

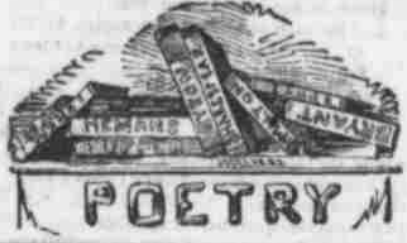
# The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION"

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Mother—Wife—Sister—Daughter.

BY ANSON G. CHESTER.

I.  
Morn'g where the sod is brown,  
With the leaves that fluttered down  
When the latest Autumn came,  
Stands a stone that bears thy name!

II.  
If I see if thy spirit comes  
Ever to thy earthly home?  
Tell me thou'rt not far away  
Since thy flight, upon thy child?  
Tell me, when Sleep's sweet streams,  
Thou dost ever meet him there,  
With a blessing and a prayer?  
Tell me, does an angel yearn  
For the capture of return  
To the scenes, the friends it knew  
As its pilgrimage was through?

III.  
Will the crown the Mother won,  
Be the hair that of the son  
Shall his wayward fall e'er long  
Ever press the Golden Street?  
Shall we wander, hand in hand,  
Through the broad Celestial Land,  
Plucking fruit from vernal bough:  
While we breathe immortal youth,  
Drinking from the Living river—  
Bliss together, blest forever?  
God is merciful and just,  
He will guard thy hallo'd dust,  
Till the awful Throne is met,  
And the God who cares for thee,  
He will watch and succor me.

IV.  
Ward three years have rolled away  
Since our welcome wedding day;  
Tell me, if, as then, thy heart  
Finds in mine its counterpart?  
If the buds of Hope, that grow  
On thy way when Love was new,  
Bought the roses that they pledged—  
If thy heart at home are hedged  
With the joys that seemed to be  
Linked with our future?  
Tell me, have I ever erred  
In a look, a deed, a word?  
If I erred, then love must err—  
Am I not its worshipper?

V.  
In thy happy smile I see  
All that thou wouldst say to me;  
Keep thy secret—it is best  
Garnered in thy loyal breast;  
Whisper count my treasures o'er  
Shall it be with open door?  
'Tis enough for me to know  
That my darling loves me so.

VI.  
Sister—and my only one—  
When the breeze thy hair is done,  
Do thy hair thoughts fly to me,  
O'er the meadow, o'er the sea?  
Does the sun of childhood gleam  
Softly on thy twilight dream,  
And thy heart responsive move  
To the call of childhood's love?  
Through the walls of innocence hide,  
Though the murky waves divide,  
Though to Heaven ascends its hill,  
Dost thou cherish, bless me still?

VII.  
For the love of other days  
For thy warnings and thy praise,  
For thy guidance and thy care,  
For thy kiss, thy smile, thy prayer,  
For the faith, which struggles on,  
Take a brother's benison.

VIII.  
Distant but a few short miles  
From the city's din and noise,  
Underneath a mournful tree,  
Is an altar dear to me;  
It is holy as the place  
Where the Lord unveils his face—  
For beneath that sacred shrine,  
Sleeps the daughter that was mine!

IX.  
Daughters on thy lowly bed  
Sunbeams, down and showers are a bed;  
But the sunbeams make not thee—  
Thine are eyes which cannot see!  
And the dews can never chill  
Her whose hands and heart are still;  
Nor the music of the rain  
Please her quiet ear again!

X.  
Take, Oh Death! the ripened sheaves;  
Take the stalks and blunder leaves;  
Take the clusters, rich with wine,  
From the overladen vine;  
Take the fruit, in Autumn's hours,  
Take them all, but spare the flowers!

XI.  
Sainted Mother! cherish Daughter!  
Ye have crossed the Silent Water;  
Ye are clothed in new attire,  
Ye have won a crown and love;  
Ye are bathed in light eternal,  
Ye are blest with joys eternal.

XII.  
Darling Sister! darling Wife!  
Still we wear the bloom of life!  
Still we suffer, still we smile—  
We must wait and watch and wait,  
At the threshold, at the gate,  
Struggling on, by faith and prayer,  
Till we fly to meet them there!

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### Slaves Arrested at Cincinnati.

The following taken from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 29th ult., shows the practical workings of the Fugitive Slave Law. Such scenes enacted in a Free State, are too diabolical in their tendencies, to be long tolerated in a civilized community.

**ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES—A SLAVE MOTHER MURDERS HER CHILD RATHER THAN SEE IT RETURNED TO SLAVERY.**

Great excitement existed throughout the city the whole of yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a party of slaves, and the murder of her child by a slave mother, while the officers were in the act of making the arrest. A party of seventeen slaves escaped from Boone and Kenton counties, in Kentucky, (about sixteen

miles from the Ohio,) on Sunday night last, and taking with them two horses and a sled, drove that night to the Ohio river, opposite Western Row, in this city. Leaving the horses and sled standing there, they crossed the river on foot on the ice.

Five of them were the slaves of Archibald K. Gaines, three of John Marshall, both living in Boone county, a short distance beyond Florence, and six of Levi F. Daugherty of Kenton county. We have not learned who claims the other three.

About 7 o'clock this morning the masters and their agents arrived in pursuit of their property. They swore out a warrant before J. L. Pendery, Esq. United States Commissioner, which was put into the hands of deputy U. S. Marshal, Geo. S. Bennet, who obtained information that they were in a house belonging to a son of Jo Kite, the third house beyond Mill-creek. The son was formerly owned in the neighborhood from which they had escaped and was bought from slavery by his father.

About ten o'clock the deputy U. S. Marshal proceeded there with his posse, including the slave owners and their agent and Major Murphy, a Kentuckian, and a large slaveholder. Kite was called out and agreed to open the door, but afterwards refused; when two Kentucky officers, assisted by some of the Deputy Marshals, forced it, whereupon the young man Simon, the father of the children, fired a revolver three times before he was overpowered. By one of these shots special Marshall John Patterson, who reached his arm to catch the pistol, had two of the fingers of his right hand shot off, the ball afterwards striking his lip.

In the house were found four adults, viz: old Simon and his wife, and young Simon and his wife and four children of the latter, the oldest near six years and the youngest a babe of about nine months. One of these, however, was lying on the floor dying, his head cut almost entirely off. There was also a gash about four inches long in the throat of the eldest, and a wound on the head of the other boy.

The officers state that when they questioned the boys about their wounds they said the folks threw them down and tried to kill them. The young woman, Peggy, and her four children belonged to Marshall, and her husband and the old man Simon and the old woman Mary to Gaines. Old Simon and Mary are the parents of young Simon.

The other nine of the party, we were informed, were put upon the cars yesterday, by a director of the underground railway, and furnished with through tickets.

Those arrested in Kite's house, were taken to the United States Court Rooms about twelve o'clock, when Commissioner Pendery opened his Court.

Gaines appeared to claim his negroes. Marshall was represented by his son, but as he had no power of attorney from his father, the case was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, in order to give him time to supply this omission.

The fugitives were taken to the Hammond street station house to be kept overnight. The Marshal attempted to get a hack to carry them there, but the crowd frightened all the hacks that were called so that they declined.—They were afraid their carriages would be broken by the mob.

About an hour after they were taken there, Mr. Gaines came along with the dead body of the murdered child. He was taking it to Covington for interment that it might rest in ground consecrated to slavery.

About three o'clock a habeas corpus was issued by Judge Burgoine, and put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Jeff. Buckingham.—He went down to the Hammond Street Station House, accompanied by a posse, and took possession of the fugitives. Deputy Marshall Bennet refused at first to give them up, but at length, after consulting with Mayor Farran, came and agreed to compromise by permitting them to be lodged for safe keeping in the county jail. During this debate, Lieut. Hazen, who has charge of the Hammond street Station House, refused to admit the gentleman who swore out the habeas corpus. When Gaines, the master, came along he was freely admitted, and this gentleman walked in behind him, but was seized by Lieut. Hazen and put out.

Deputy Sheriff Buckingham having put the fugitives in a bus, got in himself, and directed it to be driven to the jail, but Mr. Bennet jumped to the U. S. Court Rooms. Here another fiasco ensued, and Bennett, by the assistance of special Marshals, ran the fugitives up into his office. But Buckingham sent for Sheriff Brashears and a large force, and by these they were re-taken and finally lodged in the county jail about 8 o'clock last evening.

They are now in the custody of the Sheriff, and it is said will not be forthcoming to attend Commission Pendery's Court this morning.

Judge Burgoine, after issuing the writ, stated to Columbus. It is presumed he will be back at 11 o'clock this morning, the hour at which the writ is returnable.

### THE INQUEST ON THE DEAD CHILD.

Coroner Menzies held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of the murdered slave

child. Its throat appeared to have been cut by a single stroke of a knife, and it died a few minutes after the arrest. Mr. Sutton, who lives next door to Kite's, testified that after the other slaves were arrested by the officers, Mr. Gaines, the master, took his child and was in the act of carrying it off, when objections were made to remove it before an inquest was held. He at length surrendered it to Mr. Sutton, in whose arms it died.

The inquest was not concluded, but will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Coroner's office.

### THE OBJECT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It is said that it can be proven that these slaves have frequently been in Ohio in company with their masters and the question will be tried before Judge Burgoine on the trial of the habeas corpus, whether such bringing them into a free State has not rendered them free.

### Mr. Campbell and the Plurality Rule.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, JAN. 25, 1856.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—The struggle to elect a Speaker has been surrounded with much embarrassment, and the peculiar relation which it has been my misfortune, pursuing the advice of friends, to occupy with regard to it, renders it indelicate for me now to give any opinion as the cause of the existing difficulties. I prefer, therefore, to submit quietly to the virulent assaults which many of the Anti-Administration papers are making, until a plain statement of facts may be given without the danger of producing further delay in the transaction of the public business. I am called upon, however, by numerous private letters, as well as by a portion of the press entitled to a respectful reply, for my reasons for voting against an election of Speaker by a plurality vote.

I came into Congress inexperienced in Legislative duties in 1849, when there was a similar contest, the candidates being Messrs. Winthrop and Cobb. The Free Soil party was represented by Messrs. Giddings, Wilmot, Root, and some six others, who held the balance of power. After a protracted struggle, many efforts were made to adopt a plurality rule. Although a supporter of Mr. Winthrop, I united with the Free Soil men on this question, and uniformly voted against it, agreeing with them in the arguments which they presented that it was of doubtful constitutionality, and a departure from the uniform usage since the organization of the Government, of hazardous tendency. It was finally adopted, and the result was that a House, a majority of which was elected as advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, refused to apply the restriction to the Territories acquired from Mexico, which by the laws of that Government, had been previously dedicated to free institutions, and closed its legislation on the slavery question by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, without securing trial by jury, as recommended by Mr. Clay and the Compromise Committee of the Senate.

On one occasion during the contest referred to, when the plurality resolution was before the House, Mr. Giddings proposed the following substitute, in the propriety of which I fully concurred:

"WHEREAS, the election of a Speaker of this body is one of the highest and most important duties incumbent upon its members; and Whereas, also, by common consent of every House of Representatives since the adoption of the constitution, a majority of all the votes has been regarded as necessary to a choice of that officer; and Whereas, the freedom of debate has ever been regarded as one of the safeguards of American liberty: Therefore,

"RESOLVED, That a change in such election so as to elect a Speaker by a plurality of votes, while the minority are not admitted to discuss the propriety or constitutionality of such change, will be oppressive in operation, of dangerous tendency, and ought not to be adopted."

During the first week of this session, when it was suggested to me by the friends who kindly supported me for the Speaker's chair that a plurality resolution would ensure success, I again avowed my opposition to it.

Without elaborating on the subject, my reasons for voting against it now I will state:

1. That I am not fully satisfied that it is not an infringement of the spirit of the Constitution.
2. That it is an abandonment of an uniform usage, which did not in 1849, and I fear would not now, promote the success of the principles which I advocate.
3. Because I have reason to apprehend that its adoption at this time will result in giving the organization of the house to the friends of the Nebraska Act.
4. Because, aside from principle, I am not disposed to stultify my past record until I am satisfied it is entirely wrong; certainly not until the public interest demands such a sacrifice, and a change of my position would settle the vexed question."

I give these reasons briefly now from a regard to those who have requested them in respectful terms. To the outsiders who have 'jobs' in view, and to the editors elsewhere who have denounced me as a 'traitor' to the principle I have always advocated and still adhere to, I

REBELLION! I am neither to be led as the puppet of the former nor to be driven under the lash of the latter.

Very truly yours, &c.,  
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

### The Fugitive Infatigable.

All that could be said in one hundred volumes against slavery would be of no effect as compared with the deed of blood witnessed last week in Cincinnati; and it would seem, too, as if the blood-dyed argument was not to admit of a word of refutation, for over the gasping victim of the curse of human bondage did the master assert that his slaves were all provided for, and had no cause for complaint. Thus it stands confessed, that slavery at best is worse than death, and that the cold grave is a more welcome shelter than the most humane exists in Kentucky in its midst; that, particularly along the margin of the state of Ohio, and yet rather than see her children go back to Kentucky bondage, the mother kills her babe, and attempts the lives of all her children. Actions speak louder than words and there is no mistaking the despair which drives a mother to such measures.

Kentucky must, through necessity, become a Free State. Intelligence will work its way among the slave population, and friends will be found even within her borders ready and willing to aid the blacks towards the Queen's dominions. Beside, the slave population are becoming more and more desperate. The courage which could draw a knife across the throat of a child, would aim a dagger at the heart of the master, and the lives of the slave owners are becoming daily more and more in peril. Sudden deaths among the whites are alarming; frequent in slave States, and added to this the insecurity of slave property near the border of the Free States, will force the gradual extinction of slavery in such a state as Kentucky. The moral influence of woman, too—than to whom no one is more shamefully wronged through the demoralization of society incident to slavery—will be more and acknowledged, and through fear, through pecuniary interest, and through puer motives of the heart, the curse of slavery must be driven from Kentucky soil.

This tragedy rings across the Ohio, and since its enactment thousands of dollars in slaves have been taken from the border counties of Kentucky the Lexington slave market, to be sold South, and other thousands have taken to themselves wings and flown away.

In commenting upon this fearful deed of blood, the Columbus Journal says: "Is not this most horrible! What a fearful record it makes against the institution of Slavery! A slave mother, rather than see her children slaves for life, with a more than Roman heroism, destroys her offspring before the face of her master! It was not cruelty, for her mother's love had braved the elements, and ventured every thing for them. What an awful scene, and what a terrible condemnation does it pronounce upon the system of human bondage! When, in the annals of the world, has so thrilling so startling a tragedy been registered?"

But we forbear. People of Ohio, of the free States, look at these facts! They are the legitimate fruits of slavery. They flow from the system. Disguise it as you may, it is a most foul and wicked and abominable system. This terrible drama speaks trumpet-tongued to the world, and to posterity. It cannot be silenced—it cannot be evaded. Here stands the naked, startling and damning fact that a slave mother, well treated, well fed, with nothing but the fearful life of a slave before her, has slain her own daughter rather than permit her to live the life of a slave!

And yet we have men, even in the free States, who are not only not opposed to Slavery, but who are desirous of its extension into the heretofore free territories of our Union.—We confess our Constitutional obligations.—We have no right to interfere with this institution as it exists in the States. We have no right to pass laws to prevent the master from retaining an escaping slave if he can find him. We prefer our Constitution and our Union to the anarchy and the ten thousand evils that would ensue from its disruption. But we may, and God giving us strength we will, continue to fight against the extension of this giant evil, this nation's curse, into territories now free.

### Opinion of the Attorney General on the Constitutionality of the Tenth Section of the Tax Law.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the House requiring me to communicate to it my opinion as to the constitutionality of the tenth section of the tax law, passed April 18th, 1852.

I can but feel great reluctance in complying with this resolution, for the reason that this question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, and I am fully aware of the, at least seeming, presumption of attempting to elucidate a question that has been adjudicated by that tribunal. But I have no choice in view of the provisions of the law prescribing my duties, but to comply with the requirement of the House.

I, however, feel less embarrassment upon the subject, from the fact that in the case reported, in which it was passed upon by the Supreme Court, it was not directly before the Court for adjudication, and therefore, according to the universally received rule, in such cases, the opinion expressed does not have that absolute and binding force which it would possess in a case directly involving the question.

I have given to the subject a careful and patient examination, and without pretending to go into all the details of a subject which has been so fully and ably treated by eminent judges in the case above referred to, I submit the following reasons why, in my opinion, the section of the law referred to, is not inconsis-

tent with the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The only objections taken to this section of the tax law, is that it allows deductions for debts to be made from credits in listing property for taxation.

The provision of the Constitution applicable to the subject, sec. 2, of art. 12, provides: "That 'Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money.'—What is meant by the term 'credits,' as here used? Does it mean notes, accounts, bills, &c., the evidences of credits specifically, and that which they only represent and evidence? Does it mean all nominal credits or actual balances and dues, strictly so, and independent of the instruments which represent them? A credit is properly defined to be a sum of money due to any person." Hence I infer that the term credit, as used in this clause of the Constitution, may, and should be, construed to mean, the sum due an individual after deducting what he owes. If not and the word ALL is to be taken in its broadest, most literal sense, I can see no reason why in every case of manual accounts, where individuals have standing upon their books debit and credit items which are unadjusted, they should not be required to list the debit side, or what is nominally and not really due them for taxation, without striking the balance and deducting what stands upon the other side. Such a construction would be alike unreasonable and absurd, and would violate the well known rule, that such construction shall be given to laws and constitutions, as shall render them both just and reasonable in their operation. On the other hand, if any class of debts may be deducted, why not all? If a person can deduct what he owes to one, who in turn owes him, why may he not, upon the same principle, the debts he owes those who do not happen to owe him? It seems to me it will be evident, from these considerations, that to hold that the term 'all credits,' as used in the Constitution means every thing evincing a debt, apparently and nominally due an individual without deduction, is a perversion of the well known and generally received commercial meaning of the term, which is, that the credit one owes, in the general sense, are the balances due him after deducting what he owes.

In a case of this kind, where there is doubt as to the true construction, the rule is undoubtedly that that construction ought to prevail which will work the least injustice and public inconvenience.

Chief Justice Marshall, in one case says: "It is true that when great inconvenience will result from a particular construction, that construction ought to be avoided, unless the meaning of the Legislature be plain, in which case it is to be obeyed."—2 Cranch 336.

In the case of the People v. Canal Commissioners, 3 Scammon 759, it was held, "That, if it were apparent that by a particular construction of a law, in a doubtful case, such construction would be likely to endanger or to actually sacrifice great public interests, it would not and ought not to be intended, that such a construction was contemplated by the Legislature in disregard of such interests." Of course this rule only applies in cases where there is doubt as to the intention of the law making power, but in all such cases it applies, and should govern and control the construction. That there is doubt in this case, is abundantly evidenced, by the diverse opinions of the able judges who have passed upon it, and that such a construction works great injustice, is equally evident, and it seems to me that the contrary one is both just, reasonable, and fairly deductible from the language used.

An additional reason why this conclusion is correct, is found in the terms used in section 3, of the same article, in regard to the taxation of banks, which provides, "That the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for taxing the notes and bills, discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals." Here instead of using the term credits, the evidences of debt are enumerated specifically, and the term 'dues' &c., a synonymous one, is employed, and then, as if fully aware without restriction deductions could be made from some or all of them, it was deemed necessary to add an express prohibition of such deductions, and it is pertinent to inquire why, if the same result was intended in forming section 2, the same prohibition was not inserted? If it is objected that this destroys the equality of taxation seemingly required by the last clause of section 2, it may be replied that the history of the Constitution, (to which we may properly refer in case of doubt or ambiguity), shows that it was there held and contended, that taxing banks without deductions, was placing them upon an exact equality with individuals, when they made deductions of their debts, and if any defects shall be found in the mode of taxation prescribed by the 3d section to attain

this equality, no unjust rule of interpretation can justify the construction of the 2d section in any way foreign to its primary intention, to attain that object, for that is the standard to which the others are required to conform. One other reason derived from the obvious reading of section 2, is worthy of consideration in determining this question.

The peculiar construction of the section, will, if examined, lead, I apprehend, to the same conclusion as above indicated.

Its language is: "That laws shall be passed (taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, &c., and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money."

The word *ita*, cannot be made to relate to the terms 'moneys, credits, &c.' without doing violence to the construction of language, which so able and learned a body as the Convention that formed the Constitution, could hardly have been guilty of committing. Be it so, to provide that moneys shall be taxed at their true value in money, is simply absurd on its face. The true reading, then, is, that laws shall be passed taxing 'moneys, credits, &c., by a uniform rule, and real and personal (taxable) property at its true value in money. In the one case, the discretion being left to the law making power to fix the 'uniform rule'—in the other requiring that no variation shall be made from absolute values. While I am well aware that mere grammatical construction cannot control or vary the otherwise obvious meaning, yet in this case, it seems to me the plain meaning is, as I have indicated, and if so, the rule adopted, may allow deductions of debts; and taking into consideration the law as it then existed, the evident intention of the framers of the Constitution to allow such deductions as gathered from their published proceedings, the conclusion is irresistible that the section was thus peculiarly worded in order to allow the Legislature this very discretionary power; and I submit to any one: if any such violence is done to the meaning of language, by holding that the phrase 'all credits,' means the amount actually, and not merely nominally, due the person assessed, as is done by holding the clause referred to, requiring real and personal property to be assessed at its true value, applies also to moneys, credits, investments in bonds, &c., making it read that 'all moneys, credits, &c., shall be taxed at its true value in money.'

Respectfully submitted,  
F. D. KIMBALL, Attorney General.  
Columbus, January 29, 1857.

### Nathaniel P. Banks.

The election of this distinguished gentleman to the responsible post of Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, has created a strong desire to know something of his antecedents and his personal appearance. We are happy to be able to supply this want. In 1852, Geo. W. Bungay, Esq., published a small volume of 'Crayon Sketches and off hand takings of Distinguished American Statesmen, Orators,' &c. This work was published in Boston. Among the list of eminent men we find the following short article on Mr. Banks. It is proper to state that since this work was published, this gentleman has served with distinguished ability as President of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, and has fully sustained his reputation as one of the most accomplished presiding officers in the Union. At the time this sketch was written, he was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, probably the largest Representative body in the Union.—[O. S. Journal.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, J. S., Speaker of the House, is the man for the position he occupies—Sharp, shrewd, impartial, polite, and thoroughly familiar with parliamentary usages.—He knows every member at a moment's glance, and while he looks at the man (rising to speak) with one eye, he looks thro' him with the other, and announces his name immediately and distinctly. Mr. Banks seldom makes a blunder, and he has tact and talent to conceal or correct many of the mistakes made by those whose bad manuscripts and worse grammar would be a caution to the ghost of Lindley Murray if read verbatim, et liberatim, et punctatim, from the Speaker's chair. He usually wears a brown frock coat, buff vest, and black stock. Mr. Banks has dark blue eyes, uncommonly expressive; a thin, pale, intellectual face; a plentiful supply of dark hair, (somewhat tinged with frost, though he is not yet forty years of age,) which is brushed so as to leave one temple bare, while it hangs down to the eye brow on the other side.

He is a native of Waltham, born in 1816; first entered the Legislature in 1849; was elected Speaker of the House in 1851 and re-elected in 1852—probably one of the youngest presiding officers that ever graced the woolack. He was brought up at a machinist, and toiled with his hands, and exercised his brain by way of pastime. He is self educated. It is said that at one time he was an active freeman, and 'ran with the machine,' and on holiday occasions donned the red shirt, buff pants and leather cap—and late so distinguishing a mark of the brave and prematurely cold water man. He subsequently left the work bench for the office and green bag, where he has distinguished himself more by the faithfulness of his services to his constituents than the receipt of an immensity of business. He has always been very popular in his native town, and could always be elected to represent it when every other man failed. He is of Democratic sympathies, and always has been, but inclined to liberal views. He is entitled to great credit for working his way so high in life under adverse circumstances.