WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

STRUGGLE.

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL.

Not all the stars of pale, discrowned November,
Had dropped down, white, behind the western wave;
Not yet had come the sadder browed December,
Among our pines and mountain cliffs to rave,
When Grief, too black to mention or remember,
Dug deep and wide, within our hearts, her grave.

Oh! dark and drear came down wild January;
And drear and dark the Northern winds came down,
Till by the hand of hastening February,
Chill, deep and white, the winter fields were sown;
And fierce and swift, with feet that would not tarry,
Darkness and Ruin walked the earth alone.

Then stood I up, and wrestled with my sorrow;
Up face to face with each, stood Grief and I.
With those wild words despair alone can borrow,
I called on Death, that he should hear my cry;
And through unknown futurity's to-morrow,
My soul went questioning for Death's reply.

I cried, "Oh, Death! wherewith wilt thou repay me?"
"Dark Death," I said, "what hast thou but the dead?
For all the wealth I gave thee, but convey me
To my beloved, and make with his my bed!
Beside my dead and only love to lay me,
Is all I ask of thee, oh, Death!" I said.

Thus, kneeling very humble, low, and tender,
Beneath the stars, I listened for the word;
But no white star, nor any moon's chill splendor,
Was by the sound of the replying stirred.
From the far skies there came no swift descender,
Through all Death's silent realms no voice was heard.

Then, in the anguish of my bitter weeping,
I turned away and fell upon my face;
But through my agony, I heard the sweeping
Of winter winds around a burial place;
And straight I stood up, fronting thus the sleeping,
And cried in bitterness through all the space:

"Oh, Love! were Death's arms warmer for thy couching,
That they should win thee thus away from mine,
And from my heart love's tenderest avouching?
Beloved, gavest thou then no word nor sign,
When down beneath Death's feet my life went crouching,
To plead, in utterest despair, for thine?"

"Oh, Love! could Death, as I have loved thee, love thee?
Oh! could his lip caress thee as mine hath?
Would then no songs that I have sung thee, move thee,
That only Death's sad psalm could sooth thy breath?
Nay, dearest love, I would not so reprove thee;
I only weep thou loved'st me less than Death!"

Beneath the moon, beneath the stars' white shining,
No angel's low response the mute air moved;
No white and beckoning hand, from Heaven declining,
The desolation of my cry disproved;
Unheeding slept, on his low couch reclining,
My pale and beautiful and best-beloved.

With sudden darkness were the heavens o'ertaken;
The clouds rolled in and shut them from my sight;
Then was my sprit like a fig-tree shaken
By mighty winds, with sudden fear and blight.
The cry, "Beloved, oh, why am I forsaken!"
Arose and smote the black and brooding night.

My soul reeled back beneath the pain and passion
Of that wild cry; I fell down, like one dead,
Yet, as the living in their dreamings fashion
The thought, which, waking, they dared not have said,
So, slow and low, I said, as in a vision,
"*The God I heeded not stands overhead!*"

I lay there, waiting for the skies to sunder,
To hear what any voice in Heaven would say:
I waited, speechless, for God's judgment thunder
To roll deep over me it's dire dismay;
I held my peace and waited, in mute wonder,
To feel God's lightnings strike me where I lay.

No thunders came, the waiting heavens to sever,
But from on high God's glory shone on me;
And with such tenderness as none spake ever,
Save He who hung "forsaken" on the tree,
A voice said—echoing through my soul forever—
"I AM, my child, and this sufficeth thee!"

McGrawville, 1854.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 18.

DOES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY BELONG TO THE BISHOP?

Kenton County (Ky.) Circuit Court.—Before Judge Pryor, Covington, Saturday, October, 14.

Heembrock et al. vs. Heimer et al.—Injunction to restrain the defendants from building a school-house on the church lot in the rear of the German Catholic Church of the Mother of God, on Sixth street, Covington. The plaintiffs were trustees elected by the congregation, and desired to build a school-house on a lot purchased for that purpose, adjoining the church, and fronting on Sixth street. The defendants were trustees appointed by the bishop in defiance of the congregation, and he had directed them to build a school-house in the rear of the church. The elected trustees and many of the congregation opposed this location, on the ground that it was unhealthy, and objectionable for other reasons. The two principal points at issue were:

1. Whether the canon of the church gave the bishop the appointment of trustees against the wishes of the congregation.

2. Whether a deed or gift of property to the Catholic Church "for pious uses" included for the use of a school-house.

On the first point, the canons of the church and decrees from the Plenary Council of Baltimore, of 1852, were produced.

Canon 3 of the Apostolic Canons says, "Churches and all their rights belong to the authority of the bishop." "It is decreed that all churches, with their possessions and titles, shall be in the possession of the bishop, and shall always remain subject to his authority."

Decree 17 of the Plenary Council of the United States of North America, at Baltimore, 1852, says: "We warn priests who have the administration of churches, &c., * * not to appoint trustees in them without the authority of the bishops, nor to permit the faithful to elect them, lest difficulties should arise to the free administration of them."

Father Butler, who was called as a witness on this point, stated that he had been twenty-two years a priest, and made sixteen years of study—including canon law. That in Catholic countries, where the canon law forms a part of the civil law, there are priests set apart for its study, but there are no canonists in America. The canons of the church most positively give the appointment of trustees to the bishop. Such, too, had been the universal practice in the church, and such was clearly the teaching of the Bible in the following passage:

"Look ye out from among you seven men, filled with wisdom, whom *we may appoint* over these things."

Witness read, from the book containing the Plenary Councils of Baltimore, the last canon dated in '52, yet the book bore date as having been printed in 1851. He acknowledged himself puzzled by this seeming contradiction; but explained it by stating that canons were of no authority until they had gone to Rome and been approved, and then they received their date. Witness also stated that the term "religious use," in a deed or gift of property to the church, meant not only for the use of a church building, but of a residence for the cure, also for school-houses, convents, hospitals, colleges, and orphan asylums. He would prove, by a thousand canons, that all these were regarded as "religious use."

Father Kuhr, (cure,) the priest in charge, was also called as a witness. He stated that the lot on which the church was built was purchased for $700. Of this, $72 were raised in Newport, the balance, and the money for building the church, he had obtained from the following places:

From Cincinnati - - - - - $1,500
From Vienna, (Austria,) 4,000 gilders, about - - - - - - 2,000
From St. Louis - - - - - 100
From Pittsburgh - - - - - - 150

Also, something from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Said he: "I built the church more than any other person." He stated that the school-house was for the same purpose as the church—for religious education principally. The scholars were also taught to read and write, but that was not the principal. The chief things taught were the catechism, prayers, and the doctrines and principles of the Catholic church.

When the bishop's trustees were appointed, they had demanded from the congregation's trustees the money and records of the church, which they at first refused to give up. In the course of the evidence on this point, it appeared that it was customary for the Catholic church to become the banker of its members—borrowing their money; and for this purpose the bishop and cure were authorized to bind the church property. One of these notes was produced in evidence, and was translated as follows:

"Be it known to all men, that the German Catholic Church of the Mother of God, of Covington, is held and bound to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to ——, with interest at six per cent., and for the said sum of $200 the said Church of the Mother of God is bound to the said ——.

"October 15, 1854.

"F. KUHR, *Pastor*.
"—— ——, *Secretary*."

A large mass of evidence was also introduced in regard to the two localities.

At half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the court adjourned. The argument will be heard and the decision giving on Thursday evening next.

CINCINNATI, *Oct.* 21, 1854.

The court granted the injunction applied for.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

BOSTON, *October* 22, 1854.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: You have done me the honor to make certain remarks of mine, in a recent speech to my constituents at Worcester, the occasion of two elaborate articles, the first of six columns, and the second, coming forth after a week's rest, of three columns more. In the course of these articles, while quoting to excess from others, you give only detached bits, and in one case a garbled sentence, from the speech on which you undertake to sit in judgment, though all that I said on the point in question is embraced in a single column. As from time to time you have freely published communications from those who vindicate Slavery as a *national* institution, I trust that one who holds the opposite opinion—regarding it as in every respect *sectional*, and in no respect *national*, as always and everywhere the creature and dependant of the *States*, and never anywhere the creature and dependant of the *nation*—may ask the simple justice at your hands of inserting in your paper at an early day the precise remarks which have been the subject of your strictures.

And pardon me, gentlemen, if I add a brief response to certain points in your extended lucubrations. Of course I have no desire to follow you in stirring anew the controversy of the Bank: let the dead past bury its dead; but I wish to say a plain word in vindication of that constitutional principle which opened the Bank, although sanctioned by the Supreme Court, to the judgment of Congress and the President, and which, as an essential element of our jurisprudence, is worth more than the Bank itself, even in the imagination of its wildest partisans. That principle, now violently assailed by you, was enunciated by President Jackson, in a formal message to Congress, as follows:

"Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others."

In your attack on this principle, you seek, in the first place, to deprive it of all authority as a rule of interpretation. And here you say:

"Flashing forth suddenly and unexpectedly, it dazzled for a moment the vision of superficial observers, but produced no lasting impression, *and still less anything like conviction upon intelligent and unprejudiced minds. The Senator from Massachusetts*, so far as our memory serves us, *is the only public man that has ever relied upon* this now almost forgotten dogma of our great Warrior President as a rule of conduct for himself."

And you say this with the very words of John Quincy Adams, quoted by myself, actually before you, declaring, in the last year of his life, that "the best thing ever uttered by Andrew Jackson, was that for which he was so much abused; namely, that in swearing to support the Constitution, he swore to support it as he understood it, and not as other men understood it."

You say this, gentlemen, in the face of one of your own articles, where you characterize the message of President Jackson, not as his message, but as the message of "the President's advisers," among whom you will remember was that unsurpassed jurist, Edward Livingston, then Secretary of State; that honorable statesman, Louis McLane, then Secretary of the Treasury; that favorite, at the time, of all parties, Lewis Cass, then Secretary at War; that laborious public servant, Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Navy; and that still living exemplar of careful learning and wisdom, Roger B. Taney, then Attorney General, and now Chief Justice of the United States. Such were the "advisers" from whom, according to your own allegation, President Jackson's message proceeded; and yet, to sustain an assault on me, it is convenient to forget the great authority of these names, backed by John Quincy Adams; for I will not suppose that you hoped to avoid all this authority by the equivocal language which you employed.

Having satisfied yourselves by presenting the rule, despoiled of all authority in its support, except that of the Warrior President, you then proceed, with a looseness of diction which harmonizes with your argument, to assail it on grounds of reason. And here permit me to say, that the prudence which has given to the journal over which you so honorably preside much of its character, would, if not for a moment suspended, make you hesitate to charge any rule, upheld by the names I have mentioned, with the injurious consequences which, in your inflamed vision, seem to flow from this. You represent it as opening the flood-gates of confusion and disorder. Here is a great mistake. But let me not occupy time on this point; I will merely refer to the speech which you assault. I do not venture to say that its argument cannot be answered, though I do not think that it can; but I do say, confidently, that you have not answered it.

But I stop here to touch one point which is not noticed in the speech. You quote the words of the Constitution, that "the judicial power shall extend to ALL CASES in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made," and you then tumble at once upon the conclusion that the interpretation of the Constitution which may be *incident* to the trial of these "cases" is final. Of course, the judgment in the "case" actually pending is final, as the settlement of a controversy, for weal or woe, to the litigating parties; but, *as a precedent*, it is not final even on the Supreme Court itself. When cited afterwards, it will be regarded with respect as an *interpretation of the Constitution*, and, if nothing appears against it, of controlling authority; but at any day, in any litigation, at the trial of any "case," it will be within the unquestionable competency of the Court to review its own decision, *so far as it establishes any interpretation of the Constitution*. And if this power is accorded to the court literally, within its own sphere, to bind and unbind the text of the Constitution, according to its judgment, with what face can it be denied to the co-ordinate branches of the Government, who are respectively under oath to support the Constitution, and who, like the court itself, may be called, within their respective spheres, *incidentally* to interpret the Constitution? In both instances the power to interpret the Constitution is *incident* to other principal duties, as the trial of cases or the making of laws; and it seems as plainly *incident* to a "case" of legislation as to one of the "cases" of litigation.

But I leave this topic, and also the rhetorical appeals which you address to the people of Massachusetts in behalf of tyrannical laws, forgetful that among their best titles to respect is the resistance which they organized against the stamp act and tea tax, though sanctioned by acts of Parliament and by Judges, even as the Fugitive Slave Bill in our day.

Jumping next from the rule of President Jackson, as adopted by me, which you will see is applicable only to those who have taken an official oath to support the Constitution, and not to private citizens, you swiftly arraign me again because I repudiate the doctrine of *passive obedience* to tyrannical power, in whatever form it may assume, and assert for every citizen, whether in public or private station, the supremacy of conscience, as the final arbiter of all duty, to the extent of braving the penalties of an unjust law, rather than obeying it. In conducting this arraignment, you are pleased to quote a fraction of a sentence in my speech, as follows: "The whole dogma of *passive obedience* must be rejected, whatever guise it may assume and under whatever *alias* it may skulk, whether in the *tyrannical usurpations* of King, Parliament, or Judicial Power." And then you bravely exclaim: "Indeed! Does this Senator of the United States thus openly maintain *that there is to be no obedience to the laws?*" No such thing; and you, gentlemen, though you unfairly maimed the very sentence which you pretend to quote, must admit that it contains no such absurdity. Mark my words. It is only the *tyrannical usurpations* of the King, Parliament, or Judicial Power, which must be resisted, (of course, under all the personal perils and responsibilities incident to such resistance;) and I proceeded to say, in the very sentence from which you have wrested your quotation, "whether in the exploded theories of Sir Robert Filmer or the rampant assumptions of the partisans of the Fugitive Slave Bill;" thus showing that I claimed no such general exemption from law as you attribute to me.

But, with marvellous inconsistency, while condemning my moderate doctrine, you actually quote and adopt the following language from Mr. Webster: "*He* [the President] *may refuse to obey the law, and* SO MAY A PRIVATE CITIZEN; *but both do it at their peril.*" Of course they do. And again, on a late occasion, you quoted with high commendation a recent charge to the Grand Jury by a distinguished Judge of Massachusetts, [Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar,] which contains the following explicit passage:

"It has been said sometimes and in some places that there are laws which it is the duty of citizens to disobey or resist. I have no doubt, gentlemen, and I suppose none of you have any doubt, that a law may be enacted by a Republican Government, as well as an order passed by a despot, which may be in itself wicked; and if a statute is passed which any citizen, examining his duty by the best light God has given him, and acting conscientiously and uprightly, believes to be wicked, and which, acting under the law of God, he thinks he ought to disobey, unquestionably he ought to disobey that statute, because he ought to 'obey God rather than man.' I suppose that any man who would seriously deny that there is anything higher than human law must ultimately deny even the existence of the Most High.

"But, gentlemen, it is not a question of private conscience which determines our duties in the premises. A man whose private conscience leads him to disobey a law recognised by the community must take the consequences of that disobedience. It is a matter solely between him and his Maker. He should take good care that he is not mistaken, that his private opinion does not result from passion or prejudice; but, if he believes it to be his duty to disobey, he must be prepared to abide by the result, and the laws, as they are enacted and settled by the constituted authorities to be constitutional and valid, must be enforced, although it may be to his grievous harm."

I presume that you will not deliberately question the principle which is thus enunciated by Mr. Webster and by Judge Hoar. But this principle is identical with that which you so warmly condemn *when put forth by me*. The very speech which you undertake to criticise, and which was before you when you wrote, contains these words:

"The judgments of courts are of binding authority upon inferior tribunals and executive functionaries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unjust law. *Over all citizens, whether in public or private station, they will naturally exert, as precedents, a commanding influence.* This I admit; but no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood which is shown in the Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law, whether of the Constitution or of God. *Not lightly, not rashly, will he take the grave responsibility of open dissent; but, if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and penalties may be endured, but wrong must not be done. 'I cannot obey, but I can suffer,' was the exclamation of the author of Pilgrim's Progress, when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer injustice than do it.* Better be even the poor slave, returned to bondage, than the unhappy commissioner."

And in another speech, made by me in the Senate, and reported in the *Congressional Globe*, the supremacy of conscience is more fully vindicated and defined:

"As the throne of God is above every earthly throne, so are his laws and statutes above all the laws and statutes of man. To question these is to question God himself. But to assume that human laws are beyond question, is to claim for their fallible authors infallibility. To assume that they are always in conformity with those of God, is presumptuously and impiously to exalt man to an equality with God. Clearly, human laws are not always in such conformity; nor can they ever be beyond question from each individual. Where the conflict is open, as if Congress should command the perpetration of murder, the office of conscience as final arbiter is undisputed. But in every conflict the same queenly office is hers. By no earthly power can she be dethroned. *Each person, after anxious examination, without haste, without passion, solemnly for himself must decide this great controversy. Any other rule attributes infallibility to human laws, places them beyond question, and degrades all men to an unthinking passive obedience.*

"According to St. Augustine, an unjust law does not appear to be a law—*lex esse non videtur quæ justa non fuerit;* and the great fathers of the church, while adopting these words, declare openly that unjust laws are not binding. Sometimes they are called 'abuses,' and not laws; sometimes 'violences,' and not laws. And here again the conscience of each person is the final arbiter. But this loftly principle is not confined to the church. A master of philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual renown, the eloquent Abelard, in Latin verses addressed to his son, has clearly expressed the universal injunction:

"'Jussa potestatis terrenæ discutienda
Cœlestis tibi mox perficienda scias
Siquis divinis jubeat contraria jussis
Te contra Dominum pactio nulla trahat.'

The mandates of an earthly power are to be discussed; those of Heaven must at once be performed; nor can any agreement constrain us against God. Such is the rule of morals. *Such also, by the lips of judges and sages, has been the proud declaration of the English law, whence our own is derived.* In this conviction patriots have fearlessly braved unjust commands, and martyrs have died.

"And now, sir, the rule is commended to us. The good citizen, as he thinks of the shivering fugitive, guilty of no crime, pursued, hunted down like a beast, while praying for Christian help and deliverance, and as he reads the requirements of this act, is filled with horror. Here is a despotic mandate, 'to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law.' Again let me speak frankly. Not rashly would I set myself against any provision of law. This grave responsibility I would not lightly assume. But here the path of duty is clear. By the supreme law, which commands me to do no injustice; by the comprehensive Christian law of brotherhood, *by the Constitution, which I have sworn to support*, I AM BOUND TO DISOBEY THIS ACT. *Never, in any capacity, can I render voluntary aid in its execution. Pains and penalties I will endure; but this great wrong I will not do.*"

I have too often observed, that all who undertake to uphold Slavery, or that false interpretation of the Constitution by which its asserted rights are maintained, seem unconsciously to fall into a denial of the plainest principles of morals and the grandest truths of freedom; but I believe that you will not now venture to call me to order for anything said in vindication of the supremacy of conscience. An illustration will bring home to your convictions the absurdity of any position different from mine. If, for instance, Congress should decree the enslavement and sale of the honorable Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, and a judge should be found audaciously to declare the act constitutional, I do not doubt that you would denounce the whole proceedings, even though sanctioned by Congress and Judge, as a *tyrannical usurpation*, which good citizens, at every personal hazard, must refuse to obey. But there are many who, in their consciences, regard any legislation of Congress, though sanctioned by judges innumerable, under which a fellow-man is reduced to slavery, as a *tyrannical usurpation*, hardly less flagrant than that which I have supposed, which good citizens, at every personal hazard, must refuse to obey.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

P. S.—That there may be no mistake as to the precise passage from the speech at Worcester which I desire published, it is hereto appended as a postscript.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

"It is sometimes gravely urged that, since the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the Fugitive Act, there only remains to us in all places, whether in public station or as private citizens, the duty of absolute submission. Now, without stopping to consider the soundness of their judgment, affirming the constitutionality of this act, let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exacts no such passive obedience. And, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, I have sworn to support it as I understand it, and not as other men understand it. [Loud applause; when it had subsided, it was followed by three rousing cheers for Sumner.] In adopting this rule, which was first authoritatively enunciated by Andrew Jackson, when, as President of the United States, in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the unconstitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not acting hastily. Let me add that, if it needed other authority in its support, it has that also of John Quincy Adams. [Great applause.]

"And here indulge me with a reminiscence. It so happened that, during the last year in the life of this venerable statesman, while he was ill, it was my privilege to sit sometimes by his bed-side. On one of these occasions, I put the question to him directly, whether, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he assumed any obligation to return a fugitive slave? To which the 'old man eloquent' promptly and earnestly replied, that, according to his interpretation of the Constitution, he assumed no such obligation, [applause,] and proceeded to assign certain reasons therefor; and he then added, in words calculated to produce a profound impression, that 'the best thing ever uttered by Andrew Jackson was that for which, at the time, he was so much abused; namely, that in swearing to support the Constitution, he swore to support it as he understood it, and not as other men understood it.' [Immense cheering and excitement.]

"Thus, if any person at this day be disposed to deal sharply with this rule, or with myself, on account of the support which I now most conscientiously give to it, let him remember that his thrusts will pierce not only myself, the humblest of its supporters, but also the great fame of Andrew Jackson and of John Quincy Adams, patriots both of eminent life and authority, who, though differing much on public questions, and at times rivals and foes, yet concurred in this important principle. [Applause.]

"But reason here is in harmony with authority. From the necessity of the case, I must swear to support the Constitution, either *as I do understand it*, or *as I do* NOT *understand it*. [Laughter.] But the absurdity of dangling on the latter horn of the dilemma compels me to take the former, and there is a natural end of the argument. [Great laughter and cheers.] Is there a person in Congress or out of it, in the National Government or State Government, who, when this inevitable alternative is presented to him, will venture to say that he swears to support the Constitution as he does not understand it? [Laughter and applause.] The supposition is preposterous. But let me ask gentlemen who are disposed to abandon their own understanding of the Constitution, to submit their conscience to the standard of other men, by whose understanding do they swear? Surely not by that of the President. This is not alleged. But by the understanding of the Supreme Court. In other words, to this Court, consisting at present of nine persons, is committed a power of fastening such interpretation as they see fit upon any part of the Constitution—adding to it or subtracting from it, or positively varying its requirements, actually making and unmaking the Constitution; and all good citizens must bow to their work as of equal authority with the original instrument, ratified by solemn votes of the whole people! [Great applause.] If this be so, then the oath to support the Constitution of the United States is hardly less offensive than the famous '*et cetera*' oath devised by Archbishop Laud, in which the subject swore to certain specified things, with an '&c.' added. Such an oath I have not taken. [Good, good.]

"For myself, let me say that I hold Judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. [Sensation.] Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment. It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath his cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the testimony and entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave; which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the Old Religion, adjudged the saints and fathers of the Christian church to death, in all its most dreadful forms; and which afterwards, in the name of the New Religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. It was a judicial tribunal which, in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the unpitying accessary of the unpitying guillotine. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry the Eighth, from the unjust divorce of his queen to be beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriot resistance of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of Conformity that our Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder—even with the blood of innocent woman. And it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem; which affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp Act, while it admonished 'jurors and the people' to obey; and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Bill. [Long-continued applause, and three cheers for Sumner.]

"The judgments of courts are of binding authority upon inferior tribunals and executive functionaries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unjust law. Over all citizens, whether in public or private station, they will naturally exert, *as precedents*, a commanding influence. This I admit; but no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood which is shown in the Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law, whether of the Constitution or of God. [Applause.] Not lightly, not rashly, will he take the grave responsibility of open dissent; but if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and penalties may be endured, but wrong must not be done. [Cheers.] 'I cannot obey, but I can suffer,' was the exclamation of the author of Pilgrim's Progress, when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer injustice, than do it. Better be even the poor slave, returned to bondage, than the unhappy commissioner. [Applause and sensation.]

"The whole dogma of *passive obedience* must be rejected, whatever guise it may assume, and under whatever *alias* it may skulk, whether in the tyrannical usurpations of king, parliament, or judicial tribunal; whether in the exploded theories of Sir Robert Filmer or the rampant assumptions of the partisans of the Fugitive Slave Bill. The rights of the civil power are limited; there are things beyond its province; there are matters out of its control; there are cases in which the faithful citizen may say—ay, *must* say—'I will not obey.' No man now responds to the words of Shakspeare, 'If a king bid a man be a villain, he is bound, by the indenture of his oath, to be one.' Nor will any prudent reasoner, who duly considers the rights of conscience, claim for any earthly magistrate or tribunal, howsoever styled, a power which, in this age of civilization and liberty, the loftiest monarch of a Christian throne, wearing on his brow 'the round and top of sovereignty,' dare not assert.

"Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, our own local history is not without encouragement. In early colonial days, the law against witchcraft, now so abhorrent to reason and conscience, was regarded as constitutional and binding, precisely as the Fugitive Slave Bill, not less abhorrent to reason and conscience, has been regarded as constitutional and binding. The Supreme Court of the Province, with able judges, whose names are entwined with our history, enforced this law at Salem by the execution of fourteen persons as witches; precisely as petty magistrates, acting under the sanction of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and also of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, have enforced the Fugitive Act by the reduction of two human beings to slavery. The clergy of Massachusetts, particularly near Boston, and also Harvard College, were for the law. 'Witchcraft,' shouted Cotton Mather from the pulpit, 'is the most nefandous high treason'—'a capital crime;' even as opposition to the Fugitive Act was denounced as 'treason.' [Laughter.]

"But the law against witchcraft was not triumphant long. The General Court of the Province first became penitent, and asked pardon of God for 'all the errors of his servants and people in the late tragedy.' Jurymen united in condemning and lamenting the delusion to which they had yielded under the decision of the judges, and acknowledged that they had brought the reproach of wrongful bloodshed on their native land. Sewall, one of the judges, whose name lives freshly in the liberty-loving character of his descendant, (Hon. S. E. Sewall,) and who had presided at the trials, stood up in his place at church before the congregation, and implored the prayers of the people, 'that the errors he had committed might not be visited by the judgments of an avenging God on his country, his family, or himself.' And now, in a manuscript diary of this departed judge, may be read, on the margin against the description of these trials, in his own handwriting, these words of Latin interjection and sorrow—*Væ, væ, væ.* Woe! woe! woe! [Sensation.]

"The parallel between the enforcement of the law against witchcraft and the Fugitive Act is not yet complete. It remains for our Legislature, the successor of that original General Court, to lead the penitential march. [Laughter.] In the slave cases there have been no jurymen to recant, [laughter;] and it is too much, perhaps, to expect any magistrate who has sanctioned the cruelty, to imitate the magnanimity of other days, by public repentance. But it is not impossible that future generations may be permitted to read, in some newly exhumed diary or letter, by one of these unhappy functionaries, words of woe not unlike those which were wrung from the soul of Sewall. [Sensation.]"

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The particulars of the biography of the distinguished navigator, the discovery of whose unhappy fate has engaged the public attention so much of late, are derived principally from an article translated for the *Evening Post* from "The Conversations-Lexicon:"

Sir John Franklin, who at a very early age manifested the adventurous spirit that characterized his later career, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1786. The evident bent of the boy's mind for a sailor's life not meeting with the father's views, he was sent on a voyage to Lisbon in a merchant vessel, in hopes that the reality would operate as a cure. The attempt failed, and at the age of fourteen he entered the British navy as a midshipman, on board the Polyphemus, in which capacity he served at the battle of Copenhagen. In 1803 he accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South seas, and was shipwrecked on the coast of New Holland. He was afterwards signal officer on the Bellerophon, (the ship on board which Napoleon took refuge in 1815,) at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 served as lieutenant upon the Bedford, which carried the allied sovereigns to England. In 1815 he was at the attack upon New Orleans, which ended so disastrously for the British, and won considerable reputation by the capture of an American gun-boat. In 1818 he was appointed to the command of the brig Trent, which formed part of the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. He afterwards held a command in the expedition of Ross and Parry, at which time he examined the coast as far north as Cape Turnagain, 68° 30′ north latitude, and returned to England in 1822, after having suffered great hardships and privations, and was only saved from death by the kindness of the Esquimaux. Promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1825, in company with the same parties he undertook a second voyage to the Polar seas, and examined the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. He returned in 1827, having reached 70° 30′ north latitude and 150° west longitude, and was knighted by George IV, in acknowledgment of his services. In 1830 he was in command of a ship-of-the-line in the Mediterranean, and was afterwards sent as Governor to Van Diemen's Land, from which post he was recalled in 1843. Early in 1845 he returned to England, and was at once appointed to the command of the expedition to the Polar seas, from which he never returned, and which was expected to add largely to the stock of geographical knowledge and that of the laws which govern the magnet. The Erebus and Terror, the two ships with which the younger Ross, in 1839, had made his celebrated voyage to the South Polar seas, were rapidly fitted up with everything necessary for the service, and with the distinguished officers, Captains Crozier and Fitz-James, who were selected by Sir John himself, the expedition left England on the 19th of May of that year. It was spoken by several whale ships on the 4th of July, and on the 26th of the same month was seen for the last time in Melville's Bay, latitude 77° north, longitude 66° 13′ west from Greenwich.

Fears respecting the missing navigators became general in England in 1848, and since that period several expeditions have been fitted out there, as well as one from this country, for the purpose of either rescuing or ascertaining the fate of Sir John and his companions. They have all returned without success. The only traces hitherto discovered have been the graves of three of the party, and some empty cans used for containing preserved meats, such as were furnished the expedition. The searches instituted at the request of the English by the Russian Government among its possessions on the Arctic sea have met with no result. But the veil seems about to be lifted, and should the report of Dr. Rae, which has reached us from Canada, prove correct, we shall soon probably know all that can ever be known of Sir John Franklin and those under his command.

MORTALITY AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The *New York Courier* states that the experience of the Life Insurance Companies of this country has brought to light certain facts which are not expressed or indicated by the census returns.

In reference to the North, or that portion of the Union embraced northerly of the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, it is shown that the mortality is considerably less than that indicated by the celebrated Carlisle tables. From ten years' practical results it appears that the mortality among that class of persons who insure their lives within the region named is less than one per cent. viz: about 94 in every 10,000.

In that section comprised between the thirty-second degree of north latitude (a few miles south of Savannah) and the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, the mortality among the same class of people is 1.17½ per cent. or 117½ persons out of every 10,000.

Looking to the extreme Southern States, or south of latitude 32 degrees, the mortality is nearly double that of the Northern section, the actual number of deaths out of 10,000 (as insured) being 186.

These calculations are entirely exclusive of the present year, which has perhaps been more fatal in the South than any period since 1830.

This is the experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the city of New York. Their actuary reports that—

"The disparity in the ratio of the amount of claims from death to the amount at risk in these three sections of country, has usually been even greater than that of the simple mortality in them. Thus, during the first six months of the present fiscal year, (from 1st February to 1st August,) the company has had at risk in the first section $18,000,000, while the amount of claims in the section has been $68,500, or $38 out of every $10,000 assured. In the second section the amount at risk is $1,500,000, and the amount of claims during the same time has been $20,000, or $133 out of every $10,000 assured. In the third section the amount at risk is $1,634,000, while the amount of claims during the same time is $42,800, or $262 *out of every* $10,000 *assured.*"

This increased mortality at the South has compelled the company to advance their rates of premium on lives insured there. The usual rate of *additional* premium for persons at the South has been heretofore one per cent. This, it is now shown, is not enough to cover the actual risk; the company will therefore advance the premium to *two per cent.* beyond the ordinary rate of persons in northern latitudes.

☞ A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "*Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup.*" With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country. *New York Dutchman, January* 14.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

FOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free. May 22—1y

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

THE subscriber manufactures almost all kinds of apparatus, and will always be happy to correspond with such as may need anything in that line. Having been for years a practical teacher of these sciences, he has unusual advantages in knowing the actual wants of teachers. Price catalogues sent, gratis, on application. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn. C. B. WARRING, A. M.,
June 29—26t Poughkeepsie, New York.

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid. Jan. 5

DYSPEPSIA CURED!!

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR is a complete and infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

Read the testimony of those who have used the Elixir:

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR.—A single bottle of this great medicine has cured one of the proprietors of this paper of two years' suffering from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. We recommend it to our readers from a sense of duty.—*Amer. Cruiser, Sept.* 30, 1854.

FROM A PHYSICIAN.—I have used two bottles of the Elixir, and now pronounce myself cured of Dyspepsia. A. P. CARMAN, D. D. S., 308 Bleecker st., New York.

I have been afflicted for years past with Dyspepsia, and have been completely cured by one bottle only of Heymann's Elixir. W. D. CALLAHAN, 34 Carmine st., New York.

FROM MR. GOSLING, OF GOSLING'S RESTAURANT, N. Y.—I have been completely cured of Dyspepsia by six successive days' use of the Elixir. L. GOSLING, Residence 180 w. 25th st., New York.

I have suffered for fourteen years. Two bottles of Heymann's Dyspepsia Elixir have restored me to perfect health. ARABELLA A. DOCKSTADER, No. 8 Cornelia st., New York.

Prepared and sold by HEYMANN & CO., 197 Broadway, New York, and can be had of all Druggists throughout the country. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5, sent free of charge, on receipt of price. Sept. 28—3m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment is now commencing its seventh session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and *rapidity* of cure believed to be surpassed by none. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamantine Candles, full weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Manufacturer, Cincinnati, O.

GRATIS!

A FEW words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of local weakness, nervous debility, loss of memory, love of solitude, self-distrust, dizziness, pimples on the face, and other infirmities of man. By this entirely new and highly successful treatment every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost. Sent to any address, post free in sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY,
Aug. 3. 17 Lispenard street, New York.

ATTENTION!

SOLDIERS who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c. may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims investigated. Address A. M. GANGEWER, Attorney and Agent, Washington, D. C.
Bounty-land warrants bought and sold.

GEORGE W. JULIAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville, Indiana,

WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to his care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Indianapolis. Dec. 22

BARD & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented "ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These pens are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory, northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia. Jan. 21.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HEREBY make known to the public, that on the 16th of May, 1854, I obtained a Patent from the United States for an improved saw, and am now ready to dispose of rights, or furnish those with saws who wish to avail themselves of this vast improvement. This saw will cut double the amount in any given time, with the same power as that of the ordinary saw. The nature of my invention is so to construct the teeth of the saw that each tooth shall cut its way clean through the wood, without tearing or forcing the saw; each tooth acting as a mortice chisel, and cutting a chip or core of the same thickness that each tooth stands in advance of the one next behind it; the cutting part of each tooth is exactly vertical, and notwithstanding each tooth advances in front of the one next behind it, the blade of the saw to be of equal width, requiring the back of the saw to be inclined forward, the size of the opening between the teeth to be increased or reduced, according to the length of the saw and size of the timber to be cut, so that each space between the teeth shall be capable of holding the entire chip or core that the tooth behind it may cut off. The saw is capable of being attached to any mill. L. STEWART.

For further information, address STEWART & McCLELLAND,
Oct. 26. Washington, D. C.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence the 13th of November, 1854, and continue fifteen weeks.

The services of Mr. A. Holbrook, formerly of Marlboro, as Principal, with the use of his extensive apparatus, have been engaged for the coming year.

An efficient corps of Assistant Teachers in the different departments of the school, have been employed.

As the merits of this Institution have already been presented to the public, and highly appreciated, and as we have just published our annual circular—to which we invite attention—we deem it unnecessary to enter into detail, further than to state that, in addition to the other branches taught, *Civil engineering* with the use of the requisite instruments, in regular field practice, and *Analytical Chemistry*, with the necessary apparatus, tests, &c., will be taught, and illustrated in a manner highly conducive to a practical knowledge of those interesting branches of science.

Terms of tuition moderate. Accommodations for boarding in our village, ample. On behalf of the Board. JOHN HARRIS, *Clerk*.
Salem, Columbiana Co, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1854.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT NO. 22,469,

FOR 160 acres, issued under Act of Sept. 28, 1850, to James Thibault, on the 15th of January, 1853, and sent to John W. Strong, room 33, General Land Office, has been lost.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by said Thibault for another Warrant to issue in lieu thereof. BENJ. H. BALDWIN,
Oct. 12—6t Attorney for Claimants.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1854.

"THE BIBLE ITS OWN INTERPRETER."

A COMPLETE CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; OR, A DICTIONARY AND ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE BIBLE. By Alexander Cruden, M. A. By which—

1. Any verse in the Bible may be readily found, by looking for any material word in the verse. To which is added,

2. The significations of the principal words, by which their true meaning in the Scriptures is shown.

3. An account of Jewish customs and ceremonies, illustrative of many portions of the Sacred Record.

4. A Concordance to the proper names of the Bible, and their meaning in the original.

5. A Concordance to the Books called Apocrypha.

To which is added, an original life of the author. One vol., royal 8vo. $3 50.

In its complete form, this work has stood the test of more than one hundred and twenty-five years, outliving every attempted substitute, such as abridgments, or other works of similar character made out of it, Bible analysis, manuals, commentaries, &c. As a help to the study of the Scriptures, it stands unrivalled among all who are familiar with works designed for that purpose. It has been justly styled "The Bible its own Interpreter."

A practical knowledge of its unequalled merits and usefulness has hitherto been mainly confined to clergymen, and that, too, when every Bible reader alike needs it. It may be said, indeed, to be equally as necessary to an understanding of the Bible, and holds the same relation to it, which a dictionary does to the understanding of a language. Every student of the Word of God, and every family, should have free access to it.

Opinions have been received from a large number of our most eminent clergymen, of different denominations, respecting the value of this work. They are given below, as far as room will permit. They show the estimate in which it is held by men whom all will acknowledge to be competent judges in the matter.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., (Baptist,) Brooklyn, New York.

In my judgment, the unabridged Concordance of Cruden stands unrivalled in what it professes to be and do.

From Rev. Professor Goodrich, D. D., of Yale College, New Haven.

I have made use of Cruden's Concordance for many years, and have always regarded it as a monument of industry, and an indispensable assistance, in its *complete* form, to the study of the Word of God.

From Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No topical arrangement of passages, however complete and useful in its way, can answer the same purpose. It is, indeed, a self-interpreting Bible. Such a verbal Concordance as Cruden has produced, is more needful to the Bible student than the dictionary to a common reader.

From Rev. Wm. Sprague, D. D., (Presbyterian,) Albany.

It has been the companion of my whole life, both as a theological student and a minister; and it is the last book, with the exception of the Bible itself, that I would consent to have pass out of my hands.

From Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., (Dutch Reformed,) New York City.

It is invaluable to the biblical student, and the abridgments which have been made of it furnish no idea of the thoroughness and fullness of the original and complete work. Other works, such as "Gaston's Collection," "Scripture Manual," "Analysis of the Bible," &c., have their special excellence and uses, but can never supply the place of the original Cruden's Concordance.

From Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., (Methodist Episcopal Church,) New York City.

No book has aided me more in the study of God's Word—enabling me to compare Scripture with Scripture, and interpret Scripture by Scripture. I believe its usefulness both to laymen and ministers can hardly be overrated.

From Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D., of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have used it more than twenty years, with a growing estimate of its value. In its complete form, as published by Mr. Dodd, I would earnestly commend it as the book that should find a place in every family by the side of the Bible.

From Rev. I. S. Spencer, D. D., (Presbyterian,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cruden's Concordance is, in my opinion, *altogether superior* to any work of the kind. I do not believe that any compendium, arrangement, or analysis of the Sacred Scriptures, that has ever been published, is so well calculated as this to be of assistance to all students of the Word of God.

From Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, D. D., (Episcopal,) Ohio.

No English Concordance can take its place, or do without it. It is equally precious to the minister of the Word and the earnest reader of the Scriptures, *of any sort or condition of men.*

From Rev. Albert Barnes, (Presbyterian,) Phil.

I have long been in the habit of consulting the work to which you refer, and deem it of inestimable value, and do not believe that it is superseded, or is likely to be, by any other similar work.

From Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D., late President of Amherst College.

I have found it an invaluable help in "comparing Scripture with Scripture."

From Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., (Presbyterian,) late of Brooklyn, New York.

The value of Cruden's Concordance, *unabridged and entire*, I consider as incomparable and indispensable.

From Rev. Francis Wayland, LL. D., (Baptist,) President of Brown University.

I am happy to hear that you are publishing Cruden's Concordance in its original state. To the student of the Scriptures, I consider it (I write deliberately) above all price.

From Rev. Gardiner Spring, LL. D., (Presbyterian,) New York City.

I can only say, that if I possessed but two books in the world, *they should be God's Bible and Cruden's Concordance.*

From Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., (Presbyterian,) New York City.

It is worth more than all the other books of reference combined for aiding in the study of the Sacred Scriptures. * * * Every Sunday School teacher, every family, and every young person who has not easy access to it in the family of which he is a part, ought to have Cruden standing beside the Bible upon his table.

From Rev. David S. Doggett, D. D., (Methodist,) Ed. Southern Meth. Quarterly Review.

I regard Cruden's Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures as incomparably superior to every work of the kind that has ever appeared. * * Besides furnishing the very best interpretation of the Sacred Writings, it is also a Commentary and a Dictionary of the Bible, of the highest utility to every student of the Word of God.

From Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

Cruden's Concordance, *complete*, has proved itself to be a book of *pre-eminent and unrivalled* merit.

☞ Five hundred agents wanted, immediately, to engage in the circulation of this work. A small capital, with energy and perseverance, will secure large returns.

Published and for sale, together with a large variety of other important works, by M. W. DODD,
Oct. 26—3t Brick Church Chapel, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

☞ All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is $125.

Address J. G. SHANDS,
O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *April* 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.
June 9—1y SILAS R. DULIN.

ONE THOUSAND YOUNG MEN

CAN readily make over 100 per cent., with a small capital, in a new, respectable, and easy business, in universal demand. This is no patent medicine, nor book business. For full particulars, address, post paid, COOK & CO.,
Oct. 26. Detroit, Michigan.

CROCKER, McKUNE, & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office building, Sacramento. April 1.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

AND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. CORY,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. 171 Wood st.

These Bitters are *entirely vegetable*, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—3taw

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician, if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed *directions* on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands, scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
Aug. 1—3m

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE,
No. 6 Bond street.
Under the charge and control of Guilford D. Sanborn, M. D.

THIS Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhaling, or breathing, medicated vapors. In effecting a radical cure of this class of diseases, *no medicine of any kind is given into the stomach*, but the treatment is directed and intended to remove the cause, and not to *palliate* or *smother* symptoms. Dr. Sanborn was the first to advocate that Consumption is primarily a local disease, having its origin in the *air cells of the Lungs, and not in the blood*, as is the orthodox belief at the present day. Hence he applies his remedies to the part affected, and not into the stomach, which requires no medication. His success in effecting a radical cure of Consumption, before cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his method of treatment, is a complete and perfect triumph over the old antiquated method of using the stomach for a *drug-shop*. Patients are given *food*, not *physic*.

Persons who are convinced that they have a disease of the Lungs or Throat, which requires medical treatment, should not fail to apply for advice or treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either personally or by letter, giving a clear and full history of their case, when their disease will be detected with unerring certainty, and treated with a success hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place themselves under my personal care and direction, I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "*Celebrated Lung Vapor*," the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with such unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat diseases. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a sponge held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lungs. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing $5, or two packages for $9, with clear and full directions for use. Such persons have the privilege of a weekly correspondence in regard to their case, when any further advice or treatment which seems necessary to hasten their recovery will be given, without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute, No 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to N. S. DAY, Proprietor.
Aug. 17. No. 114 Chambers st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broadway, New York. Cutlery, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying. J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—1y 601 Broadway, New York.