

THE SENTINEL.

YPSILANTI, WEDNESDAY JUNE 10, 1846

WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?

Shall we refer it to the Annexation of Texas? The United States commenced it; for says Mr. Shannon, more than twenty years have we steadily pursued this object. And we did really annex it without the consent of Mexico, or even so much as asking her leave, before she had acknowledged its independence; and while she was actually at war with it.

Shall we refer it to the occupation of territory, in dispute, by the troops of one of the disputants? We occupied the territory where the jurisdiction of Mexico had never before been resisted successfully with our troops.

Shall we refer it to the first act of hostility? Commodore Jones took possession of Monterey some years ago, upon a mere rumor of war. Vessels were fitted in our waters, men enlisted and drilled, arms and ammunition purchased, and entire expeditions fitted out to aid the Texan rebellion, and our government did not pretend, as in duty bound, to prevent it. That it possessed the power to do so was amply shown in the Canadian rebellion.

But farther than this: Believing as the Mexicans most assuredly did, that *Tamiquipus* was their territory, the marching of troops into it, must be regarded as an act of hostility just as we would have regarded the landing of a British detachment at Sclosser and the burning of a steamboat, if it had ever happened,—besides Ampudia says a Mexican town, Laredo, was taken possession of and a guard disarmed by the American troops, previous to their arrival opposite Matamoros. At all events the mouth of the Rio Grande was blockaded and provisions cut off from the Mexican Army in Matamoros, before a Mexican gun was ever fired at the troops or any other means of annoyance than words used. If all this does not amount to hostility, what does?

But some would like to refer the war to the rejection of Mr. Slidell. Let us plainly state the facts and judge who is to blame in this matter. Mexico takes offence at the Annexation of Texas (under the same circumstances, we should take offence too) and recalls her minister and dismisses ours. All intercourse between the two Governments is suspended;—but this is rather awkward, and, to end the matter, Mr. Polk authorizes the American consul at Mexico to intimate his willingness to send a Commissioner to arrange the Texas question amicably, if the Mexican Government would receive him. To this Mexico assents, and Mr. Polk appoints what a Commissioner? No, a Minister Plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary. Now there is, sometimes, something in a name. In this instance, that grave matter we should talk so much about, "National Honor," was all comprised in the name. The dismissal and withdrawal of a "minister Plenipotentiary" is at all times a serious matter. Only think how we should feel if we should hear to-morrow the starting intelligence, "the British minister has demanded his passports." Surely, we should think that she had taken an affront that blood alone could atone.

It was impossible for Mexico to commence a war. She was utterly helpless for the want of a Treasury. Her navy was drawn far up into a river for protection. Her army was unclothed and unpaid—insomuch that our fierce war presses made it the butt of their ridicule. For months our troops lay at Corpus Christi without horses and without artillery; completely at the mercy of any foe able to attack them. No foe appeared except pickpockets and ruffians. Where then, was the deceitful Mexicans? To fight them, since they could not come to us we must go to them. We went and commenced hostilities; the war we assumed with Texas.

The plain language of the business is a language of taunt and insult to Mexico. It was construing the mere acceptance of a Commissioner whom the United States had offered to send into a confession that she had played the fool, taken offence without cause, and was at last sick of her conduct and wished to retract. As such she received it and refused to sanction the imputation by receiving Mr. Slidell as minister and envoy. We should have done the same.

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NATIONAL FAIR.—The prominent matter of interest at Washington for some time past, has been the exhibition of various articles of Domestic Manufacture, from all parts of the Union. Many, if not most of the States have been represented including several of the slaveholding states. The specimens of Virginian skill in manufactures, was particularly surprising. After being exhibited for a length of time, the articles were sold at auction to the highest bidder. A set of chamber furniture, particularly elegant, was bought by Mr. Pakenham, for \$8,000.—The agent of British Manufacturers, who has been all winter occupying a room in the capitol, for the exhibition of specimens of British industry made and priced with a view to operate, as an argument for free trade, was politely invited to bring his specimens in to the building and compare them side by side, with yankee skill. He declined. We shall hereafter give a fuller account of the National Fair.

Col. Bombastes Furioso Flood of the Free Press orders Gen. Taylor to hang a few of the Mexican officers if they do not melt their copper bullets and 'swap' them for lead. They have been exchanging in that way recently and got rather the worst of the bargain. We think likely they would gladly avoid trading so in future. But a question arises in our mind whether Gen. Taylor is not quite as good a judge of the usages of war as Col. Bon. and whether it is usual for Brave Major Generals in the regular service to receive orders from Flood-wood Col. We pretend to nothing beyond the plain duties of a citizen ourselves, so we have no doubt we shall be greatly interested, now the emergencies of the country stir up the profundity of such minds as the Col's.

Of Governments, that of the mob is the most sanguinary, that of soldiers the most expensive,—and that of civilians the most vexatious.

NOT DONE YET.

We observe a great number of our Whig cotemporaries are backward about saying anything against the career of conquest and usurpation upon which our Executive has entered, urging as their reasons, that they opposed the scheme of Annexation, while opposition was of any use, and they now prefer to rest satisfied with the fulfillment of their prophecies, and let matters take their course. We have no sympathy with this feeling. We deeply regret its existence. By yielding to it we lose the entire amount of that immense influence which we just now possess in the clear proofs of our foresight, and sincerity, during the last campaign.

There it is not, at this moment, although the brilliant victories on the Rio Grande have greatly elevated all hearts above the depression felt at the first intelligence of hostility, one of our honest opponents who does not deprecate the war and wish its discontinuance, in some manner compatible with the dignity of our arms. So well convinced are we of the existence of this feeling, and its nature, that we will undertake to sketch the plan of a Campaign which would satisfy all parties, and save Mr. Polk much credit, with his own supporters, which a carousal in the "Halls of the Monteruzmas," will lose to him. Our sketch is this: Throw as great a number of the 50,000 volunteers as is necessary, and no more, into the territory which we claim as Texas, as will be sufficient to overcome all opposition. Claim then of Mexico the recognition of the boundary *in ourselves* have set, *heretofore* and call our unwillingness to enlarge those boundaries, although we have the power to do it, forbearance, magnanimity, and all that kind of heroic virtue. We do not say that this would be justice; justice would require that our armies should retrograde across the Nueces; we do say, however, that this is the extent to which the President will receive the sanction of his party, at the north at least, for carrying, his injustice. We speak what we know to be truth, whoever may underrate it. Could a *viva voce* vote be taken to day on the question, "shall our armies cross the Rio Grande and proceed to an indefinite conquest of Mexican Territory?" The universal, thundering response would be an emphatic No! Shall we stop, then, or even falter? Because we could not stay the annexation of Texas, shall we not attempt to stay the country from its sure declension into a Military Despotism, a Monarchy, elective in form only? For our part we have no such base metal in our composition. The Annexation of Santa Fe, or California is none the less odious because Texas is annexed.

The various attacks upon that Charter of our liberties, the Constitution, attacks which have at least reached that more than kingly power, levying and making war without the solemn act of Congress, do not appear the less alarming because they are successful. In this view we say we have not done fighting yet. While the letter of the Constitution remains, we shall contend for it, nor shall the senseless cry of *treason, treason*, so loud sent forth by presses, hired and paid by the assassins of Liberty, to drown the voice of alarm, force us into the commission of the crime with which they charge us. We take the responsibility of calling on the President, in behalf of his own party in this County to stop his arms on the Rio Grande, content himself with repelling hostilities there, and take immediate steps to improve the victories we have gained, to the conclusion of an honorable peace. Let those who say nay to this speak up and we shall cheerfully represent their views.

The Mexicans have used copper shot from time immemorial. They have fired them at Spaniards, Frenchmen, Indians and at each other; and we never heard that they have agreed, in their war with the United States, to wait till they could exchange their copper for lead. Whether they use this metal because of its poisonous nature, we know not. We apprehend however, that were the boot on the other foot, our war men would find no fault. Why do they carry Colt's revolving pistols, and exult in the idea of one day being able to blow a whole ship's crew sky high with his submarine battery. The fact is, *war is cruel*; and the yankees are just as cruel and vindictive in their mode of carrying it on as any nation under heaven; hence in fact, is the frequent success of their arms. When did they ever hesitate to use any weapon because it was too deadly? Let us show ourselves to be men then by taking the war as it comes. It shows a *bad cause* no less than a singular taste to be constantly depreciating the knowledge, ability and bravery of an enemy from whom we expect to reap laurels. For instance how glorious victories must seem, gained over an enemy so cowardly and barbarous as to use poisoned weapons, weak, in physical strength as women, and as undisciplined as savages. Is it against such an enemy that we have called forth our strength? And yet such is the representation the war advocates constantly give of Mexicans. Oh! Cowardice.

A SENTIMENT MISUNDERSTOOD.—"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, always our country." Such we believe, was the language used by a celebrated British officer, whence that so much used motto. "Our country right or wrong," takes its origin. As first expressed the sentiment is truly noble, patriotic and of immense importance to a person commissioned by his country, as was the author to take the lives of her enemies. If I must shed blood for my country may her cause always be right; but whether it be right or wrong, may my services always be devoted to my country, is the reading we give the sentiment, and in this sense we find no fault with it. But if we are to understand by it, that we are bound to support the country in an unrighteous course of policy, and "the country," is to be construed to mean the administration, we shall do no such thing. We shall not become traitors to the people, and the Constitution, to uphold the President in his course of usurpation, although every press in the United States that ever received an advertisement or a job from Government should spit its adverbium upon us.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred at the Depot in this village one day last week between a locomotive and train coming from the west, and a train just backing from the side to the main track. Fortunately no further damage was done than the breaking of one set of wheels, and some of the wood work of the engine. The rear car in the train struck was precipitated from its wheels on to a rack in front of it, but without damage to its loading.

FROM MEXICO.

We are without later intelligence from the seat of War; than we published last week, and must correct a part of that. The news that Matamoros had been captured is not confirmed; a part of the American force is on the western side of the Rio Grande. The following letter from Barita a small town ungarisoned which our troops have occupied, is the latest we have received.

BARITA MEXICO, May 17, 1846.
"Mr. Scarett told me he had given you an account of the deeds of our gallant little army on the 8th and 9th—days which will ever be memorable in our military annals. West Point told on that occasion.—Every one is praising Captain Mansfield for his indefatigable zeal and industry during the siege of Fort Brown.

"The General has determined to bring his forces over to this side of the river. I am here to select a site for the depot of our new base of operations, and to entrench it. This village is about ten miles from the mouth of the river, and the same distance from Brazos Santiago, or Fort Polk (Point Isabel). The prominent features which might induce me to decide upon this as the proper point for the depot, are, that it is the first highland you reach in ascending the river; that it is above hurricane tides; that the ground is naturally formed for a military position, commanding every thing around it, and commanded by nothing.

"It is equidistant, and not very inaccessible, from all our other depots. The worst road is to Fort Polk—while the direct line is only ten miles, the only road for wagons is over twenty. We are less than twenty miles from Matamoros. General Taylor desired to cross the river yesterday, but his artillery was short of ammunition, and he had no boats. (Where is the ponton train?) We do not know where he is to-night, nor do we know whether the enemy is in force on this side, and near us. Colonel Wilson is in command. He has four companies in his regiment—1st infantry, and four of volunteers. I have one field-piece and six artillerymen under my orders.—Lieut. Hamilton, 1st infantry, is my assistant.

"This movement up the river was intended to have been a combined one with Commodore Conner. It has been delayed two days by unfavorable weather, rendering the bar too rough. The Commodore's limited stay here compelled him to notify the General not to count upon his cooperation in an expedition up the river. This morning at daylight I started the *Neva* (a river boat) out from the Brazos; she entered the Rio Bravo without difficulty by 8 A. M. I rode down the beach. Col. Wilson's command had been bivouacking for two days on our side of the mouth. We crossed them all over by 12; before 1 P. M. the column was en route up the river.

"There are six beautiful war schooners lying in the East River, built for Mexico, which are not paid for, and are worthy the attention of our government, being well suited for the harbors and rivers of that country.—*Free Press*.

Well, send the United States Marshall aboard,—take possession of them as Mexican property, and then send a few millions in licking Mexico, till she would consent to pay for them; it would be of a piece with the whole war and its causes.

Would the Despots of Europe successfully enslave their subjects, let them mould their Artillery into printing presses, and employ their revenues in pensioning Editors, and their official patronage in upholding a party, and our word for it we shall hear of no more Revolutions.

The process has been proved and found successful with a people once free. How much more likely then is it to succeed with those already enslaved.

AN "INDEPENDENT" PAPER.—The *Buffalo Pilot*, professedly independent, is a rabid supporter of the *Justice* of the present War with Mexico. An explanation may be found in the bills calling for recruits, posted up around the village; which bear the imprint of "Manchester & Brayman, Pilot Office Buffalo."

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Severance, to be found on our first page.—Every man, even if he is in an overpowered minority, has a right to be heard, and we cheerfully accord our assistance in placing the reasons of the fourteen who voted against the war with Mexico, before the public. With this letter and what else we say in regard to the justice of the war we shall drop this part of the subject, unless we should hereafter see some new pretext urged in justification.

Messrs. Wilson & Co. of New York have just issued their *BROTHER JONATHAN*. It is a double sheet newspaper of stupendous size, filled with wood engravings of the finest kind. Among them we notice the capture and Execution of Major Andre, during the Revolutionary war—two pictures which are indeed splendid. The whole of this mammoth sheet is tastefully arranged and beautifully printed. The price is only 12¢ per copy. Cheap enough!

HOW TO GET A DINNER.—One evening, Sheridan not knowing where to go for a dinner, sat down by Michael Angelo Taylor, in the House of Commons, and said—"There is a law question likely to arise presently, on which, from your knowledge, you will be wanted to reply to Pitt, so I hope you will not think of leaving the House." Michael sat down with no little pleasure, while Sheridan slipped out, walked over to Michael's house, and ordered up his dinner, saying to the servants—"Your master is not coming home this evening." He made an excellent dinner, came back to release him, saying—"I am sorry to have kept you; for, after all, I believe this matter will not come off to-night." Michael walked home, and heard, to his no little consternation, when he rang for dinner—"Mr. Sheridan had it, sir, about two hours ago.

Curious Business.—The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Times and Compiler says that Ex-Senator Tappan, of Ohio having been appointed to inspect and arrange the mineralogical collection brought home by the Exploring Expedition, and being allowed where there were duplicates to take one of each for his services, provided he left all the best specimens, appropriated all the best specimens to himself, and has sent them off to Ohio, making by the operation from \$20,000 to \$25,000. When it was discovered a short time since, his office was instantly taken away, and he has gone home. But there seems to be no way of taking hold of him or recovering the minerals.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.—There seems to be some apprehension entertained of disturbances among a portion of the Cherokees. The latest intelligence from Sabine, Texas, represents that an express had arrived from the Northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the country of Sabine to raise forth with a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms, or from whom at least hostilities were anticipated. An order for another company of mounted men was left with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine. There was great excitement along the Indian frontier.

It appears that a party of the Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from a New-York Land Company a tract of land in the far Northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. It appears also that the Government of Texas was always opposed to their settling there, and that a full and unreserved friendship was never established between the parties. On the breaking out of hostilities at the Rio Grande, the Cherokees, or that portion of them on the Northern frontier of Texas, offered their services to Governor Henderson; not having full confidence in their fealty, he refused to accept their services; and now it is believed that they take advantage of the existing state of things—whether the Mexicans have intrigued and tampered with them is not known—to assume toward the people of Texas a hostile attitude.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA EXPEDITIONS.—A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes as follows, from the Indian country, twenty miles west of Independence, under date of the 10th inst.

"The company bound for California is composed of as much intelligence and respectability, certainly, as ever wended their way to a new country, and the integrals are representatives from almost every state in the Union.

"It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate idea of our number, but it is very large,—far more than I had dared to hope; I can now count from my present humble seat, over one hundred wagons, and, estimating each wagon to contain five souls, we have at this encampment at least five hundred persons—all bound for California. The number, I think cannot fall short of one thousand.

The Oregon fever has abated, and I think the number cannot be large that will strive for a place in the *debatable land*.

"I have just received a letter from Col. KEARNEY, at Fort Leavenworth, to whom I sent an express to know something of the Mormons, who are crossing the Missouri River in great numbers at St. Joseph's. He informs me that at least two thousand have actually passed, and that others are daily crossing. He represents them as well provided with all munitions of war, including a train of artillery."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Independence on the 11th, communicates the following:

"Our town for the last few weeks has presented a scene of business equal to a crowded city. Emigrants to Oregon and California have been pouring in from all quarters to this point, which is made their general rendezvous. There are, this spring, two distinct companies, one to Oregon and the other to California; heretofore they have made but one company until they have crossed the mountains, but at present the number to each expedition is sufficient to organize and protect themselves from the Indians.

"The number of emigrants is not yet known, nor can it be until they reach their general encampment on Kansas river, about one hundred miles west of this place, and where a census will be taken. A finer looking set of emigrants than the present, I have never seen—many and bold in their appearance, and generally well equipped for so long and tedious a journey as they have before them. Among them are persons of all ages, even to the old man following his grandchildren."

A Fighting Preacher.—Some of our western exchanges speak of a "noble example that has been set by the Rev. Richard A. Stewart." It appears that the pugnacious reverence—who is a Methodist parson—has arrived in New Orleans at the head of one hundred volunteers from East Baton Rouge and Iverville. A correspondent of the *Fredericks Recorder* represents him as being endowed with a great taste for fighting, and says that it is a habit with him, when he feels a call to thrash one, to ask a temporary dismissal from the church, and when he has finished the job he asks to be re-admitted. The writer adds: "He has obtained a dismissal for six months, in order to lick the Mexicans."

MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.—We copy from the Free Press the following list of military companies which have tendered their services to form the Regiment of Volunteers required by the President.

1. The Montgomery Guards, of Detroit under command of Captain Wm. O'Callaghan.
2. The Adrian Guards, of Adrian, Lenawee county, Capt. Daniel Hicks.
3. The LaFayette Guards of Detroit, Capt. Claroux.
4. The Battle Creek Rifle Company of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Capt. S. W. Dodge.
5. The Scott Guards, of Detroit, Captain Nicholas Greusel.
6. The Brady Guards, of Detroit, Captain A. S. Williams.
7. The St. Clair Guards, of St. Clair county, Capt. S. W. Brown.
8. The Union Grays of Berrien county, Capt. Stadler.

In addition, a volunteer company which is already composed of forty men, has been raised at Jackson, by Capt. J. G. Davis, who has notified the Adjutant General that as soon as its complement of men is completed will offer their services.

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.—Thomas Finnegan, the notorious kidnapper, who during last fall sold a whole family of free negroes from Adams county, Pa., to a gentleman in Virginia, as slaves, was arrested a few days in Gettysburgh, and imprisoned for trial.

DEATH OF R. S. REED.—We regret to learn the death of Hon. R. S. Reed, at his residence, Erie, Pa. about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, after a short illness. Mr. Reed has been long known as one of the most enterprising business men in the West, and a large circle of friends will mourn his loss.—*Free Press*.

PREPARATION OF WOOL.

We insert the following, extract from a letter of Mr. HAMILTON GAY of New York to the *Journal of Commerce*, in regard to the preparation and sale of wool, as to our Farmers.
New York, May 16th, 1846.

Messrs. Hale & Hallock:
Dear Sirs:—I have your favor of this day's date. Such information as I can give on the subject of your inquiry, is at your service, for the benefit of those interested.

More than one-half of all the American Fleeces Wool exported from the United States of the last year's clip was owned and shipped by myself and by others having a joint interest with me. The purchases were all made at the lowest point of the season, beginning on the first day of October last. The result has been a net loss of \$5993, and 188 bales of wool yet unsold—equal only to the fraction of a penny sterling on each pound. Not a fleece of the wool was sold to meet the payment of drafts drawn against it, nor was any portion of it unduly pressed upon the market; and this loss arose from causes unnecessary, easily avoided, and entirely within the control of parties in this country.

The prices of United State Fleec Wool are affected very injuriously in foreign markets by its unclean condition. It contains too much oil, and yolk and dirt. The sheep are generally washed with too little care, and run too long after washing before shearing. A large portion of the wool from this cause must pass through the hands of those who sort it and scour it in soap and water, before it is sold to the manufacturers.

The wool itself is of superior staple, and while upon the sheep is inferior to no other in the world, of equal grade; and it may be safely stated that every pound of oil, ether worthless substance, will, in the English markets, deduct from the value of the wool containing it, the price at least of two pounds of wool. English Manufacturers and staplers before purchasing, open a portion of the fleeces, and examine carefully, not only the fineness, but also the strength of the staple, and its condition throughout.

The first important operation in preparing our fleeces wool for export, is to properly cleanse it before shearing. The sheep should be washed in clear running water—the water must run freely through every part of the fleeces, and the wool and every part of it should be pressed and worked with the hands while under water, until the dirt and oil are removed, and the water runs off clear. The shearing should then take place as soon as the sheep become dry after washing.

Then comes the tying up of the fleeces. All the loose locks, clippings and tags, and every thing unclean, or of an inferior quality, and coarse wool from the thigh, if there be any, should be wholly rejected, and the fleeces tied up firmly so as to keep their shape, and show, as is customary, the best part of the fleeces on the outside.

This terminates the wool grower's part—but I will here remark, that sheep should be kept as nearly as possible in uniformly good health and flesh, because every portion of the staple or fibre of the wool which grows while the sheep is very poor from disease or want of food, has so little strength as to break in working; and this weak growth takes place in the fall of the year, it destroys the fleeces for many purposes.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We have New Orleans papers of the 27th containing no intelligence from the Mexican frontier. We extract the following items:

Orders from Washington.—Gen. Gaines yesterday received an official communication from Washington, countermanding his order for raising a regiment of mounted gunners.

The Legislature of Louisiana has voted \$500 for a sword for G. N. Taylor. Memphis has raised 500 volunteers for the U. S. service.

The Mexican steamers, whose departure for V. Cruz we noticed yesterday, were in the possession of a firm at Havana as security for a loan of \$600,000. The firm being desirous of protecting their own interest, took advantage of the absence of the American squadron under Com. Conner, to send them to Havana, a neutral port, under the colors of their own nation. This is the probable cause, and upon the face of things it is very unlikely that the British Government has anything to do with it.

The U. S. schooner *Fleet*, with a crew of 62 men, left the city last night for the Brazos Santiago. Not the first dollar of appropriations have yet been made here. The disbursing officers are over head in debt. They do not seem to understand matters at Washington.—*N. O. Bee 27th*.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred on the steamboat *Gen. Scott*, last Saturday afternoon, on her trip from the Sault to Mackinaw. When about 23 miles east of the latter place, her boiler burst, scalding three men. One of them, Dominique Williams, a fireman, died the next morning. The other two, John L. Packard, a fireman, and Joseph Robur, deck hand, were not dangerously injured.—*Detroit Advertiser*.

MAKING AN ODD FELLOW.—Quite an amusing trial came off last week before the court of Common Pleas of this district. It appeared that a party of mischievous Sand-Hill wags persuaded an indolent fellow named Barentine that he could get rid of working if he would let them make him an Odd Fellow; that the order in Columbia would allow him twenty-five dollars per quarter for life, when he was initiated; which was done by branding! The persuasions of his comrades and the prospect of ease and comparative affluence, influenced him to submit to the operation, which was done in a most barbarous manner with a common cattle-brand applied to the fleshy part of his body seven times. The fellow stated that the first application hurt so much that he begged them to desist, but they told him unless it was well done he could not pass an examination.—When cross-questioned by the defendants' counsel with an implied doubt of the truth of his evidence, he offered to exhibit the *stern reality* itself in corroboration, but his honor the Judge said he would dispense with that sort of testimony. The fact however was established to the satisfaction of the court by other testimony. The perpetrators of the outrage were found guilty, but appealed from the verdict of the jury.—*Columbia Chron*.

Contentment.—Is that beast better that hath two or three mountains to graze over, than a little bee that feeds on the dew, or manna, and lives upon what falls every day from the store houses of heaven, clouds and providence? Can a man quench his thirst better out of a river than a full urn; or drink better from a fountain which is finely paved with marble, than when it wells over the green turf?