

CARROLL FREE PRESS

"The Union of the States and the Constitution of the Union."

VOL. 23. NUMBER 10

CARROLLON, CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 8 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,206.



WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Count it but a dream;
'Tis but a single career thro' life,
Of time's old iron hoar,
Which thine own hand is ending when
Thou art with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of time's old iron wheel;
Or but a page upon the book
Which time must shortly seal,
'Tis but a step upon the road,
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble of the wave!
Or dew upon the lawn—
As transient as the mist of morn,
Beneath the summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene;
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green;
Next summer's prime succeeds the spring,
Then autumn with a tear;
When comes old Winter—death and all
Must find a level here.

Miscellaneous Reading.

From the Western Christian & Advocate.

The spiritual Power of the Pope in Civil Affairs.

ARGUMENTS OF BELLARME TO PROVE THE INDIRECT SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY OF THE POPE IN CIVIL AFFAIRS.

In the foregoing chapter Bellarmine explained the doctrine of the indirect power of the spiritual authority of the Pope in civil affairs. In the seventh chapter, he gives the proofs, reasons, or arguments for his doctrine. We will translate literally, the chapter as follows: "The opinion of the theologians proved by reasons.

"This doctrine may be proved in a twofold way, namely, by reasons and examples.

"The first reason. The civil power is subject to the spiritual power, when each is a part of the same Christian republic: for the spiritual prince can govern temporal princes, and dispose of temporal affairs, for the purpose of a spiritual good, because every superior can govern his own inferiors.

"For the political power, as such, not only as it is Christian, but also as political, is subject to the ecclesiastical power. This is demonstrated: 1. From the ends of each, for a temporal or civil end is subordinate to a spiritual end. This is plain, because a temporal felicity is not an ultimate end, so that it can be referred to eternal felicity. 2. Kings and pontiffs, clerical and laymen do not make two republics, but one; that is, one Church, for we are all one body, Romans xii; 1 Corinthians xii. But in every body the members are connected, and depend the one upon the other. But it cannot be properly said, that spiritual things depend on temporal; therefore temporal things depend on spiritual things, and are subject to them. 3. If a temporal administration impedes a spiritual good, in the judgment of all, the temporal prince is bound to change that mode of administration, although it may be with the loss of a temporal good. Therefore the standard is, that the temporal or civil power is to be subject to the spiritual.

"Nor will it suffice to say, that any prince is required to change the course of his administration, on account of subjection or subordination to the spiritual power, but only for the sake of charity, by which we are bound to prefer a greater good to a less. Because, for the sake of charity, no republic is required to suffer loss, lest a similar loss should be suffered by another and a nobler republic; and even a private person, who is bound to give all his goods for the preservation of his own republic, although it may be more noble. When, therefore, the temporal republic may be held to suffer loss for a spiritual end, the standard is, not that the two are different, but parts of one and the same, and the one subject to the other.

"The second reason. The ecclesiastical republic ought to be perfect and sufficient in itself, in order to obtain its own end. Such are all well constituted republics; therefore it ought to have every power necessary to accomplish its own end. But the power of using and disposing of temporal or civil things is necessary to the spiritual end, because, otherwise, bad princes could, with impunity, cherish heretics, and overturn religion. Therefore, the spiritual power hath this authority.

"Furthermore, this republic, because it ought to be perfect and sufficient of itself, to govern another republic not subject to it, and force it to change its administration, may even

to depose its prince, and institute another, when it cannot otherwise defend itself from the injuries of another. Therefore, much more can the spiritual kingdom govern the temporal republic subject to it, and force it to change its administration, and depose princes, and institute others, when it cannot otherwise accomplish its own spiritual good, and in this sense are to be understood the words of Bernard, Lib. IV, de considerations, and of Boniface VIII on the Extravagant, 'Usam Sanctum, on superiority and obedience,' where he says that each word is under the power of the Pope—(Corpus Jur. Can. Extrav. Com., Lib. I.—Tit. 3, cap. 1.) Their meaning is, that the pontiff possesses himself and properly the spiritual sword; and because the temporal sword is subject to the spiritual, the Pope can govern the king, or interdict the use of the temporal sword, when the necessity of the Church requires it.

"And such is the meaning of St. Bernard's words, which Boniface imitates: 'Why do you, says he, addressing the Pope, endeavor at length to take up the sword, which you once commanded to be put in the scabbard? He who denies this word to be thine, does not sufficiently attend to the word of the Lord, who says thus, "Put thy sword into thy sheath." Therefore, thy sword, and his perhaps, by thy nod, is to be drawn out, not by thy hand; otherwise, if in no manner it pertains to thee, we cannot account for the saying of the apostle, "Behold, here are two swords." The Lord does not say it is too much, but it is enough. Each, therefore, belongs to the Church, namely, the spiritual sword and the material sword. But the latter is to be exercised for the Church, and the former by the Church. The one is to be used by the hand of the priest, the other by the hand of the soldier, but at the nod of the priest, and the command of the Emperor.'

"Here, also, is to be observed, that when heretics reprehend the Extravagant of Boniface as erroneous, arrogant, tyrannical—for so they speak concerning it in general—they are to be admonished that they should consider that those are the words of Bernard in his books on consideration. And without praising him, Calvin would seem to say, that Bernard spoke in these books, as truth itself would seem to speak.

"The third reason. It is not lawful for Christians to tolerate an infidel king or a heretic, if he would endeavor to draw away his subjects to his heresy, or to infidelity; but to judge whether the king does or does not draw them away to heresy belongs to the Pope, to whom is committed the care of religion, therefore, it belongs to the Pope to judge whether the king is to be deposed or not to be deposed.

"The proposition on this argument is proved from Deuteronomy xvii, where the people are prohibited to choose a king who is not of their brethren, that is, not a Jew, lest he would draw away the Jews to idolatry. Therefore, Christians are also prohibited to choose a king who is not a Christian; for that is a moral precept, and supported by moral equity. Again, it is a matter of danger and loss to choose one not a Christian, and not to depose one not a Christian; therefore Christians are bound not to suffer over them a king not a Christian, if he should endeavor to draw away people from the faith. But I add this condition for the sake of infidel princes, who had dominion over their people before the people were converted to the faith; for if such princes do not endeavor to take away the faithful from the path, I do not think they should be deprived of their dominion; although St. Thomas thinks the contrary, on 2. 2. quest. 10, art. 10; but if these same princes should endeavor to turn people from the faith, by the consent of all, they could and ought to be deprived of their dominion.

"Because, if Christians formerly did not depose Nero, and Diocletian, Julian the apostate, Valens the Arian, and the like, it was because temporal power was wanting to the Christians—because, that for another reason they could do that is manifest from the apostle, 1 Corinthians vi, where he commands judges of temporal causes to be appointed by the Christians, lest Christians should be forced to plead their cause before a judge who is a persecutor of Christians; for as the newly-constituted judges could, as also the new princes and kings could, for the same reason, if they had strength to do so.

"Moreover, to tolerate a heretical king or an infidel endeavoring to draw away men to his sect, is to expose religion to the most evident peril; for such as the ruler of the city is, such also are the inhabitants in it, Ecc. x; and also this proverb, The whole world copies the example of the king; and experience teaches the same, for because Jeroboam the king, was an idolater, the greater part of the kingdom began to worship idols, 1 Kings x; and after the coming of Christ, in the reign of Constantine, christianity flourished; in the reign of Constantine, arianism flourished; in the reign of Julian, heathenism again flourished; in England, in our own times, in the reign of Henry, and afterward under Edward, the whole nation apostatized from the faith; in the reign of Mary, the whole nation again returned to the Church; in the reign of Elizabeth, Calvinism again began to reign, and the true

religion again went into exile.

"But Christians are not required, say they, to tolerate an infidel king at the evident danger of religion, for when divine right and human right are opposed, divine right ought to be preserved at the expense of human right; for it is a matter of divine right to preserve the true faith and religion, which is one only, and not many. It is a matter of human right that we should have this or that king.

"Finally, why can not a believing king be freed from the yoke of an infidel king who is leading them to infidelity, if a believing husband is free from the obligation of remaining with an unbelieving wife, when he is unwilling to remain with a Christian wife, without injury to the faith, as is manifest from Paul, 1 Corinthians vii. Innocent III on the Canon Law. (Decret Greg. IX, Lib. IV, Tit. 19, cap. 8, Gaudeamus.) For the power of a husband over a wife, is not less than that of a king over subjects, and sometimes it is greater.

"Fourth reason. When kings and princes come to the Church that they might become Christians, they are received with this express condition, either expressed or understood, that their sceptres should be subject to Christ, and they promise that they shall preserve and defend the faith of Christ, even under the pain of losing their kingdoms. When, therefore, they become heretics or oppose religion, they can be judged by the Church, and even deposed from their dominion; nor is there any injury done them should they be deposed.—For he is not fit for the sacrament of baptism, who is not ready to serve Christ, and for his sake lose whatever he now possesses, Luke xiv. If any one cometh to me, and hateth not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, say, even his own life, he can not be my disciple. Moreover, the Church would err very much, if she would tolerate any king who would, with impunity, cherish any sect, and defend heretics, and overturn religion.

"Fifth reason. When it is said to Peter, Feed my sheep, John xxi, every power is given to him which is necessary to attend the flock. But a threefold power is necessary for the pastor, namely, one respecting the wolves, that he might drive them away in any manner he can; another is respecting the rams, that if any of them should hurt the flock with his horns, he could shut them in and prevent them, that they should not thereafter lead astray the flock; the third is about the other sheep, that he would furnish to each of them suitable food. Therefore, this triple power hath the supreme Pontiff.

"There are, therefore, three arguments which can be deduced from this place:

"1. The wolves, which devastate the Church of the Lord, are the heretics, as appears from Matthew vii: Beware of false prophets. If, therefore, any prince, from a sheep or a ram, should become a wolf, that is, from a Christian should become a heretic, the pastor of the Church could exclude him by excommunication, and at the same time command the people they should not follow him; and hence, deprive him of his dominions over his subjects.

"2. The pastor can separate and keep out of the rams that destroy the sheep. But a prince is a furious ram destroying the sheep, when he is a heretic in faith, but so bad that he is a hinderance to religion and the Church, as if he would sell episcopates, and tear the churches, etc; therefore, the pastor of the Church could exclude him or reduce him to the order of sheep.

"3. A pastor can and ought so to feed all the sheep, as is suitable for them; therefore, the Pope can and ought to enjoin those things to all Christians, and even compel to do those things which each of them is held to according to his station, that is, to compel each to serve God in that manner to which he is bound according to his station.

"But kings ought to serve God in defending the Church, in punishing heretics and schismatics, as Augustine teaches, on epist. 50, to Boniface, see epist. 75 to Leo Augustus and Greg. Lib. II, Ep. 61, to Maurice. Therefore he can and ought to command kings, and cause us to be done, and if it be not done, even to compel by excommunication and other suitable means. The more in Nicholas Sanders, Lib. II, cap. 4, de vobis manachia, where you will find many other things besides what we have said.—Bellarm. de Rom. Pontif., Lib. V, cap. 7, Tom. I, pages 1071 to 1075.

A Letter From Kossuth.

New-York Times, of the 23d Feb. has a letter from Kossuth, on the impressions which the late movements in this country make upon the Democracy of Europe. If it were not so long we would copy it entire, but it overruns two columns of the Times, and it is quite beyond our capacity to reproduce, with a due regard to other matters.

This letter is one of the most severe and caustic reviews of 'young America,' and the present weak, puerile, and used up administration that has appeared for many months. His ridicule of the fawning sycophants and demagogues that hung around him is keen. He is indignant that America has slipped the glorious opportunity of making its mark upon the affairs of Europe. He still adheres to his idea that we shall repudiate the admonitions of Washington and the settled policy of our Government, and embroil ourselves in the quarrels of nations beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Impressed with this sentiment, he had strong faith in the windy promises of young America. How much more bitter has been his disappointment!

After sketching the old parties of the country, and the condition of affairs before the Presidential election of 1852, he concludes his remarkable letter as follows:—[Q. S. Journal.]

Well, Sir! time went on, and young America carried the day; it swept all before itself. And there was great rejoicing in scattered Israel, and America sung:

"Ban 'Ban, Caliban,
Get up a new master—is a new man,
Freedom hey-day! Freedom hey-day!"

Please, Sir! would you ask our common friend, Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, in my name, to advertise in the New-York Daily Times a handsome premium for the best dissertation of the subject—'What is the difference, for the better, between the America of President Franklin Pierce and the America of President Millard Fillmore, either in principles, diplomacy, activity, or policy?' The slightest indication of the slightest difference for the better, shall be considered a satisfactory reply except the one that now Peter holds the emoluments of such a 'situation' as Paul held before. The Democratic majority of both Houses of Congress requested to act as prize judges.

This question is the more interesting, Sir, because it is a fact, that in the general opinion of Europe the election of General Pierce to the Presidency of the United States is attributed to Young America especially; and great expectations (since completely vanished long ago) have been entertained about a conspicuous energy of his Administration in the line of the principles of Young America, chiefly in foreign politics; expectations confirmed by General Pierce's 4th of July letter to Philadelphia, and not at all lessened by his inaugural address.

Now the fact is, that soon after the sweeping triumph of Young America, one of those immense crises came over Europe, which, big with the destinies of countries for all the world, (America certainly not excepted,) are the stepping-stones of fate marking the eras in man kind's history.

And such has been the situation for about a year, that had the United States not perfectly eclipsed themselves, had they taken the pains of ever so small diplomatic exertion, in the right quarter and at the right time; America would needs have become the arbiter of the character of the crisis; and the New York Daily Times would have now an occasion to say in perfect truth, 'that there is nothing in the present war deserving American sympathy.'

There has been, Sir, no occasion for entangling alliances, no danger of compromising the peace and tranquility of America,—only a little diplomatic activity, a friendly advice in one quarter, a manly warning in another quarter, a sign of political life, the slightest indication of the fact that the United States mean to be ranked with the powers on earth—that is all that has been required by the occasion. In one of my future letters I will enter more largely upon this subject,—and contrast in detail the utter want of any attitude on the part of America, for the obvious exigencies of the great opportunity. In the meantime I will but say, that I know of no instance in history where it had been so easy for any man to become 'great' and to hand down his name to the blessings and veneration of generations to come, as has been the case with General Pierce. I know of no instance in history where it had been so easy for any nation—at no cost, at no sacrifice at all—to become the first, the leading power on earth, as it has been with your country in 1853-4.

Well, Sir, I will not dip my pen in the bitterness of my poor mortified heart—I will simply appeal to your own feelings—I will appeal to the feelings of any American proud of his name, and loving the future of his country to look around and to tell with frank, noble, Republican sincerity, what has become of the political position of America under your present Administration? Oh, it is woeful to think! Could history say that there is only no progress, and there is only time lost, all might yet be well; but unfortunately, in the political life of nations no progress is retrogradation, and retrogradation is decay. Bear with me for telling you the truth. Americans may proudly applaud themselves, and scorn my tale with indignation and abuse—yet it is a fact that never since the United States have been independent, never have they stood so low in the estimation of the world as just now, when it was within the reach of their hands to stand higher than any nation ever did before. The monarchical Governments hate you, of course, on account of your name; but it is not the hatred originating in fear—it is something far worse; and as to the nations, your Administration has perfectly succeeded in forfeiting their love and their confidence in your vitality. Americans may console themselves with the proud illusion, that they can face what ever storm alone—that they want nobody, and can stand by themselves; but, Sir, proud boasts will not stop the wheels of fate, neither can they prevent the lessons of history.—There is a community in the destiny of nations, and the time will come when history shall have to pass the stern verdict that many of your future trials originate with the unexpunged influence of your men of 1853, who wistfully threw away an inestimable opportunity of making America greater in standing, position and influence, than any country ever has been, and her future sure to stand among all the warring waves of internal contention and external strife—sure, like the rock which has seen the creation's dawn, and shall see the last sunset of mortality.

The world has seen Administrations failing from excess, from incapacity, from errors or from misfortune; but this view of an Administration swooning away to utter political nothingness, and lowering a great nation's political reputation in the estimation of the world by sheer indolence, is a view unparalleled in history.

Pool! pool! will you say, 'that is only the Administration don't confound it with the people' Well, Sir, but the people have permitted it; and the people's will is the Sovereign, you are fond to say.

Thus, Sir, here you have my answer to your reproach. A Whig Government is hostile to our aspirations; a Democratic Government is practically not a bit better in foreign policy; and the Young American Government has proved worse than both. (I can demonstrate it by matters of fact, and by a parallel between what I have experienced when DANIEL WEBSTER, the Whig, was Secretary of State, and what I have experienced since.)—nay, it has proved a perfect failure! failure! failure! and the people contented with having cast a vote in the election, and absorbed in domestic party contentions, made not the slightest exertion to bear its sovereign will on the policy of the Government. Where should then any Democrat here, in Europe, have found an inducement for any public intercourse with your barren political Sahara.

Let us see but one bright ray of light, indicative of the fact that the darkest days of the eclipse of America are over—and gladly, oh! how gladly will I set up to your well meant suggestions.

Our news you know from the papers. Their philosophy is: 1. A small ministerial change here in men, not in policy; England's absolute nudity of inherent weakness; England's aristocracy decaying fast; the British Empire drifting towards a revolution scarcely to be prevented any more. 2. Bonaparte drifted from folly to folly and to fall. 3. No patching up of peace possible, though everybody be bent on it. 4. The theatre of war soon to be transferred to the interior of Europe, and the contest generalized. So much for to-day. My compliments, etc.,

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
The joint resolution to adjourn both Houses of Congress at midnight on Saturday March 31, was introduced by Mr. Brown, and adopted by a vote of 28 to 13.

Messrs. Cass and Bell will on Monday next present to Congress the sword worn by Gen. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

The bill to protect officers acting under the authority of the U. S. was taken up.

The bill provides that if a suit be commenced in any State Court against any officer of the U. S., or other person for any act done under law or color of the law of the U. S. the defendant may remove such suit to the U. S. Court sitting in that Circuit, and if there is no Circuit Court in that District, then in the Court, clothed with Circuit powers.

The debate continued to a late hour. The bill was supported by Douglas, Badger and others, and opposed by Wade, Fessenden, Wilson and others. Senate still in session when we close our report.

HOURS.—Sundry reports of committee were referred to the committee of the whole.

The resolution of Mr. Sells calling on the President for information in relation to the ministerial conference at Ostend, passed.

Mr. Letcher from the select Committee on the Colt patent and other cases, appointed last session to inquire whether improper means have been used to facilitate passage or defeat bills made a report asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject in consequence of the House refusing to compel attendance of witnesses. The Committee were discharged. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.
SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a letter from the Minister from Peru, respecting the Lobos Islands controversy. Also, a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending certain appropriations. Read and referred to the committee on Finance.

The Senate then took up the bill to protect officers and other persons acting under authority of the United States, and authorizing defendants, in case of prosecution in any State courts, to remove the cause to the United States Circuit Court of the District; or if no Circuit Court, then to the District Court, with Circuit powers.

Mr. Wade opposed the bill as tending to revive in Congress the agitation of the Slavery question.

Mr. Douglas replied, and thereon a lengthy discussion arose, involving the questions of Slavery, Nebraska bill, Know Nothingism, &c.

After a long and exciting debate between Messrs. Gillette, Douglas, Sumner, Jones of Tennessee, Fessenden, Butler, Badger and others, Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the enacting clause and insert an amendment, providing for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850. Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected—yeas 9, nays 30.

An amendment was made to the bill allowing depositions taken under this act to be used in United States Courts.

The bill then passed finally—yeas 29, nays 9.

The Senate then, at a quarter past 12, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings rose to a question of privilege, and read a protest against passing important measures without (until recently unknown to the American Legislature) affording consideration and discussion, and without members being made acquainted with the facts involved, as was the case yesterday, in the passage of the bill appropriating \$270,000 to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded February 8th, 1854, on the subject of claims. He said he was neither permitted to express his dissent to the bill, nor enter his name on the record, and asked that his protest be entered on the journal.

The Speaker said he knew of no rule which authorized the entry as a question of privilege.

Mr. Giddings appealed.

Mr. Orr moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 37 to 48.

Mr. Dancy proposed reporting from the committee on Public Lands a batch of railroad bills, and having the vote taken without debate.

Mr. Hamilton objected.

The House then acted on the amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and concurred in all reported from the committee of the whole, except that appropriating \$50,000 for hospital and medical attendance of American seamen at or near Havana.

Mr. Letcher's tariff amendment, proposing that articles now bearing duties of 140 and 50 per cent. shall, after the first of July next, pay 80, 32 and 24 per cent. or reducing the present duties 20 per cent. and a number of articles paying 75 per cent. to be reduced about 20 per cent. and some slight transfers made, was concurred in—yeas 129, nays 22. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by 52 majority.

Mr. Meacham moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 62, nays 141.

The bill was then passed—yeas 120, nays 80.

The House then, in committee, took up the Naval Appropriation Bill. [It appropriates nearly \$15,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is for six new steam frigates, and \$250,000 towards Stevens' war steamer.]

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
SENATE.—The Navy Reform bill was taken up.

The consideration was postponed in order to afford Mr. Cass an opportunity to present to Congress the sword of Gen. Jackson.

In making the presentation, Mr. Cass improved the opportunity to present to Congress the words of Gen. Jackson—brief but pointed, and feelingly made. He alluded to the presentation of the sword of Washington, and in passing spoke of the offering of the case of Franklin, which was at the same time deposited by the side of the sword of his great collaborer in the cause of human rights. His allusion to Washington and Franklin were in his most happy style. He did not consider these ceremonies empty. The memorial of the first and greatest of our chief magistrates, and this memorial of his successor in the administration of the government, and second only to him in the gratitude and affection of the American people, will be side by side united links of patriotic devotion, and in ages shut out from our vision by the far away future, when remote generations bear of our heritage of freedom, gaze upon the testimonial of victory's time, when but time-honored they will be carried by association to those heroes of our early history, and will find their love of country strengthened, and their pride in her institutions, and their confidence in her fate and fortune increased.

Many ladies were present at the ceremony. Mr. Bell followed Mr. Cass in a speech highly eulogistic of the hero of New Orleans.

HOURS.—The House passed the bill granting the right of way to Plank and Railroads running through the public lands in territories as well as those in the States.

Mr. Disney reported the Senate bill granting public lands in Michigan for Railroad purposes. The bill was laid on the table.

The bill granting public lands to Florida for Railroad purposes was also tabled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.
SENATE.—A message was received from the President, transmitting a communication from the Navy Department with a copy of orders to the commander of the sloop of war Albany, for her last cruise to Carthage and Aspinwall. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on Printing, reported adversely to printing Professor Espy's fourth meteorological report.

Mr. Benjamin presented resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana for the establishment of a mail route between New Orleans and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Referred to the committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Rusk called up House bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. One provision requires the pre-payment of letters always by stamps after the first of January, 1856. Another provides for registering valuable letters.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the consideration of the report of the committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp lands and overflowed lands, was resumed, and is now under discussion.

The debate in relation to the Collins line of steamers commenced at one, and lasted till nine in the evening.

The report of the committee of Conference on swamp land bill was concurred in—yeas 24 to 20.

The mail steamer Appropriation Bill was then debated till adjournment.

WINTER.

Hurrah, school is over! the lessons all said
And now for my skates, and my new painted sled;
Then down to the ice, like the lightning I flee—
Hurrah for the winter! I really declare!

Hurrah for the ice! now, dear mother, don't fret,
If I should fall through, I could scarcely get wet,
For my promise I keep, to skate near to the shore,
There 'll bear father says, a full stage coach and four,

And what do I care, if my ears should get frayed,
And Jack Frost bites the ends of my fingers and toes?
I'll play the harder, in spite of the storm,
And in frolic and exercise, soon get them warm.

Now come to the window, dear mother, and see,
How I can cut backward a fine figure three,
And how over the ice like the lightning I flee—
Hurrah for the winter! I could winter for me!

ANSWER TO RUDS OF LAST WEEK.
M A R L
N E G L A C E
D E I P S A S Mendelssohn
E P A N O D O S
L A Z U L I Blessington
S E Q U I N
S T E R L I N G
O X Y S A L T
H O B O M O K K O
N I S A N