



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Vol XXXV.—Whole No. 1846.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

New Series—Vol. 3—No. 44.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, 18 lines, 2 squares, 6 mos. \$5.00	1 year 8.00
2 times 75	1 year 8.00
3 " 1.00	1 year 10.00
1 mo. 1.25	1 year 15.00
3 " 2.50	1 year 15.00
6 " 4.00	1 year 25.00
1 year 6.00	1 year 25.00
2 squares, 3 times 2.00	Notices before marriages, &c. \$12.
3 mos. 3.50	

Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

Choice Extracts.

SABBATH THOUGHTS.

It is "fading fast away"—
Smiling sadly, as it dies—
This calm and gentle Sabbath Day.
How have we lived its hours?
How have we culled its flowers?
How have we used our powers?
Father in Heaven! dare we ask—
Thou who hast seen beneath the mask?
We have knelt down to pray,
And breathed words of kindling soul,
And dreamed of beauties fair and bright,
Which closed our souls to God's pure light
And bowed our wills beneath his strong might.
The world in us should have no part
And sins have filled each wandering heart.
Ah, Father! if we love thee well,
The fleeting hours would be a knell,
Warning our thoughts above.
And sadness, and wild longings vain,
And vanity, and pride, and pain,
Give place to holy love.

Elegant Extract.

There is an eventide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is most analogous; and which it becomes, and much it would profit you my elder brethren, to mark the instruction which the season brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being—and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring—or the warm temperament of your summer, there is a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and prepare yourself for the mighty change you may soon undergo. It is now that you may understand the magnificent language of heaven—it mingles its voice with that of Revelation—it summons you to those hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadow valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those green pastures and those still waters where there is an eternal spring for the children of God.

Change of Business.

From a recent number of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, we quote the following concluding paragraph of an Essay on the duty of being contented with the business in which we were engaged—never to regard it with shame or dissatisfaction;—
"The supposed capabilities of a man for another employment should never have the effect of making him despise or neglect his present one, however humble it may be. If it is worth our while to do a thing at all, it is surely worth our while to do it well. If there be any false shame on the subject, it ought to be banished by the reflection, that there are a vast number of men of worth and talent superior to ours, laboring, and laboring cheerfully at still meaner employments. Besides, it should ever be borne in mind, that even in comparatively obscure situations in life, there may be, and is, the greatest earthly happiness. By a due culture of the faculties, by refining the sentiments, any artisan may enjoy a satisfaction of mind equal to the greatest man in the parish. One who values genius merely as a means of advancement in the world, cannot know or feel what genius is. Yet on this false estimate are based a great proportion of the dreams which disturb the existence and fritter away the energies of youth. It is not spiritual, but temporal glory for which the common visionary pants. It is not the souls of men he desires to take captive, but merely their pockets; the paradise which opens to his mind's eye beyond the counter, is composed of fine houses, gay dresses and luxurious meals. The meanness of such aspirations enables us to say without compunction, that he who indulges them, no more possesses the intellectual capabilities he fancies, that he is likely to enjoy the substantial rewards of industry and perseverance."

Woman under Paganism.

In many pagan countries the birth of a daughter is regarded as a calamity, and an occasion of sorrow. In some tribes female infants are immediately exposed to certain death, that their parents may not have the trouble of bringing them up.—When the daughter is allowed to live, she is regarded as an inferior being; is frowned upon by her parents and other relations

sold to the highest bidder in market; and then becomes the slave of her husband.—As respects matrimony, she can rarely be said to have a choice; she is given or sold to those who are willing to take her.—Such is the disgrace of celibacy in Hindostan, that many women have been known to marry decrepit and dying old men just before they drown themselves in the Ganges. Many women are buried alive with their dead husbands, or consumed on the funeral pile. In China, women have been yoked with an ox or an ass, while the husband held the plow and sowed the seed. In Hindostan it is said that until recently, not one female in twenty millions was acquainted with the commonest rudiments of Hindoo learning. The American missionaries affirm that in the Island of Ceylon, when they first visited it, not a single woman in a population of two hundred thousand could read; and that it was considered pernicious, if not absolutely impossible, to educate a female; and heavy calamities were expected to befall the woman that dared to aspire to the distinction of being able to read and write. Among the aboriginal tribes of our own country, the women do the drudgery; and the men spend their time in war, hunting, and idleness.—In many pagan countries, the life of the women is at the mercy of the husband, and if she offend him he may kill her with perfect impunity, or at most at the expense of a small fine.

As might have been expected under such degrading oppression and wrong, the woman of pagan and mahomedan nations are generally low, sensual, vicious and unworthy of confidence.

LOVE.—Love is the weapon which omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel men, when all the rest had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow for blow; future interests he meets with present pleasure; but love, that sun against whose melting beams winter cannot stand, that soft, subduing slumber, which wrestles down the giant, there is no one human being in a million whose clay heart is hardened against love.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—"I look," said Channing, "with scorn on the selfish great of the world, and with pity on the gifted prosperous in the struggle for office and power; but I look with reverence on the obscure individual who suffers for the right, who is true to a good, but persecuted cause."

THE BRAVERY OF FORGIVENESS.—Forgiveness is the most refined and generous point of virtue to which human nature can attain. Cowards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgave—it is not his nature.

CHARITY.—The last best fruit which comes to perfection, even in the kindest soil, is—tenderness towards the hard; forbearance toward the unforbearing;—heart warmth toward the cold misanthrope.

All excesses are ill, but drunkenness is the worst sort. It spoils the health, dismounts the mind, and unmans the men. It reveals secrets, lascivious, impudent, dangerous and mad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HUNGARIAN VICTORIES.

The following account of the late Hungarian victories is from the London Examiner:

Since our last accounts the Hungarians have been victorious both in the north and south. In the latter division of the kingdom the army of the Ban has been completely crushed. The engagement took place at St. Thomas, on the 14th. The Magyars, whose numbers are laid at 66,000, are said to have been commanded by Bem, whom Gen. Grottelhelm's bulletins represent as having been defeated by him four days earlier, on the 10th, at Bistritz, on the eastern extremity of Transylvania, and 400 miles from the scene of the Ban's overthrow. Leaving this riddle to be cleared up by later reports, there is no doubt of this blow, which has been long expected by the Hungarian party, having been planned by Bem.

Great demonstrations were made at Perlas opposite to Titel, and the Serbian general, Kniazamin, devoutly believing in the sincerity of these, and that it was the settled intention of the Magyars to cross the Theiss at this point, continued to dig trenches and plant stockades with the utmost assiduity, while the main corps of the Hungarians passed the river at O'Beckse. One of the first consequences of this victory will be the relief of Peterwardein.

In the north a battle was fought at Waitzen, on the 17th inst., in which Gen. Georgy broke through the line of Imperialists, and inflicted upon them severe loss. The 'Weiner Zeitung' publishes on the subject a bulletin by the Prince Paskiewitch which is indefinite in the extreme, and makes no mention of the fearful loss which, according to private advices, the Russians sustained. The report of Prince Paskiewitch simply states that on the 15th, the Hungarian army marched upon Waitzen, which

was then occupied by a Russian Mussulman regiment, which according to former orders, fell back as the enemy advanced.

At night General Georgy had secured a strong position before Waitzen. His army was estimated at 44,000 men with 120 pieces of artillery. He was at once attacked by the advanced guard of the Russians under Gen. Sass, but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts that were made to dislodge him. The cannonade on either side was violent, and the Hungarian cavalry executed several violent charges upon the Russians. The bulletin adds that the Russians recovered their position and subsequently captured some arms and prisoners, but the fact would appear to be that the Russians in the first instance retreated to Duna Keesh, midway between Waitzen and Pesth.

Private accounts which may be relied on in contradistinction to the lying bulletins of Paskiewitch, state that Gen. Sass had advanced to Waitzen on the 15th, and that Georgy, marching along the left bank of the river, took up a strong position near Waitzen. At this juncture, General Dembinski's army of 40,000 men, which had been slowly edging away from the mining districts, came down upon Gen. Sass, who was compelled to retreat to Duna Keesh. The Austrian general, Remberg, hearing of the defeat of the Russians, left that city, hastened to their support, and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, which eventually fell back upon Waitzen. The Austrian Commander in chief has advanced with his main army to Pesth, leaving the second division in the island of Schutt, and the division under Gen. Grabb and Schlick on either bank of the Danube, to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn, while Haynau, it is expected will march his third division and reserve to the succor of the Ban of Croatia.

Further accounts state that after giving Paskiewitch the slip on the night of the 16th, Georgy marched by the Neograd road, northward of the Tatra mountains. Reaching at Balassa Gyarmath the valley of Ipoly, he continued his march by the broad easy road which runs along this river to Izsosonez, and from thence gained Rima Szombath. Georgy, having baffled Rudigers's pursuit, proceeded from Rima Szombath to Rosenau. He first met the Russian outpost of the north at Jaszó and in this neighborhood he gained a complete victory over a strong corps. The Russian garrison was struck with consternation at the sudden appearance of a Hungarian army. The new burgomaster and war committee there established fled to St. Miskolez.

The garrison dropped all thoughts of defence, and the Magyars entered without opposition. Kaschau, in a strategic point of view, is a highly important place. On this account it was fortified by Paskiewitch and made the head depot of the commissariat supplies from Poland and Galicia.—From Kaschau, Georgy marched towards the Theiss, which he was to cross at Tokay and Tarzal. The Russian detachments left on the other bank are irretrievably lost. The Theiss is, as in the past winter, the line of operations. The road to Galicia lies open on one side, and communications are established on the other with Dembinski.

Temesvar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyars.

It was reported at Vienna that the Russian reserve army of 80,000 men, now in Galicia, had received instructions to advance into Hungary. The garrison of Peterwardein has been relieved, and the new garrison provided with victuals for eight months. The fortifications too have been strengthened, so that the fortress is now again equal to a siege of many months. The fortress of Arad has also been put in a state of defence, and the command there has been given to Gen. Guyon.

On the 13th inst., the Hungarian armies held the following position:—Gen. Aulich, with 15,000 regulars and 20,000 well disciplined levies, was at the Platten Lake; 14,000 regulars and a vast number of levies were on the banks of the Waag; 30,000 were in and around Comorn. Dembinski's force of 40,000 troops and 100,000 levies was divided in two corps, one of which was at the foot of the Carpathians, while the other was united with Georgy's corps near Ypolyzigh. There is a force of 35,000 regulars and a large body of levies under Bem and Perczel, on the banks of the Theiss, and Bem has left a large corps to the defence of Transylvania.

ADDRESS OF M. KOSSUTH.

The following eloquent address to the nations of Europe forms part of a proclamation recently issued by M. Kossuth:

"The armies of the Hungarian nation have already fought out their quarrel with Austria. The liberated country need only to be made to flourish. But the House of Hapsburg Lorraine had once more petitioned the Russian despot for aid, and he broke into Hungary at the head of 120,000 Russian troops; through Cronstadt, Lemberg, and Vienna, he broke into our country—the country of the martyrs of liberty."

"We do not throw down our arms. We will fight the armies of the allied tyrants of Europe. God is just; his power is almighty; he hallows the battle field for the weak, and the strength of the mighty and the wicked is broken."

"But we would speak a loud and solemn warning to the constitutional Governments and the nations of Europe."

"Ye Governments! ye are the official guar-

dians of the liberty and the legitimate interests not only of your own countries, but of all Europe. A tremendous responsibility rests upon you. The punishment of every crime which you allow to be committed against liberty and the right of man will come home to you and the lands ye govern!"

"Wake up, oh ye people! at the approach of this enormous danger. The tyrants' armies are banded together to tread under foot, and to silence every free word. They have begun in Germany, in Italy, and in this our land of Hungary!"

"Thou haughty English nation! Hast thou forgotten that thou hast decreed this principle of non-intervention, that thou now sufferest an intervention directed against constitutional liberty, but thou lendest aid to the banner of tyranny by suffering this coalition of tyrants. The proud pennon of the British mast is threatened with disgrace. God will withdraw the blessing he has lent it, if it prove untrue to the cause to which it owes its fame."

"Awake, oh people of Europe! On Hungarian ground the battle for the freedom of Europe is fighting. With this country the free world will lose a powerful member. In this nation a true and heroic champion will perish. For we shall fight until we spill the last drop of our blood, that our country may either become a chosen sanctuary of freedom consecrated with our blood, or shall form a damning monument to all eternity in token of the manner in which tyrants can league to destroy free people and free nations, and of the shameful manner in which free countries abandon one another!"

L. KOSSUTH, Governor.

P. SZEMERE, Pres. of Council.

Pesth, July 31.

Miscellaneous.

From the Louisville Journal.

YOUTHFUL HOURS.

Oh, gone forever are the hours,
The sunny hours when life was new,
And every path led on through flowers
Of sweetest scent and loveliest hue—
When every little cloud that flung
Its transient shadow from the sky,
Was sure to have a rainbow hung
Upon it as it journeyed by!

And who shall chide us if we shed
A tear to-day, though shed in vain,
O'er so much joy and beauty fled,
That never can be ours again?
Follow it if we see how bright
Were those young hours we have resigned,
Now, when we've reached another height,
And turning, sadly look behind!

Oh, had we seen them then, as now
We see them through the lapse of years,
How fleeting had they seemed, and how
Replete with smiles and free from tears!
How gladly would we have delayed,
If possible, their rapid flight,
And kept them with us till we made
Them double all their sweet delight!

But they are gone, oh, they are gone,
They never can again be ours,
Those sunny hours that led us on
In gladness through the blooming flowers.
With onward march and dark array,
The sterner years have come at last,
And pushed our little friends away,
Away into the solemn past.

And now with many a sigh and tear,
As we move up the rugged hill,
At every step they will appear
More lovely, more enchanting still!
Like sparkling founts and shady groves
With all their coolness and their bloom,
To him who, having left them, roves,
Still deeper in the desert's gloom.

MILK CELLARS.—Farmers about to build a dwelling should know that by carrying up a large flue—12 inches in diameter and circular is the best—in the chimney stack from the cellar and having a window opening to the north or cold side of the house out of the cellar, they can have as good 'milk room' under their house as could be had over a spring, that may be 200 yards, or one-fourth of a mile off; which it is not pleasant to go to in bad weather, especially by the female portion for the family.

The floor should be flagged with stones as they can be kept sweeter, and colder than either bricks or cement, which absorb 'spilt milk' and thus taint the atmosphere. The walls and ceilings should be plastered to facilitate whitewashing and cleansing. Nothing but milk and cream should be kept in the room as a pure atmosphere for cream to rise in is absolutely essential to the making of sweet butter.

What is needed to have a cool sweet cellar is a current of air which will be secured by the aforesaid flue and the window open—as a strong current of air is at least ten degrees colder than the same air at rest.—Ohio Cultivator.

STRENGTH OF GLASS PIPES.—Some interesting experiments have recently been made by Mr. C. T. Coaltrape, of London, testing the strength of glass pipes, manufactured at the Nailsea glass works. The pipes submitted to trial were cut to three feet in length. Their internal diameters varied from 1 1/8 inches to 2 3/4 inches. The various thicknesses ranged from 1/16th to 3/16th of an inch. In every instance each pipe sustained an internal pressure of 679 lbs. per square inch. In two-thirds of 20 acres Corn Half of 14 acres Corn 2 Yearling Cattle 6 head of Cattle—

which said property, purchased by us as above we have loaned to the said William Erwin during our will and pleasure—of which all persons will take notice.

J. HAMAN & SON.

McVeytown, August 4, 1849—3t.

LAWNS!—LAWNS and Gingham Lawns, to close out the stock, will be sold at cost price, at

NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.

Lewistown, August 4, 1849.

WAYS on hand, CARPETS and MATTING, Floor and Table OIL CLOTH, all selling very cheap at

NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.

August 4, 1849.

Political.

Whig State Convention.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, appointed by the several counties, agreeably to the call of the State Committee, assembled at the Court House in Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1849, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Convention was called to order, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Mr. Swartzwelder, of Allegheny county, on whose motion David Leech, Esq., of Armstrong, was called to the chair as temporary president; and Thomas W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, and John J. Cochran, of York, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being temporarily organized, Mr. Kunkel of Dauphin submitted the following resolution, which, after a brief discussion was adopted.

Resolved, That no substitute be admitted to a seat in this Convention, who does not reside in the county or district he proposes to represent.

The several senatorial and Representative districts were then called over, and M. H. Taggart answered as Senatorial delegate from this district, and Thomas Watson as Representative.

On motion of Mr. Kinko, of Bedford, a committee of thirty-three, equal in number to the State Senators, was appointed to report the names of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The chair appointed the Committee as follows:—Messrs. Charles Gilpin, Geo. H. Hart, Henry C. Pratt, Thomas Helms, Tho. Watson, M. Wetherill, Robt. Parke, Isaac Bertolet, E. Artman, O. J. Dickey, C. B. Forney, Robt. Morris, J. C. Powell, J. H. Irwin, C. Garretson, D. Taggart, S. H. Menough, A. Snively, Alex. King, M. Swartzwelder, R. Curling, Tho. Nicholson, L. L. Lord, H. W. Snyder, Jas. S. Reese, G. J. Ball, S. Oyster, A. Coplan, Jno Small, J. S. King, Davis Alton, J. C. Bomberger, E. M. Woodward.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

5 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. FRANKLIN from the Committee on disputed seat in Perry and Cumberland, reported that Dr. Joseph Speck, of Perry, was entitled to the seat. Adopted.

Mr. Kinko, from the committee appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

President:

EDWIN C. WILSON, of Venango Co.

Vice Presidents:

Ephraim Jones, Jr., of Allegheny.
David Hays, Chester.
Lloyd Jones, Montgomery.
N. F. Campion, Philadelphia county.
Benjamin Hershey, Lancaster.
James Wilson, Adams.
David Leech, Armstrong.
Jacob B. Lancaster, Philadelphia city.
John H. Wintrobe, Bedford.
L. L. McGuffin, Mercer.
Isaac Bertolet, Berks.
Joseph P. Hetrich, Northampton.
Cornelius Garretson, Columbia.
Henry W. Snyder, Union.
Samuel Williams, Philadelphia.

Secretaries:

Thomas Warner, Bucks.
John J. Cochran, York.
R. G. Durham, Centre.
J. C. Bomberger, Dauphin.
Thos. W. Duffield, Philadelphia county.
The report was unanimously adopted.

Col. WILSON was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in a brief, but neat and pertinent address.

Mr. SWARTZWELDER moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The President appointed Messrs. Swartzwelder, Kunkel, Riddle, Verse, Durham, Brown, Taggart of Northumberland, Hart and Thompson.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner; when

Mr. Durham nominated HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne county.

Mr. Warner nominated JOSHUA DUNCAN, of Bucks county.

Mr. Bertolet nominated HENRY H. KUPP.

The nominations of Mr. Dungan and Mr. Kupp were subsequently withdrawn by the gentlemen who nominated them; when

Mr. KUNKEL submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That HENRY M. FULLER of Luzerne county, be the nominee of the Democratic Whig Party of Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing election.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and greeted with warm applause.

On motion of Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. Charles Gilpin was added to the committee on resolutions.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Philadelphia, the officers of the Convention were deputed to inform Mr. Fuller of his nomination. The Convention then, on motion, took a recess of one hour.

The Convention having re-assembled Mr. Swartzwelder, from the committee on the subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

The Delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled together in Convention, for the purpose of selecting and presenting to the people a suitable candidate for their suffrages for the office of Canal Commissioner, and having performed that duty, present the following resolutions, as expressive of their views and sentiments on the great principles of National and State policy:

Resolved, That this Convention offers its warm congratulations to the people of the United States, and our glorious old Commonwealth, on the success of the Democratic Whig party, in the election of that sound, sterling, patriotic, Democratic Whig, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the office of President of the United States, and of Wm. F. JOHNSON, our firm, enlightened and intelligent Governor, to the highest office within this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That with such men as Taylor and Johnson at the head of our National and State affairs the people have no reason to fear an abandonment of their interests or betrayal of their rights; but may repose in perfect confidence that the honor of the state and nation will be preserved untarnished, and the interests of the people protected and promoted.

Resolved, That in calling to his assistance in the administration of public affairs the honest, the sagacious, and experienced statesmen of the Country, the President gives assurance that every department of the government under his control will be faithfully administered; that the interests of the whole people will be constantly protected and fostered; that public faith with all nations will be steadily regarded, and that, following the examples of the earlier Presidents, the pure republican principles of the constitution, will be deemed paramount, whatever interpretations they may have received from recent political commentators.

Resolved, That the selection of William M. Meredith for the responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury, meets the hearty concurrence of the people of the State; that while Pennsylvania is honored in the choice of one of her gifted sons, she feels a proud confidence that the administration will be strengthened by the influence of his virtues, and the eminent abilities he brings to the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the Hon. James Cooper, whose past life affords the surest guaranty that he will nobly vindicate and sustain the interests of Pennsylvania in the National Legislature.

Resolved, That if properly sustained by the action of Congress, the enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation will in a brief space of time restore to the people of this country, the policy adopted by the fathers of the Republic; the dissemination of just and equal laws, protection to their honest industry, adequate wages for their labor, the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the promotion of their general happiness.

Resolved, That protection to the industry of the people is one of the first duties of government; that the true interests of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the Manufacturer, Mechanic and Laborer, side by side with the agriculturist—that the days of greatest prosperity for the country have been those when domestic labor has been protected and unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we cannot tamely submit to see our iron manufactures thrown idle, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our farmers without a market for their products, our capital destroyed, and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the Locofoco theories of Free Trade, when we are taught by all past experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders.

Resolved, That, in the language of Gov. Wm. F. JOHNSON, we view slavery as an infraction of human rights—opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—destructive of equality of power in the general government, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation—possessing an influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive of domestic industry and vitally affecting free labor—retarding the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—as in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind,—and while