

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXII.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

NO. 21.

INSURANCE, ETC.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., AGENTS

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED, 1819.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Cash Assets **\$2,080,428 80.**

The ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. has been successful operation **FOURTY YEARS**, and during that period has promptly paid losses in **GLASGOW, MO.** \$6,970 25.

L. D. DAMERON, Agent, \$372.00
W. W. LARKIN, " 946.00
JOHN DOHANEY, " 300.08
F. A. SAYRE, " 1470.04
DAMERON, MASON & SHEPHERD, " 701.70
HARRISON & CO., " 2340.00
NANSON & BATHURST, " 340.75
BARTON & SHACKLEFORD, " 48.67
HARRISON & CO., " 450.00

The total losses paid by the Ætina Insurance Company amounts to over **TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS**, of which above amount **\$385,000.00** has been paid to citizens of MISSOURI alone.

The Annual income of the Ætina Company is more than **DOUBLE** that of any similar Corporation in this country; and its assets are of the most secure and reliable character, among which will be found **\$74,500,000** of Missouri Bonds and Bank Stocks, and a great amount of other valuable property for prompt and equitable adjustment of claims, the Ætina Company stands unrivalled.

The undersigned, Agents, are authorized to immediately issue Policies against loss by

ST LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' EMPORIUM

J. SPORE,

No. 32, Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHERE can be found at all seasons the largest and most complete assortment of

Artists' Materials, Engravings, &c.

To be found in St. Louis. I am prepared to execute all kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Painting, Banners, &c.

Artists and Amateurs will find at my establishment Crayons, Crayon Paper, Water Colors, &c., in abundance.

All work and materials warranted to be equal to any in the city, and as on liberal terms.

Remember the place, 32, Fifth street, Ten Buildings, above Locust.

Feb 2, 1860. JAMES SPORE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVT'S.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS.

Great Inducements to Subscribe!

PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligent and reliable history of the day, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reports, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) Per an. \$3 00
For any one of the four Reviews, 7 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 8 00
For all four of the Reviews, 10 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00

Money Current in the State where issued, will be received at par.

The Postage to any part of the United States will be but **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** a year for "Blackwood," and but **FOURTEEN CENTS** a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861.

AND AS A Premium to new subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1861.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

Splendid Offers for 1859 '60, and '61 Together.

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 years, \$5 00
For any one Review, " 5 00
For any two Reviews, " 8 00
For Blackwood and one Review, " 8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " 12 00
For three Reviews, " 11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " 15 00
For the four Reviews, " 13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " 17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8, at the same prices.

All One Half the Regular Subscription PRICES.

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reports of the Four Reviews and Blackwood **SIX CONSECUTIVE YEARS** for \$32!!!

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

BEN F. CRANE & CO., DEALERS IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware. FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. Has removed to corner of Fourth and Locust Streets in ST. LOUIS.

THE TIMES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, one insertion. \$1 00
Each additional insertion per square. 30
One square, three months. 4 00
Six months. 6 00
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Three months. 15 00
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Quarter of a column, three months. 25 00
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Half column, three months. 30 00
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" " " twelve months. 50 00
Column, three months. 40 00
" " " six months. 55 00
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Professional or business cards of six lines or less will be inserted for six lines.

Advertisements of a personal nature, and payment required invariably in advance.

The fee for announcing a candidate for office is three dollars, and no such announcement will be made unless paid in advance.

All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid and charged for accordingly.

Advertisements of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, runaway slaves, strays, &c., will be charged for separately at the usual rates.

Stray notices two dollars, and one dollar additional for each animal, where more than one is advertised—in advance.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TOGETHER.

St. Louis, Mo. July 6th, 1861.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee of the Convention of the State of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening said Convention, at such time prior to the third Monday of December, 1861, and at such place, as they may think the public exigencies may require, do hereby notify the said Convention to assemble and meet at Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, on the **Twenty-Second day of July**, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One.

R. WILSON, J. T. TRUBALL, J. W. McCLURG, J. R. MCCORMACK, THOMAS T. GANTT. Majority of the Committee.

minister oaths, all witnesses before you will be first sworn in open Court.

A brief reference to some of the offences of which you have cognizance, and a succinct statement of the law concerning them, may aid your investigations and serve for your guidance.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land," "anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Their supremacy is thus declared in express term. Whatever conflicts therewith has no operative or obligatory force. Allegiance to the United States and loyalty to the United States Constitution and laws, are the paramount duty of every citizen. Within their legitimate sphere, they command the obedience of all; and no State Constitution or statute can abrogate any one thereof.

There is one crime of great magnitude in its effect upon society, the power to punish for which is so liable to abuse, that the Constitution has carefully defined and limited it to two distinct species. It involves the peace, safety and happiness of all, by striking at the very foundations of public order. The power to repress and punish it, is essential to every government, whatever its form of civil and political organization. But as an abuse of that power may be destructive of liberty, it is essential that it should be so determined in its character that no excitement, passion or popular rage can pervert its ends of tyranny, faction, or violence.

The Constitution provides a peaceable mode whereby it or the U. S. may be amended, there can be no other mode of effecting that end known to the Constitution or law.

It is both the right and duty of every citizen to become fully informed upon all affairs so as to discharge his obligations intelligently at in other legitimate ways, and the press and of speech are for that as well as other and as the right of the people to assemble and petition the Government, and to keep peaceably assembled.

The provisions of the Constitution upon this subject are:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No convicted of treason unless on the confession in open Court."

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Pursuant to the power thus granted Congress at an early day passed the following act, which is still in force:

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Every indictment must charge a more overt act committed within the same overt act or a confession in open Court, is essential to conviction. The very nature of any overt act renders it probable that more than one witness can be found whenever such act has been committed, and hence justice to the Constitution and laws; to government and society, as well as to the accused, is better subserved by causing no one to be put upon trial unless the grand jury are satisfied, from ample testimony before them, that conviction will follow. To witness to the same overt act must always be produced, or no indictment can be found.

It would serve to confuse rather than assist you, if an elaborate analysis were given of the nice distinctions upon which the

classification of the different treasons, under different circumstances, may depend. It will suffice to state the crime is committed whenever war against the United States by those owing allegiance thereto, is raised, created, made, or carried on, or when, during a war, they adhere to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort.

"The terms 'levying war' embrace not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination, in military array, forcibly to prevent or oppose, generally, the execution of a provision either of the United States Constitution, or of a United States statute; or forcibly to subvert the United States Government or any department thereof; or by force to procure the repeal or alteration of the Constitution or laws; if such combination be accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of the reasonable design." The offense is not to be judged alone by the number assembled, or even by the hostile appearance of the assemblage; there must be a conspiracy to resist by force, and an actual resistance by force of arms, or intimidation by numbers. The conspiracy and the insurrection connected with it must be to effect something of a public nature concerning the United States—to overthrow the Government, or some department thereof, or to nullify and totally hinder the execution of some U. S. law or the U. S. Constitution, or some part thereof, or to compel its abrogation, repeal, modification or change, by a resort to violence. Inasmuch as the Constitution provides a peaceable mode whereby it or the U. S. may be amended, there can be no other mode of effecting that end known to the Constitution or law.

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FIRE,

on Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Ware Houses and Contents.

TOBACCO AND HEMP IN BARN, and personal property generally. Especial attention paid to the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Contents, for a term of 1 to 5 years, at the lowest rates.

The undersigned also issues Policies of **Marine Insurance**, in this department offer superior facilities to Merchants and shippers, by open or contract policies, and monthly returns of 25 per cent. of the Premiums granted to regular customers.

The Ætina Company has advantages through its extended system of Agencies, established along every inland route, whereby it exercises due care over property in transit, and in case of damage, that prompt attention and supervision which gives its customers the least trouble, expense or loss, and affords a speedy means of recovery and prompt forwarding of damaged property.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

The patronage of all who desire undoubted Insurance, is respectfully solicited.

Policies issued without delay, by

THOMPSON, LEWIS & CO., Agents for Glasgow and vicinity.

G. W. GIVENS,

Late of New Orleans,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Cor. Commercial and Market Streets, SAINT LOUIS.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Hemp, &c. dec20-6m

T. H. LARKIN, - J. E. LARKIN, - C. W. WALTER

Thos H. Larkin & Co.,

COMMIS. MERCHANTS'

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 39 Levee and 60 Commer. St., SAINT LOUIS.

Special attention given to sales of Hemp and Grain.

J. E. YEATMAN, G. E. ROBINSON, J. J. GARRARD.

Yeatman, Robinson & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 45 and 47 South Main, between Walnut and Elm Streets, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Special attention paid to the sale of Hemp and produce generally. mar28

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR **NEGROES!!!** AT MY OFFICE.

No. 3 South Sixth Street, Bet. Market and Walnut, 1 square south of the County Jail, Saint Louis, Mo.

CORBIN THOMPSON.

Persons wishing to buy or sell, will do well to give me a call before closing elsewhere, as I pledge myself to give satisfaction.

Auction sale of Negroes every Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock.

NANSON, DAMERON & CO.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 88 SECOND STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

JOS. S. NANSON, late of steamer Kate Howard. C. H. BREWSTER, of Booneville, Mo. LOGAN D. DAMERON, late of Glasgow, Mo. M. HILLARD, late of steamer Kate Howard. jan5-ly

FULTON IRON WORKS,

Second & Carr Street, St. Louis.

GERARD B. ALLEN,

MANUFACTURES High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for river and land service. Boilers, Sheet-Iron work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and Lard Screws, and Castings of every description.

Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Child's (March 18, 1858-1y)

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!

JUST received, direct from Baltimore, and put up this Fall,

50 doz Field Oysters, (whole & half cans) do do Price & Lansdale do do 20 do Peaches and Strawberries, all put up in 1860, and bought low and will be sold at St. Louis prices.

ROBBINS & TATUM

RETAIL DEALERS & FAMILIES.

Candies, Plain and Fancy.

Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecans, Pine Apples, Oranges, Peaches, Brazil nuts, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Starch, Powder, Shot, Caps, Crackers, Cheese, Orsters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Soda, Gr. Tartar, and numerous other articles, all of which were bought low, and will be sold accordingly.

nov22 C. H. LEWIS.

Fine Liquors, &c.

OLD Brandy, Champagne Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Port Madeira, Black Berry Brandy, Peach Brandy, Old Bourbon, Rye, and Monongahela Whisky, all equal to 1y in the market, and for sale very low.

nov22 C. H. LEWIS.

The Badger.

THIS wonderful article just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. mar2-1y, 1861.

Justices' Blank for sale at this Office.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—St. Louis.

Charge of Judge Catron to the Jury.

TREASON DEFINED.

A Special Session of the United States Circuit Court convened in St. Louis on Monday, 8th inst., Judges CATRON, of Tennessee, and WELLS and TREAT, of Missouri, on the Bench.

On Wednesday, Judge CATRON presented the following Charge in writing, which was read to the Jury by Commissioner HICKMAN:

GENTLEMEN: The oath just taken by you indicates with sufficient clearness the spirit of judicial impartiality, patience and independence by which your deliberations should be governed. It is your duty to discover and bring to trial all who have been guilty of offenses under the United States statutes committed within this State, and to protect the innocent from unfounded or malicious accusations. Popular clamor, unjust suspicion, partisan favor or malice, personal prejudices, illegal views of rights and duties—in short, "all fear, favor or affection" must be carefully excluded; not suffered for a moment to enter the jury room or intrude upon your counsels. You should find or ignore indictments solely as the law and evidence may demand, and without respect to persons.

You should hear all evidence which can throw any light upon an accusation, whether tending to show the innocence or guilt of the accused; if convinced thereby of the guilt of the accused, find an indictment; otherwise, ignore the bill. Mere suspicions, vague or remote probabilities, rumors or illegal testimony, is not a basis for action—in other words, you should, before indicting any one, be satisfied that on the same testimony, as presented to you a petit jury would find a verdict of guilty. The wise prohibition of the United States Constitution against holding any one to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury would be practically disregarded, become a mere nullity, if indictments were found on improper or insufficient evidence, or without careful discrimination and scrutiny, or upon a hasty or inconsiderate view of the facts and circumstances. So, on the other hand, the Constitution and laws would be impotent for protection or good, if offenders against whom a sufficient case is established, were not brought to trial.

The jurisdiction of this Court extends over the whole State, and covers every offense declared to be such by any existing act of Congress. You have no cognizance of crimes or offenses at common law, but merely of those pronounced such by United States statutes. If there is no act of Congress upon a subject, it is beyond your jurisdiction.

As your foreman has no power to ad-

minister oaths, all witnesses before you will be first sworn in open Court.

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It would serve to confuse rather than assist you, if an elaborate analysis were given of the nice distinctions upon which the

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COVENANT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAINT LOUIS.

Office, north-east corner, Second and Pine street, basement Eastman's Savings Institution, St. Louis.

WHAT IS LIFE INSURANCE?—1. It is the exercise of prudence, of benevolence. 2. It secures independence, domestic happiness to the widow and orphan. 3. It more efficaciously in its operations regards the moral and domestic comfort of the people, and in its tendency to reduce taxation, by its restriction of pauperism, and possibly of crime, than the legislation of our wisest statesmen; and, if universally adopted, would be a national blessing. 4. It affords to persons of every class, and in every station of life, the means to avoid much future misery to their families, and to render them independent of public or private charity.

While it is the manifest and imperative duty of every parent, during his life-time, to embrace all honorable means of supporting and advancing the interest of his offspring, so it is equally his duty to avoid leaving them at his death to grope their way in helpless poverty through an uncharitable world; and equally apparent is the duty of every husband to provide, in case of his death, for the surviving widow. To effect all which Life Insurance Companies have been formed, which enable every husband and parent, by the payment of a small sum, either annually or quarterly, to provide for his widow and fatherless children.

GERARD B. ALLEN, President. Hon. SAM'L FRET, Vice President. ISAAC M. VEITCH, Secretary. CHARLES CLARK, Gen. Agent. I. P. VAUGHAN, Medical Examiner, Glasgow. CLARK H. GREEN, Agent, Fayette. SAM'L C. MAJOR, Agent, Fayette. april12

J. LORMIS,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Glasgow, Mo.

Store—Corner of First and Market Street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A full stock of Pure and Genuine Medicines and Drugs, as well as everything else usual to be found in APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORES. jan15, 1860-1y

CHAS. A. McNAIR, JAS. L. MORGAN.

CHAS. A. McNAIR & CO.,

Manufacturers

Chewing Tobacco,

Of all Grades,

Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

Referring to above card, we beg leave to announce to the public, that we have this day associated with us in business, Mr. Jas. L. Morgan, of Lynchburg, Va., and solicit for the new company, the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. With increased facilities for buying and manufacturing good chewing tobacco, we can guarantee satisfaction to all who give us a trial.

CHAS. A. McNAIR & CO. jan1

Iron Iron

A LARGE supply of Silco and Tycote Iron, all descriptions, Cast Steel, Plough and Horse Steel, Smith's Tools, etc., for sale by

nov29 C. H. LEWIS.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

Sold Silver and Plated Ware.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Has removed to corner of Fourth and Locust Streets in ST. LOUIS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

ST. LOUIS.

FULTON IRON WORKS,

Second & Carr Street, St. Louis.

GERARD B. ALLEN,

MANUFACTURES High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for river and land service. Boilers, Sheet-Iron work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and Lard Screws, and Castings of every description.

Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Child's (March 18, 1858-1y)

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!

JUST received, direct from Baltimore, and put up this Fall,

50 doz Field Oysters, (whole & half cans) do do Price & Lansdale do do 20 do Peaches and Strawberries, all put up in 1860, and bought low and will be sold at St. Louis prices.

ROBBINS & TATUM

RETAIL DEALERS & FAMILIES.

Candies, Plain and Fancy.

Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecans, Pine Apples, Oranges, Peaches, Brazil nuts, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Starch, Powder, Shot, Caps, Crackers, Cheese, Orsters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Soda, Gr. Tartar, and numerous other articles, all of which were bought low, and will be sold accordingly.

nov22 C. H. LEWIS.

Fine Liquors, &c.

OLD Brandy, Champagne Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Port Madeira, Black Berry Brandy, Peach Brandy, Old Bourbon, Rye, and Monongahela Whisky, all equal to 1y in the market, and for sale very low.

nov22 C. H. LEWIS.

The Badger.

THIS wonderful article just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. mar2-1y, 1861.

Justices' Blank for sale at this Office.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—St. Louis.

Charge of Judge Catron to the Jury.

TREASON DEFINED.

A Special Session of the United States Circuit Court convened in St. Louis on Monday, 8th inst., Judges CATRON, of Tennessee, and WELLS and TREAT, of Missouri, on the Bench.

On Wednesday, Judge CATRON presented the following Charge in writing, which was read to the Jury by Commissioner HICKMAN:

GENTLEMEN: The oath just taken by you indicates with sufficient clearness the spirit of judicial impartiality, patience and independence by which your deliberations should be governed. It is your duty to discover and bring to trial all who have been guilty of offenses under the United States statutes committed within this State, and to protect the innocent from unfounded or malicious accusations. Popular clamor, unjust suspicion, partisan favor or malice, personal prejudices, illegal views of rights and duties—in short, "all fear, favor or affection" must be carefully excluded; not suffered for a moment to enter the jury room or intrude upon your counsels. You should find or ignore indictments solely as the law and evidence may demand, and without respect to persons.

You should hear all evidence which can throw any light upon an accusation, whether tending to show the innocence or guilt of the accused; if convinced thereby of the guilt of the accused, find an indictment; otherwise, ignore the bill. Mere suspicions, vague or remote probabilities, rumors or illegal testimony, is not a basis for action—in other words, you should, before indicting any one, be satisfied that on the same testimony, as presented to you a petit jury would find a verdict of guilty. The wise prohibition of the United States Constitution against holding any one to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury would be practically disregarded, become a mere nullity, if indictments were found on improper or insufficient evidence, or without careful discrimination and scrutiny, or upon a hasty or inconsiderate view of the facts and circumstances. So, on the other hand, the Constitution and laws would be impotent for protection or good, if offenders against whom a sufficient case is established, were not brought to trial.

The jurisdiction of this Court extends over the whole State, and covers every offense declared to be such by any existing act of Congress. You have no cognizance of crimes or offenses at common law, but merely of those pronounced such by United States statutes. If there is no act of Congress upon a subject, it is beyond your jurisdiction.

As your foreman has no power to ad-

minister oaths, all witnesses before you will be first sworn in open Court.

A brief reference to some of the offences of which you have cognizance, and a succinct statement of the law concerning them, may aid your investigations and serve for your guidance.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land," "anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Their supremacy is thus declared in express term. Whatever conflicts therewith has no operative or obligatory force. Allegiance to the United States and loyalty to the United States Constitution and laws, are the paramount duty of every citizen. Within their legitimate sphere, they command the obedience of all; and no State Constitution or statute can abrogate any one thereof.

There is one crime of great magnitude in its effect upon society, the power to punish for which is so liable to abuse, that the Constitution has carefully defined and limited it to two distinct species. It involves the peace, safety and happiness of all, by striking at the very foundations of public order. The power to repress and punish it, is essential to every government, whatever its form of civil and political organization. But as an abuse of that power may be destructive of liberty, it is essential that it should be so determined in its character that no excitement, passion or popular rage can pervert its ends of tyranny, faction, or violence.

The Constitution provides a peaceable mode whereby it or the U. S. may be amended, there can be no other mode of effecting that end known to the Constitution or law.

It is both the right and duty of every citizen to become fully informed upon all affairs so as to discharge his obligations intelligently at in other legitimate ways, and the press and of speech are for that as well as other and as the right of the people to assemble and petition the Government, and to keep peaceably assembled.

The provisions of the Constitution upon this subject are