

which are abused when perverted to uses inconsistent with the purposes of their concessions.

A reference to the true Constitutional relations of the States, most clearly demonstrates, how widely we depart from the spirit of the Constitution when we lend ourselves to those unhappy sectional combinations that mar the beauty and deform the symmetry of the system.

To the angry passions kindled by the heroic contests between the Democrats and Republicans we attribute the bitter and unproductive, how widely we depart from the spirit of the Constitution when we lend ourselves to those unhappy sectional combinations that mar the beauty and deform the symmetry of the system.

But, however earnestly we hope for these results, however strongly we think the general welfare demands them, however confident we are of the success of the people, we are forced to confess that we anticipate none of them from the success of either of the parties now struggling for power; with the Republicans, we would not feel that the Union will be safe, and with the Democrats, the beneficial effects of the late reprobation, encourage to wanton aggression upon the property of their neighbors.

Staunton Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860.

The Opposition Movement.

The movement of patriotic and conservative men against the Black Republican and Democratic parties, both of which are alike sectional and tending to disunion, is gathering strength in all quarters, and is destined, we trust, to become a power that will be felt in the land.

Our readers last week a tolerably full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention, held in Richmond on the 22nd ult., and published on the first page of to-day's paper the able and patriotic address to the people, adopted by the Convention.

Our informant states that throughout this paper, and in the columns of the Spectator, has been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled to act, will be with none, a source of deeper regret than himself.

The Express of the 1st inst. gives some additional information in reference to this bloody affair. The name of the man killed is Clement, and not Clemens. All of the parties occupy a high social position in their respective counties.

Witchers to Pittsylvania. James Clement and Miss Victoria Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Smith, were married two years ago last. Fall, and lived happily together for some time.

Of our own Convention, we say with pride and pleasure, that it was a glorious re-union of the men of the right stamp—men of patriotism and ability—who felt the importance and the magnitude of the work they had assembled to perform, and who addressed themselves to it with calm deliberation and the strictest decorum.

Conventions have also been held in New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, all breathing the same spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

New Jersey, like Virginia, expresses no preference, willing to fight the battle under the lead of any sound national man. North Carolina prefers Graham first, and Washington Hunt, of New York, next. Tennessee goes for her own cherished son, John Bell; and Kentucky for the venerable statesman, John J. Crittenden.

The resolutions adopted by the Conventions in all these States do not differ substantially in the principles which they enunciate; and all are distinct and emphatic in the expression of their attachment to the Union of the States and a just interpretation and strict fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution as the bond of a yet more perfect Union.

With such objects, and under the lead of such men as the crisis has brought to the van, we may hope that the movement will meet with such favor in all quarters as will soon embody the conservative elements of the whole country into a solid and irresistible column of opposition to Republicanism and Democracy. So may it be!

Bold Robbery. On Monday night last a trunk belonging to Mr. J. J. Cooper, a passenger on the Valley stage, was taken from the boot and robbed of its contents, consisting of clothing, jewelry and other articles, valued at \$1100. The trunk was found in the woods about thirty rods from the road, this side of Mr. L. J. Parkins' residence.

A young man was arrested and tried for the robbery, before one of our authorities, and discharged for want of evidence. It may be proper to add in justice to the accused that Mr. C. is himself satisfied that the young man referred to was not concerned in the robbery. Mr. Cooper authorizes us to say that he will pay \$100 for the recovery of a small valise case mounted with California gold, which was taken together with other little relics of more value to him than any one else.

The Coolie Trade. According to correct sources, since the first importation of Chinese laborers in 1847, to September 16th, 1859, one hundred and sixteen vessels loaded with coolies, died on the passage 7,629. This is a fearful record, and affords sufficient evidence of the inhumanity of the traffic. The coolies are nominally engaged as apprentices for a term of years, but many of them are really stolen, and the cruelty with which they are treated surpasses anything we read about in the history of the African slave trade.

Terrible Tragedy in Henry County, Virginia.

The usually quiet and law-abiding people of the county of Henry, have been intensely excited for the past three or four days, in consequence of a terrible tragedy—or rather triple tragedy—that was enacted in their midst on Saturday last. The parties reached us last evening through a source entirely reliable. The details, although not so full as we shall doubtless be enabled to give at an early day, are sufficient to cause a thrill of horror at their mere recital.

It appears, according to the version given us, that some years since, a grand-daughter of the venerable and talented Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, married a gentleman from the adjoining county of Henry, whose name was Clemens. His Christian name we have been unable to ascertain. The maiden name of Mr. Witcher's grand-daughter was Smith. The parties lived happily together until about eighteen months since, when, upon the most unfounded suspicions, Mr. Clemens desired a separation from his wife, and immediately instituted proceedings for a divorce, at the same time impeaching her honor as the grounds for his course.

Last Saturday the parties met at a magisterial precinct in Henry county. Mr. Witcher appeared to defend the suit and protect the honor of his grand-daughter. The taking of the depositions progressed, and after the plaintiff had finished with a witness, Mr. Witcher asked a question, which greatly exasperated the husband, Mr. Clemens. He immediately arose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witcher. Mr. Witcher, it seems, also quickly rose, and drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired at Mr. Clemens, striking him in the forehead, and killing him instantly.

A nephew of Mr. Witcher, and a Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clemens, learning the firing, rushed into the room, brother of Mr. Clemens, fired at a nephew of Mr. Witcher, the ball taking effect, and producing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot, Mr. Vincent Witcher again fired, striking Clemens No. 2, and killing him instantly.

This stage of the sanguinary affair, Mr. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Clemens, drew a bow-knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade, when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clemens, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Informed by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife, completely disemboweled Clemens No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot.

Three of the parties dead, and the other three severely wounded, were the result of this terrible affair, is widely known throughout Virginia. He served for many years in the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with great ability. His prominent position in the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. He succeeded William P. Tassell, upon the death of that gentleman, as President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. After two years service he resigned the Presidency of the road, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession—that of a lawyer.

Our informant states that throughout this paper, and in the columns of the Spectator, has been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled to act, will be with none, a source of deeper regret than himself.

The Express of the 1st inst. gives some additional information in reference to this bloody affair. The name of the man killed is Clement, and not Clemens. All of the parties occupy a high social position in their respective counties.

Witchers to Pittsylvania. James Clement and Miss Victoria Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Smith, were married two years ago last. Fall, and lived happily together for some time.

Of our own Convention, we say with pride and pleasure, that it was a glorious re-union of the men of the right stamp—men of patriotism and ability—who felt the importance and the magnitude of the work they had assembled to perform, and who addressed themselves to it with calm deliberation and the strictest decorum.

Conventions have also been held in New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, all breathing the same spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

New Jersey, like Virginia, expresses no preference, willing to fight the battle under the lead of any sound national man. North Carolina prefers Graham first, and Washington Hunt, of New York, next. Tennessee goes for her own cherished son, John Bell; and Kentucky for the venerable statesman, John J. Crittenden.

The resolutions adopted by the Conventions in all these States do not differ substantially in the principles which they enunciate; and all are distinct and emphatic in the expression of their attachment to the Union of the States and a just interpretation and strict fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution as the bond of a yet more perfect Union.

With such objects, and under the lead of such men as the crisis has brought to the van, we may hope that the movement will meet with such favor in all quarters as will soon embody the conservative elements of the whole country into a solid and irresistible column of opposition to Republicanism and Democracy. So may it be!

Bold Robbery. On Monday night last a trunk belonging to Mr. J. J. Cooper, a passenger on the Valley stage, was taken from the boot and robbed of its contents, consisting of clothing, jewelry and other articles, valued at \$1100. The trunk was found in the woods about thirty rods from the road, this side of Mr. L. J. Parkins' residence.

A young man was arrested and tried for the robbery, before one of our authorities, and discharged for want of evidence. It may be proper to add in justice to the accused that Mr. C. is himself satisfied that the young man referred to was not concerned in the robbery. Mr. Cooper authorizes us to say that he will pay \$100 for the recovery of a small valise case mounted with California gold, which was taken together with other little relics of more value to him than any one else.

The Coolie Trade. According to correct sources, since the first importation of Chinese laborers in 1847, to September 16th, 1859, one hundred and sixteen vessels loaded with coolies, died on the passage 7,629. This is a fearful record, and affords sufficient evidence of the inhumanity of the traffic. The coolies are nominally engaged as apprentices for a term of years, but many of them are really stolen, and the cruelty with which they are treated surpasses anything we read about in the history of the African slave trade.

Legislature of Virginia.

Monday, February 27.—Senate.—Bills were reported, among others, for the better organization of the militia, and for the better regulation of the Lunatic Asylums and D. & D. B. Institution.

The Senate agreed to the resolution adopted by the House on Saturday, to refer the James River & Kanawha Canal bill to a joint committee.

Mr. French offered a joint resolution extending the session to the 19th of March. Lies over.

The bill to incorporate the Pittsylvania Railroad Company was debated and rejected.

The substitute for the bill to incorporate the Fredericksburg & Fauquier Railroad Company was ordered to be engrossed. It authorizes a subscription of three-fifths of \$300,000 to construct a road thirty miles long, to connect with the Manassas Gap and Orange & Alexandria Railroads.

A communication was read from the Commissioners appointed to audit and settle the expenses incurred at Harper's Ferry.

The bill to re-arrange the Judicial Circuits was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, March 6.—Senate.—The bill relative to the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee, was received.

The bill incorporating the Rockbridge Alum Springs Railroad Company was passed.

The militia bill was considered.

Wednesday.—Senate.—The bill rejecting the bill incorporating the Pittsylvania Railroad Company having been re-considered, the bill was taken up and passed.

The bill authorizing the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company to extend their road to Strasburg was discussed, and then rejected—aye 8, nay 25.

The substitute for the bill incorporating the Fredericksburg & Fauquier Railroad Company, was rejected. Reconsidered and laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the South-Side Extension Railroad Company was advocated by Messrs. Paxton and Stuart. It was passed, and the title of the bill was then amended by styling it "a bill authorizing the Virginia Central Railroad Company to construct a branch of their road to Lexington." The vote passed—aye 15, nay 12.

A joint resolution communicated from the House, for the extension of the session to the 18th of March, was debated and lost—aye 25, nay 12—not a constitutional majority. Reconsidered and laid on the table.

Wednesday.—Senate.—After some other business, the joint resolution for an extension of the session to March 18th was agreed to—aye 33, nay 15.

The General Appropriation bill was considered, and the blank respecting the salary of the Adjutant General was filled with the sum of \$1500.

Nothing of interest.

Thursday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Monday-Sixth Congress—First Session.

Monday, February 27, 1860.—Senate.—Mr. Collamer introduced a resolution providing for the return to the writers of the bills remaining in the Post Office over thirty days.

After some other unimportant business the discussion of the Territorial question was resumed and Mr. Toombs replied to the speech of Mr. Doolittle on the same subject.

The House then attempted to introduce a resolution in relation to the liberty of speech and person in the District of Columbia. The subject of the treatment of the Seventh Regiment during the recent visit to Washington was brought up, but passed over without action.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Printer. Mr. Ford, Ex-Governor of Ohio, was taken up by the Republicans and on the fourth ballot elected, a number of gentlemen who had voted on the previous ballots abstaining themselves in order to produce that result.

Friday.—Senate.—After the morning hour, the Senate went into executive session and it is presumed discussed the Mexican treaty.

House.—The House was principally occupied in the discussion of the proposition to reduce the mileage of members from 40 to 20 cents per mile. It was stated \$300,000 would be required to pay the mileage of the House by 84 majority, and the bill, which was introduced, was laid over.

Wednesday.—Senate.—Mr. Seward delivered his long expected speech in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union in defense of the principles of the Republican party. Messrs. Douglas and Davis replied, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Trumbull and Douglas.

Friday.—Mr. Rollin established the fact that he had voted for Mr. Glosberg for Printer on the last ballot. Mr. Ford was declared elected by only one majority, the Speaker, announced the supposed election a nullity. The House then renewed the attempt to elect a Printer, and had one successful ballot.

Friday.—Senate.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was passed, Mr. Wigfall proposed an amendment, appropriating \$1,130,000 for the support of a regiment of mounted volunteers, to be employed in the defense of the Texas frontier. Mr. Mason said that he would act as a volunteer, and bring on a state of war between this country and Mexico. He urged the adoption of the amendment. The vote was taken and the bill passed—aye 25, nay 12.

House.—Two important bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce, one providing for the better regulation of the coasting trade in whole or in part by steam, and the other making the abuse of female emigrants on board passenger ships, by the officers or crew, a misdemeanor.

Wednesday.—Senate.—After some other business, the joint resolution for an extension of the session to March 18th was agreed to—aye 33, nay 15.

The General Appropriation bill was considered, and the blank respecting the salary of the Adjutant General was filled with the sum of \$1500.

Nothing of interest.

Thursday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

Friday.—Senate.—The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Richmond Medical College was passed—aye 28, nay 9.

The Senate bill allowing a pension to Sarah Shepherd, wife of the colored porter who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote passed—aye 15, nay 15.

The Senate bill to limit the right (to 10 years) to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands, or the right of possession, in the Alleghany mountains, was taken up. Mr. Stuart opposed the bill as being unjust to non-resident proprietors, and as being a new species of Squalor Sovereignty. Mr. Newman believed the bill to be necessary to prevent the depopulation of the Alleghany mountains. The bill was passed—aye 15, nay 15.

For the Spectator.

Election of Judge.

There seems to be entire unanimity among Mr. Fultz's friends in the persistent efforts they are making to impress the public with the opinion that the only man who is "absolutely" qualified for the office, yielding to "much inferiority," ever became a candidate for office. Your correspondent, "Housenep," in the Spectator of the 14th, with flowing brow and flashing eye, declares, in emphatic terms, his unwillingness to see Mr. Fultz, of high reputation for both for talents and character, thrust down. And again, with burning indignation, he asks, "why is Mr. F. to be hunted down, and made the foot-ball of every scribbler's vengeance?" And then your correspondent, in the most judicious tones that "almost every charge has been made against him."

Now any one who had only read these and similar communications would naturally conclude that your columns, ever since Mr. Fultz announced himself, had been filled with articles reeking with "Standerous reproaches and foul innuendoes" upon his reputation as a man and his attainments as a lawyer. But the writer of this, who has read your Spectator, and who has seen Mr. Fultz, can now recall but a single communication that made any unfavorable reference to Mr. F's qualifications for the bench, and in that he was merely said to be the possessor of a "temper too ungovernable" and of "prejudices too easily excited for the office of a Judge." But as the writer of that article is a farmer and a resident of the country, and neither a lawyer nor a citizen of Staunton, he is entitled to the same respect and consideration as any other citizen of the country, and he is entitled to be treated as such.

The several communications which have appeared in the Spectator advocating the re-election of Judge T., have, in an eminent degree, been characterized by a freedom from every allusion to an assault upon his competitor. Mr. Fultz's private character has not been assailed, neither has his standing as a lawyer been in any manner disparaged.

These gentlemen while commending of assaults they have never been made, and of charges that no one has seen or heard, have never ceased, in the broadest manner to assail Judge T's official character. It is true his integrity and upright character have not been directly assailed, but he is charged with such negligence and want of energy and promptness in the administration of the law, as to amount to a substantial denial of justice.—Mr. Fultz in his card says:

"Under our reformed Judiciary it was expected the dockets would be kept down; but so far from this being the case, it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."

These complaints are entirely unfounded, and are not only unfounded and in bad taste, but come with an ill grace from those whose opposition to Judge T's re-election is predicated upon the charge of inefficiency, and that too persisted in even after the most signal success of his competitor, and that he determined more causes and performed a greater amount of labor last year than any Judge in the State.

But I cannot close this communication without expressing my concurrence in the "surprise" of your correspondent, in the fact that it appears that the business in this court has been suffered regularly to accumulate, and it permitted to increase in the same ratio, the wheels of justice already greatly retarded in their movements, must soon cease to roll on."