Vermont Watchman & State Journal.

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Vermont Watchman & State Journal.

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Railroads.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOURS FOR CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

To commence Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.—Leave Montpelier at 5.20 A. M., and 4.45 P. M. Mail Train connects at Windsor and White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 7.30 A. M., same day, and for a New York the day previous at 4.00 P. M.; leaves Waterbury at 5.40 P. M., connects at Rouse's Point next morning with train for Montreal and Ogdensburgh, also with trains for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, via other Grand Trunk or New York Central and Lake Shore Lines, making the shortest and best route to the West.

Night accommodation train connects at Windsor with train leaving New York at 8.00 A. M., and at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at noon, stop over at Northfield, and proceed next morning at 8.00 connecting at Rouse's Point with the *Express Train* for the West.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.—Leave Montpelier at 5.20 A. M., and 9.05 P. M. Mail Train connects at Rouse's Point with train from Ogdensburgh and Montreal at Burlington with boats for Troy and Albany, at White River Junction with trains for Boston and New York, arriving in Boston at 6.40 P. M., and in New York at 11.01 P. M.

Accommodation Train connects at Rouse's Point with train from the west and Montreal for Burlington, with boat for Plattsburgh, at Essex Junction with train for Burlington, Keeseville, Ac., arriving in Boston at 1.30 P. M. next day, and New York at 4.21 P. M., *another train may other times.*

Through Tickets for Chicago and the west for sale at the principal stations.

R. SHERBURNE, Supt.

Northfield, Vt., Oct. 11, 1858.

NORTHERN (N. H.) RAILROAD.—On and after May 10, 1858, Passenger Trains leave Boston at 7.00, and Concord at 11.00 A. M., on the arrival of the first up train from Boston, Lowell, Ac., for Bellows Falls, Windsor, for White River Junction, Woodstock, Littleton, White and Franconia Mountains, St. Johnsbury, Boston and Burlington, and connect at Lyman's Point with trains for Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and the West, via Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads, and Steamers across Lake Ontario, making the most direct and reasonable route from Boston to the West; and with trains for all stations on the Vermont Central, Burlington, Passumpsic and White Mountains Railroads.

Also, leave Boston at 12.00 M., and Concord at 5 P. M., on the arrival of the afternoon train from Boston, Worcester, Ac., for Bristol, N. H., White River Junction and Northfield, Vt., connecting at Bristol with stages for Plymouth, Ac., and at Northfield with trains for Montpelier, Barre, Ac., over Vermont Central Railroad, to Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburgh; thence West by Railroad and steamers; and thence from Bristol, by Stage, to New Hampton, Meredith, Ac.

Leave White River Junction at 7.30 A. M., and 1.25 P. M., on the arrival of the trains from Vt. Central and Passumpsic Railroads, for Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, and intermediate stations; and Bristol at 8.25 A. M.

Passengers via Northern Railroad for Greenville Junction, Clinton, Worcester, Norpins, and all stations on the Worcester, Norwich, Providence and Western Railroads, and for New York, Ac., connect at Nashua with trains direct for those places.

Passengers leaving New York by evening Boats, or Cars, are advised to take the Springfield, connect at Nashua with the 7.30 A. M. train from Boston, and reach all stations on the Vt. Central, Cors. and Passumpsic and White Mountains Railroads, the same day.

Stages leave Littleton for Lancaster, White and Franconia Mountains, Ac.; St. Johnsbury for Lyndon, Concord, Danville, Ac.; Barnet for Peacham, Ac.; Danby Lake, Stanstead, Ac.; Wolcott for Hardwick, Ac.; Barre for Montpelier, Ac.; Randolph, Brookfield, Ac.; and all the principal towns in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

Freight trains from Vermont Central and Passumpsic Railroads pass over this road daily for Boston, Worcester, Portsmouth, Ac., and special arrangements can be made for the conveyance of Merchant Goods.

Tickets, obtained of Conductors on board the Cars, will be followed at all stations.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Agent.

Concord N. H., May 7, 1858. 70

Business Cards.

LETTER PRESS & COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. Sermons, Catalogues, Blanks, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Posters, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, executed promptly at

WALTON'S STEAM POWER PRINTING OFFICE, *State Street, Montpelier, Vermont.*

Orders for work done to the cities,—Hartford, Gilt, Letter-Press, Lithographic and Copper-Plate Printing; such as Cards of Address, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Book Checks, &c., executed in the highest style of the art, and at city prices, through one of the most celebrated Printing Establishments in Vermont.—Cash, at reasonable prices. Address E. P. WALTON, Montpelier, Vt.

NEW GOODS.—R. R. RIKER, *DRAPER & TAILOR*, has just returned from New York with a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which he will make up in the latest styles and best manner.

Garments cut for others to make, and warranted to fit. Needles, Tailor's Measures, Crayons, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, and Scott's Reports of New York Fashions for sale.

Montpelier, May 13, 1858.

J. H. PADDOCK, ORGANIST AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONTPELIER, VT., Will give instruction upon the Piano Forte, Flute and Cornet, and to the Cultivation of the Voice.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR

PIANO FORTES, ORGAN MELODIANS, GUITARS, BOEHM and KEYLER FLUTES, BRASS INSTRUMENTS, &c. INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

GENTLEMEN: THE FALL CAMPAIGN HAS OPENED AT MONTPELIER.

The richest and most desirable assortment of TAILORING GOODS ever offered in Vermont, have just been received from New York, consisting of *every variety of Overcoatings, Broadcloths, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs*, all offered at very low prices, in any quantity, or will be manufactured into Garments in any style desired, in a superior manner.

Also, from one of the best Clothing Houses in New York, an elegant stock of Fashionable and Seasonable Ready-made CLOTHING, *expressly for the retail trade.* Examination gratis.

S. C. WOOLSON, 13 *Hubbard Block, State Street.*

☞ Agent for the sale of William's Celebrated Monthly and Semi-Annual *Bulletin of Fashions*, the only true report for this country.

UNION HOUSE RE-OPENED.—This well known and commodious House, formerly kept by Col. BOSWORTH, having been vastly and almost entirely remodelled, has been opened by ALONZO REDWAY.

The Union is the most conveniently located House in Montpelier, being in the centre of business, and with its new conveniences, must be the most desirable and popular resort for the man of business or leisure to be found in town.

The public are respectfully invited to bestow a portion of their patronage upon this House. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed and accommodations excellent.

Charges moderate. ALONZO REDWAY.

Montpelier, Aug. 29, 1856. 62tf

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, BY THE BEST WORKMEN IN THE COUNTRY.

Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturing will be carried on by the subscriber opposite the Court Square, Montpelier, Vermont.

Those in want of *warranted Carriages and Sleighs*, will perhaps do well to call and see what is being done at the old stand of GILMAN & CAMP.

All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN W. CLARKE.

Montpelier, July 22, 1858. 43tf

LAWS OF VERMONT,

OCTOBER SESSION, 1858.

Designated for Publication in the Newspapers.

No. 5.—AN ACT IN RELATION TO SUITS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. In no action brought before a Justice of the Peace shall the suit be made returnable at the residence or dwelling-house of the plaintiff, unless he be an innkeeper.

Approved, November 5, 1858.

No. 6.—AN ACT LAYING A TAX ON THE COUNTY OF CALEDONIA.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. There is hereby assessed a tax of thirteen cents on the dollar, on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of the County of Caledonia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, for the purpose of paying the liabilities and meeting the current expenses of said County.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said County is directed, on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1859, to issue his warrant to the first constables in the several towns in said County, for the collection of said tax, in the same manner State taxes are required to be collected.

SEC. 3. The selectmen of the several towns in said county shall make out and deliver to the first constables of their respective towns, on or before the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1859, a tax bill for the collection of said tax, in the same manner as they are required to do in the case of State taxes.

SEC. 4. The first constables in the several towns of said County shall collect and pay over to the Treasurer of said County the amount of said tax by the first day of March, A. D. 1859.

Approved, November 5, 1858.

No. 7.—AN ACT RELATING TO DEPOSITIONS.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever neither the party in any suit, nor his attorney, reside in this State, the adverse party residing in this State may take depositions to be used in such case, without notice to such non-resident party or attorney, but in all such cases such testimony shall be filed in the court in which such cause is pending, at least twenty days before the time of trial.

Approved, November 9, 1858

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—A cute Yankee trick was perpetrated at Portland on Wednesday evening. An advertisement appeared in the papers, announcing that "the humbuggery of Spiritualism will be outdone this evening, at City Hall, by letting the cat out of the bag." Admission five cents; and at this low price the house was crowded. The lecturer commenced and the audience was hushed to perfect stillness.—After making a few remarks—very brief indeed—the lecturer took from beneath the desk a bag, and ripping it open, out popped a large cat, which squalling and spitting, made a spring among the audience. The applause that burst forth was tremendous, amidst which our Yankee took his hat and coolly walked out of the hall. The "sell" was so rich that the audience laughed heartily, and the perpetrator of the joke retired with a pocket full of coin.

The Republicans of Wisconsin have lost one of their Congress Districts on personal grounds. Mr. Billinghurst, the present Republican Member, had been twice elected; he is a good but not a great man; some thought he should not have been a third time a candidate, and hence coldness and disaffection were prevalent. On the other side, a very able and popular man Judge Charles H. Larrabee was nominated, and his personal strength has overborne the adverse majority. The District is Republican by at least One Thousand majority, and will prove it in 1860. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Washington as follows:

"The *Union*, in an elaborate leading article, discussing the question of sovereignty in the Territories, denounces Squatter Sovereignty in all its forms, and accepts the Republican doctrine, that Congress has full exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories; that the supreme ultimate authority in respect of the Territories resides outside of them, not within."

☞ Letters recently received from Mr. Sumner represent his health as being considerably improved. At last accounts he was about to leave Aix for Paris.

A new volume of poems by Saxe is to appear next Spring.—Chief Justice Redfield of the Vermont Supreme Court, follows his successful treatise on the Law of Railways with a work on The Law of Executors and Administrators.—Rev. John Beckwith of Irasburg, Vt., has found a third edition to his "Immersion not Baptism" called for, and has in hand a commentary on the book of Daniel.—And to complete the variety of coming Vermont literature, A. C. Rose of Sheldon has a new music book, "The Family Choral," with hymns and tunes adapted to family worship, ready for publication.—*Free Press.*

WISCONSIN.—The Republicans appear to about hold their own in this State—nothing more, nothing less.—*Express.*

Not so. The election in Wisconsin last November resulted in a drawn battle—the Republicans carrying the Governor by 118 majority in exactly 90,000 votes, while the Democrats carried five out of the eight State Officers elected, and had an average majority on the entire State ticket of 474. Now, though one of our candidates for Congress is beaten on personal grounds, the Republican majority in the State cannot fall below 5000, and may considerably exceed that number.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The most remarkable majority of the season is that of Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, viz: 9500. Such a man is the representative of his constituents in the largest sense.

For the first time in its history, every department of the State of Iowa is Republican, with a clean representation in both Houses of Congress—Grimes, already elected, taking the place of Jones in the U. S. Senate after the 4th of March.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

SENATE

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Bill in addition to and in amendment of act to incorporate the Vt and Canada railroad company, approved Oct. 31, 1845, was taken up, being a special order; and on motion of Mr. Chittenden it was ordered to lie and made the special order for Thursday A. M., at 10 o'clock.

House bill to incorporate the Vt. Homœopathic Society and the Burlington Cornet Band were ordered to lie.

Mr. Chittenden proposed an amendment to the first sec. of House bill to protect shade and ornamental trees in the highways, by adding the words "public roads or commons," which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Public Bills introduced and referred to committee on printing.—By Mr. Everts, relating to slavery and involuntary servitude in this State, (making slaveholding in this State a crime, punishable by a fine and imprisonment;) By Mr. Wilder, for the erection of watering troughs upon the highways, (requiring the selectmen of a town to erect one or more troughs on all public highways, watering troughs or cisterns, within at least five miles of each other.)

Reports.—By Mr. Smith, for committee on Banks, in favor of bill relating to stocks and corporations without this State; ordered to third reading.

Bills passed.—Incorporating the Windham Manufacturing company; making an additional appropriation for a statue of Ethan Allen; in addition to acts incorporating the village of Bennington—incorporating the Pittsford marble company—and House bill to incorporate the Fletcher cemetery association.

On motion of Mr. Chittenden the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Merriam.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Kellogg, to pay Thomas W. Silloway, referred, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, to committee on public buildings; by Mr. Randall of Rockbury, fixing a uniform time for holding the annual school meeting in the several school districts in the State, (the second Tuesday in March;) by Mr. Hubard of Chelsea, relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors; by Mr. Rockwell, relating to the compensation of highway wages by a tax on the list, and board and fuel by a tax on the scholars; By Mr. Hawkins, to pay Rufus Buck; to committee on claims. By Mr. Hubard of Randolph, regulating the terms and fees of town clerks; By Mr. Sprague, to pay Amos A. Brown; to committee on claims. By Mr. Templeton, relating to towns, town officers and town offences.

Petitions referred.—Of J. Atwater and 30 others, for setting part of Thompson to Weld; to committee on town lines. Of Nathaniel Hamilton, I. Winslow and H. Holland and others, requesting famine shares; to committee on that subject. Of Wm. Raymond and 43 others, for protection of their sheep property on the 1st tuesday in April; to committee on agriculture. Of N. N. Sargent and 75 others, for the relief of Edward Dolby; to general committee.

Mr. Kellogg moved that the bill relating to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane be referred to the committee on corporations, agreed to.

The Chair announced that the morning hour having expired, the unfinished business was in order, and that the motion of Mr Wilmot to finish the bill for the relief of the town of Bennington was the question before the House. The motion to dismiss was opposed by Messrs. Crane and Randall of Rochester, and supported by Messrs. Conner, Linsley of Rutland, Daniels, Hastings and Kellogg. The question was put twice viva voce, and the motion was lost. Yeas 95, nays 98—on the motion to dismiss prevailing.

The bill authorizing the assessors of corporations, which had been made the special order for 3 o'clock at 11 o'clock, was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hawkins the bill was amended by striking out the year "ten" and inserting "five" in the section providing that the assessors may authorize corporations to make returns on the conditions that they pay $25 per day into the treasury of the State for each day's neglect.

Mr. Hawkins advocated the bill, remarking that many corporations were constantly instructed to favor some bill of this kind.

On motion of Mr. Linsley of Rutland, the House adj.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.

Reports.—By Mr. Bartholomew, for the special committee, relating to the State prison, bill authorizing appointment of agent of State prison, constituting cells A-Dr. Harris, agreed to; ordered to third reading. By Mr. Nicholson, bill relating to the manufacture of shingles to brand every block with the initials of their makers and quality; third reading refused by a vote of 13 to 8. By Mr. Nicholson, for general committee, House bill to incorporate the Anthony Mutual Fire Insurance company, ordered to lie and made the special order for Thursday P. M., at 2 o'clock. By Mr. Clark, for committee on education, House bill relating to common schools, with proposal of amendment, (by adding an additional section, requiring that an abstract of all laws and decisions relating to this subject be made for the use of the schools,) which was ordered to lie and made the special order for Saturday A. M., at 2 o'clock.

Public bills introduced and referred to committee on printing.—By Mr. Gleed, to amendment of chap. 22 of the R. S., relating to the laying out and discontinuing of highways. By Mr. Nicholson, relating to process in civil actions. By Mr. Tuttle, for perpetuating testimony in criminal cases.

House bill, relating to fugitives from justice, being a special order for this hour, was taken up pending an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to amend sec. 11 by inserting after the words "obstacle" provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim of a person or persons to the custody of the person or persons or service of any or her minor child or ward, or to any claim to the custody of a person held to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Wilson, and opposed by Mr. Nicholson, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. French of Essex proposed an amendment "*that all acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed,*" which was rejected.

The question recurred upon the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. Chittenden opposed the bill, Mr. Nicholson supported it, and on motion of Mr. Clarke it was ordered to lie and be made the special order for Saturday p. m., at 2 o'clock.

REMARKS OF MR. WILSON.

Senator Wilson said that he could not support the bill in its present form, and would vote against it unless it was improved by some amendment. (Here the Senator briefly alluded to the provisions of the bill.)

The first section of the bill provides that "whenever it is claimed that any person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, has escaped into this State, the proceedings on the application for the delivery up of such person, to claimant by the party to whom service or labor is alleged to be due, shall be" in the manner following and not otherwise."

1st. The claimant shall file with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, an affidavit setting forth the facts upon which such claim is based.

2d. Such claimant shall also file with such Judge a good and sufficient bond, in a sum not less than twice the value of the person claimed, but not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned that the claimant shall prosecute his claim to effect, and in default thereof shall pay to the other party all costs, loss, damages, trouble and expense occasioned by the proceedings.

3d. Such Judge shall, upon full compliance with the above provisions, issue his warrant to apprehend the person whose services are so claimed, and cause him to appear before the county court next to be holden where the proceedings are instituted.

4th. The claim shall be tried upon the facts set forth in the affidavit, either party may have a trial by jury; defendant may have the benefit of exceptions to any ruling of the court, and if the verdict shall be for the defendant, it shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

The 11th section provides that "if any person shall, in any way otherwise than is provided in this act, cause another to be arrested upon the claim or pretense that the person arrested is a fugitive from service as described in the first section of this act, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State's prison, not more than five years, nor less than two years, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

The above are, substantially, the provisions of the bill, as introduced by the honorable Senator from Rutland. If the provisions of the bill could, by any reasonable construction, be confined to the proceedings, on claim of a slave by the slave-holder, he would add nothing more than he would take from its stringency, and even its validity to be determined by our State and Federal Courts. In his judgment, it was apparent that the application of the bill, in its present form, could not be limited to the claim of a slave-holder, that the person claimed is a slave and is held to service, but on the contrary, by the express language of the bill, the claim of any other person, (not another person claiming to be a service,) comes within its different principles, comes within its provisions, and subjects the claimant to all its penalties. It has been said by the Senator from Rutland that the bill is explanatory of or designed to regulate the proceedings of claimants or courts under the last clause of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States which reads as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." He could not believe that any Senator would put the free state man, on claim of his natural, moral and legal rights, upon the same footing of the slave holder and subject him to the same proceedings and penalties without regard to the character or merits of the claim; hence it is important to inquire who or what class or classes of persons come within the letter or spirit of the clause of the constitution referred to. It is conceded by the author of the bill that the fugitive slave is within the provisions of the above clause, and if the supporters of the bill will examine the records they will show that there is no other person, or class of persons, within its provisions, then the proposed amendment ought not to be adopted. The language is "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another" State.

The person held to service in another State, who escapes and comes into this State, may be a slave, and be claimed by a slave-holder in such case we have the strongest assurances that the number of men in Vermont is small, who would aid in the establishment of such a claim.

The person held to service or labor may be a child, and the claim of service or labor that of the parent. Humanity revolts at the idea of applying the same law to the parentless orphans of the costly and service of a minor child that you would apply, in Vermont, to the slave-holder who claims the surrender of a slave. Parents, by the laws of God, and by the laws of every free State, have, and they should have, the custody of the person, and a right to the service of their minor children. They are bound to protect, support and educate them, and whatever service they render during their minority belongs to their parents, or other legal guardians. The laws of our own State, while they enjoin upon parents the duty of protecting and nourishing their children, guaranty to them the custody of their person and their services. These principles are not limited to the relation of parent and child, but it extends, to some extent, the relation of guardian and ward, and if the guardian should claim the service of his ward, he would be compelled to comply with the provisions of this bill on the trial of his claim.

The person held to service may be an apprentice, where the contract of service was voluntary and for a fixed time. The laws of Vermont recognize the validity of such contracts, and they give to the master reasonable power over the person of the apprentice, and a right to hold him to service. It is reasonable to suppose, and indeed such is the fact, that the laws of most of the other States, applicable to the domestic relations, are similar to our own; and we ought not to enact laws in Vermont the provisions of which we would not submit to in any other free State. He insisted that by the provisions of the bill, without the amendment, the slave-holder, the parent, guardian, and the person claiming the services of an apprentice, (perhaps all of them except the slave-holder, reside in a free State,) are subject to the same processes and penalties, without regard to the nature of the service, and without regard to the merits of their respective claims. And this is not all the injustice that the bill provides. The child, the ward and the apprentice are, pending the proceedings to determine the validity of the claim, to be incarcerated within the walls of a prison, beyond the reach of the parent or guardian, or of any other person, to bail them, or to administer effectually to their necessities. Such a law would remain a dead letter upon our statute book, as evidence of misguided zeal and folly. It may be claimed by Senators that the parent residing in a free State can claim the custody of his child, or the guardian that of his ward, without claiming that he is held to service or labor, in manner in which he insisted that the slave-holder, by the laws of a slave State, could claim the custody of the person of his slave without claiming his service; and that the power of the parent or guardian to claim the custody of the person, even to the last, most certainly the other could exercise it. In his judgment, any honest claimant of persons for their children, or guardians for their wards, and of masters for their apprentices would relax in Vermont, where one fugitive slave could be recovered here, and to regain the free services of such children, wards and apprentices, he would not, in his opinion, be guilty of any violation of the Constitution, and still reserve every principle of natural and civil liberty.—Suppose a minor child, residing in the State of New York, should escape into the State; he is pursued by his father; and the father, instead of taking his child immediately back to his home, as he has the law and the right to do, he is required to account to the provisions of this bill, which would have the effect to place the child in jail, and keep him there, while the father is compelled to abandon his child. Suppose that New York should adopt this provision, and the farmers from Rutland should go there after a child of his own, who had been enticed away, and had received aid that State, and Rutland should be compelled to submit to the provisions of the amendment, or the bill of Senator Nicholson, and be arrested, and have the question of his right to his child, and the question of his liberty, put to the hazard of a jury trial, he would have the right to do, he is required to account to the provisions of this bill, which exhibit to the commonwealth. He never so far strains a point in the case of two Governors, but that he loses his dignity and is not stilling that he is insensible to the feelings of another, and that he would have been guilty unscrupulously, in the language of the proposed amendment, of violating the provisions of an subject law.