

within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations for that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1788, and marked it as an advisory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign states, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grant.

If then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is and will ever be, proper for us to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our actions to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked a constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned with happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce—I submit to you whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience, of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy, which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose,—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the part.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the constitution of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, was conferred upon Con-

gress as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge.—To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making examinations where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from international communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these nor considerations combined, can have an applicable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers.

Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States.

To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary.

I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1853 will be recalled to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war has just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens,

whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this office is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost,—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution has passed to their graves, or through the infirmities of age and wounds, and ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected.

No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, envied by inherent difficulties was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. Where is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to his great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeed the clangor of arms.

As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duties to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal to say that there sons, who mingled so often upon the same field, during the war 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to awaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great art of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it will behoove us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter century. Carried forward from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty years, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast growing and fast spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties, we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederations so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and interests, could only be kept in national cohesion, on the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States.—Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general classes of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language and conduct in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions and habits of sentiment and opinion which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference, in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of the laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale could not long survive.

In still another point of view is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity.—Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government.—Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretences,—that sound fiscal administration, which in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance,—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his falling health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the 18th day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the Government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

Jones says the best voice he heard singing in meeting, last Sunday, reminded him of a rag machine tearing corduroy pantaloons into Fourth of July orations! Classic comparison that.

## THE PIONEER.

W. T. GILES, EDITOR.  
Thursday, : : : : : DEC. 15.

**Congress and Presidents' Message.**  
On Monday last week, Congress met and elected officers for the present session. LYNN BOYD of Kentucky, was chosen Speaker of the House, and Col. FORNEY of Clerk.

In to-day's paper we send out the President's message, and can recommend it to the favorable perusal of all our readers. This document will undoubtedly meet with the approbation of all parties, as it is an able paper, and recommends nothing but what is really needed. It shows the present condition of our National Government in its various branches—speaks of our relations with other nations, and in fact, is what we might expect from a Democratic President and able statesman.

**THE NEW YEAR.**—Here we are again upon the eve of a new year, and with fine signs of grand progress; plenty of everything, and the railroad cars just starting out to connect us with the eastern world. When will the opening of another new year make its appearance, so full of happy events for the prosperity of Upper Sandusky? We are in the possession of general good health, with all the abundant gifts of nature necessary to a fat and fast life. We have only to add, our good wish for the very good blessing of all the PATROTS to the PIONEER through the coming year.

**THE ADMINISTRATION.**—The Washington Union contains the following extract from a letter written by John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California, in relation to his position with the administration.—Weller says,—if you have been informed that I had united with factionists to throw up obstacles to Democratic progress and thereby embarrass the administration, you are certainly very much mistaken. I have no doubt the administration will be conducted upon Democratic principles, and expect to give it a warm and zealous support. There is no man for whom I have a higher personal respect than President Pierce, and there is no one in whom I have politically more confidence.

We expect to be absent for a few weeks on a visit in the eastern portion of the State; but send in your names, advertisements and job-work, and your demands will be attended to.

**WE** learn by the last *Ohio Patriot* that a gang of counterfeiters were arrested by the Sheriff of Columbiana county. It appears from the account given by that paper, that the ones taken have been doing a pretty extensive business in their line.

**THE PIONEER.**—We presume our readers will receive the President's message through our paper in advance of the cheap city papers, such as so many of our cheap friends in this county are taking. The reading of this message, we recommend to every one, and particularly our young friends.

**OUR** devil intends getting out a new year's address, and would just say by way of hint, have your dimes ready.

**WE** hope among the many good things of the new year, to get two or three hundred good subscribers to the Pioneer.

**OHIO STATESMAN.**—We are indebted to the enterprising proprietors of this paper for the first copy of the President's message. Gentlemen, you have our thanks and best wishes.

**THIS** is the week that we expect to see the cars take a straight through from here to Bucyrus on our railroad.—This will be a new era in the history of things in Upper Sandusky.

**STATE CONVENTION.**—We would call the attention of the Democracy to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, for a State Convention, in Columbus, on the 7th January next.

**THE** weather is as fine here at present as it is in any country. Persons who would grumble at the weather we are now having, would have impudence enough to complain if they were about to be banished to some ice-berg.

**ARRESTED.**—On Sunday afternoon, Dominic Bradley, the Moyamensing bully, who come off victorious in the brutal prize fight which took place near Phoenixville, on Thursday last, was arrested at his house, by officer Benckert, of the Marshal's police. He was taken before Mayor Gilpin in the evening, on a charge of riot and as a fugitive from justice.

The Mayor held him in the sum of \$5,000 bail for a further hearing on Tuesday, and to await a requisition from the authorities of Chester county. It is to be hoped that Slonn, and all who encouraged the disgraceful exhibition, will be arrested and brought to speedy justice.

**THE** Hebrews of Albany lately held a meeting to express their indignation at the late atrocious, tyrannical and arbitrary act of Francis Joseph of Austria, by which he has deprived 700,000 of his Jewish subjects of the inalienable rights of man. They also urge all friends of religion and political liberty throughout the world to follow the example of several of the most prominent Jewish Bankers of London, who have agreed not to deal in Austrian stock at all. Austria will get herself into trouble if she does not take care.

**RATHER** Ominious.—To be importuned by your young wife to get your life insured.

## Earthquake Shock in South America.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written from Lima, South America, by Robert Winter, of chemical diorama notoriety, to a friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the recent earthquake shocks in Peru.—*Cin. Eng.*

"LIMA, Oct. 25, '53.  
"We are, as I before stated, in the 'Land of earthquakes,' and our expectations were fully roused by the hopes of witnessing one of those wonderful convulsions of nature, more particularly as the inhabitants informed us that there had not been one for a very long time, as it was nearly three months since the last occurred.

The city of Callao, situated but six miles from here, was once destroyed by an earthquake and thousands of inhabitants destroyed. This event is duly commemorated on every anniversary by grand processions, the carrying of saints thro' the city, and other ceremonies incident to a Catholic country, and which is continued for three days in succession. The first day passed off smoothly enough; but singular to relate, on the morning of the second day, about six o'clock, the whole city was aroused on a sudden by an awful shock, and what they term here, a double one. I will attempt to give some faint idea of it: On a sudden we experienced a tremendous trembling of the earth accompanied by an indescribable rumbling noise and a swinging sensation. Instantly everything was in confusion, all indiscriminately rushing into the streets and plaza just as they emerged from their beds; women rushing frantically, screaming for help and safety when no help could be afforded, as all were alike in the same precarious situation, each one feeling as though he stood on the brink of a precipice and knew not but the next moment would plunge them into eternity.

"You may fancy the terror and consternation existing at this moment; but fortunately, like most earthquakes, it lasted but a short time, although moments seemed lengthened to an indescribable length when consternation was wrought to the highest, and no one could flee to any spot and say he was safe. Fear was depicted on every countenance, even on those who we may say were used to such occurrences, more particularly as this was the severest they had experienced for more than twenty years.

"Before we had quite recovered from the first shock, and partially dressed, we were alarmed by another, but not so severe a one as the first, yet so powerful as to be most disagreeable; and even with this one the houses rocked and fro, the windows rattled, and door swung on their hinges. I felt but little fear during this one, and called William's attention to the nudity of several females in the street, mixed in the awe-struck crowd. About four hours from the first or principal shock, we were again visited by a third, which alarmed me considerably, as we occupied a two-story house, and the majority here are but one story, being considered safer.

"Throughout the day every slightest noise was a signal for flight, in expectation of a recurrence, and as night approached all felt fearful of retiring to bed; sleep was out of the question. About three o'clock next morning we had two other slight shakes, but we were getting used to them and so soon got over these. Thus you will perceive we had five distinct shocks in the space of nine hours, and two slight ones on the day following, which is pretty good, and has fully satisfied my curiosity on the subject of quakes. One feature is very remarkable relative to the feelings of the public here, on account of the above calamity. The police caused the theatre to be closed, but they did not interfere with my exhibition; so I opened on the second night after the great quake, and had full houses three nights in succession, thus shaking the dollars into my treasury, and making good the old adage, 'There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.'"

**A SENSIBLE BOY.**—A miserly old lady kept an inn. One day a famished soldier called on her for something to eat.—Some bones, that had been pretty well picked were placed before him. After finishing his dinner, a little son of the landlady, noticing that the soldier found it very difficult to make out much of a dinner, put some money in his hand as he stepped out of the door. When his mother came in, he asked her how much it was worth to pick those old bones.

"A shilling, my dear," said the old lady, expecting to receive the money.

"I thought so," replied the boy, "and I gave the old soldier a shilling for doing it!"

**OUR COUNTRY.**—It is estimated that in a hundred years, we shall have two hundred and thirty millions; and in a hundred and fifty years; or in the year 2000, we shall have over seven hundred millions! Our soil produced last year over a hundred and fifty millions of bushels of breadstuffs, to say nothing about the rice and fruit crops. And yet we have a hundred and ninety millions of acres—more than five times the territory of England and Wales—which the spade and plow never touched.

**THE** Vienna Lloyd publishes some interesting particulars respecting the Turkish Generalissimo. "OMAR PASHA," the writer says, "is very much beloved by the soldiers, although he conforms very little to Mohammedan customs—among other things, openly drinking wine at the table. He has no harem, but one wife, an Austrian lady from Transylvania. He is a perfect gentleman, a noble horseman, and an indefatigable soldier."

## Mexican Affairs.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Mexico under date of November 17th, expresses the opinion that Santa Anna will soon be made Emperor of Mexico. He says that it is generally believed that the coronation will take place as early as December, but he does not think it will be so soon. He further adds:

There is a fine display of military in the capital, and a large contract for cannon and two steamers has been given; besides a quantity of powder is on its way to Mexico from Vera Cruz. While all this going on complaints continue to be general and bitter throughout the interior of the country in consequence of the impressment of men for the army, and the high rate of contributions which weigh heavily upon the poor. Complaints are also increasing on account of the decree which imposes on all persons who go five leagues from any place the obligation of getting a passport. Besides all this, I find the minds of the people in an unsettled state, or rather in a kind of alarm, because they know not what may come next. In former time, or until very lately a foreigner could not into any part of Mexico without being troubled about his passport or with questions as to his business. Not so now. Wherever he goes he is called upon, asked where he came from, what is his business, where he is going, and a host of such questions. Should he manifest much impatience at all this, if he is not taken before the Alcade, the people asking will excuse themselves by saying, "Well, these are critical times, and it is necessary," or something of that sort. In fine, no one believes that the Empire if established, will last for any length of time, and all predict its downfall.

## The Eighth of January Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1853.  
At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Columbus, Monday evening, 28th, November, 1853, it was:

**Resolved,** That in pursuance of usage, it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention in the city of Columbus, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1854, for the purpose of placing in nomination one Judge of the Supreme Court, and one member of the Board of Public Works; and that the several counties of Ohio, and they hereby are requested to send to said Convention one delegate for every five hundred votes which they respectively cast for Governor at the election of 1853, and also additional delegate for every fractional votes so cast, exceeding two hundred and fifty.

W. D. MORGAN, Chairman.  
J. SMITH, Sec.

**I'VE NEVER KNOWN.**—I never have known a poor man respected because he was poor.

I never have known a rich man but what he was respected for his riches. I have never known a merchant to continue his conversation with a poor man when a rich man enters.

I never have known a white-handed, hairy faced office seeker, to be very conversant with a poor man after election.

I never have known anything too ridiculous to be followed.

I never have known a system too absurd to find followers.

I never have known a political abolitionist that would put a negro in his bed.

I never have known a printer (a public slave) to accumulate wealth.

I never have known a man to be happy who didn't pay his printer's bill.

**PITY FOR HIS SISTER.**—A clergyman called on a poor parishioner, whom he found bitterly lamenting the loss of an only son, a boy of about four years old. In the hope of consoling the afflicted woman, he remarked to her that "one so young could not have committed any very grievous sin; and that as doubt the child was gone to Heaven."

"Ah, sir," said the simple-hearted creature, "but Tommy was so shy, and they are all strangers there!"

**Said** one to an aged friend, "I had a letter from a distant correspondent the other day, who inquired if you were in the land of the living."

"No," replied the saint like, venerable man; "but I am going there. This world is alone the world of the shadows, and the eternal is the only one of living realities."

**The** Panchee, a tribe with whom the people of Bogota had many wars, used to carry the bodies of their bravest warriors into battle with them. The bodies were preserved with a sort of gum, and there were men appointed to carry them on their backs—as banners.—*Herreza.*

**The** following queer paragraph in a Paris letter to the New York Tribune: "Qui vive! The hopes of the Empire. The Emperor places the Empress by his right side at the theater and in his carriage. If the usages of the French monarchy retain their ancient significance, this may be considered an official announcement that an heir is apparent to the imperial throne."

**DEATHS AT SEA.**—The packet ship Victoria arrived at New York, on Friday, from London, with 338 passengers. There were fifty deaths during the voyage.

**An** exchange tells of the sad case of a man who was shipwrecked, and cast upon an uninhabited island with out a shilling in his pocket.

**The** sum already expended in vessels sent in search of Sir John Franklin, it is said amounts to over \$5,000,000.

**A** Query.—Somebody asks what is more sore harrowing than peg one's boots?

**Melancholy** sight.—A shoemaker who has lost his all and breathed his last.