorable ignorance of that system. But whence such ignorance? The wonder of our readers will cease when they learn that most paragraphs containing such expressions are written by Englishmen. English editors or assistants are to be found in most of the partisan papers in our cities; and in writing upon our politics, they very naturally use the technicalities applicable to the British Government, and to which, of course, they have been accustomed. Such language alone is applicable to British politics; and with British institutions in their mind, these writers use it correctly. But applying it to our institutions, they use it erroneously, for such it is totally inapplicable.

Under the British government, the members of the cabinet, the executive officers, the servants and assistants of the crown in the executive department of the government, are not only eligible to the House of Commons, but if Peers, are entitled to seats in the House of Lords; and in practice, the principal officer of the cabinet is invariably a member of one or the other House, and its leader. All the principal measures of public policy, and especially all relating to taxation and the revenue, are proposed and arranged in the cabinet, and laid before each House as cabinet measures. Hence in Britain, the term cabinet measure has a definite meaning; it signifies a measure proposed by the executive, the servants of the crown in cabinet council. Of this mode of proceeding, the late proposition to modify the corn laws was an example. It was proposed and arranged in the cabinet, by the ministry in the cabinet council, and laid before the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, a member of that House by popular election, and a member of the cabinet by executive appointment, and therefore it is called a cabinet measure.

Under the British government, the king or queen, the wearer of the crown, is not a responsible officer. A fundamental maxim of the British constitution is that *the king can do no wrong.* This maxim has been egregiously misunderstood by some of our stump orators and writers for political newspapers; they supposing it to mean that the king is infallible as a human being, and that the executive power may do any thing with impunity, because whatever it does is right. We understand, however, that this ridiculous mistake is generally made by foreigners, born and trained under the very government whose fundamental principle they thus misunderstand. We have never seen an American lawyer who misunderstood it; and this is because they find its explanation in the very first book of their professional studies. The meaning of the maxim is that the wearer of the crown is not personally responsible for any public act. Its signification is entirely political or official, and not personal. Hence if the King should commit a political crime, he could not be impeached. But as he has personal rights, he is liable for personal wrongs. Among his personal rights, which are the same as those of any subject, is that of suffrage; and the late King, William IV., was recorded among the voters of Windsor under the name of William Guelph, King, &c. &c. Among his personal liabilities is that of being sued; for a few years since, a London paper contained an account of a fine imposed by a magistrate of London for the obstruction of a side walk, or violation of some municipal ordinance of London, with a market cart belonging to the King, and marked with the royal arms. If the King should commit a murder or robbery, the throne would be declared vacant, and afterwards the individual thus deposed could be prosecuted for the crime. If the King should commit a trespass, he would be liable in damages, as an individual, and not a king; and the writ would be issued in the name of the King, against George or William Guelph. Thus the maxim that *the King can do no wrong*, merely means that the wearer of the crown is not politically responsible; and its object is like that of the hereditary succession, *stability in the executive.* But as responsibility in every branch of the government is another fundamental principle of the British constitution, for it is an essential attribute of freedom and the British nation is free, the members of the cabinet are politically responsible for all executive measures. They are appointed and removable by the crown, and are merely its servants; but as, for the sake of the executive stability, the crown is irresponsible, and as executive responsibility must exist somewhere, none but these servants are left to incur this responsibility. Another fundamental principle of freedom, and consequently of the British constitution, is that responsibility is personal and not vicarious; or in other words, that it must be borne by those who commit the acts involving the responsibility, and not by others. Then as the crown, for the reason already assigned, is not responsible, and as executive responsibility, necessary somewhere, is attached to the cabinet, they are considered, in the British constitution, as the advisers of the crown. The King or Queen is the *nominal* executive, supposed to do every thing official under the advice of the cabinet or ministry; and the cabinet or ministry are the real executive, supposed to advise the crown in every thing. The system is complicated, but it reaches its object, executive responsibility; and thus if the King can do no wrong, his ministers *can.*

Under the British government, the resignation of the ministry has usually followed the loss of its support in the House of Commons; and this results from both the theory and practice of that government. According to its theory, the real executive, constitutional advisers of the crown, and those who are responsible for it, are members of the legislature; and according to its practice, the leading measures of national policy which are laid before the legislature, are devised and arranged by the real, responsible executive, and laid by them before either House in their legislative capacity. This makes the legislature and executive identical, or rather imposes upon them the necessity of concert. If the House of Commons will not support the ministry, then the legislature is at variance with the executive, and no important law can be enacted. The only remedy is a resignation of the ministry as executive officers, and the formation of some ministry whom the House of Commons will support. Hence the phrase that variance between the House of Commons and the ministry prevents the government from being conducted, is perfectly applicable to Britain.

But all this language is totally inapplicable to our system. Our President is both the nominal and real executive; he can do wrong, or in other words, is responsible, and the responsibility enforced through impeachment and removal; our cabinet are not members of the House of Representatives or Senate, and can lay no measure before either House, and therefore we have no cabinet measures; they are not the constitutional advisers of the President, and are not responsible for his acts, and therefore they have no official opportunity for agreeing or disagreeing with either branch of the legislature, and are not obliged to resign upon any such disagreement between either House and the President. Our President is both nominal and real executive. The Secretaries are merely his servants, appointed by him in conjunction with the Senate, but removable by him at his discretion. They are not his constitutional or legal advisers, though his practice is to consult them upon any executive step, or recommendation to Congress. His constitutional and legal advisers are the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. We have no cabinet measures. Every thing before either House must originate in it, or be recommended by the President; and if he recommend any thing devised by himself and his Secretaries, it must be brought before either House by some member of it, as an original bill or proposition, and not as originating with the cabinet. Constitutionally and legally, the cabinet is unknown to the legislature. If the President and the legislature disagree, the Secretaries have no right of complaint, and would act very presumptuously in making such agreement a pretext for their resignation. The President refuses to sign a bank bill. Does this prevent either Secretary from superintending the details of his department? Because the President disagrees with a majority of Congress upon the constitutionality or expediency of a national bank, is the Secretary of State prevented from conducting his correspondence with our own or foreign ministers upon our foreign relations? Or the Secretary of the Navy from superintending the details of the building and fitting ships, or of their employment in the public defence? No. This disagreement is not their concern, and they would act presumptuously and preposterously in making it the subject of complaint, and especially a pretext for resignation. Our readers will therefore perceive that our system is different from the British, and that all this application of British technicalities to its operations merely betrays the ignorance of those who use it.

THE VETO POWER.

Mr. Clay talks with his habitual inaccuracy, when in his Baltimore letter, he calls the veto power "an odious but obsolete vestige of royal prerogative." The veto was never a royal prerogative, nor can it be said to have been a power even odious to the people. In its origin, it was a power conferred upon the Tribunes of the people, at a period when the populace of Rome where struggling against the encroachments of aristocrats.

Any book of Roman antiquities, or even the abridged histories used in the schools, would have informed Mr. Clay, that when the common people of Rome, after pouring out their blood like water in defence of her grandeur, found that the patricians were disposed to trample with haughty insolence upon their rights, they retired in a body from within her limits, determined not to return until the right should be granted them of electing officers who should have the power, and whose duty it should be, to protect them from the invasions of their spoilers and oppressors. These officers, five in number, were called tribunes, and their chief function consisted in arresting the passage of laws which they might deem injurious to the plebeians, by "rising from their seats and pronouncing the word Veto—I forbid." How Mr. Clay can twist this priviledge of the people's representatives into a royal prerogative, surpasses our understanding.

Nor can we call to mind any instance in the history of the Roman nation of the improper or pestilent use of the Tribunitial power. Whenever it was exercised, it was done for the good of the majority. When the proud spirit of the nobles tempted them to wrong the more humble plebeians—when they would withhold from the soldier his lands, or from the honest craftsman his rights—when they sought to narrow the sphere of their free action—the sacred veto was interposed, and the encroaching disposition of the wrong-doer rebuked.

We may say the same thing of the exercise of the Veto power by the Presidents of the United States. The men who formed the constitution, no doubt, intended the veto as a safeguard to the liberties of the people. To protect the Executive from the aggressions of the legislature, to give him a qualified control over hasty and imperfect legislation, to enable him to refer doubtful measures back to the constituents of both, were the objects for which the Veto Power was adopted. Hamilton, in the Federalist, speaks of it, to this effect. "It establishes," he says, "a salutary check upon the legislative body, calculated to guard the community from the effects of fiction, precipitancy, or any impulse unfriendly to the public good."

One thing relating to the exercise of this power, is especially to be remarked. Not since the origin of the government has it been used without cause, or without producing salutary effects. Indeed, it is to be deeply regretted, that it has not been more frequently exerted in correction of the abuses of excessive and pernicious legislation.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—It is well known that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, consists of two branches, *Peers and Commoners.* In the former, usually called the *House of Lords*, are 459 members—consisting of 385 English noblemen, namely 24 dukes, 20 marquises, 113 earls, 20 viscounts, 208 barons—from Scotland 16 and from Ireland 28 "elected" peers; being the nobles of those countries,—to which number there are to be added 30 archbishops, namely, 26 from England, and 4 from Ireland. The nobles take their seat in virtue of hereditary right, at the age of 21, provided, they labor under no disqualification.

In the House of Commons are 658 members. Cities and boroughs in England send 337, in Scotland 23, in Ireland 39, 399

Counties, in England 159, in Scot. 30, in Ireland 64. 253

2 Universities, in Eng. send 4, in Ireland 2, 6

658

By the septennial act of Parliament, passed A. D. 1715, the House of Commons were to be elected for seven years unless sooner dissolved—a prerogative the Sovereign has a right to exercise, at pleasure. Within the last 40 years there have been *thirteen* elections,—each House being thus allowed only about three years on an average.

CLAY AND RANDOLPH.—We give below the words which produced the challenge Between John Randolph and Henry Clay, in 1826. They were uttered in secret session, and we do not know how they got into the newspapers:

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is but *where* he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That ALPHEUSZ which writes the name of *Thersites*, of *blackguard*, of *squalidity*, refuses her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hyperbole for *meanness* would be an *eclipse* for CLAY."

EX-GOVERNOR GILMER, OF VIRGINIA.—This gentleman is giving an account to his constituents. He has many things to say, among them this, that the Whigs of Albemarle elected him, a man 5 feet 8 inches to Congress, but the Whigs there expected 5 feet of him to be a Federalist, and only the 8 inches a whig, which he could not stand.

From the New York Herald.

We have received through the attention of Mr. Wm. A. Weaver, the able superintendent in making up the returns of the census for 1840, the official statement of the aggregate amount of each description of persons in the United States. The totals are as follows:—

Free white males	7,249,266	
" " females	6,939,842	
Total free white persons		14,189,108
Free negroes male	186,467	
" " females	199,778	
Total free negroes		386,245
Male slaves	1,246,408	
Females	1,240,805	
Total slaves		2,487,213
Total population and negroes		17,062,566

The active part of the population are employed as follows:—

In mining,	15,203	Trade and manufacture,	791,545
" Agriculture,	3,717,756	Navigation of the Ocean,	56,025
" Commerce	117,575	" Inland	33,067
		Learned professions,	65,236
Total of employments,			4,796,207

In this table we have the undeniable proofs that this is peculiarly an agricultural country, and that the interests of that class are paramount to those of all others. Four fifths of the whole are employed in agriculture, and the remaining 20 per cent. is divided among six pursuits, most of which have interests in common with the agriculturists, particularly those employed in mining, inland navigation, and the learned professions. If we compare this state of things with that of England we shall observe how diametrically opposite are the aggregate interests of this country from that. In 1831, the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, was divided as follows:—

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1831.

No. Families	employed in Agricul.	Trade and Man.	All others	Total.
England,	761,384	1,182,912	801,076	2,745,336
Wales,	73,195	44,702	48,641	166,538
Scotland,	126,591	207,259	168,451	502,301
	961,134	1,434,873	1,018,168	3,414,175

This table shows that the trading and commercial interests in Great Britain is equal to that of all others. The agricultural portion, includes the aristocratic classes, who are the owners and employers. The wealth and influence of these classes it is which which conspires to perpetuate the system of home monopoly in bread stuffs to the detriment of the mass of the population, who are employed in other pursuits. The interest of these landowners is doubly at variance with the four-fifths of the inhabitants of this country, who, as we have seen above, are employed in agriculture. It is the interest of the agricultural classes here that those inhabitants of Great Britain employed in trade and manufacture, should purchase their produce of us, and it is as clearly to the interests of these manufacturers that our producers should purchase their wares of them. On the other hand, the interests of our manufacturers, and of the English aristocratic classes, are the same; they are both in the minority in their respective countries, and both seek to levy contributions, by means of high duties, upon the whole mass, for their own peculiar benefit. The real interests of those engaged in commerce, and those of the agricultural classes here and the manufacturers abroad are also identical, because into their hands would fall the vast carrying trade that would inevitably result from breaking down those commercial barriers that now prevent a free interchange between the two countries. Through the operation of the paper system, however, the commercial interests have become curiously interwoven with those of the aristocratic or landed interests there. This has grown out of the dependence of commerce upon bank facilities. Banks have heretofore been supposed to be necessary to the nourishment of trade and commerce; some persons are still laboring under the delusion. The error has been common, that banks increase the capital of the country; accordingly, of $200,000,000 borrowed abroad, $100,000,000 has been invested in banks. This money has been borrowed of the aristocratic or agricultural interests of England, and has by them been accumulated by the operation of those laws, that, in giving them the home monopoly of the markets have excluded American produce, and consequently actually diminished the trade, which the money borrowed was designed to increase. The real operation of the banking system is, therefore, to reduce the actual business done, in the same proportion that it promotes an artificial business. The result of the borrowing abroad has been the grand explosion, and the State and corporate insolvency that every where surrounds us, and which has led to that atrocious measure the distribution of the public lands—thereby rendering it necessary to impose upon 4,000,000 of persons, engaged mostly in agriculture, a tax of 20 per cent. upon two-thirds of all the necessary articles they consume in the course of a year. The true interests of those 4,000,000 of people required, as a measure of "relief," that the foreign markets for their produce should be extended to the utmost, and every facility given for the increase of foreign imports, wherein consists the means of paying for the produce.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The debates of the convention that formed the constitution show conclusively that the framers of this instrument had felt the evils of a paper currency, and thought they had provided a barrier to its increase. There was in the original draft a clause authorizing Congress "to emit bills on the credit of the United States." Govenewr Morris moved to strike out this clause, when the whole subject of paper money, or circulation, (for it is absurdity to talk of paper money,) was discussed. John Langdon said "he had rather reject the whole plan than retain the power." Mr. Ellsworth said "this was a favorable moment to shut and bar the door against paper money. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished member, while alluding to a national paper circulation, said, "this expedient can never succeed whilst its mischiefs are remembered; and as long as it can be resorted to, it will be a bar to other resources." Mr. Read said "that if not struck out, the words would be as alarming as the mark of the beast in revelations." A clause, also, authorizing Congress to establish a corporation, was rejected; for this, it was argued would include the power to establish a National Bank. In 1791, when the first bank was chartered, the FEDERALISTS, influenced by HAMILTON, although some were members of the convention in 1787, voted IN FAVOR of a bank charter, the DEMOCRATS, headed by MADISON, with the exception of Gerry, voted AGAINST it. And the late Chief Justice Marshall states, that the debates on the question of chartering a United States Bank tended more than any other question of the day to DIVIDE THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES—Democratic and Federal.—*Boston Morning Post.*

A MURDER.—It is with the deepest regret says the Vicksburg Sentinel that we announce the murder of Samuel Fox, Esq., of the parish of Madison, La. He was shot a few days ago in the swamp by a runaway slave, and died on the spot. Fourteen buck shot entered his body, several of which penetrated his heart.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail between Chicago and Dixon, Illinois was robbed on the 17th ult. and a number of the passengers' trunks rifled of their most valuable contents. Many of the citizens of Dixon turned out the next day in search of the robbers, but did not succeed in capturing any of them.

AN EDITOR'S DEATH.

Never did we see the "ruling passion strong in death," as clearly exemplified as in the last words of an editor. He was raging in delirium, and the instant before he died, he shrieked out "Foreign News! Foreign News! Will no one run to the post office!"

By a pillow prop'd up, the editor's face
Looks white as a piece of blank paper.
His skeleton form through the sheet you may trace
By the light of a small blue taper.
The hair on his forehead in dark ringlets laid,
As though there an ink keg was broken;
Death's dew on his brow, like the drops which are made
By the pressman when sprinkling a token;

See how his finger is grip'd to his thumb,
While a pen he thinks he is holding;
But never again o'er his vision may come,
The light which the dark grave is folding!
"Foreign news! foreign news, received by the mail,
Will none to the post office run?"
And a flush passes over the face which was pale,
And the editor's copy is done!

They laid out his corse, and his marble white brow,
Like a broad arch rose over his brain,
Where life's busy stream had check'd its swift flow,
As it rushed through the tunnel of pain,
To the ocean beyond where death's murky waves
Hiss around the red whirlpool of hell,
His soul's the bright surge, on those billowy graves
Mounting upwards to God, as they swell!

His coffin was plain, and his bearers were pale
As the body they bore to the earth;
Like shadows they look'd which are born 'mid the wail
Of anguish where sorrow has birth.
They scooped out his grave, and they read a short prayer,
As the clods rattled over his breast,
And then laid a stone on his narrow bed there,
"To,"——reader, pray fancy the rest!

THE ACCEPTANCE.

She blushed in beauty, like a rose
Of Sharon, wet with Herman's dew,
When morning's earliest beams disclose
Its new-blown beauties to the view,
She smiled in beauty, like the gleam
Of gentle love's "Evening ray,
When with the ripples of a stream
It seems all spotively to play.

She spoke—her accents on the ear
Fell like the cadence of a strain
Which merry childhood loved to hear,
And memory lingered to hear again,
And though the voice had died away,
Ere the sweet speech was well begun,
That blush, that smile, sufficed to say
The lady's gentle heart was won.

C. H. L.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.—"Napoleon, confessedly the most consummate commander that ever lifted the sword, and who, by his tactics out-generalled all Europe, had a strict regard to the pieces of music which were played among the soldiery, on particular occasions. Certain tunes were at times prohibited; others used only under peculiar circumstances; and others again, reserved for the final charge—retained, perhaps, only to be let loose with the reserve corps; and it is stated that, in making the famous passage of the Alps, under circumstances the most appalling and dreadful, if the soldiers, at any time hesitated in their march, he ordered the bugles to sound their liveliest notes; and if the obstacles was so great as to bring them to a death halt, the whole band was ordered to peal forth the *charge to battle*, which never failed to bear them over the most formidable difficulties. Every individual has doubtless heard of the influence of "Home Music" on the Swiss soldiers, so touchingly alluded to by the Poet:

The mind of Swiss that guards a foreign shore,
Condemned to climb his mountain-cliffs no more,
If chance, he hears the song so sweetly wild,
Which, on those cliffs his infant hours beguiled,
Melts at the long lost scenes that round him rise,
And sinks a martyr to repentant sighs.

It is a fact, that the Swiss airs, known under the general name of "*Ranz des Vaches*," sometimes excited the soldiers to such an agony of feeling, as to bring on a melancholy, so deep, that it could not be removed until they again stood amid their mountain-homes.

A POETICAL POLICE REPORT.—The Police Reports of the New York Tattler are done up in rhyme by a fellow of some genius. Here is a specimen!—

A huge block of charcoal, named Valentine Rose, gave one Oliver Fletcher a poke on the nose; the which he defended by pledging his life, that Fletcher had tried to make love to his wife! and the poke on the nose, which he took to amuse, was merely the cost of a runaway kiss. Then said Fletcher, "Now, bossy, I'll swear by de book, de dibel of a kiss from his woman I took." Then said Rose," Now look dar! when I hard man quite plain, and Dinah confessed it!" Said Fletcher again—"Well, 'sposin I did—but I didn't, Val. Rose; it hab nuffin to do wid my innocent nose! If my lips hab been guilty, it's him you should whip, and not break my nose for de fault ob my lip." "No," said Rose, "for de nose hab desarved de disgrace, for dat was de fust ting you shub'd in her face; an I wish for to teach dat nose, bossy, you see, dat if de pokes at Dinah, I poke at he!"

Said his worship, "begone! or I'll poke you down stairs!" and the darkies that instant made themselves scarce.

The audience of the world requires that he who aspires to act the part of a great man shall never for a moment forget his character.—*Bourienne.*

Plays and romances sell as well as books of devotion, but with this difference, more people read the former than buy them, and more buy the latter than read them.—*Tom Brown.*

The evils of the world will continue until philosophers become kings, or kings become philosophers.—*Plato.*

Women have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws, and more power in their tears than we have in our arguments.—*Saville.*

The truly valiant dare every thing, but doing any other body an injury.—*Sir P. Sydney.*

The jests of the rich are ever successful.—*Goldsmith.*

The condition of human life is at the best so uncertain, that it is ever dangerous to form any connections that are dear.—*Langhorne.*

Men make make books, but nature makes things.—*St. Pierre.*

Common place advisers and men of the world are always pestering you to conform to their maxims and modes just as the *barkers* in Monmouth-street insist upon your stepping in and refitting at their second hand repositories.—*Hazlitt.*

The spectacle of the world resembles the Olympic games. Some there are who keep shop and think only of gain, others devote themselves to the pursuit of glory; others again are satisfied with looking on, and these latter are by no means the most miserable.—*Pythagoras.*

Integrity is the basis of all that is valuable in character.—*Esther Copley.*

GOOD.—"I'm a gone *sucker*," as the calf said when the butcher took it off.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—The leading paper in the Southern Literary Messenger, is a review of "Sparks's Franklin." This review is well written and presents, in vivid pictures, the prominent facts of the life of the illustrious philosopher and statesman. We extract the conclusion of the article:—

"But there is a certain class of persons with whom we apprehend we shall find little favor. These are the hero-worshippers of our age. They love the terrible—the stormy—the convulsive of human nature. They forget that the precipice is a barren rock—the whirlwind, a besom of wrath—the earthquake, a living grave. They "like to be despised;" and only let the damps of disappointment, gloom and misanthropy breed a glaring meteor in the upper sky—though it be "a pathless comet and a curse"—still, they all conspire to do it homage. Such, we imagine, will poorly appreciate the steady, placid beacon which Franklin has left burning above the quicksands of life. But those who, with humble hearts and warm desires, endeavor to exalt the dignity of their immortal natures, will love his counsels, and cherish his memory. Surely, no uninspired man has left a richer store of wisdom to posterity. He has bequeathed a lofty example, to the high and to the low. He has lived, to vindicate the dignity of labor—to make "I, too, am a printer!" as proud a boast as "I, too, am a painter!" He has lived to proclaim universally, that the humblest occupation has advantages with the most exalted—that even the smallest duties of life, are subordinate to its chief end. Lesser than Bacon, and greater; not so happy, yet much happier; Scarcely inferior in his powers, but more fortunate in his virtues—he must forever share with his illustrious antetype, the reverence, but not the pity of mankind."

ADVICE TO A PUPIL.—BY DR. NOTT.—Do not speak often, and only on important occasions. When you do speak be brief, pertinent, and stop when you have finished. Speak rather in the furtherance of your own objects than in the defeating those of others. Endeavor to allay the prejudices which naturally exist between the city and the country. Be courteous on all occasions, especially in debate and to your immediate antagonists. Never indulge in personalities, never lose your temper, nor make an enemy if you can avoid it. Conquests may be made by conciliation and persuasion as certainly as by ridicule and sarcasm, but in the one case the chains are silken and sit easy—in the other iron, and gall the wearer.

"Though you point your arrows, never poison them; and if the club of Hercules must be raised, let it be the naked club, and not entwined with serpents."

These are hints merely, but a word to the wise is sufficient. And with legislators or others, a man needs to live one life to know how to live another, and since this cannot be done literally, we can only do it in effect, by availing ourselves of the experience of others.

WHAT SHALL HIS NAME BE!—The Baltimore Sun states that the first child of a couple in that city has two names, under the following circumstances:—The mother being a Catholic, was, with her friends, anxious to have the boy christened according to the custom of their church; but this being strenuously opposed by the father, the ladies were unable for a time to succeed in their purpose. It happened however, that he was called away from home on some business, and they, taking advantage of his absence from town, carried the infant to one of the Catholic priests of the city, and had it baptized in due form, with godfather, godmother, &c. The fact became known to the father of the child on his return, and was communicated to his father; who being strongly Anti-Catholic, was very much offended and insisted on having the boy baptized by a Protestant clergyman of his own denomination. This was done, and a different christian name from the former given to the boy—so that he is now a child with two christian names. From this case arises a question for the gentleman of the bar; which is the legal christian name of the boy—the former or the latter!

SOLOMON OUTDONE.—A lady living in Hanover street, Baltimore, lost by robbery, a few days since, a box of valuable jewelry. A young man in the employ of the gentleman of the house, determined on an experiment which would probably clear up some slight suspicions already entertained against three colored boys, who had occasional access to the house. He procured a bucket, turning it bottom upwards, and covered the bottom also with a thick coat of blacking—placing inside a large rooster. The boys were then called into the room and charged with stealing the jewelry. It was then proposed that each should lay his hand, in turn, on the bottom of the bucket, and the guilt should be fixed on that one whose hand was on the bucket when the rooster crowed. Two of the lads laid their hands on the bucket and had them well blackened; the third one refused, fearing that the rooster would actually betray his guilt. This one was then charged with the theft, confessed it, and pointed to the place where the box of jewelry was concealed.

TAMING RATTLESNAKES.—The St. Louis papers state that a Mr. McFarland, of Iowa, has arrived in St. Louis with seven large rattlesnakes, which he has been taming for some time, and has so far succeeded, that he handles them without any apprehensions. Five of them he has had since May last, and has so far succeeded in domesticating them, that he suffers them to crawl all over his person, and about his face, lodging their heads in his bosom, &c. They seem to manifest no hostility to his touch, but are ready to bite whenever any other person approaches them. Whenever one manifests a disposition to strike, Mr. McFarland, by rubbing it, tames it immediately. He opens their mouths and exhibits their fangs, which have not been removed from any of them. One of them is supposed, from the number of rattles, to be upwards of fifty years old; they are all of the largest size, and were taken in Iowa.

J. Fenimore Cooper relates in one of his works that while he was in Paris, France, a cancer was removed from a woman's breast while in the magnetic sleep, and when aroused she was unconscious of the operation. He did not witness the operation but states it to be a well attested fact. Steam, gravitation, galvanism and magnetism, are no touch to Animal Magnetism.

It is reported in Chili that the jewels of the Temples of the Sun, which at the time of the conquest of Peru the natives had concealed from the Spaniards, have lately been recovered near the Cerro de Pasco; the value of them has been calculated at $180,000,000.

There are in Baltimore jail 113 prisoners, two-thirds of whom are incarcerated upon charges of various grades of crime—10 of the number for murder.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

On the 4th of December, 1839, some three hundred gentlemen assembled from all parts of the Union in high and solemn council at Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting the candidates for the great party of opposition in the ensuing Presidential contest, and of organizing the plan of the campaign which was to place them in power, and to give them free range to the accomplishments of all the ulterior objects of public policy which they associated with the idea of a change of administration. It cannot be denied that, in their selected and collective intelligence, they perfectly well understood their own case. Appreciating the existing confusion in the relative position of parties and principles, and especially the heterogeneous character of that huge chaotic mass of population which they represented, they adopted as the leading idea of their whole scheme of operations, that of withholding from the public any general statement of the principles constituting the platform on which they presented their candidates to the people for their suffrages. They deliberately obtained, on motion of one of the most respectable members of their body, from putting forth any such public address, as had always been the invariable usage on such occasions. The individual selected by them for the Presidency was one who, whatever might be his other claims to popular favor, was so far from representing any complete and distinct set of principles, that he could be quoted, and was quoted with equal earnestness in different sections of the Union, on the opposite sides of several of the most important questions of practical policy which at that time divided the public mind. The gentleman selected for the Vice-Presidency, with the contingent chance of succession to the chair of the chief Executive power itself, was identified, by the consistency of his entire public life, with principles diametrically at variance with all the views of the great body of whom he was thus adopted, and of those by whom he was to be elected. Such was the ticket presented to the people—such the plan of the electoral campaign of which that ticket may be taken as an exponent.

In its first immediate object, this plan of operations—which we abstain from characterizing as it deserves—was successful. Every shade of opinion was made welcome under the ample folds of the blank and unwritten banner thus held aloft, for the rally of all the elements of discontent, necessarily generated by the possession of power in the same hands through so long a period as three successive Presidential terms. Every prejudice was courted, every passion flattered, that could tend to the one object toward which converged and centralized all the agencies thus set in operation from every quarter, for the simple overthrow of one set of men from the seat of office. We need not, had we even the inclination, to call the remembrance of the thousand means that were used, and plied to the utmost to secure the success of this scheme. For the sake of our pride in our country and its institutions, we should gladly obliterate, rather than add to retrace, the recollection of events at which we blush, even more with shame for them, than with the indignation due to their authors. To our incredulous astonishment, it was, we repeat, successful; and the late administration retired into a minority from which we could not envy a triumph thus achieved by our opponents.

And what was the first effect? Within a single month from its complete consummation, it brought down in care and trouble to the grave, the gray hairs of the good old man, who, its chief tool, was its victim. We have been accustomed to speak of the death of General Harrison as a sudden and startling visitation of Providence. It was not only in the sense in which the same expression is equally applicable to every other human event, however closely connected with the most obvious causes of human agency. So far as it may be lawful, in mortal officers, to speculate on the unknown what 'might have been,' none will pretend to question that if, instead of being seized upon as he was, to be made the instrument of the great political fraud of that election—dragged to and fro, in the performance of its system of popular pageantry, with a subjection to a degree of fatigue, and inclemency of weather, and mental and nervous excitement, which might well have tested the powers of endurance of a much younger and firmer constitution—and finally tormented and exhausted by the insatiate persecution of that herd of ravening wolves, crowding almost around the very pillow which, since his arrival in this palace of death, had yielded him no repose, till he closed his eyes upon it for the only calm and dead sleep he was ever again to be permitted to know—none, we repeat, will pretend to question that if, instead of this, the unfortunate victim of it all had been left in the happy tranquility of his home and his farm, he would to this day, in all human probability, have been in the enjoyment of that venerable old age, which should have protected him against the fatal friendship of those who, while they made men their tool, destroyed it in the using.

Its first occupant thus sacrificed, Mr. Tyler succeeded to the powers and duties of the office for the first time in our history made vacant by the hand of death. Congress assembles. The cardinal measure of the whole system of policy which it was convened, by its moving master-spirit, to set in operation, the Bank Bill, passes through both of its branches, and goes to the Executive—the Executive created by the very party which had been engaged in almost a Trojan war under the banner of a Bank, the very party whose managing leaders were almost unanimous in their desire for the chartering of such an institution, and whose representatives in both branches of Congress, with only a few and individual exceptions, had carried it through all the forms of legislation, but that last act which was beyond their power. And what now is the fruit of all the subtle intriguing, the dishonest deception, and of all that grand scheme of artificial agitation set in motion by a few dexterous political managers to delude a whole nation, which have placed in power an Executive of their own free selection? Mr. Tyler vetoes the bill—positively, peremptorily, and on grounds fatal to any possible hope of his ever being induced to sign any bill of a similar character. They are denied even the proper privilege of complaint; of the compensation of venting on him the chaos for which he leaves them no shadow of a foundation. Conscience stricken, they are compelled to acknowledge, that of the blow is a severe one, it was they themselves who armed the hand which has dealt it,—that if the punishment is hard to bear, they have not any brought it on themselves, but most richly deserve it all.

BLAIR'S *Weekly Review*, of April 24, 1816, contains the following: Mr. Dempsey, an English member of parliament, at the close of the Revolutionary War, said: "Lord North mistook the means of conquering America. Had he established a Bank of England, with seven millions capital, at Philadelphia, he never need have sent an army thither—the thirteen colonies would have been as easily managed as Jamaica."