THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1840.

The New Jersey case, has been the source of much disorder and confusion for the second time this session. The chairman of the committee on elections, in obedience to the instructions of the house, commanding them to report forthwith which of the ten claimants to the vacant seats received the greatest number of lawful votes for representatives in congress at the election in 1838, reported that Mr. Dickerson, and the other Democratic claimants, had received a majority of the lawful votes. Mr. Fillmore, one of the committee, then moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee, on the ground that they could not ascertain as yet, which of the two sets of claimants had obtained the greatest number of legal votes. Mr. Petriken, offered as a substitute for this motion, a resolution declaring that Mr. Dickerson and his associates, having received a majority of all the votes, were entitled to their seats; and requiring the speaker to swear them in so soon as they should present themselves at the bar of the House. A very warm and animated but irregular debate ensued, which was kept up from the sixth to the 10th inst. inclusive. Great confusion and disorder prevailed; points of order innumerable were made and decided—and appeal after appeal taken from the decision of the chair. The previous question at last cut off all debate, and the resolution of Mr. Petriken passed by a vote of 111 to 81;—several of the Whig members not voting. We see it stated that the gentlemen thus admitted to seats in the House, are at this time in New Jersey, taking depositions, under the order of the committee of elections.

It has been the fortune of but few men to preside over the deliberations of an assemblage so impatient of restraint, and so furious in party zeal, as the present speaker of the House of Representatives. At no period, since the organization of the government, has there existed such a wild and unbridled spirit of political acrimony; and certainly the country has never witnessed a collection of men, so tumultuous and disorderly in their proceedings. The lower house of congress, with but few exceptions, during the present session has presented one continued scene of uproar and confusion, alike disgraceful to the actors, and degrading to our national character.

With but a small majority in favor of the policy of the Administration, the opposition number a force sufficiently large, to aspire to the mastery, and dispute with dogged obstinacy every inch of ground contended for by their opponents. To restrain the impetuosity of men, whose political prejudices are inflamed by frequent conflict, to curb the fiery ardour of the Wise's, the Stanley's and the Bynum's that compose the lower house, and to dispense even handed justice to all, is a task to which few men are equal. Yet, such a man fills the speaker's chair of that body!—Without the advantages of age or experience, he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his station, in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and with honor to himself. Occupying the position that he does, and elected not as the *choice* of either, but as the only *available* of both, his course has been scrutinized and observed by the whole country; and while men of both political parties, are the constant marks for the shafts of abuse and vituperation, we do not recollect that in a single instance, the motives of Mr. Hunter have been impugned, or the honesty of his course been questioned. Appeal after appeal from his discussions have been taken, and yet the instances have been few, in which he has not been sustained. On more than one occasion, he has been called upon to give a casting vote, and he has invariably shewn that he is what he promises to be—the Speaker of the House, and not of a party.

The times require such men—men who have the moral firmness, and independence of soul, to do what their conscience and their judgment dictates, regardless of the trammels of party. In seasons of high political excitement, they are the sheet anchor of the Republic—the hope of the nation—and it is a consoling reflection, that however much the zeal of partizans, and however angry may be the contest of politicians for place and power, there are those who can appreciate the worth of such men as the present speaker, and who are willing to elevate to office and distinction, others than the slaves of party.

We are gratified to learn that, two gentlemen of Louisville Ky., are making preparations to put up a large Bagging Factory, adjoining the neighboring village of Louisiana. Hemp is becoming a very important staple in this section of the state, and nothing is wanting to add largely to the amount now produced, but a regular and constant market for this product of the farmer's industry.—This desideratum will, to a great extent, be supplied, and the hemp grower will in future find a market at home for this article; and we shall experience all the advantages arising from manufacturing for ourselves.

The resolutions on the assumption of state debts, which will be found in another column, and which passed the Senate by a large vote, will meet with the approbation of all parties. It seems to us, that they are unobjectionable; but at the same time, we are far from approving the principle of legislation on which they were adopted. It would have been ample time to have discussed the question, when formal application had been made to the General Government to assume the debts of the states. The resolutions are framed upon the idea that this application would be made, and was intended to prevent such action on the part of any of the states. But the application might never have been made; and in this event, the time spent by the Senate in the discussion of this subject, is a *neat* loss;—and the salaries paid the Senators during these three weeks debate, might as well have been thrown into the ocean.

The Virginia papers state that, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Gilmer, the Governor elect of Va., have become reconciled to each other, and buried all recollections of the past. The meeting which produced this state of things between these gentlemen, is said to have been accidental; which of them made the *amende honorable*, we have yet to learn.

Newspapers are becoming "plentier than blackberries" in St. Louis. The St. Louis New Era. under the auspices of Messrs Paschal & Ramsay, will commence operations during the present week. And a prospectus has also been issued for publishing a paper in the French language. The New Era will be the sixth daily paper published in the emporium of the west.

Pre-emption is the name of a new and splendid boat intended for the upper Mississippi trade, and owned in part by Messrs. Block & McCune, of Louisiana.

☞ Will the Missouri Register inform us whether the "FARMER" will commence operations this Spring, as expected? Several of our farmers have expressed a willingness to send in their names if there was any certainty that the work would be commenced.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

The marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was solemnized on the 10th of February, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The day was inauspicious, a heavy rain falling, but immense multitudes assembled to gaze upon the procession.

In St. James's Park, the area in front of Buckingham Palace, and the avenue leading from thence to the garden entrance of St. James's, were densely thronged before eight o'clock, and the rain which fell after that time caused no sensible diminution of the crowds, for as far as the endeavor of one body of the eager visiters gave way, their places were filled by the fresh numbers which were every minute arriving.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the twelve bridesmaids, were in attendance upon her Majesty at an early hour.—The Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Augusta also arrived early at the Palace, and were admitted to her Majesty's private apartments.

THE ROYAL BRIDE'S PROCESSION began to move through the triumphal arch at 12 o'clock. The cheers of the men and the women's fond and audible aspirations of sympathy continued, until the royal salute of 21 guns announced that the Queen was entering her carriage. When she appeared amongst them beyond the precincts of the Palace, she was hailed with acclamations of love and loyalty, which seemed to effect her so much that tears might better express the intensity of her feelings, than even the winning smiles she wore as she repressed her emotions. The cries of "God bless her!" which burst upon her ear from every side, evidently affected her.

The procession passed on to the garden entrance of

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

by which her Majesty proceeded, up the grand stair-case, to the Queen's Closet or Privy Council Chamber, immediately behind the throne room, where she remained till the order of the procession was arranged in front of the throne, of which her Majesty received notice from the Lord Chamberlain.

Prince Albert's portion of the procession moved first, preceded by the Lord and Deputy Chamberlain, who conducted his royal highness to the chapel, where he remained on the right hand side, or left of the altar.—The Lord Chamberlain and Deputy Chamberlain, then returned to her Majesty, and having taken their prescribed positions, her Majesty's procession advanced, preceded by music, and guided by the officers of the earl marshal.

At half past 9, when he entered the chapel, there were comparatively few seats occupied in the gallery, and none in the pews below.

In the Ambassador's gallery, facing the altar, among the first arrivals, were the American Minister and Mrs. Stephenson, the Turkish Ambassador, the Princess Estehazy, and Mrs. Van de Weyhr, Count and Countess Bjornstjerno, the Sweedish Ambassador, Russian Ambassador, Count Sebastiani; a number of others arrived in rapid succession, and the south gallery soon presented a very magnificent display of costly diamonds, stars, and decorations. At 10 o'clock one of the bands marching into the Palace yard passed the chapel window playing "Haste to the Wedding," and while a smile mantled on the faces of the ladies, the Archbishop of Canterbury most appropriately entered the chapel, and proceeeded up to the altar.

In the lower pew, on the right of the altar, were the Duke of Devonshire, with magnificent nuptial favors, depending from either shoulder, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Ladies Sutherland, Marquis of Westminister, the Duke of Wellington, who also wore long bows of white satin ribbon, his waterloo medal, and carried his Field Marshal's baton. His Grace appeared to form an object of much interest and curiosity to those assembled in the Chapel.

At eleven o'clock the choristers preceded by Sir George Smart, took their seats in the organ gallery, and shortly afterwards the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, assisted by the Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of the Chapel, took their places on the right of the communion table.

The second pew on the right of the alter was appropriated to the Queen Dowager and suite.

The Queen Dowager entered immediately afterwards, and took her seat on the right of the state chair appropriated to Prince Albert—all the spectators rose on her entrance, and her Majesty courtsied at this mark of respect.

At half past twelve the folding doors of the entrance of the Chapel were thrown open, and immediately afterward the drums and trumpts in the distance announced the approach of

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

On entering the chapel the drums and trumpets filed off without the door, and the procession advancing, his Royal Highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left hand of the altar. His supporters, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the hereditary Prince with the officers of their suite, occupied seats near Prince Albert.

His Serene Highness wore a field marshal's uniform, with large rosettes of white satin on his shoulders. There was a flush on his brow as he entered the chapel, while his manly and dignified bearing, and the cordial and unaffected manner with which he greeted those of the Peers and Peeresses around him, with whom he had been previously acquainted, won all hearts, and many of those around us either with their lips or heart pronounced that Prince Albert was a consort worthy of Queen Victoria.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by drums and trumpets, having returned to attend her Majesty.

Her Majesty then proceeded to the chapel.

Her Majesty wore a magnificent lace robe and veil of the most exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange flowers, and a small diamond pin, by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair. Her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace, and she looked the personification of dignity, gentleness and love, as she advanced up the aisle of the altar.

Prince Albert met her majesty at the haut pas and conducted her to her seat on the right hand side of the altar.

Immediately around her Majesty's chair, were her twelve maids of honor, attired in virgin white, while in the centre sat her Majesty, "the leading star in every eye."—Prince Albert standing on her right, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on her left. A little further to the left stood the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and the other great officers of State.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having advanced to the rails, her Majesty and Prince Albert approached him, and the service commenced.

When his Grace came to the words

Albert, wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony?—Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her in sickness and in health—and, forsake all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

His serene highness, in a firm tone, replied "I will."

And when he said—

Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to be thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honor, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye shall both live?

Her Majesty looked up affectionately in Prince Albert's face, and replied, loud enough to be heard in every part of the Chapel—"I will."

The Archbishop then said—

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex advanced, and took her Majesty's hand, which he placed in that of the Prince.

The service then proceeded.

Prince Albert then placed the ring on her finger, repeating—

With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Archbishop then concluded the service.

While the service was proceeding, her Majesty was observed to look frequently at Prince Albert, who was standing at her side. In fact she scarcely ever took her eyes off him till she left the chapel.

The service having concluded, the several members of the royal family who had occupied places around the altar, returned to take up their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty, they all paid their congratulations; and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking her by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but with cordiality in it, affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed, with the exception of the royal bride and bridegroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the Queen Dowager was standing and kissed her.

Prince Albert then took her Majesty's hand, and the royal pair left the chapel, all the spectators standing.

After the ceremony, the procession returned through the suite of apartments, her Majesty and her illustrious consort walking hand in hand, and acknowledged with gracious smiles the cheers with which the walls of the ancient Palace now re-echoed, for it must be observed that the procession passed on its way to the Chapel.

THE ATTESTATION.

On reaching the throne room, the form of attestation took place, when her Majesty and Prince Albert signed the marriage register, which was attested by the members of the royal family and officers of state present.—A splendid table had been prepared for the purpose, and this part of the ceremony, presented one of the most auspicious spectacles of the day.

Having remained a short time in the Royal closet, Her Majesty and the Prince returned in the same carriage from the Royal Garden of St. Jame's to Buckingham Palace, and the generous greeting which burst from the crowds, whose numbers the pelting rain had not diminished, seemed to be in a great measure addressed to the ear of Prince Albert, who acknowledged the kindness evidently with deep feeling.

WEDDING BREAKFAST.

A wedding repast was prepared, at which several of the illustrious participators in the previous ceremony, and the officers of the household and ministers of state, were present. It is needless to say that the taste and ingenuity of the confectioners and table deckers were prominently displayed at the festival; a splendid wedding cake forming a prominent object of attraction.

After partaking of a sumptuous *dejeune*, the royal bridal party set out for Windsor, attended by the military, on the road they were greeted by assembled thousands with the same affection and cordialits with the inhabitants of the metropolis.

From the Ladie's Companion.

FARMERS' HYMN.

God of the hills and verdant plains.
I bless thy ruling hand—
For drifting snows and gentle rains,
Are sent by thy command.

The opening Spring is decked by thee,
With each delightful flower,
And every leaf and bud I see,
Bear impress of thy power.

The ripening Summer's burning sun—
The Winter's piercing cold—
The changing seasons as they run,
Thy wisdom, Lord, unfold.

The joy that centres in my cot,
No less thy wisdom owns;—
With rural happiness my lot,
I cannot envy thrones.

Love dwells within my peaceful breast,
At every morning's dawn—
And when the sun sinks in the West,
My cares are all withdrawn.

Although secluded from the mart,
Where crowd the thoughtless gay—
Where in the scenes that vex the heart,
Men waste their lives away.

Beside the hill the purling brook—
Glad nature's fond retreat—
With gratitude to Thee I look,
And sings of joy repeat.

For lot so blest, my voice I raise,
Almighty God to thee;—
Thou needest not an angel's praise,
Much less such praise from me.

But I will bless thy bounteous hand,
For all thy gifts bestowed;—
Before my heart could understand;
Ten thousand thanks I owed.

DIED,

In this place on the 23rd inst, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Caroline E. Strother, (consort of Mr. Robert S. Strother,) aged about 29 years.

She had been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years, and appeared to be perfectly resigned to death.

Life rolls away with rapid pace,
My days run swiftly on;
I soon shall end this mortal race,
And from this stage be gone.

But when I leave this earthly clod,
And from this world remove,
I hope to meet a smiling God,
And reign with him above.

A Singular Decision.—A case was brought before the Criminal Court in this city at its late term, which, if correctly stated to us, is something singular and wholly irreconcileable with what we have heretofore understood to be the decisions of that court.—Heretofore this and other courts have held, that men summoned before the Grand Jury to testify in relation to violations of the gambling act, could be compelled to testify against those with whom they played, thus indirectly implicating themselves, because, those upon whom they informed could be compelled in turn, to testify against them.—This rule has been extended further. In the case of Myers, Buckker and others for lynching a man, when the witnesses swore that they could not answer the grand jury's questions, because they were parties and could not inform on the others without indirectly informing or implicating themselves, the court held them bound to answer.

At the late term, when the grand jury attempted to ferret out the persons guilty of cutting and destroying a number of wagons, &c. near the New Market, a piece of malicious mischief, which richly merited the severest punishment, a witness called, stated that he could not answer without implicating himself, or in other words, if he informed upon the others it would lead to an information on himself, the court sustained the witness' objection and he was not compelled to answer. If we have heard the case correctly stated, we would like to know upon what grounds the distinction is attempted to be sustained.

If the court may compel one of the parties to a game of cards, or one of the number where several committed an assault and battery to inform on the other parties, and they in turn be compelled to testify against him, why not apply the rule to any other species of offence where two or more are engaged, and especially to cases of trespass such as the case of the wagons. We cannot believe that the law of testimony subject to the mere arbitrary dictum of the judge, to be enforced against one, and relaxed towards another, as his opinions or feelings may dictate, but must be uniform and of equal application to all in similar circumstances.

It is an old and well established principle of law, that no man shall be compelled to testify against themselves, yet, if there are a class of cases where he may be compelled to give testimony which may lead to the implication of himself, and another class where he cannot be so compelled, it is a distinction which, from its novelty, should be better understood and more fully defined. If the distinction rests solely in the breast of the judge, it is a dangerous power, which especially in such times as the present, should be taken away, for he may use it as an engine to oppress one class, and the means of shielding from punishment another.

[Mo. Rep.

☞ A Sabbath School will be commenced at the Bowling Green Academy to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M. All friendly to the object, are requested to attend.

March 28th, 1840.

Spirit of the Times.

NEW VOLUME FOR 1840.

A NEW VOLUME of this paper—the tenth—will be commenced on the 7th of March next. The first number will appear in a new and beautiful dress, and in the course of the volume will be given Professor Stewart's works on STABLE ECONOMY, *entire*, with all the plates and drawings. This capital work, which has not been republished in this country, extends to 436 pages. It is "A Treatise on the *Management of Horses*, in relation to Stabling, Grooming, Feeding, Watering, Working and Training." The paper will also be embellished with a great number of Etchings and Outlines on the plan of "*Bell's Life in London*," and notwithstanding "times aint now as they used to vos," no reduction will be found in the amount of labor nor expense lavished upon it. The force in each department will be increased, and every exertion made to render the "Sptrit of the Times" worthy of the consideration accorded to it as the accredited Organ of the American Sporting World.

In the course of the ensuing volume the Sporting Callery will be increased by the addition of Portraits of several of the most distinguished Horses in the Union, engraved in a style of superior finish and beauty, and if the plan should be approved of by our subscribers generally, Portraits on a magnificent scale will also be executed of several of the Corinthian Columns of the American Turf, commencing with "*The Old Napoleon!*"

The following Portraits for the ensuing volume are already in the hands of the most eminent engravers in this city. They will follow each other in rapid succession, and due notice will be given of the additions to the number as they are received.

BOSTON,
The property of Mr. James Long, of Washington City; Painted by Dr. Lattre for Col. Johnson, of Va.
Now in the hands of Mr. Dick.

ARGYLE,
The property of Hon. Pierce M. Butler and Co., of Columbia, S. C.; Painted by Troye, for Col. Hampton of S. C.
Now in the hands of Mr. Hinshelwood.

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