DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF 1860.

NAMES. R T TR'T LOT PART ACRES ASSES TAX

F. P. REED & CO'S

Western Reserve Chronicle.

HAPGOOD & ADAMS. | A Weekly Family Journal, Devoted to Freedom, Agriculture, Literature, Education, Local Intelligence, and the News of the Day. | $1,50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 45, NO. 18. WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860. WHOLE NO. 2306.

COME !!!

BARNUM'S HARDWARE STORE,

At Warren Trumbull Co., Ohio,

IS now filled with ample stocks, and replete with the latest styles of HOUSE TRIMMINGS and most desirable colors for painting blinds.

Barnum intends to supply **Paints,** Oils, Varnish, &c., inclusive of A. No. 1, Tip Top, Extra Zinc Dry and in Oil; also, a superior quality ground in White Varnish, for Parlor use.

BARNUM will sell Merchants at Jobbing rates, and defies competition to marts outside of New York, and he herewith sends his compliments to dealers that he is prepared to duplicate the prices of New York Houses, including the transportation only on those classes of goods where it forms a great per centum of the cost. Now on hand and shortly to arrive—Hoes, Scythes, Sickles (not Daniel,) Scythe Stones, Rubbers, Rifles, Rakes, Knives and Forks, Springs, White Lead, and Oil.

BARNUM keeps a fresh stock of SADDLERY. Notice this ye who want to buy goods low: Harness Trimmings sold low—Patent Leather sold low—Brass Bands sold low—Carriage Trimmings and Moss sold low.

BARNUM has some fine Pistols, Five Barrell Shooters, Rifle Barrells, Locks, Triggers and a general lot of Gun Trimmings.

BARNUM would make further mention of the Saddlery trade, by remarking that he has laid in his entire stock of that class of goods from the head dealers and importers, and he will sell every thing in that line at lowest rates.

BARNUM invites attention to his Card herewith anexed:—

ROLLA H. BARNUM,

SIGN OF THE "ANVIL," WARREN, O.

DEALER IN

Hardware, Nails, Paints, Oils, and

SADDLERY!

N. B. Job Heavily in every Department, affording Merchants great facilities for filling up Cheap.

On hand and to arrive—
78 setts Buggy Springs.
92 setts Axles.
4000 lbs. Dandy Tire.

BARNUM IS SELLING HOUSE TRIMMINGS CHEAP.

J. G. BROOKS, is at the Anvil.

250 sett Brass and Silver Bands,
60 doz. Door Locks,
1000 " " Latches—old and new styles.
75 " Tip Top Scythes,
48 " Good Hand Rakes.

AT THE SIGN OF THE "ANVIL," PAINTS ARE SOLD LOW.

198 Kegs assorted Nails,
20 " Spikes,
4 " Sad Irons,
160 " White Lead,
120 " Snow Zinc.

BE SURE AND BUY YOUR IRON OF BARNUM.

BUY GLASS AT THE "ANVIL,"
BUY VARNISH AT THE "ANVIL,"
BUY SPRINGS AT THE "ANVIL."

190 setts Blind Hinges,
203 " Knives and Forks,
28 " G. S. Tea and Table Spoons,
100 " Good big Iron Spoons.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET,
ALWAYS READY TO SELL LOW,
ALWAYS HAVE A BIG STOCK,
ALWAYS KEEP CHOICE STYLES.

Warren, O., May 26, 1859.

To Hardware Buyers—

Desirous of building up and maintaining a heavy Hardware Trade, I shall ever be found ready to sell goods at fair prices, and intend to keep choice styles of goods so that my customers will be fully satisfied, that, as regards cheapness, quality and intrinsic of styles, their purchases at the Sign of the "Anvil" cannot be excelled by any rival establishment on the Reserve.

ROLLA H. BARNUM,
SIGN OF THE "ANVIL,"
WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, O.,
Dealer in NAILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

FREEMAN P. WOODBURY. W. FLEMING SMITH.

WOODBURY & SMITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
NO. 14, WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:
W. T. Coleman & Co. | Freeland, Squires & Co.
Barrett, Hatcher & Co | Fenner & Hardenbergh.
Dibble, Work & Moore.
Shriver & Dillworth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ingings & Morgan, Warren, O.
[Aug. 29, 1860, 6m*]

WATCHES & JEWELRY
NEW STOCK AT
Vautrot's Jewelry Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the East, with a larger stock of Jewelry and Notions than he ever brought, before, and has also received a large Case of Watches from Switzerland, of all prices. Among these are a few Maitle Chronometers cost $175; also some very fine Silver Watches cost from $9 to $150. Having made arrangements to receive $4000 worth of *Watches, Monthly*, and being obliged to sell them, dealers and others will find that we will sell at very low prices.

I have also, a very large stock of all kinds of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Spoons, &c.; that I will sell to Peddlers and Watch Makers, as low as they can buy at New York. Also a new lot of American Watches and double sight Spectacles.

Please call and see my stock.
WARREN, June 6 1860 -tf JULES VAUTROT

REMOVAL.

THE NEW YORK BOOK STORE has been removed to the new building on Main St., where the subscriber would be happy to see all his old friends again, he has on hand a good assortment of School Books and Stationery.
[August 1, 1860.] W. H. PORTER.

Poetry.

For the Chronicle.

THROUGH THE STORM.

BY H. J. ADAMS.

Thro' the full drifted vales, o'er the tempest swept hills,
For full many a long league to-day,
Since the first early dawn, have I wearily toiled,
All alone, on my desolate way.
But still happy was I, for my heart was unchilled,
Altho' wildly the merciless storm
Sent the blinding drifts thick in my face, as I rode.
And beat rudely my shivering form;
For some fond hearts there are that go ever with me,
And they keep mine own warm as I roam;
And some faces that shine, like the stars, thro' the storm,
To illumine my pathway toward home.

Now the night, cold and dark, has closed over the plains,
From the height sweeps a still fiercer blast;
But I'm now almost there; for the line of hills,
And the last gloomy hollow is past.
And I'll cheerfully on; and the firelight that gleams
Thro' the windows along by the way,
Though it to the chilled wand'rer shine temptingly bright,
Shall not cause me a moments delay,
For I know that my wife waits the supper for me,
Ever anxious and sad while I roam;
And my dear little children impatiently watch,
To be first with their fond welcomes home.

From this point on the hill I can plainly behold,
Just ahead, through the darkness, the light
That gleams out, through the locusts beside my own door,
Like a beacon, far into the night.
Now my dog's friendly bark and thy welcoming neigh,
My poor steed, tells them we are quite near,
And, with curtain uplifted, a fair face looks out,
And what laughing and shouting I hear,
As a group of young forms rush in haste to the door;
Sure 'tis almost a pleasure to roam,
When we always are certain, upon our return,
To receive such a fond welcome home.

VERNON, O.

Miscellaneous.

THE ROCK OILS OF OHIO.

The last Repoet of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture contains a valuable paper on this subject, from Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland. We clip the following extract:

The mineral oils which have of late attracted so much attention in different parts of our country, and have assumed so important a place in the resources of Ohio, are not new substances to scicnce, the arts, or even commerce. Under the names of "Seneca oil," "Barbadoes tar," "Naptha," &c., the different forms of Petroleum have long been known, and extensively employed, especially in medicine, and will be found described in most treatises on chemistry and mineralogy.

In larger or smaller quantities, Petroleum has been found in most countries, but hitherto in the greatest abundance in California, Trinidad, Persia, Circassia, and India. A district a few miles in extent in the latter country contains over five hundred wells, which yield more than 400,000 hogsheads of oil annually. It is there used for fuel, light and painting.

In the United States, oil springs were discovered in many localities by the first settlers; and the existence of those on Oil Creek, in Pennsylvania, and those of Northern Ohio, which have recently become so famous, has been well and widely known for half a century. It is only lately, however, that the value or abundance of the material which they supply has been suspected. o o o o o

Already the amount of petroleum daily drawn from the wells bored to procure it in Pennsylvania and Ohio, may be safely estimated to be at least five hundred barrels; and the business of raising it is only in its infancy.

Covering so wide a range of uses as this oil does, and produced so cheaply, it seems destined to supersede a large part of the oils both animal and vegetable, now consumed in the country, and to become a most important element in the resources of our State and the revenues of our people. As such it claims something more than the historical notice I have given it; and even demands as full a description of its character, uses, modes of occurrence, and process of manufacture, as may be given in the present state of knowledge—such, indeed, as will best enable our people to discover and make available all the depositories of this useful article which exists within the limits of our State. Nothing like a full exposition of this subject can be compressed, however, into the space which propriety assigns to this article, and the circumstances of its publication. I shall confine myself, therefore, to the briefest possible sketch of it under the different heads enumerated above.

NATURE AND ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is the common name for mineral oil, whatever its color or consistence. These vary greatly; sometimes it is dark, viscid, and tar-like; from other localities, almost transparent, very fluid and volatile. More generally it has an oily consistence, a brown or greenish color, and a strong characteristic odor. It may be regarded as a compound of several of a large group of bituminous substances, which differ much in their physical characters, while they present a striking similarity of chemical composition. Of these, the two extremes—Asphaltum, a hard, black solid, and Naptha—an exceedingly light, volatile and transparent fluid; exhibit a marked contrast of form, yet they, as well as all the intermediate members of the series, are composed almost entirely of carbon and hydrogen. These hydro-carbons are considered by all chemists to be of organic origin—that is, to be derived from the decomposition of vegetable or animal tissues.—Ordinary coal, which may be included in the same category, is of purely vegetable origin, while some cannels and bituminous shales contain a portion of animal matter. Petroleum has usually been produced from bituminized plants, but those varieties of it which are obtained from rocks filled with animal remains—as highly fossiliferous limestones—and which have a peculiar strong and disagreeable odor, in virtue of the sulphur and nitrogen which they contain, are probably for the most part of animal origin.

The precise process by which petroleum is evolved from the carbonaceous matters contained in the rocks which furnish it, is not yet fully known, because we can not in ordinary circumstances inspect it, we may fairly infer, however, that it is a *distillation*, though generally performed at a low temperature. o o o o

These changes in the hydro-carbon solids are but necessary preparatory steps in the process of their combustion. By the application of heat we produce them at will, and rapidly. They also take place spontaneously but slowly. Barburetted hydrogen is rapidly produced from bituminous substances by artificial dry distillation.—So it is evolved in nature, at low temperatures from submerged (and doubtless emerged) vegetable matter. It is also thrown off in immense quantities by the spontaneous distillation of bituminous coal in mines.—Doubtless the same is true of the *liquid* hidro-carbons. Though less observable than the gasses I think they may often, if not always, be detected among the products of decomposition of submerged vegetable tissue. This, at least, we may safely affirm: that their spontaneous production on a large scale in nature may generally be traced to extensive accumulations of bituminous vegetation from which they have been derived. From this they are evolved by a kind of distillation, which differs from our artificial process in wanting (in many cases at least) the condition of high temperature, but including the perhaps no less potent elements of time and pressure.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM.

A knowledge of where and how rock oil occurs in nature, will be a useful guide to the repositories of it, which, without doubt, exist, though still unknown, within our State limits. I have already briefly alluded to its general distribution over the earth's surface, and to the great quantities of it obtained from the shores of the Caspian sea, the banks of the Irrawady, &c. It is also found in various parts of Europe, where it has been long made an article of commerce. The New World furnishes it in still greater abundance, and the most remarkable accumulations of petroleum and asphaltum known are those of the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, and of the southern coast of California. In Canada West are springs from which enormous quantities of petroleum issue, of which, however, the value is impaired by its almost unsupportable odor. Within the limits of the United States, it occurs on the shores of Seneca Lake, N. Y.,—whence the name, "Seneca Oil," which has been given it, in Albany, Cayuga, and several other counties in the same State—in many localities in northwestern Pennsylvania, western Virginia, in Kentucky, Illinois, &c. &c.—In Ohio, it has already been found in Noble, Adams, Franklin, Medina, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Mahoning, and other counties, and will doubtless be hereafter discovered in many places where it is not now known to exist.

Petroleum occurs in the sedementary rocks of all ages, from the drift deposits to the base of the fossiliferous series; wherever, indeed, there is carbonaceous matter from which it could be formed. In Gneiss and Mica slate it is also sometimes discovered, but only in such as are evidently of metamorphic character. The great bituminous springs of California and the West Indies issue from Tertiary rocks, which also contain beds of lignite. Here volcanic agencies have, at a recent period, been in intense action, and the bitumen is apparently distilled from the lignites by subterranean fires. In our more immediate vicinity, the oil springs are mostly confined to the upper Devonian rocks, and in Ohio this is emphatically the oil horizon.

THE OIL ROCKS OF OHIO.

"I have said that the Waverly series—or the Chemung and Portage rocks—are *the* oil rocks of Ohio. By this I mean that they are the principal respositories of oil—the source from which we are mainly to derive the millions of gallons which will be annually used in or exported from the State—the geological level along which we must look for new discoveries of petroleum.

That the oil *originates* in this group of strata, is, however, by no means certain. On the contrary, it seems more probable that it merely accumulates in them, as a convenient reservoir, when flowing from another source. These rocks are mechanical sediments, which are in Ohio, generally destitute of organic remains whether animals or plants. They are, however, often quite porus, and strong currents of water flow through them. The Hamilton Shales, on which they rest, contain an amount of carbonaceous matter probably equal to all that included in the coal measures. Here, I suspect, most of the oil originates. From this bituminous mass, as distilled by nature's process, it would rise through every fissure by the pressure of the incumbent rocks, or water, which is, specifically, heavier. A few layers of the Waverly series are highly charged with the debris of vegetable and marine shells, and these may generate some oil; but for the most part what they contain is of foreign origin. The source to which I have referred it is so entirely sufficient, both as regards its position and character, that it seems unnecessary to look farther. Over nearly all the northern part of the State, where the Portage and Chemung rocks are exposed, petroleum may be found exuding them in greater or less abundance; but it is only at comparatively few points that it is found in a "paying" quantity.

The Oil Creek region in Pennsylvania is one of these series of oil centres. There the wells are sunk from 70 to over 300 feet—often to, and sometimes apparently through, the Portage group. The oil occurs at all depths. It is frequently found saturating the surface deposits, and the deepest bore has not reached beyond it.—It flows in fissures with water, and that from neighboring wells differs much in quality: all of which facts seem to indicate that it is derived from a somewhat remote source below. The oil of Titusville is very thin, varying shades of brown in color, and has a specfic gravity of 35° to 40° Beaume.

Not very far distant from the Oil Creek region is that of Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio. Here some 200 wells are being bored, and a dozen or more have been successfully pumped. The geological level of the Mecca wells is the same as that of Titusville, but they are generally less deep; varying from 30 to 200 feet, while most are about 50. The rock is a soft, bluish-white sand stone, with partings of clay shale, sometimes quite saturated with oil. The yield of the wells is from 5 to 20 barrels each per day. The oil is much thicker than that of Pennsylvania, has a greenish brown color, and comparatively little odor. Its specific gravity is from 28° to 30°.—For many miles around Mecca, signs of oil are found—in the wells sunk for water, on the surface of streams, &c.; and the aggregate production of oil from that district will unquestionably be very large.

USES OF PETROLEUM.

1. *As an Illuminator.*—The lighter varieties of rock oil may be burned with a proper lamp in their natural state, but all yield on distillation from 50 to 85 per cent. of burning fluid, which affords a remarkably powerful, and at the same time, soft and pleasant light. No lamp, as far as I am aware, has yet been invented in which it can be well burned without a chimney; but those now so generally used for coal oil, are equally well adapted for its use.—In these it burns with a brilliancy fully equal to that of the best oil distilled from coal, with less tendency to smoke, and with no offensive odor, and lasts as long. Its light is superior to that of the purest sperm oil, and at present prices cost less than half as much. Affording so brilliant, so portable, and so safe a light, at so small a price, it possesses every requisite for a popular illuminator, and must ultimately supersede all those now in use except gas, which though more expensive, is less troublesome, than any lamps can be, and hence will continue to be used to some extent in towns.

2. *As a Lubricater.*—The rock oils, which like those of Mecca and Grafton, have in their natural state, a thick and oily consistence, and not a very offensive odor, are excellent lubricators for machinery as they come from the wells—not being liable to "gum," and retaining, to a great degree, their fluidity in the coldest weather. Care should be taken in the use of the crude oil as a lubricator, to see that it is free from fine sand, which is sometimes mechanically mixed with it as it is pumped up. It is even probable that all such oils would be improved by subjecting them to a hasty distillation to rid them of any foreign matter they might contain.—The Mecca oil, when thoroughly washed, has been used by a number of engineers, and, so far as I heard, to their entire satisfaction. In the process of refiuing, all the varieties of petroleum yield a portion of heavy lubricating oil. The quantity of this is proportionate to the specific gravity of the crude oil and its fludity will depend on the quantity of burning fluid abstracted from it. Among the crude or manufactured petroleums, then, we may obtain, at a comparatively small price, lubricators of any degree of consistence, from that of lard to the finest oil, which, if properly prepared, will not gum nor corrode metal, and will keep journals cool.

The consumption of petroleum for this purpose must be immense. There are some railroad companies whose annual expenses are more than $25,000 for lubricators alone. A single manufacturer in England (Young) testified in Court to having manufactured and sold over 400,000 gallons of lubricating oil in one year, at about one dollar per gallon. This oil was from coal. The "white oil" of New York, and several patent lubricators used in this country, are sold in large quantities for a dollar or more per gallon, while the mixed lard, fish and coal oils, largely employed; and, indeed, all the lubricators in general use, command a price fully double what an equally good article made from petroleum can be furnished for.

3. *As a Paint Oil.*—Petroleum has as yet been used for painting, in this country, but to a very limited extent, and the experiments made, though very satisfactory, as far as present appearances go, have not had the test of time applied to them. In the old world the rock oils have been quite extensively employed in painting, and have served a very good purpose in that connection. The Mecca oil, in its natural state has been used in painting several houses, outside and within, white and brown, and apparently with entire success. The oil was boiled with "dryen," precisely as linseed oil is treated, and mixed with lead and other paints. It formed a good body, covered the wood well, dried rapidly and perfectly; and now seems smooth and hard, and has no odor. All that can be asked is that it shall hold out as it has begun.

The lighter petroleum—as that of Titusville and Lowellville—are not as well suited to painting, as they come from the wells, being too thin, like spirits of turpentine; the heavier portion of them, however, when separated by distillation, may be, and indeed, has been successfully applied to that purpuse. It is highly probable, therefore, that some portion of the rock oil raised from our wells will find a market as a painting oil.

4. *As a Fuel.*—Should petroleum ever be produced in such abundance as to glut the market, and the price be reduced to fifteen cents a gallon, it will be used as fuel on steamboats, locomotives, and elsewhere—wherever, indeed, a highly concentrated, portable and manageable fuel is required. The superiority of oil over coal for generating steam consists in: 1st. Its greater heating power, pound for pound.—2d. Its more complete oxydation in the furnace. 3d. Its combustion in immediate contact with the surface of the boiler and flues.

PRODUCTS OF DISTILLATION.

As yet, the attention of refiners of coal oil and petroleum in this country has been confined to the products most readily derived from them, viz: burning fluid, lubricating oil, and paraffine; but the European manufactures have demonstrated that the process may be profitably carried much further, and that other and more valuable secondary products may be derived from those first mentioned. By the re-distillation of the "light oil," they obtained: 1st. *Benzole*, worth from 10 to 20 cents per pound. This is extensively used as a solvent for India rubber, gutta percha, &c., and for extracting oil from wool before dyeing it, grease from clothing, carpets, gloves, &c. &c. 2d. *Nitro benzole*, which has the taste and smell of oil of bitter almonds, and is used for the same purposes. This is worth one dollar per pound. 3d. *Aniline*, a dye used for producing the fashionable color *Mauve*—$5 to $8 per pound. 4th. *Pure violet Aniline powder*, $250 to $325 per barrel.

There are two question which will hardly fail to suggest themselves to any one who shall read what precedes: These are—1st, what will be the relation of supply and demand in regard to the rock oils in the future; and 2d, will the oil wells be individually permanent?

These questions are of not only high scientific interest, but of such practical importance that thousands of dollars would be cheerfully paid for full and truthful answers to them; Unfortunately, however, such answers cannot now be given by human wisdom; all the knowledge hitherto gained, and all the experience of the past being insufficient to enable any one to predict with certainty the issue of a case like the present, in some respects without a precedent.

The supply of rock oil is evidently destined, for the present, at least, to be large, so large that the business of raising it must come down from a speculation to a common sense practical business.

The market, though prospectively almost unlimited, is for this product, not only new, but in great measure yet uncreated. Time must elapse before the substitution is made by society of this article for that now in use. Meantime, and perhaps permanently, the supply will so fully meet the demand, that only those who are favorably situated, who have wells which furnish a good article in large quantity, and pay little or no rent, will make large sums of money by them.

When we reflect that some 50,000,000 of gallons of oil, of various grades, are used annually in the United States, for purposes which may be as well and more cheaply secured by rock oils, and that Europe offers a still wider market for them, quite as good as our own, we shall see that there is little prospect of the rock oils becoming wholly valueless, even if every well should continue to flow with its maximum yield, and their number should be greatly multiplied.

Whether each well will continue to yield a constant quantity of oil if steadily pumped through a series of years, is a more difficult question than that of the market or the aggregate supply. Its solution must be a matter of experiment.

The wells of India, and the banks of the Caspan, have afforded a very large and constant supply of oil for several hundred years. The Petroleum springs of Hit, from which the ancient Babylonians took the imperishable cement for their Cyclopean walls, still continue to flow; and the same may be said of the oil springs of Zante, mentioned by Herodotus. They yield apparently as much to-day as they did 2,500 years ago.

The steam pump may, and probably will, drain local reservoirs, and its power of suction may exceed the generative capacity of limited areas. We must expect that some wells will fail, but the history of those largest and most successfully pumped in the oil region so nearly constant in their yield, and affecting each other so little, gives satisfactory evidence that theirs is no ephemeral function, and has inspired a confidence in the permanence of oil wells which is stronger than ever before.

GEN. JACKSON ON SECESSION.

When South Carolina threatened secession nullification, &c., in 1834, President Jackson issued a proclamation which placed a sudden and effectual quietus upon the traitorous attempt. From it we extract the following:

The Constitution of the United States then forms a *Government*, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the states, or any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented; which operates directly on the people individually, not on the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each state having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secede because, such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of the nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent upon a failure.

"Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. It may by its terms have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations generally has no sanction other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force or arms to destroy a government is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such government has the right, by the law of self-defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained or resumed by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

'It would seem superfluous to add anything to show the nature of that union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow-citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make a greater personal sacrifice, or official exertions, to defend them from violation, but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of Secession. It rests as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and of their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede.

Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

"The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, levy taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the Government of the United States; they became American citizens and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and can not be denied. How, then, can that State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another?—What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, they expressly ceded the right to punish treason, not against their seperate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty, must reside with the power to punish it. But the rights of the States are not less sacred because they have for their common interest made the final government the depository of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existance. Under the royal government we had no seperate character—our opposition to its oppression began as united colonies. We were the United States under the confederation and the name was perpetuated and the Union more perfect by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence.—How, then, with all these proofs, that under all changes of our position we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created national governments—how is it, that the most perfect, of these several modes of union, should now be considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true term is not employed, because it would at once show the falsity of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but, it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense is,) and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the National Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any other State to exonerate itself from the obligation.

"So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifice of interest and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States, who magnanimously surrendered their titles to the Territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and enormous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence must oppose it at all hazards."

Use your wit as a buckler, not a sword.

MRS. JONES ON ELECTION.

Nov. 22, 1860.

Messrs Editors of the Chronicle:—Well "'lection" is over; the great commotion is ended, the boisterous waves of political life are hushed to a momentary calm, and I feel like breaking forth in the sublime language of a Western Orator "'feller citizens hurrah, a new crisis have arriv'" &c.—If any poor creatures in this great nation have cause to rejoice, it is the women, not only because Lincoln is elected, but because the great question is finally settled,—I declare it has been enough to provoke—well—anything but a woman,—the kind of life we have been compelled to live for the past few months. Just think of it; when our other halves come home from town, and we were half wild to hear of a fight, or fire, or runaway, or anything but politics, we must have our poor brains crazed and our ears wearied with a conglomerated muss of "oberdedicts, popular sovereignty, irrepressible conflicts, pacification bills, Dred Scott decisions, compromises," and a long list of other big words that have little or no interest to us. Then too, we have lived in perpetual fear, knowing that the poor fellows were liable at any hour or moment to sudden attacks of a rush of politics to the head, which was sure to cause a burst of eloquence, or indignation; and how did we know what the consequences might be? But the worst feature in the case is this, when they have have been off Wide Awaking around the country and we have been obliged to form a kind of growling company of *go to sleeps*, at home, without even being invited out in midnight procession, or a torch light march. Well, as a writer says, "thanks to the Constitution, there cannot be another presidential election for four years."—I am sure I wish it was forty. I do suppose if there was ever a human being who deserves pity it is the man who looks forward to election day as the day that decides his political fate for the time being; it is that man whose hopes of office are based upon the minds of the masses, a foundation that a breath of slander, or falsehood will sway until his frail hopes are scattered, and fall like dead leaves at his feet. Such has become the custom of our country that in order to obtain any of the thousand places of trust in the gift of the people, a man must often compromise his feelings and self respect, he must throw off his dignity, disguise his contempt and dislikes, he must graduate his thoughts and language down to the capacity of the uneducated, in short he must be all things to all men, and then lays sleepless of nights thinking that he has not done up the agreeable sufficiently to some bloat, or loafer. But it is well for the weal of our nation that we have men firm and true, who will neither sacrifice principle, or manhood, or virtue upon the altar of fame, though such are like angel visits. But after all it cannot be a more trying position to be an office seeker than to be the wife of one. I suppose I have a faint idea of what the feelings of Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Douglas were, during the late campaign, for I shall never forget what I suffered with alternate hopes and fears the time that Mr. Jones permitted the people of our town to use his name as candidate for constable. I told him, then, I hoped when his term of office expired, he would retire from public life, and pass the remainder of his days in peace and quietness. I am not certain, after all, that our rejoicing on account of the excitement being over has not been a little premature, for now we hear nothing but wars and rumors of wars, secession, nullification, and disunion, and our peaceful dreams must be disturbed by nightmare visions of armies of red coats, of booming cannon and clashing steel. But we must hope for the best. Perhaps were the shade of a John Brown, or a few northern men, and a cow or two, to appear in South Carolina, and Georgia, that they might exert a soothing influence on the warlike preparations, and cause the spirit of disunion, like a dove of peace, to smooth its ruffled plumage, fold its half fledged wings, and nestle for its eternal rest, in the heart, of those firey southerners.

George Tether is held for bigamy at Hartford, Ct. His reply to the charge is that the first wife "treated him wrongfully," and the second "would marry him anyhow.

Charles Dickens, story, "Hunted Down," which the London Critic pronounces a feeble emanation, had a six months' run with us before it was printed in All the Year Round. It occupied precisely ten pages in that periodical, and, as the author is said to have received $5,000 for it from the Harpers, it netted him $500 per page.—Reputation is money.

Fashion, with all her absurdities, cannot manage always to oppose the dictates of reason; but is compelled by her love of change to come round to nature and common sense about once in seven years—just for variety.

What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world? The multiplication table.