Chronicle and Transcript.

E. D. HOWARD, ... Editor and Proprietor.
J. D. COX, ... Associate Editor.

Warren, Wednesday, March 7.

What We Shall Do!

Our neighbor of the *Trumbull Democrat* is very much exercised about our position on the Know Nothing question. He says that we, "while professing Anti-Slavery sentiments, yielded radical support to the Know Nothings." Our answer to this awful charge is, that just so far as the Know Nothings, or any other organization of men take thorough and consistent Anti-Slavery action, just so far we are with them, *and no farther*. Wherever the Know Nothings have exerted an Anti-Slavery influence we are grateful to them for it; where their action has been warped by the influence of designing men to Pro-Slavery ends we condemn and denounce them. We do not belong to the order, because we are ignorant of the precise nature and scope of their aims, and the means to be used in accomplishing them. We shall never identify ourselves with them till these things are made obvious to us, and receive the sanction of our judgment, acting independently and unbiassed. It may be said here that we ought to know the objects proposed to be accomplished by the party in question,—that others know them. We answer that we do not know whether the organization, taken as a whole, proposes to make those principles and measures which *are* known, *primary* or *secondary*. We long since took our position on this point, and *never mean to change it;*—the question of Slavery is the question of the age, the final settlement of which shall waft us as a nation onward to a destiny of glory, or drown us in the dreary waters of despotism. So far as our action is concerned it never shall be made secondary. The party to which we belong must blazon it on its banner, and that banner must always float over the vanguard. Whenever that party elevates any other motto, however meritorious in itself, above the blazonry of Freedom, we follow there no longer.

With these views, it is obvious that, at the present stage of its developement, the Know Nothing movement cannot be espoused by us. At the same time we find among us and around us, acting with this mystic body, men who have long and justly founded claims to our respect, not only as honest and hororable citizens, but as earnest Anti Slavery men. We believe their motives to be good, and feel confident that if there be a hidden influence at work to dragoon the party into the support of slavery, *their* course will reveal it to us. We make no war with any man because he is a Know Nothing. If he will unite with us against the monster evil of the times and strike with us for Freedom and Right, he is our fellow soldier, though he were forty times a Know Nothing. Our anxious *Democratic* neighbor would fain see in this new political element a spark of dissension among the Anti Slavery masses. They deceive themselves with a false hope. What is now doubtful in reference to the position of the new organization will soon be clear enough. If the Pro-Slavery element predominate, no ties twisted by cunning and treacherous demagogues will bind our Northern freemen for a moment. If the Anti-Slavery principle is evolved in its just relation to minor questions, all will work together for good.

In the mean time we say to every friend of liberty, Keep the great end in view. Let nothing divert your attention from it. The tide is setting deep and strong in the right direction, and if we remain steady and true, nothing can divide us.

Don't Know the Difference.

The *Democrat* man says we lack "either the independence or impudence to come out boldly." We have always thought the party of which that paper is the organ for Trumbull county, labored under a mistaken notion that those words were synonymous, and that the Declaration of *Independance* was an *impudent* affair. There can be no question that the party is a *free* and *impudent* one, and that whatever doubts may exist in the minds of candid men with regard to the *independence* of many of its puglemen, their *impudence*, is beyond all question.

By Telegraph.

New York, March 4th.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived here this morning with Havanna dates to the eve of the 27th ult.

The blockade of the different ports of Cuba still continued, but the steamers were not retarded in their movements.

A martial spirit seems to have been aroused, and fillibuster expeditions would stand but a poor chance just now.

A letter from San Juan in the *Herald* gives an account of an attempt by a party of Navarres to murder Capt. De Brissoe, an American, which caused great excitement. The Captain and his friends had to put themselves under the protection of the law. Minister and Consul, to escape death.

Consul Fabers arrived here in the Star of the West, with despatches from the government relative to the state of affairs at San Juan.

The U. S. Consulate had been threatened with destruction. A guard was kept for fear of an attack.

Boston, March 5.

In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, the several cases against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others, for alleged participation in the Burns rendition riot in May last, were taken up and assigned for Tuesday, April 3d.]

Burns is now at the house of Rev. Mr. Stockwell. On Wednesday evening next he will be present at a reception meeting in Tremont Temple, and on Friday evening will attend a public meeting in New York.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in the common at noon to-day, in honor of President Pierce's inaugration, two years ago.

The lumber business appears to be flourishing in the Saginaw (Mich.) country. It is said that 100,000,000 feet of pine lumber will be ready for market during the season. Twenty-six hundred hands are employed in the business.

News Items.

The Connecticut Whig State Convention nominated the entire ticket of last year by acclamation.

A Bill has been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, excluding free negroes from that territory.

Mrs. Frances Anna Kemble is reading Shakspeare in Liverpool. She has just returned from a successful tour in Ireland.

The Maine Law was adopted last week is the Delaware House of Assembly. It will probably pass the Senate within a few days.

The State *Journal* says that Judge Gustavus Swan has been compelled to resign his office as President of the State Bank of Ohio, on account of ill health.

There are 40 establishments for manufacturing locomotives in the United States, which in busy times turn out 1200 engines per annum.

The old Homestead farm of Daniel Webster, in Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction on the 22d for *fifteen thousand* dollars. Rufus Fay, of Boston, was the purchaser.

The water in Lake Ontario is three feet and seven inches lower at Oswego this winter than it was on the first of June last, as appears by the government record.

Gen. Sam Houston lectured in Boston last week, on "The Revolution of Texas, and its organization as an independent State." His Excellency Governor Gardner presided.

A Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, requiring the Board of Regents of the Michigan University to establish a Chair of Homœopathy in that institution.

No licenses have been granted to sell ardent spirits in the town of Colden, Erie county, N. Y., for the last seventeen years. As a consequence there is not a pauper in the town.

Horace Mann has become a communicant and a preacher of the so called "Christian Denomination," and has officiated recently in several of the churches of Ohio with great acceptation, says the Boston *Transcript*.

Mr. Barton, editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Reporter*, dropped dead on the 17th, from disease of the heart. He had just concluded a speech at a political meeting, and fell and expired as he was taking his seat.

Late accounts from Mexico represent that Santa Anna is daily becoming more unpopular. His funds are exhausted, and his treasury bankrupt, and it is expected that he will not be able to sustain himself much longer.

John Mitchell has left New York for his new home in the South. The papers do not tell us where that home is, but as he was desirous of a plantation in Alabama, with plenty of slaves, we presume he is on his way there.

Hon. L. D. Campbell made an able and eloquent speech in the House in reply to Stephens of Georgia, on the 28th Feb. They have had an interesting discussion on the relative prosperity of the free and the slave States.

New Hampshire.—The State Election takes place in this Commonwealth, March the 13th. Governor, Legislature, three members of Congress, the political character of two United States Senators, are to be chosen and settled. Of course great activity prevails, and no little excitement.

Fred Douglas, speaking in a Boston Lecture, of Seward's election, in New York, said he went into the Delavan House the day before the election, and they told him to go over to the other side—the day after the election he went in, and they let him sit where he pleased. (Laughter.) Wool had gone up! (Great applause.)

It is said the Governor of Illinois will not issue a certificate of election to Judge Trumbull, on the ground that the Judge was at the time one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and that the constitution makes him ineligible. He had resigned his position, but the term for which he was elected had not expired. We presume there will be no difficulty in the premises.

It is said to be the understanding among the opponents of Pierce Nebraska Democracy in New Hampshire, that, if they succeed in carrying the majority of the Legislature, Metcalf, Know Nothing Democrat, is to be elected Governor, and James Bell, Whig, and John P. Hale, Free Loil, are to be elected United States Senators. We have but little doubt of the triumph of this ticket.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Hydropathy.—(The celebrated editress of the Pittsburgh Family Visitor.)

"In '1776,' a patrotic fever broke out in this country which became epidemic. Our Father-in-law, then a youth, had a prolonged and severe attack of the disease; and once he was, with a large number of the afflicted, on the banks of the Delaware, unnder the charge of Doctor George Washington. One night, he knew by the symptoms that all his patients would have a gunpowder paroxysm in the morning, unless some measures were taken to prevent it; and he ordered them all a plunge in the Delaware, a rigorous rubbing with ice cakes, to swim to the other shore, and then had them 'packed away' in wet blankets until the next morning. Some died from the effects of the treatment, but to the patient in whom we were most particularly interested it resulted in a confirmed asthma, which descended to his children. So our bigger half gets up a coughing, wheezing spell almost every evening, until lately, when it begins, he takes a few drops of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*,' which gives him immediate relief. Thus we have a present experience in our family, which says that although water is all the medicine we require, other people may need something else."

[For the Chronicle.]

Financial.

I regard all usury a species of extortion. But what is usury? Is the subject of sufficient importance to warrant its investigation—to claim our attention? So long as it is written in the answer to the question, "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle?" "*He that putteth not out his money to usury*"—so long the subject must be interesting to all who *fear* God" and would "*work righteousness*." It is scarcely necessary to say that whatever was the original meaning of application of the terms use and usury, etymologically considered, or as used in common parlance, or whatever ambiguity may in any *time past* have hung over the meaning of the term "*usury*," it has come to have an appropriate and definite signification.

According to a celebrated author, there are but two definitions of "*usury*," one, "the taking of a greater interest than the law allows"—the other—"the taking of a greater interest than is usual or common for men to take." The former may be regarded a *legal*—the latter a *moral definition* of the term, and the *only one* where law interposes no regulations—where custom is the only law.

A renowned writer says, "Interest a premium paid for money, is the modern representation of the term *usury*." From the same writer I further quote. "Because of the rapacity of money dealers, brokers, usurers and bankers, the abuse of the practice in extorting in the ratio of men's distresses and embarrassments exorbitant sums for the use of money or anything else, the term usury has come into bad odor, and is now used to represent exorbitant and illegal demands for the use of money; and the *usurer* is the ignoble title of the being who exacts it. Still, all that was anciently affirmed of *usury* and *usurers* may be still alleged of *interest and money lenders*; in other words, the same rapacity and cruelty may be represented by *interest* and perpetrated by the *demands* of interest that were formerly indicated by the words *usury and usurer*. Sordid avarice has ever been restless under the provisions of the law limiting the rate of interest. *Usurers*, far from being law-abiding citizens, have continually and extortionately passed legal limits. Encouraged by success in trampling upon law and justice with impunity, covetousness waxed bold, and demanded, if not a repeal of all law upon the subject, at least an increase of the rate of interest at once, and with unblushing impudence urged upon a late and unfortunate legislature their past extortionate infractions of the law, as an indication of the acquiescence of public, as the a conclusive agument for the change!

Unfortunately for the interests of the laboring and necessary business-doing citizens of our State, avarice and extortion had their representatives there, *in* and about that Legislature, in such numbers and power, as with those who had thought little and cared less about the subject they lured in their wake, as to pass an act acceding to the importunate demands of covetousness, at least, so far as to license oppression, and legalize usury in all the latitude from 6 to 10 per cent., while lawful interest was still continued at 6 per cent.—all the law will now allow of, on any debt which sharpers or extortioners have not driven a hard bargain with those whose necessities have compelled them to stipulate to pay a higher rate! Artful, insidious strategy, profound villany, yclept legislation. No law ever passed in this State was as suicidal in its tendency, and inflicted as direct and severe an injury to our vital interests. To have unclad it of deception and properly labeled it—its title should have been amended, and it called by some right name, for instance, "An act to legalize extortion and usury," or "An act to make the rich richer and the poor poorer," or an act most effectually to enable capital to oppress labor, or an act to subvert morality and to countenance, shield and sanctify oppression. It would take a volume to present the various arguments sophisms, and prohesies of the accoucheurs of the act foreshadowing the incalculable benefits of the gilded chimeras in their syren songs, filled with blessings promised to the car, but all since broken to the understanding and hearts of the people. There was too much of the potent logic of assumption and presumption based on conjecture, and energised with a zeal common only to self interest, not to have been viewed with suspicion and rejected as fallacious. A cause that requires great ingenuity and uncommon exertions to sustain it, is generally founded on error, and arguments employed to prop it up, and support it, are more often suggested by love of interest, than love of *truth* and *justice*.

It was claimed, that as a State, we had outgrown our monied means necessary to promote whole-some business operations. That such a law would remedy the evil, by causing capital from abroad to flow to our State in such abundance seeking investments, that competition would be a safeguard against usury, and soon reduce the rates of interest to less than the average then paid in the State—that the law remaining would evidently most approve of 6 per cent.—that good citizens generally would be still governed by it, and even the avaricious would be content to limit their operations within the legalized limits of ten per cent., instead of combining to violate the law, excelling in demands the legal and prescribed limits of 6 per cent.

Nothing of the above has been realized except the rush of foreign capital into our State, and to the hands of Brokers. Privileged by a premium of 4 per cent. interest above that allowed to our banks, and with neither penalty nor conscience to restrain them at 10 or 20 per cent. brokers and extortioners have multiplied in our cities and towns as fast as doggeries.

As they increased in numbers and monied power, they combined to prejudice the interests of *banks*, and promote their *own*, and in proportion as banks throughout our State were compelled for their safety to curtail their accommodations to their customers—business men were compelled to apply to them to make up the deficiency and pay their enormous rates of interest of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Let no farmer or mechanic suppose that this state of things relates not to his interests that it is a matter merely between our business men and brokers. Just as certainly as the merchant or drover fails to get his accommodation in loans at banks at 6 per cent. to purchase goods, or buy cattle, as in days of their and our prosperity, and has to pay 25 or 30 per cent. to a broker—the merchant must necessarily mark his goods higher, and the drover buy our cattle lower. This is too self-evident to require illustration or proof.

He must be blind indeed that in all these exorbitant exactions of high per cents, does not see the extortion will run directly to, and rest oppressively on labor.

An Observer.

Correspondence of the Chronicle.

Friend Howard:—Thinking yourself and readers might be somewhat edified by a communication from Southern Virginia, I have concluded to address a few lines to you.

This portion of the State, as you are aware, is very mountainous, abounding in numerous mineral springs, all of which are summer resorts for invalids and others that cannot spend money fast enough at home. The finest buildings to be found in this part of the State are at these Springs. Some are large enough to accommodate 700 boarders. Surrounded by lofty mountains, and beautified by fine gravel walks, and clear meandering streams. The water contains a very little sulphur, and as regards the medicinal qualities, (you know I am not an M. D.) I consider that the faith of the patient and the out-door exercise, does more towards affecting a permanent cure, than the purling water. I have in my mind at this moment, a spring that is, (for medicinal qualities) far ahead of the "Virginia Springs." It is situated in Milton, Mahoning county, about half a mile above Price's Mill. I will not enlarge on this, for I am well aware that it is useless for a man of my dimensions to undertake to injure the reputation of the renowned "Virginia Springs."

With regard to Agriculture, I can say but little. I am not able to form any definite opinion. The farmers have for the last few years, been turning their attention to stock raising, and the result of the experiment is, that they find it much more profitable than raising negroes, and the consequence is, slavery in this part of the State is very much on the wane, and will eventually die out, (I mean west of the mountains.) This conclusion is founded on reason, forwith the increase of stock raising the decrease of negro raising must be the result. In stock raising the services of white men are sought, and where it is not considered degrading for whites to labor, the market for blacks is sure to flag.

In this county, where a few years ago you only found a few inferior cows, to furnish milk for the black boys, you now find large droves of Durham and other fine cattle grazing on the mountain side. One farmer in this county has now on hand 700 fine large cattle, and many others from 3 to 500. There has also been a great improvement in horses. Where a few years ago you would only see a negro with "old Whity," and shovel plow, you now see a white man with a fine team and "Yankee plow," and what has been the cause of this great change? As I have stated, it is simply this. Farmers find it much more pleasant and profitable to raise cattle and horses, and that with the increase of stock raising the decrease of negro raising must be the natural result. I am fully convinced that slavery in Western Virginia will in a very few years be numbered with the things that were.

I am fully satisfied that "internal improvements" will do more towards ridding this country of slavery than any other one thing. None are sold here now except those that become unruly or are guilty of some offence; they are not raised for the market at all. It is impossible for Western Virginia to become thickly settled at present. The reason is this. A few men own all the land, and will not sell it, but the time is coming when this country will teem with its thousands instead of hundreds as at present.

I am getting too lengthy, (a great failing of mine,) and will only add a few words by way of conclusion.

"Old Virginia" is about to undergo a great political change. The political horizon is growing darker and darker; the Democratic party that have so long ruled with absolute sway are on the verge of a yawning abyss, and before another six months roll round, will be hurled to the bottom; there will only be one groan and all will be over. The "Know Nothings" are "omnipotent" here as well as in Texas, where "Sam" comes from, and Wise (the candidate for Governor,) is strong against them, and the *probability* is that Mr. Wise will be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Some of his friends think he will not run. Be this as it may, he is stumping the State and will be defeated. The old parties seem to be entirely broken up; as much so as in the North.

I may give you a few more pencilings from time to time should I see anything interesting.

Buckeye.

Munroe Co., Va., Feb 20th, '55.

Cincinnati, March 4.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has vetoed the Free Bank bill and it is said he will also veto the State Bank bill, if it is passed, but the friends of both bills in the Legislature, it is said, will unite, and pass them, notwithstanding Eastern exchange is plenty and dull at ½ ½ premium.

The weather at present is wet, and the river open.

Congress—The Last Hours.

As usual, they had rather a stormy time at the capitol on the 3d. The civil and diplomatic bill was passed at 1 o'clock P. M. The amendment to the Navy Bill making an appropriation for seven war-sloops was defeated.

Mr. Seward proposed an amendment, that the Ocean Steamer bill, just vetoed, be altered by striking out the clause, repealing the power to give notice to Collins, of discontinuance of the extra allowance, and compelling him to build an new steamer. Unanimously passed.

In the House Mr. Faulkner made some remarks concerning Fremont, which brought Benton to his feet in a passion. Mr. F. disclaimed anything derogatory to Fremont. After some rather animated debate upon the President's veto of the Steam Ferry bill, they wound up with the following:

It was resolved that all business in the private calender, at the close of the session, be referred to the Committee on Claims. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill requiring prepayment of postage in all cases, and prepayment in postage stamps after next January.

Mr. Wentworth, of Mass., from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill preventing the introduction of foreign paupers, criminals, insane and blind persons.

Mr. Breckenridge, in examining the bill, stigmatized it as anti-Republican. It is one of the fruits of that spirit which is now sweeping like a hurricane over the land. He denounced the K. N.'s—was willing to abide the time when there would be a reaction in public sentiment. Emigrants must come here with a pass, like negroes going from one plantation to another.

Mr. Campbell knew nothing about the new organization, and asked Mr. B., whether he had not understood that the gentleman who reported the bill was not swept down by the hurricane.

Mr. Breckenridge replied that he had so understood.

Mr. C.—Then why charge this bill with being introduced under a Know Nothing spirit?

Mr. Breckenridge understood that Mr. Wentworth was defeated for Congress by that organization, but thought it probable that the gentleman introduced the bill to put an extinguisher on Know Nothingism. He would rather trust next Congress, which, it is said, will be full of Know Nothings, rather than have this bill thrown in this House, patched up to compromise the subject. The bill requires every human being coming hither to obtain a certificate or pass, and makes an odious distinction between the rich and the poor.

Mr. W. denied that this bill sprung in the House. It had been printed more than two months, and had been duly considered by the Committees on Commerce and Judiciary. It was done in accordance with a demand of the Atlantic States, which only asked that Europe keep her own worthless population at home, and not pour them into this country for us to maintain.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., voted to lay this bill on the table.

No quorum voted, but subsequently appeared, and the bill was tabled—yeas 67, nays 53.

Proceedings throughout were orderly. No insults or fights as heretofore.

Reports from all Committees of Conference on disagreeing votes between the two Houses, concerning amendments, were adopted. Resolutions were passed giving extra pay to sundry persons employed in and about the capitol. Some other business was transacted, but the details are not worth telegraphing.

8:30 A. M.—No quorum. Another call for the House. It was suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent up to compel the attendance of members.

Mr. Pratt wanted to know whether it would be in order to direct the Sergeant at-Arms to bring breakfast, and

Mr. Walsh asked if whisky punches could be introduced. [Laughter and cries of "good, good," "well put."]

A voice—"send a biscuit to Pratt."

Mr Pratt.—"I am hungry."

Many voices in succession—"So am I."

The Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched in search of members. Meanwhile the members amused themselves with a kind of conversational debate, all in fine humor, though half asleep.

At nine o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms reported his success in hunting up members. Excuses were made by some of them that they had retired to refresh themselves.

All further proceedings on call, disposed of. The House adopted the report of the committee on conference on the Navy Appropriation bill. It makes a clean appropriation for existing Ocean Mail service. Nothing is said about giving notice to the Collins Co., for the termination of the present arrangement, leaving the Government the right to give it.

The report of the Committee on Conference on Civil and Diplomatic bill was adopted.

The House adopted Senate's bill increasing the compensation of receivers and registers under the Land Graduation Act of last year. Other bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

During the calling of the yeas and nays the Clerk called the name of Mr. Benton. That gentleman appeared at the door of the main aisle, and protested, with violent gesticulation, against his name being called. He said he was an ex-member, and the session to-day was a violation of the Sabbath. [Confusion.]

Mr. Orr (the Speaker pro tem.)—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Benton.—I am not a member, Sir.

Speaker—Then, if the gentleman is not a member, the Door-keeper will put him out! [Laughter and exclamations of "Pretty good!" "That's the talk!"]

The galleries were doubly crowded.

A committeee was appointed to act with a similar one from the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the Thirty-third Congress has closed their labors, and are ready to adjourn if he has no further communication to make.

11:30 A. M.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, said that, being about to part with gentlemen here, he could not separate without apologizing for his conduct, in the heat of the debate, some time since, towards whom he cherished the kindest feelings.

Mr. Farley reciprocated the feeling expressed and was satisfied.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., reported that the Joint Committee has discharged their duty, and learned from the President that he had no further communication to make.

Agreed to amid the deepest silence.

The Speaker arose and returned thanks for the high honor conferred on him by the resolution of last night; and said in conclusion—Being about to exchange the toils and cares of official station for the more quiet and peaceful pursuits of private life, I bear with me the consciousness that in my official conduct I have at least endeavored to deserve these testimonials, in connection with the oft repeated expression of unfaltering confidence and esteem on the part of my fellow citizens at home, and they will forever be cherished by me as among the most gratifying recollections of my past life. In this connection it is a pleasing task to bear testimony to the general courtesy and personal kindness which has prevailed, one towards another, throughout this Hall. If, springing from the exciting nature of the debates to which we have been subjected, ebullitions of unfriendly feeling have arisen, they have, I trust, passed away and will be remembered no more. Cordially sharing the pleasure this must afford to all, and with feelings of unmixed personal kindness towards each of you, I bid you adieu. This House stands adjourned without day.

Applause followed the delivery of the address. Members shook hands at parting, and the utmost good humor prevailed.

Important Liquor Case in Cincinnati—Charge and Sentence by the Court.

J. J. Jones, a coffee-house keeper, was tried before Judge Parker on the 9th, on an indictment found against him in June, for keeping a house of habitual resort, where intoxicating liquors were sold and drank on the premises. A large number of citizens of Lockland, who rejoice that the law has stepped in to abate a nuisance that has defied moral or any other kind of suasion, attended the trial as witnesses. It was proved that the house was kept as a place of habitual resort where intoxicating liquors were sold and drank on the premises, and that liquor had been sold to minors. We copy from the *Gazette* the charge and sentence by Judge Parker:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The defendant is indicted under the second section of the "Act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," it is as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, agents or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, unless on the written order of their parents, guardians, or family physician;" and under the fourth section, which is as follows:

"All places where intoxicating liquors are sold, in violation of this act, shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating-rooms, bazaars, restaurants, groceries, coffee-houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold, in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof."

Another section provides that as essential to a conviction, it is not necessary that the kind of liquor should be described, or that the name of the persons to whom sold should be stated, and in all cases the law allows the persons or persons to whom intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the law, to be competent as witnesses to prove such fact, or any other tending thereto. This being the law, it is not for you, gentlemen of the Jury, whatever your private opinion may be, as to the expediency of the law, to do else than decide from the evidence, if the defendant has violated the law. Neither the Court or Jury have any right to interpose their private opinions in the discharge of their duty under oath. All law-abiding citizens should abide by and conform to laws, as this has been decided to be constitutional by the Supreme tribunal in Ohio. The duty of the Jury is simple, clear, and specific. Did the defendant violate the law, as shown by testimony adduced in Court? It makes no difference in your finding, whether he deemed the law unconstitutional. The public are not the consititutd judges to determine this, unless their determination is expressed in their ballots to change the law. He who disrespects law, can claim no exemption from the penalties of the law, because he differed from the law-makers as to the propriety of its enactment.

The question for your consideration is, did the defendant under the first count sell or give away to minors intoxicating liquors unlawfully, or keep a house of resort for selling liquors other than beer, wine, cider, &c., to be drunk on the premises? If he did, he is guilty, and must be responsible for this violation of law; if he did not, you are to say so. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or device to evade the law, is deemed to be and is held to be an unlawful selling; if you find that he has violated the law by such an attempt to evade it, you are bound under your oath to find him guilty. This is the law until it is repealed, and the law pronounces that places kept as the house of the defendant is alleged to be kept, are public nuisances and are to be abated. You can, if you so find, render a verdict of not guilty, or guilty as the case may be of either or both of the counts of the indictments, or guilty as to one, naming it, and not of the other. You can retire, gentlemen, and the Court will remain in session until 12½ o'clock; if your verdict be not rendered before that hour, and agreed on during the recess of the Court, a sealed one may be allowed.

The Jury retired on the charge from the Court, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. No motion having been made in arrest of judgment, the Court proceeded to sentence the prisoners.

Court—John Jones stand up. The Grand Jury of the county have indicted you for violating the Act of May 1, 1854, entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," and a jury of your peers have found you guilty; have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced in your case?

Prisoner—Yes, Judge, I will make a few remarks which I think are essential. It is well understood that I am an old man, and not able to work. I have for some time kept a drinking house for the support of my family; and this very prosecution was commenced and carried through by spite work. The first witness in this case is the man that caused it. He never saw liquor drank in my house; but to entrap me, sent two boys to drink at my bar; he had me brought before the Mayor; the Mayor had me brought before the Grand Jury; they found a bill against me, and here I am. I ask nothing but justice; what is honest and just between men. You have a right, Judge, to sentence me as you please, of course.

The Court—The fact that a man in violating the laws of the land, is doing it to make a living, is no more a justification of the wrong and crime, than that of *stealing* to make a support for his family. While the constitution provides that a man may, and has a right to choose his employment to make a living, it does not shield him from the penalties of violating law in his choice and doing what is detrimental to the public welfare. As this is the first offence brought to the notice of the Court, and that there may be no semblance of tyranny in the severity of the punishment in the discretion of the Court, this violation is not visited to the full extent thereof, but the Court is determined fearlessly and strictly to discharge its duty in all cases brought before it. All good citizens must respect this act, as it is the law of the land, and the constitutionality of which has been sustained by the Supreme Tribunal of the State.

You, John Jones, are sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county for twenty days and pay the costs of prosecution.

An order will be entered that the place where the liquor was sold be shut up, and the nuisance declared by law to exist, abated by the Sheriff, or bonds of $1,000 given that it will not be again used for the same purpose.

The prisoner was remanded to jail.

The *Gazette* states that there are ten liquor cases on the docket of Judge Parker's Court, which have been continued over until this Term, awaiting the decision of the constitutionality of the Liquor Law. The *Gazette* adds:

It will be seen that both the Prosecuting Attorney and the Court express their determination to do their duty in enforcing the law; and if the people will do their duty as well, we shall soon put an end to the sale of ardent spirits by the glass, and consequently close a vast number of the eleven hundred tippling-shops scattered all over the city—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

On Friday the Grand Jury made a report, returning twenty-five indictments for violating the Liquor Law, and three for giving Gift Concerts or managing lotteries. The *Times* states that the Grand Jury are not half through with the coffee-houses, and an exciting time may be looked for in a few days.

The old liquor cases are still delayed by counsel for defendants. The point urged by the liquor sellers is, that the Court of Common Pleas has no jurisdiction over these cases. A defect in the law abolishing the Criminal Court is the ground work for this motion. The *Times* of Friday says:

The effect of the liquor law now in operation, is already observable in the diminution of crime, and the scarcity of street drunkards. Not a single arrest was made by the police yesterday, and but one this morning. This is, indeed, a rarity for Cincinnati, and if this be not the cause, we are at loss to know to what to attribute it.

The State law may not in all cases be observed, but there is that wholesome fear of its penalties which prevents the giving of liquor to men to an extent that intoxicates. In this respect, if in no other, the benefit of the law is already perceptible.

Virginia and Ohio.

It has been claimed there is "virtue in stones." At least so thought the old man who found a rude boy in his apple tree. Virginia—not the state of Virginia—but Virginia politicians, are trying what virtue there is in stones upon their brethren in Ohio of the Slave Democracy, to make them come down from their high and virtuous assumptions on Slavery, published at the late 8th of January convention. The Richmond *Enquirer* is disposed to be easy with the brethren, and soften down the declaration that (as expressed in their resolutions) they deem it to be "*their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its* (Slavery's) *increase*," to mean—just nothing at all! For, says the *Enquirer*, "Is not the denunciation of Slavery really emasculated by the qualifying reference to '*power clearly given, &c!*'"

Not so, says the Richmond *Examiner:* You, Mr. *Enquirer*, may throw turf, but we will try what virtue there is in stones! After conceding that there is a *little* more "nationality" in the "Northern Democrtic party" than in any other considerable body of politicians in the free States, it repudiates the idea of looking to any party at the North for orthodoxy on the Slavery question. It calls upon the South to arm herself with stones and to to stand ready to defend her rights. It says:

"She must not consent to overlook exceptionable conduct in her *allies* and must keep the understanding ever uppermost and alive in their mind, that the alliance is to last only while the most jealous self-respect shall tolerate it

"There are two conditions necessary to the continuance of this alliance. The first is a scrupulous observance of all the safeguards that are drawn by the Constitution around the domestic institutions of the States. The second is a friendly abstinence from all indirect assault and censure upon those institutions, which is often more insulting, if not injurious, than direct attack through the forbidden agency of Government. It is not an ally that shall constantly remind us of our unworthiness of his countenance and support, and shall embrace every occasion fit or unfit, to lecture us pharisaically upon the exceeding depravity of the institutions he is leagued with us to protect, that the South desires or will tolerate.

"It is precisely this sort of alliance that is proffered us by Ohio Democracy."

It proceeds to quote the resolutions of the Ohio Convention, and then pays it the following piquant compliment:

"There is more honesty in downright rampant abolitionism, than in such cowardly, sneaking, miserable cozenage."

There—Gentleman of the Slave Democracy of Ohio—take that! We call that a full discharge, right smack in your faces, from the catapult of Slavery.—How do you feel? "There is more honesty in downright, rampant abolitionism, than in such cowardly, sneaking, cheating rascals as you are! Put the stones in your pocket—come down on your marrow bones and beg the old man's pardon—but don't dare to throw back!—*State Journal.*

Suffering of Cattle.

There is great scarcity of feed for stock on the farms of the Western Reserve. Hay is nearly all consumed, oats and straw are about exhausted. Corn, there was little or none. Hundreds of cattle have already perished by starvation, and we fear hundreds will not survive the Spring until new grass comes. A lot of 2,000 bushels of corn in the ear arrived at Ravenna last week, and before twelve hours 120 teams from the surrounding country came rushing into the place to get a portion of it. It was snapped up immediately at 87 cents per bushel.

While the past has been an exceedingly favorable winter for fall sown grain, it has been exceedingly hard on cattle and sheep. The weather has been very cold, and the snow has covered the ground for a large share of the season. A great many farmers have no barns or shelter provided for their stock, and consequently their stock have suffered very much from exposure to the wintry blasts, particularly as they were scantily fed, and therefore thin and weak.

In Virginia, the wheat crop is reported as looking remarkably well, having sustained no damage by freezing.

Coal Smoke.

At a recent meeting of the "London Institution of Civil Engineers," a paper was read "on the means of avoiding smoke from boiler furnaces," by Mr. W. Woodcock. It was stated that ordinary pit-coal under the process of destructive distillation, gave off various volatile substances, some of which were gases, such as "hydrogen," "marsh gas," "olefiant gas," "carbonic oxide," &c. These and others existed in the furnace only in a gaseous state, becoming liquid or solid when in the external air, and of such coal tar was composed, and amidst them the carbon, in minute sub-divisions, was held in suspension, giving to the smoke its sable hue. All these gases were combustible, at given temperatures, provided a certain amount of oxygen was present. It was shown that the air containing this oxygen, if imparted to the gases, after leaving the fuel on the bars, must be administered so as not to reduce the temperature of the gases below their "flame points." The simplest means of preventing the formation of the smoke were shown to be by providing for an ample supply of oxygen in a condensed state, in the form of cold air, to the fuel on the fire bars and by administering such further supply of oxygen to the heated gases as might be necessary for their complete combustion whilst in contact with the boiler—this latter supply being given at such a temperature as would insure the successive ignition of the gasses as they were evolved. Thus by establishing nearly perfect primary combustion, the quantity of smoke evolved was shown to be reduced to a minimum—of which no trace ever reached the summit of the chimney. The apparatus by which this desirable end was described, and it was stated that the results have been very satisfactory, that at Messrs. Mix's Brewery, where the means have been tried, there was not the slightest appearance of opaque smoke from the chimney, and that the money saving would not only, from the more perfect combustion of the fuel, but from the use of an inferior quality of coal, at a lower price, amount to full twenty per cent. This success was so great as to warrant the introduction of the apparatus to the more general notice of the profession and the public throughout the Institution of Civil Engineers.

A Panther.—The people of Willoughby insist that there is a veritable Panther prowling about their town—and in one of the many traps set for his capture, have actually taken a specimen of the Gray Eagle, measuring 9 feet from tip to tip. We hope the Willoughby Panther will prove nothing more ferocious than the Portage County Bear. They have been troubled this winter in Portage County with a Bear—so all the Nimrods turned out for a famous hunt. After two days of close pursuit the animal was *denned* under a barn—shot, dragged to light, and proved to be a *spaniel dog.*—*Painesville Telegraph.*

NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of the physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia, by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his case he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

See advertisement in another column.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generally by indigestion whose. Think of that dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General Depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the disease specified above.—*Philadelphia City Item.* See advertisement. Mar. 7-1m

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE, IT WORKS WONDERS EVERYWHERE!

Big Sandy, Ky., May 12, 1846.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir:—Your Vermifuge produces such wonderful results, that I think it worth my while to give a few facts about it. A neighbor, Dr. Gray, bought of me one vial of it, and gave the contents to three of his children; the first passed 180, the second 153, and the third 76—making 409 worms discharged by using one vial. Mr. Gray immediately purchased four vials more. Mr. J. McCurley also gave the contents of one vial to three of his children, which brought from the first 72, from the second 32, and from the third 31—making 136 by the use of one vial. I gave my own child, aged one year, two tea spoonfuls, which expelled 14, one of which was at least one foot long.

Your Vermifuge is considered the best that has ever been brought to this section of the country, and so far as I know, has never failed. Yours respectfully,

J. L. JUSTMAN.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa

Mar. 7, 1-3

Marriages.

In Warren, on the 22d inst., by JeGerson Palm, Esq., Mr. John Baxterlo, to Miss Salome Miller.

Deaths.

In Jackson, Mahoning county, Feb. 23, of Pneumonia, Margaret wife of Dr. B. W. Spear, aged 31 years, 10 mon ths and 10 days.

In Youngstown, on Feb. 28, of croup, Frances Caroline, daughter of A. and N. L. Marriner, aged two years and eight months.

In Liberty, on the 5