

good, as its character is good in the advancement of knowledge and virtue. The first circumstance of conservatism that retards knowledge is that it is the interest of kings and nobles to keep their subjects in ignorance.

In most conservative countries all the written productions of mind are subjected to the pruning knife of government. The noblest of all thoughts, those favorable to liberty and sense, are of course stricken out, as endangering the safety of conservatism.

These are the positive influences of conservative institutions upon the knowledge of the people; their indirect influences are even greater in effect than these. They fail to develop individuality; they make mens minds indolent, energyless and dependent—they confine civil emoluments, honors and powers to the privileged classes, so there are few motives to intellectual action.

Free institutions are founded upon the presumption of man's capacity for self-government. The essential conditions of self-government are intelligence and virtue. Self-preservation itself then calls for the general diffusion of knowledge and virtue.

The spirit of conservatism is, to give the highest degrees of education to the privileged few; that of Democracy is to give the highest degrees of education to the highest degrees of genius; and to all degrees of it so much as may enable them to read and understand what is going on in the world; and keep their part of it going on right.

We have already remarked that many modes have been adopted by the American Republic for advancing knowledge and virtue. Such are the systems of common schools—the endowments of colleges—the tolerance of religion—freedom of the Press. This last is more mighty in its effects than all others.

Newspapers are most effective in moulding the public sentiment of the people—and public sentiment is the basis of their laws and institutions—this species of knowledge is not confined to a particular class, but pervades the whole community—leavens the whole mass.

the truth than the qualities of one man alone. "In multiplicity of counsellors there is wisdom" In a multiplicity of views, there is a true view.

Proceedings in deliberative bodies; trial by juries in courts of judicature; political canvassing, all do much in enlightening & liberalizing the Republican mind; and there are a multitude of other streams flow from the fount of freedom, that pursue their secret courses, and diffuse their enlivening influences throughout American society.

Man is a wonderful instrument, "he is composed of a thousand strings"—touch one of them, and "it will discourse most eloquent music." The great virtue of Democratic institutions is, that they seldom fail to touch some chord that will awaken the whole intellectual man into the most melodious notes.

Encouragement among their often despondent feelings—no one to take them by the hand, and pointing out to them the temple of Fame shining in the far distance, exhort them to attempt the difficulties of the way. They are left to the encouragement of their own lordly aspirations—they are left to the energy of their own enthusiastic souls.

In 1813, Oliver Evans predicted: 1st. That the time would come when people would travel in stages moved by steam engines from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly, 15 or 20 miles an hour.

2. A carriage will set out in the morning from Washington, the passengers will breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia, and sup at New York the same day.

3. A steam engine, consuming from a quarter to half a cord of wood, will drive a carriage 180 miles in twelve hours, with twenty or thirty passengers, and will consume but six gallons of water. (Wrong here!)

4. Steam engines will drive boats 10 or 12 miles an hour, and there will be as many as 100 steam-boats on the Mississippi and other western waters, as prophesied 30 years ago.

A Hint for the Ladies. The following love-letter from a "viceroy's daughter" to her admirer, we have picked up somewhere, and give it as a curious document. It is "meat" that it should be preserved, for it is not often that we find such a "rare" object, or a billet-doux so "well done"—vide:

"Paw told me to rite you a bite of a tender line, which he sed would see my kalf love and make me less sheapish than I was afore. He ses he will be in to your muttin, if you don't come and put the thing thew as a gen'leman orter. Paw is a meatacks dispoisher, and no mistake, and he ses he is nothin but bull beef and grizzel, going the hull hog hide and taller, never cario about extra shins of beef. He ses you will be made minse meat on and done up into sawages for the Snackaday market, afore you go about like a bladdir on two skewirs much longer. When he sees you, he ses you won't find the woolley side out, but the way the bristols will tiquel, will make you squeal like fresh pork on prikarous trotters. So cum dearest, when Paw is away; and fat or leen, you will find me as old Nick sed he waz when he cum to church without hoars and tale—mouth shet and ears open, with the privilage of winkin at what warn't authordooks."—Dol. Weekly.

A whistler's mouth is pronounced a "harmonious hole" by good authority. At one of our common schools, the teacher, in catechising his scholars, put the following question: "What was made to give light to the world?" "Matches," cried one of the young girls.



"Nullius in verba magistri." SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843.

The great length of the Oration of Mr. Vance which appears to-day, has made it necessary to cut out several paragraphs. It will be read with interest.

The Legislature. We have no interesting news from the Legislature. A few bills of a local character, seems to absorb their almost entire attention; to give a history of which would occupy too much of our paper, and prove uninteresting to the reader.

Mr. Baine from Yaobasha, by leave introduced a bill to abolish the offices of Tax Collector and Assessor, making it the duty of the Police court to appoint an individual in each magistrate's district to assess the property in said respective districts. The Sheriff is made the Tax Collector. The bill was referred to a select committee, and it is thought that the same will become a law.

A bill to put the Planters' Bank in liquidation, and to apply its assets to the payment of its bonds has passed the Senate. The vote stood 23 to 3—four absentees.

THE EMERGENCY.—Mr. Coleman in the House of Representatives, reported from a select committee, in favor of exterminating wolves in De Soto and other counties giving three dollars for each one captured or killed. He, at the conclusion of his report, considered it as an emergency why the Legislature should be convened.

The following is from the "Herald Phoenix," a Democratic paper, and speaks in rather harsh terms of our long-winded Governor. Our exchange papers, generally, Whig and Democrat, speak in terms of decided disapprobation of the policy pursued by Gov. Tucker in convening the Legislature:—

"Governor Tucker recommends that tax-sales shall not be advertised in newspapers, but notices of them posted at several public places in the county. If this suggestion should become law, how will the non-residents fare? We do hope that the Legislature, in justice to land-owners who live out of the State, or the county, or even in the county, will totally disregard this suggestion. In his opposition to the Press, Gov. Tucker has lost every thing of public utility and justice. If the Legislature should deem the charges too high, let them prescribe the fees, and if they are any thing like reasonable, the press will not fail to accept them. If there be a mad-house in Jackson, we should not be at all surprised to hear that Mississippi is without a Governor!

Match between the Chess Clubs of N. York and Norfolk.—A match consisting of two games, played simultaneously by correspondence, between the chess clubs of N. York, and Norfolk, and which was commenced in 1840, has been terminated in favor of the N. York club. One of the games was drawn, but the prize, consisting of a handsome board and pieces, was given by arbitration in favor of the latter club.

If any man can read the following from the Portland Bulletin, and not give in to Millerism, we are at a loss to conceive what he is made of:—

"We saw a dog trotting by our window just now, whose tail was curled up so as to form a perfect figure three. And inasmuch as the animal run on four legs—corresponding to the numeral going to make out the requisite number '43, we could not help thinking it a most remarkable circumstance. The dog was a grey-muzzled little cur; looking as though he might be just about eighteen years old—a remarkable age for a cur to arrive at, mind you. If this were the case, there is another wonderful coincident matter, and the prophetic period is made out—1843."

The N. York D. Weekly, a Tyler paper, announces that "the composers, editor, reporter, black Bill and the devil" have caught a tremendous bat after a flying chase—which bat aforesaid had incontinently homologated himself into the office to spy out cabinet secrets. He was probably only a young Tylerite.

MELANEOLOGY.—The Barre, (Mass.) Gazette states that three pigs were killed by a stroke of lightning on the 10th ult. in that town—and what is strange, the same stroke of lightning passed between the good lord and lady of the house, over the bed in which they were sleeping, without doing any serious injury to either of them!

Jas. G. Binney has refused to become the abolition candidate for the Presidency.

the home and embraces the tomb of Washington, may now be bought for \$20,000. It consists of 1000 acres of land 12 miles south of Washington, in a bad state of cultivation, and the buildings much dilapidated.

Great Britain permits Canada, New Brunswick, Jamaica, and more inconsiderate possessions to have parliaments of their own. Ireland, with a population of eight millions of inhabitants is denied the same privilege. Her representation in the British Parliament is merely nominal, being swallowed up in the superior numbers elected by England. Her parliament was taken from her, by means of the most infamous and base treachery; corruption, and exciting a civil and sanguinary war, were among the means—and nothing but force will impel the English government to restore it. This force cannot, it is to be apprehended, be applied, to the necessary extent, until Britain shall become embarrassed and weakened by a foreign war. Ireland lies too near "the mother country" to expect to be able to contend with her single-handed.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg leave to say a few words in reply to your correspondent, Yockana:

The controversy turns upon the right understanding of the 4th Sec. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution of the U. S. in these words:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." The section may be analyzed thus:

1. "The times places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." This part of the section, as far as it goes, gives the several States full power, if it does not go further, and absolutely commands them to exercise it. Indeed, it is the more plausible construction to say, that the State Legislatures are here laid under an obligation to perform certain specified duties, the power to do which they unquestionably had before, as they originally had all power within their respective States. Congress has not the power to perform the acts in controversy, unless it has been delegated by the States; and its delegation depends upon the next clause.

2. "But the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations." "The Congress may" do what? "make or alter such regulations," what regulations? "such" as the State Legislatures should make? At what time? "At any time." In what manner? "by law." Upon what contingency may Congress do this? There is no contingency expressed; and it is reasonable to believe that the Constitution intended that Congress might so act by passing a law "at any time" it might choose.—But may it not have been contemplated to give Congress the power to make such regulations only upon the contingency of the State failing or refusing to do so. If such was the intention of the framers of the constitution, it is reasonable to believe they would have so expressed it; besides such an opinion cannot be inferred from the language of the whole section standing in connection, which, after prescribing that the Legislature of the States shall make certain regulations which they unquestionably before had the right to make, gives to Congress the same, to make or alter such regulations at any time. Is there any limitation to the power of Congress in this respect? Yes; Congress has not the power to make or alter such regulations "as to the places of choosing Senators." Thus if the State Legislatures shall or shall not have prescribed the places of choosing Senators, Congress may not make places in the one instance or alter them in the other. In the very sentence giving the power to Congress, that power is limited; and it is reasonable to suppose that no limitation was intended further than is expressed. This rebuts the opinion of Yockana that Congress could only interfere upon the contingency that the State Legislatures failed to perform the duties assigned them; besides the power given to Congress to act in the premises "at any time" and to "alter" such regulations, that is, the very regulations which the States in the previous part of the same sentence were commanded to make, sets the question at rest. The section of the Constitution before us expressly retains for the States the power to make certain regulations and gives the power to Congress to make or alter such regulations at any time. It might happen in this it has repeatedly happened, that a state might prescribe certain regulations by law, which might be entirely inconsistent

law of Congress. Upon such a conflict, the law of Congress must yield, unless the power to pass such a law has been delegated by the States to Congress; and if it has, then the law of Congress controls the law of the State by its own consent, previously and solemnly given. If the section of the Constitution before us gives the power both to the States and to Congress to make and alter certain regulations at any time, and they both make regulations which conflict; in that case the regulations made by Congress would be paramount. The Constitution gives, or rather reserves to the States all power not granted; and if I am not much mistaken no point is more universally conceded than that what power the States have delegated, they cannot exercise, so that their acts will conflict with the power they have granted to the general government. WILLIAM.

LITERARY THIEVES.

I hate a thief of any kind— But one class more than all: Those who trespass on the mind Of genius—ought to fall. I would not pluck a flower fair, From off the brow of fame; Though it would make me ever wear High honors and—a name. Filch from others!—curse the thought! Could honor ever bear it? My ill-gain'd fame would come to naught When'er I dared to wear it. The blush would rise upon my cheek And conscience check my soul; I could not even bear to speak Of literature's goal. And then the profit—would it be, A pleasing thought?—no never! My mind would be in misery, From which naught could deliver. The bright beams of another's mind, Oh no!—I would not have them, I'd rather breathe the gentle wind Of Heaven in peace without them! If there is worth in my efforts Then give to them their due— Tho' idle gossip in its sports Their home may misconstrue. And humble in their every form, (I do not wish for fame,) They have to stand the pelting storm And I will bear the blame. Pencil. IUNE.

The Districting Bill.

We regret to state that there is very little probability of the present Legislature laying off the State into four Congressional Districts, in obedience to the law of Congress. On Wednesday, Mr. Coleman, from Desoto, introduced a bill providing for the districting of the State by lines running from East to West, but it seemed to meet but little encouragement from the powers that be. Various motions were made, some for its indefinite postponement.—Some to lay it on the table; others to strike out all from the enacting clause, &c. &c.

Gen. Briscoe, of Claiborne, one of the Champions of repudiation, and the originator of the celebrated Bank bill of last session, stated that he had left home with the express intention of opposing the Districting of the State in any form whatever. This declaration, however, rather won friends for the bill than otherwise, and it was supposed by some persons that the opposition of a man who, upon all occasions, manifests a spirit of stubborn dictation may have a tendency to promote its passage.

But the failure of the present Legislature to district the State will prove an additional inducement to the next Legislature to abide by the law, and so far as fairness is concerned, it would be well for the Whigs if the State was not districted this session; as they have nothing to expect from the repudiating convention but a most infamous Gerry-mander; and by waiting till the regular session, there is every probability of having fair districts. It is already whispered by some who are half way in favor of districting, that the Loco-focos intend laying off one mammoth whig district, to be composed of the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin and Hinds, which would make about 85,200 representative votes; and would, according to the law throw about 15,000 of the surplus vote of the State into this district. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but if it is true nothing could be more unjust than such a division, particularly so, as it would be evident that the intention of the Loco-focos was to secure to themselves the three other districts.

It is yet a matter of uncertainty what action will be taken on the bill, but it is to be feared it will become a subject of much animated discussion, and that the term of the session will be spent in useless squabbling.—Vicks. Whig.

A yankee from Kennebec, Maine, says that place is so healthy, that the citizens have to move some where else to die. Why is a jewsharp like a woman?—Because it is nothing without the tongue.

Loss of the steamship Columbia. The steamship Columbia, from Boston for Liverpool, was lost on Seal Island, off Townsend Bay, N. S., on the afternoon of the 2d inst. We have the particulars through the Boston Courier, which was received in New York on Tuesday morning last, the 11th via Albany, by Harnden's Express. At Boston, several letters were received, among which was one from Mr. Lawrence in his family, giving the details of the accident. Another was from Lieut. Parson's her Majesty's mail officer, to Mr. Postmaster Gordon, giving the particulars of the loss. There was one man missing, but whether lost or not could not be ascertained. Lieut. Parson's letter was dated at Seal Island July 4, 2 P. M. and was as follows:

"The Columbia sailed from Boston at 2 P. M., July 1st, with the mails for Halifax and England, ninety passengers, and a crew of 80 men—in all about 170 persons. On Sunday, at a quarter past 1 P. M., while steaming at the rate of 10 knots, grounded and keeled to port, with her bow high up and stern in deep water, having quarter less five abaft; observed splinters from false keel and four feet alongside, and fired alarm gun, which were answered. At 4 P. M. a boat with the master of Seal Island light came alongside. He informed me that the Columbia lay on Black Ledge reef, within a mile and a quarter of Seal Island. At this time the fog was dense and the wind moderate from S. S. E.

"As the tide fell, pointed rocks of a sugar loaf form were seen covered to the depth of ten feet, and less than that distance from the bow. The ship lay on an inclined plane of smooth rocks, from her paddles forward, while her stern was in deeper water, and as she strained heavily, it was judged best to launch her lady passengers, about twenty, who up to this time, had displayed wonderful fortitude and self-possession, which did not desert them when placed under the protection of a perfect stranger, the master of Seal Island light, to land on a small rocky and rugged island, inhabited by only two families, being as desolate as it appeared.

"At high tide, having lightened the ship by discharging coal, anchors, chains &c., tried the only engine that would work; and hove on our stern anchor.—But, although she rolled heavily on her bed, she did not start an inch. At 5 A. M., judging from the distressed situation of the ship and the falling tides, our chance of saving her was small. I landed the mails on Seal Island.

"The steamer, in my opinion, will only be taken by pieces from her very dangerous position. We were enabled yesterday, to send the intelligence to Halifax, and expect the steamer Margret here to-morrow night.

Very truly yours, G. S. PARSONS.

Democratic Convention.

At the late Convention the vote received by each of the nominees for different offices, was as follows: Mr. Briscoe was nominated for Governor, but declined the honor. Gen. Arthur Fox nominated Gen. A. G. Brown and Mr. Wilson put T. M. Tucker's nomination. On the first ballot Brown received 47 votes, G. S. Cook 14, Stafford 10, A. H. Shanks 4, and Stafford 3.

For Secretary of State, G. R. Felt received on the 2nd ballot, 36 votes, Wilson Hemmingway 41.

Col. James E. Matthews was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts, and being only two dissenting voices.

For Treasurer, Gen. Wm. Clark received 45 votes, G. S. Cook 14, Stafford 10, A. H. Shanks 4, and Stafford 3. A motion was adopted recommending a Convention on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors, and to appoint delegates to the National Convention to be held on the 4th Monday in May next.

A ballot was then taken for Representatives to Congress. T. M. Tucker received 71 votes, Jacob Thompson 54, W. H. Hammet 54; R. W. Roberts 29; W. A. Stone 29; H. S. Foote 24; the four first were selected on the first ballot.—Vicks. Whig.

The New York Tribune, of the 27th says:—"We have received the particulars of a high outrage perpetrated on an American brigantine owned by a citizen, by the British collector of the customs at Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa. The whole is supported by authentic documents, and has been early represented to the Government in Washington. We shall give the particulars of the affair to-morrow.

If all the great points of atheism were formed into a kind of creed, it would require an infinitely greater measure of faith than any set of articles they could openly oppose.