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LANCASTER, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

Consistency - The Laws of the Land, the charge of Judge McLean to the Union. A few days since, the Lucofo Grand Jury of the United States Circuit cos met in Tammany Hall, for the puris the same as laid down by all the Judges resolutions:

-ubedience to the laws of the land so long as they are on the statute book-and it will not do to gibe at what is called . higher law" when the latter law is under consideration and adopt the "higher law" when the former is to be obeyed. It matters but little what the law is; it being the law of the land, it is the duty of all citizens to obey it, until it is repealed, if that course is thought necessa ry-and all advocates of the "higher law," no matter whether they act togeth er in the enforcement of lynch or mob law, in opposition to the fugitive law, or to carry on an expedition against the colonies of a nation with which we have men and measures in our metropolitian and State administrations: that the overthrow of the whigh treaties of peace, are alike guilty of a high crime and misdemeaner and should be punished accordingly. They are on a par with these who murdered Govern a par with those who murdered Gorsuch at Christiana, rescued Jerry at Syracuse and mobbed the Spanish consul at New Orleans.

tofore submitted to the popular vote, with their flag borne aloft by a dauntiess, progressive, and radical democrat, will again enter the field, re affirming the principles which have secured the a par with those who murdered Gorsuch

ing a projected revolution in Germany, A Dr. KINKEL is traveling and delivering lectures in the principal cities of the Union to aid in raising the desired amount day of last week, and developed the plan sample; of his organization as follows:

I. The creation of a fund of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of forwarding the approaching revolution in Germany, shall be forthwith commenced by means of a German National Loan. 2. None will be called upon to guaranty the said loan, but those who have the con-

fidence of the public.

they are authorized to issue receipts in of five per cent on all sams paid in.

Paulson square, Chelsea, London. 5. As suon as the sum of twenty thou-

sand dollars shall be paid in, the aforesaid Pinance Committee, pro tem , shall call a convention for the purpose of guarantying said loan. To the decision of lowing questions:

a. The formation of a permaneut Revolutionary Committee. b. The establishment of a plan of ad-

ministration. c. The safe deposit of the proceeds of

the loan and its transfer.

6. The Revolutionary Committee, electited power to dispose of the money real ized for promoting the revolution. They will surrender their power, when an acknowledged revolutionary government shall be established in the fatherland, resolution-some dauntless, progressive, This government shall have the right to untiring democrat.' We are on the eve require at the hands of the said Comit- of choosing a candidate for first magistee an account of their transactions, and trate of the republic-both parties are

cure the assumption by the State of the opponents. principal and interest of the German Revolutionary Loan, and to carry out faithfully all the provisions thereof.

The undersigned agree to the foregoing plan of a German National Loan, and promise to guaranty the same to the a mount of two millions of dollars.

WEBSTER CONVENTION AT BOSTON .-The Boston papers contain a call signed by a large number of the leading Whigs of Massachusetts, inviting every city and delegates to a State Convention to be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 25th ing the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster fairly before the people as a candidate for the Presidency.

DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS .- A duel was timore Sun: fought on the Metaire Race Course at New Orleans, on the 18th instant, be-

triots in the administration of this Gov worthy of admiration and imitation. In times past, Tammany Hall, New York city, has given tone and manner to the -In order to be consistent, we would Democracy of the present day, and its advise our Locofoco friends here to read influence is yet felt in all parts of the Court published in to-day's paper, and pose of redeeming the City and State-

of the Supreme Court, who have thought it necessary to allude to the subject.

Upon the subject of the Boston, the Syracuse and the Christiana riots, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, these Locofocos have taken the proper ground the locofocos have taken the locofocos have taken the proper ground the locofocos have taken the locofocos have taken the locofocos have taken the locofocos have taken the loco mercial and political, embodying our principles

seerting our rights, and enforcing our examples "Recolved, That, to the democratic party alone, now us heretofore, must the duty be entrusted of developing the great destiny of the American people; that we can no longer regard with indifference and inaction the aggressive combina-tion of Russis. England, and Austria against the republican movements in Europe and America; that the arrival of the illustrious Kossuth upon our soil will be an auspicious occasion for the lemocracy in the United States, in their primary ssemblies, to proclaim anew, for the encourage ment of the prostrate masses of other countries the principle of the sovereignty of the peoplethat all Governments exist by their consent or their welfare-and that they have, at all times full authority to alter existing and establish nev institutions and forms of government.

"Resolved, That the democracy of New York, now universally and cordially united, go into the approaching election with an invincible determination to restore the ascendency of democratic power in this city and State is the great and fin GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

An attempt is making in this country at to adhere no longer to the dogman for neutrality the present time to raise a fund of two millions of dollars for the purpose of aid. o circumscribe and impeds, on the continents of North and South America, the progress of repub

Several speeches were made in support of the principles advocated by the He held a meeting in Pittsburgh on Tues, resolutions. We give the following as a

I think, then, fellow citizens, (said Mr-Wm. M. Corry of Ohio,) it may be as sumed that the popels of the United meet the attack on republicanism made the past less than the future! by the despots of Europe.

to submit to the decision of the people seeking their exponents, but the demothe question of their administration of cratic party alone can furnish the dauntless, progressive, and untiring standard 7. The signers of this document pledge bearer who is to lead in the cause of themselves, after the conquest of the rev- mankind. In an age of revolution the

The above is intended to operate Europe-it is the first bold effort to induce our citizens to disregard the advice of Washington in his "Farewell Address" to the American people, and it successful we are willing to admit that we will have our hands full of foreign wars, and an empty treasury.

Yet this is not enough. This don't betown in the Commonwealth to appoint gin to accomplish what is called our "manifest destiny." It only goes half of November, for the purpose of present- can accomplish and are destined to accomplish. Both hemispheres are now under our protection and we must fight for both. Read the following from the Bal-

Progress of Flibusteirism .- Shortly tween Henry Bouligny and a gentleman after the failure of the Cuban expedition named Cumming. Weapons, double barreled shot-guns-distant forty paces. At ern papers announced the commence the first fire Mr. Bouligny was wounded ment of a secret organization, with the in the right side, the ball striking the title of "The Order of the Lone Star," ribs, forcing them in upon the lungs, pro- and having for its object "the extension ducing a dangerous, but it is supposed of the area of liberty;" in other words, the developement of plans for again as-MURDER BY A WIFE.-Mrs. Catharine dependence. The New York Sun now groemancipation for the island of Cuba, attire, whom he came to marry! She had fate may excite our sympathy, but his Let us suppose similar invasions of Johnson, of Madison county, Ky., killed publishes a circular, which is in course of on the Jamaica system, as the best means been entirely unsuspected. The happy memory is loaded with the executions our own country. And here it may be article is prepared to have the strength of her husband a few days since, by stabbing circulation in that city. It hails from the to preserve that island from the inroads pair, after the nuptial knot was instrumental in premised that if complaints against our lines, and is mixed with both wool and him. She was arrested and held to bail city of Lafayette, Louisiana. It re and ambitious designs of the United for Buffalo on the vessel of which her corrupting the minds, and withdrawing government and a determination to cotton. The cloth made from it is very quires ten persons to form a division of States.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY-Foreign the "order," and should others desire to Interference .- One by one, the principles act in concert with head quarters, a charwhich guided Washington and his compa. ter will be granted and an agent dispatched forthwith, in order to initiate the members and assist in forming the diviernment, are lost sight of by the modern sion. The circular is signed John V. Democracy or rejected by them as un. Ewen, President, and James Gilmore, corresponing secretary.

That is for Cuba. Then we have the "Buffalo Hunters" or "Ousal Owls" for Mexico, and if we can only get a few of time .- (), S. Journal. these members of the "Lone Star" orobey the law as therein expressed. It and among others passed the following Quebec. This "manifest destiny" of vive our Agricultural Society! We know wich Islands.

> But really the American people ought to devote a little consideration to these movements. They are all intended for popular effect, to get the votes of a certain class of persons, residents chiefly of our large cities, in order to carry elec- Agriculturists? tions; but at the same time they have a tendency to endanger our institutions and destroy that effect which these are now quietly but surely exerting through out the civilized world. Auxious as we and are for the spread of rational Liberty over the earth, we do not think that this country should be made the focus of evolutionary movements.

The Lundon Times of the 16th, con. tains the letter of Kossuth to the Prefect anless they are liberated through the in of the Department of Marseilles, of his terposition of our Government and the arrival at France, asking for a free past recommendation of the Captain General sage to England for the purpose of plac of Cuba, which have been employed for or by sea, against any prince, state, col- madness and folly, those who were eming his children at school, before taking their release. However, the articles his dparture for the United States. The which appear in certain American jourdemand being refused, M. Kossuth pub. nals, urging on another expedition, will lished the following address 'to the Dem- have an unfavorable effect upon the Spanocrats of Marseilles:" Citizens -- The Government of the

French Republic having refused me permission to traverse France, the people of Marseilles, violding to the impulse of one of those generous instincts of the French instant, we copy from the Statesman: leart, which are the inexhaustible source of the nobleness of your nation, has hon ored me by a manifestation, of its repub ican sentiments-a manifestation honor able for its motives, manly for its resulttion, peaceable in its ardor and as majestic in its culmness as nature, the grand States of America have become the first image of God, before the tempest. I ami and Champaign- Ralph S. Hart, maritime and agricultural, and, by far, have heard my name blended with the whig. the most generally intelligent and happy hymn of the "Marsellaise," and with the nation in the world, by means of domo | shouts of "Vive la Republique!" - a cry Greene and Clark-William A Rogers, cratic republican institutions. But these which is the only legal one in France; the dem. means have been assisted by the posses only one whose legitimacy has been won sion of a vast territory, with a good soil by the blood of the martyrs of liberty! It in its commencement, to Messrs. Kinkel, and climate; and the result has been ac- is so natural to love freedom! It is so Allen, Hardie, Logan, Union and Marion with whom the United States are at selves beyond the limits of civilized war. tutions, but their existence. Willich, and O. Reichenbach. The in. celerated by the process of naturaliza light to suffer for it! It is almost less than - Benjamin F. Metcalf, Jem. itiative and the selection of the means tion, which has added to great natural a mere duty; but there is, indeed, a suwill be entirely given up to them; and increase, millions of foreign emigrants preme glory in the thought of being iden. Wert, Pursuam, Paulding, Defiance, and imprisoned not more than three captured two white persons who were The time, under ordinary circumstances, tified with the principle of liberty in the Williams, Henry and Fulton-John M. their names, which shall bear an interest would have arrived for the United States mind of the French people. I have no Palmer, dem to form a system of foreign policy, both desire for glory-but this glory I accept, 4. The treasury, ad interim, shall be commercial and political, embodying in order to merit it. I accept it as a Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford-Lawunder the care of Oscar Reichenbach, 1 their principles, asserting their rights, pledge of common interests, (soidarite,) rence W. Hall, dem. and enforcing their example. - They have and I accept it as a testimoney of the frahitherto had no such system, because ternity of the French nation with all nathey were too weak to establish it. Ire-tions. I accept it as the sign of salvation Sandusky, Erie and Huron-Lucius B. land, Germany, and France, not having for my beloved country. To you, French Otis, dem. sent over the vital, essential, and irresist- men! Republicans! is the honor of that able elements of the combination. We salvation! To us, poor Hungarians, the and Summit-Samuel Humphreville, the convention will be submitted the fol. got through the first war of independ. duty of meriting it! We shall merit it! dem. ence by foreign help alone; and we are My nation will understand the appeal of now only enabled by the strength of num- your fraternity. It will be proud of, and uel Starkweather, dem. bers from abroad rallying to the repub- bravely respond to it, as those ought to lican standard, to commence the second do who are honored in being called brothwar of independence for ourselves and ers" by the French people.-These are and Adams-Shepard F. Norris, dem. mankind. By the voluntary contribu- the only thanks worthy of the people of tions of men and treasure from the same Marseilles-worthy of that manifestation and Fayette-John L. Green, whig. quarters, added to the vigor and intelli- with which they have honored me-yet ed by the convention, shall have unlim gence of the native democracy, we can not me, but my nation! and, in my nation, lin and Madison-James L. Bates, whig.

Permit me not to speak any more of Who is to take the lead and do it? the refusal of the government of the Delaware-Rollin C. Hurd, whig. The kind of man is described in our last French republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the land and Ashland, James Stewart, dem. French people are not responsible for, and are not identified with its acts. I know that neither M. L. N. Bonaparte nor M. Fancher are the French nation. I power is delegated to them; but that the honor of the French nation is not in their Pike, Scioto and Lawrence -- Wm. V. keeping. I shall no longer bear in mind Peck, whig.

Their refusal, and I desire that humanity

Their refusal, and I desire that humanity olution, to use all their influence to pro- van is theirs; the rear belongs to their their refusal, and I desire that humanity shall not remember it, if by any chance ens and Washington-Simeon Nash, whig those who have been already in exile, and who, to all appearance, have forgotten it, should again be so. Last evening, one Morgan-Richard Stillwell, whig. of your brethren, (of our brethren,) an op erative of Marseilles-oh! I know his montand Monroe- R. J. Alexander, dem. says Vattel, "is the basis of society, the our national honor was deeply concerned. name, and I shall not forget it, came, in spite of the cold, and swimming through son and Tuscarawas-Thomas L. Jewthe water on board the American frig - ett, dem. ate, to press my hand. I pressed his hand with pity, with emotion, and gently reproached him for his temerity. voulez vous?" he answered, "I desire to touch your hand, I could not find a boat, age, Mahoning -- Luther Day, dem. I took to the water, and here I am. Are way. It is only a small part of what we there any obstacles to him who wills?" I Ashtabula-Reuben Hitchcock, free soil bowed to these noble words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were mine before coming to Mar- ed in the New Orleans market. It is seilles; but it is at Marseilles I have found made of the juice of the wild or sour or the motto, "There are no obstacles to him who wills." That motto shall be mine. Vive la republique! Health and fraternity! Louis Kossutu. Marseilles Roads, on board the frigate

Mississippi, of the United States Sept.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 1, 1851

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIRS .- We see in almost all the county papers noti ces of County Fairs. An unusual number of them have been held this year and their effect on all the luboring interests cannot but be beneficial. There are now, we learn, about sixty five County Fairs in the State, and some twenty five of them have held this year for the first

While the citizens of other counties ganization daring enough to risk a bout are moving in this matter and eccomplishwith the British, Locofoco proclamations ing much good, it is to be hoped that Fairwill not be in the way of an attack upon field will not lag behind. Is it not time to reours is a glorious anticipation and makes of no county that would be more benefit one feel proud, if nothing else. Just ted or acquit itself more creditably than think of the United States commencing ours. As the present officers and com at one and the same time an attack upon mittees, appointed at the last meeting of the kingdoms of the earth and the Sand the Society, have failed to set, would i not be advisable to call another meeting, make an effort to increase the number of members, elect new officers and appoint new committees, and prepare in time for a County Agricultural Fair in 1852! It esteem, is worthy of the effort. What say our

THE CUBAN PHISONERS .- By a late ar rival, we learn that the frigate Guatemala, from Havens, had arrived at Vigo, Spain, with 106 American prisoners be longing to the Lopez expedition. The Venus also arrived with six and the Isa bella with four. Mr. Laborde, late Spanish consul at New Orleans, and the wid ow of Gen. Enna had also arrived.

It is said that these prisoners will be sentenced to hard labor in the mines. ish authorities.

Common Pleas Judges The following list of Common Pieas Judges, that were elected on the 14th PIRST DISTRICT. Hamilton-Stanley Mathews, Robert

B. Warden and A. G. W. Carter, dem. SECOND DISTRICT. First Subdivison - Butler, Proble, and Darke-Abnet Haines, dem.

Second Subdivision-Motogomery, Mi

Third Subdivison - Warren, Clinton,

THIRD DISTRICT.

POURTH DISTRICT. First Subdivision - Lucas, Ottowa,

Third Subdivision-Cuyahoga-Sam-PIPTH DISTRICT

First Subdivision - Clermont, Brown Second Subdivision-Ross, Highland Third Subdivision - Pickaway, Frank

SIXTH DISTRICT. First Subdivision - Licking, Knox and Second Subdivision -- Morrow, Rich-

and Coshocton -- Martin Welker, whig. SEVENTH DISTRICT. Subdivision -- Firfield, knew, and I know, that the executive and Hocking-Henry C. Whitman, dem. the means to carry on the expedition. It put at equal defiance the laws of their Second Subdivision-Jackson. Vinton, must be against a nation or people, with country and the laws of nations. They

> EIGHTH DISTRICT. First Subdivsion - Muskingum

Second Subdivision - Guernsey, Third Subdivision-Jefferson, Harri-

NINTH DISTRICT. First Subdivision-Stark, Carroll and "Que Columbiana -- G. W. Belden, dem. Second Subdivision - Trumbull, Port Third Subdivision - Geauga, Lake and

> Orange wine is a curiosity introducange, which abounds in almost every plantation of the State.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- We learn NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN CUBA .- A tonishment: A youth who has for two tatement is put forth by various Europe | months past been officiating as bar keep an journals, to the effect that England er to the establishment, was discovered and France had united in recommending on the arrival of a young man from the He was impetuous, but was wanting in sion among civilized nations, more atrosisting the Cuban people in obtaining in- to the Spanish Government a plan of ne- East, to be no other than a girl in male sagacity and judgment. His melancholy clous and less excusable. "liege lord" is Captain.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. GRAND JURY ROOM, Conumnus, Oct. 23, '51.

Jungs McLean;-The undersigned embers of the Grand Jury, would express to you the great pleasure they experienced in listening to your eloquent, or publication.

Your compliance will oblige Yours faithfully, ROBT. NEIL. P. H. OLMSTED. AMOS S. RAMSEY, WM. DOMIGAN, ISAAC MORTON, JOHN CLAPP,

MILES PINNEY. A. W. Dotson, DAN'L WRIGHT, P. L. HOWLETT, DANIEL SMITH. W. ARMSTRONG. CHARLES STANBERY.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27, 1851. Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

My charge to you was delivered exnpore, but I have endeavoured, in writing it out at your request, to embody, as far as my memory enabled me, the ideas communicated and the words used. the force was also raised and organized laws, has heretofore been the glory of With the greatest respect and

I am your obedient servant.

[OHIO]

Circuit Court United States - Oct, Term, 151. CHARGE OF JUDGE MCLEAR TO THE GRAND JURY attention to an act of Congress of the 20th for the punishment of certain crimes."

person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, with ining three years."

expedition or enterprise, to be carried on Ohio. First Subdivision - Shelby, Auglaize, or of any colony, district, or people those opposed to us who placed them peace, every person so offending shall be fare. Gen. Jackson, whilst engaged in Second Subdivision - Mercer, Van deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, the subjugation of savages in the South,

Third Subdivision -- Wood, Seneca, ally solicited. You will observe that the buthnot and Ambrister were British subenumerated acts which constitute the jects, but having been taken in arms offence, are all in the disjunctive. To fighting on the side of the Indians, aof, is an offence within the statute. To tory, were summarily tried and summabegin it, is, to do the first act, which may rily executed; and the Commanding lead to the enterprise. The offence is General was sustained by his Govern Second Subdivision - Lorain, Medina consummated by any overt act which shall ment. Great Britain was too well acbe a commencement of the expedition, quainted with the laws of nations, and Third Subdivision -- Wayne, Holmes he furnish the munitions of war, provis- late any express law of their own coun-

> whom we are at peace. sure bond of all commerce. Human solonger any thing but a vast scene of rob- friendly relations with Spain. own." "It is still more necessary be ple who were content with their governtween nations than individuals; because injustice produces more dreadful conse- ther in the landing of the invading army, quences in the quarrels of these power-

cited, in reference to the late military ex pedition against the Island of Cuba. of our own citizens. Its object was to from the Detroit Free Press, that a dis subvert the government of Cuba-a part known that any cruelities were perpe covery was made at the bar-room in that of the Spanish dominions. With the gov. trated by the invaders on individuals. It city, the other day, that created a little as- ernment of Spain, we have a treaty of is believed there were none. But their peace and amity. A foreigner was at way was marked with blood-blood shed the head of the expedition. He seems in skirmishes and in more general en to have been a credulous and weak man. gagments. There never was an inva-

ficult to obtain redress."

who have paid the penalty of their tener ity and recklessnes . Their conduct ad nits of no other mitigation than they arms, with the determination to oversion, have an awful account to render to

heir country and their God. The invading force, instead of meeting known that a single Cuban joined the first instance, where they commit depreextremely disastrous. There sufferings up to the injured government for punishtwo or three exceptions, those of them giance becomes a party to the wrong. who were not taken prisoners and exe. This is an acknowledged principle in the impris oment in Spain.

This second expedition terminated

was fitted out by the same leader, and few were killed, it created less sensation turally to conclude it is wanting in enerunlawful enterprizes have cast a shade upon our national character, in the opin After presenting to the jury certain vio ly, more or less, connect our government ations of the laws of Congress, which or with the outrage, and they ascribe it to required no military display of men at dinarily come under the consideration of a lust for power and national aggrandise the Grand Jury, he remarked: A sense ment. The chief executive, by proclaof duty requires me to call your special mation, from time to time, warned the country of the unlawfulness of the enf April, 1818, which is entitled "an act terprise, and of the punishment to which, those engaged in it would be exposed. The 1st section of the act provides, The executive and ministerial officers of That if any citizen of the United States the government were admonished to be shall, within the territory or jurisdiction on the alert, to check and defeat the ne- with a dissolution of the Union, the counthereof, accept and exercise a commis farious design. And a part of the pavy try was greatly excited, and he was pursion to serve a foreign prince, state, col | was charged with the same service. But ony, district or people, in war, by land these efforts were ineffectual; in their ony, district or people, with whom the bodied, trampled upon the laws of their try? United States are at peace, the person so country, and rushed upon their own deoffending shall be deemed guilty of a high struction. To suppose that they could, misdementor, and on conviction shall be under such circumstances, have been im-The 2d section declares, "That if any mental aberration.

The duty of giving effect to the law devolves upon the judiciary, and you, to enforce the penalties of the law. tent to be unlisted or entered in the ser- gentlemen, for the time being, constitute vice of any foreign prince, state, colony, an important part of that branch of the listrict, or people, as a soldier, &c., shall government. And now that the excite- France, and they cannot maintain a free be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, ment growing out of the late expedition government. They may have the form, and shall be fined not exceeding one thou- has subsided, and its fatal results are ful- but the substance will be wanting. At sand dollars and imprisoned not exceed- ly known, it becomes us, from the posi- this moment the Republic of France, as SEC 6. "That if any person shall, erate and legal view of the circumstanc- by physical power. And if our governwithin the territory or jurisdiction of the es which led to it, and of the acts of our ment, in our external and internal affairs. U. S., begin, or set on foot, or provide own citizens. In this respect your in shall be so managed as to destroy its or propere the means for, any military quiries will be limited to the district of moral basis, we may as well attempt to

banded with them, and in a great meas-To this section your attention is speci- ure, controlled their depredations. Arbegin" the military expedition spoken gainst our armies and within our terri-

though it should not be prosecuted. Or with the justice of the punishment, to if any individual shall "set the expedi- make it a subject of serious remonstrance. tion on foot," which is scarcely distin- Compare the acts of these unfortunate guishable from beginning it. To set it men with the invaders of Cuba. Aron foot may imply some progress beyond burthnot and Ambrister united themthat of beginning it. Any combination selves with the weaker party, and took of individuals to carry on the expedi- part in the war. They were associated tion is "setting it on foot," and the contri- with savages, but savages who, to some bution of money or anything else which extent, were allowed to possess the at shall induce such combination, may be tributes of a nation. Treaties were made To "provide the means for such an enter- the right of carrying on war against the prise," is within the statute. To consti- whites. These men identified themtute this offence, the individual need not selves with this people in the war, and engage personally in the expedition. If in doing so, did not, it is believed, vio ions, transportation, clothing, or any oth- try. They incurred the hazzard of such genuine or it might not. "Well," or necessaries, to men engaged in the a war, were taken and justly condemned. Perry expedition, he is guilty, for to provides Our citizens, in the invasion of Cuba,

were covered by no fing; protected by In passing the above law, Congress has no public opinion; governed by no gen performed a high national duty. A na oral law. They placed themselves be tion, by the laws of nations, is considered youd the pale of civilization, and in do a moral being; and the principle which ing so became pirates and outlaws. They imposes moral restraints on the conduct invaded a nation who were protected of an individual, applies with greater from outrage and injustice by the sclemu No nation could be bound by a more solciety far from being an intercourse of as | emu or higher obligation than our govsistance and good offices, would be no ernment is bound to maintain the most bery, if there were no respect to this And the expedition was directed a virtue, which secures to every one his gainst an unoffending people. A peo-

nor in its progress through the country, ful bodies politic, and it is still more dif- was there found a traitor to the Cuban government. This is a most extraordiby the invasion of any other country under similar circumstances. The liberat-That expedition was organized in this ing army found no one willing to be libcountry, and was composed, principally erated. They were everywhere received and treated as enemies. It is not Times.

from their allegiance, many of our youth; overthrow it, in a certain quarter, afford beautiful.

by excuse for the combination of a forign force against us, a strong case could e made out. But suppose an armed were misled by falsehoods. They were force, acknowledging allegiance to no induced to believe that a considerable government or people, should invade portion of the people of Cuba were in any part of our country with an avowed intention of overturning the government, ignified, and truly American charge this throw their government. Those who how speedily would it meet destruction. norning, and solicit a copy of the same were instrumental in creating this delu Such an indignity and outrage would cause the blood to thrill through the veins of every American.

Gentlemen, our government must be friends, met determined enemies with just to ourselves and just to other nations. arms in their hands. At every step the A government is responsible for the acts avaders were opposed, and it is not of its citizens Not, it is true, in the enemy. As might bave been anticipated, dations upon a friendly nation. But if the career of the invoders was short and such citizens are not punished or given were almost without a parallel; and, with ment, the nation to whom they owe allecuted, were sestenced to an ignominious law of nations. But the duty we owe o ourselves is of the highest obligation. No free government can be sustained, more disastrously than the first one. That which does not enforce its laws,

A deep and an abiding respect for the n our country in defiance of its laws, our country. In that, consists our strength. The leaders and men were alike guilty Those who are unacquainted with the n each, but as in the first expedition but principles of our government, seem nain the country than the late one. These gy and power. But they do not comprehend the secret of its strength. The majesty of the law pervades every part of the nation, and operates unseen; but its effects are visible. It has, heretofore, arms to carry it into effect. But I am concerned to say that our late history. in this respect, will not compare with the past. There is, I fear, a growing indifference to the laws. When Aaron Burr was suspected of being engaged in an enterprise against the adjacent provinces of Spain, connected, as was apprehended, sued, arrested and indicted for treason.

Does the same deep feeling for the Union and its laws now pervade our coun-

that shall be given, that any of our citizens have violated the above law, it will fined not more than two thousand dollars pelled by any justifiable motive in their be your duty to indict them. Laws that and imprisoned not exceeding three own views, is to suppose them to have remain upon our statute book should be been laboring under a most extraordinary operative, or they should be repealed. The national standard is lowered, and licentiousness is increased, by a failure Our institutions can be sustained only

on a moral basis This is wanting in tion we occupy, to take a calm, consider it is called, is restrained and governed build a structure in the air, as to snetsin from thence against the territory or do- Our own history may show in what it. I fear this great fact may not be minion of any foreign prince, State, light our Government has considered properly appreciated. On it depends, not only the prosperity of our free insti-

HUNTING THE BEST WHIG IN ALBANY.

-A recent adventure is told of a clever, well to-do young farmer from Tennessee, who left home for the Rochester State Fair. Making first the circuit of Boston, New York city, and the Hudson river, he found himself a total stranger in Albany, without any other funds than a check on New York, payable to his own order, and drawn by an unknown, though responsible, Nushivlle broker. The necessity of identifying himself never once occurred to him. When reminded of it, his concern on the subject was scarcely increased, as he enjoyed the self consciousness of at least three of the very highest passports to confidence is any land pretendng to civilization. He was a consistent teetotaller, a zealous Wesleyan, and a good Whig. His first appeal was to his Temperance host of the - House. It was no go. He then asked mine host for the name of the leading preacher of his said to be a beginning of the enterprise. with them, and they had always exercised own persuasion in Albany. The references were named and sought out, to certificate of membership duly exhibited; but the certificate, like the check, was made on the far distant Cumberland, and auknown on the Hudson. It might be our traveler to his doubting brother, "can you tell me who is the best Whig in this town?" The Reverend gentleman referred to the Ecening Journal office. The editor was not in. The case began to look blee, but our traveler had paid his passage to Rochester, and so resolved that if he could not be trusted he would even trust the first honest looking man he met, and await at Rochester for the collection of his draft, and the return of the force to the action of a nation. "Justice," guaranty of a treaty -a treaty in which money. At the deput he encountered a customer, fortunately one of the officers of the Railroad Company. The trust was a singular one, but tendered with so much blunt candor, that a refusal was out of the question. Just before steam was put to the train, the officer in question passed through the cars in search of his new friend. He was wanted on the outside. At the door he was met by a tall, rather ment and not desirous of a change. Neiintellectual looking gentleman, who said his name was W -, and that he had \$100 for a Tennesseean who had called at his office that morning. The case was These remarks are made and the law nary fact. It could scarcely be realized concluded. Our traveler had found the best Whig in Albany! The Railroad agent was relieved of his trust, the check endorsed to Thurlow Weed, and the train steamed off for Rochester! - New York

> The semi annual payment of increst to European capitalists, on Government, State, City, Railroad, and other securities, held by them, due on the first of January next, amounts to ten millions