EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Alabama shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into three districts; in manner following, to wit: The counties of Walker, Pickens, Sumter, Marengo, Green, Perry, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Shelby, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa, shall compose one district, to be called the middle district; and a court shall be held for the said district at Tuscaloosa. The counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, St. Clair, Marion, Fayette, Randolph, Taladega, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Benton, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Blount, shall hereafter compose one district, to be called the northern district; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Huntsville: and the residue of the counties of said State shall hereafter compose the southern district of Alabama; and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Mobile.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the district court for the middle district held at Tuscaloosa, in each year, to begin on the fourth Monday in May, and the first Monday after the fourth Monday in November; and the district judge of the United States for the State of Alabama is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid, and, furthermore, to hold one or more special terms at Tuscaloosa in each year, if in his opinion, the business of the court shall require it to be done.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the fourth Monday in May, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in November, in each year, shall be return days for writs and executions returnable to the said district court at Tuscaloosa; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned shall make up their pleadings, under such rules as the court shall prescribe, in order to have the causes so returned in a state of readiness for trial at the succeeding regular term.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in chancery, pending in the said district courts at Mobile and Huntsville, or in the circuit court of the United States at Mobile, in which the defendant or defendants resided in the middle district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said middle district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined, in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said courts at Huntsville and Mobile safely to transmit to the clerk of the district court at Tuscaloosa the original papers in all cases hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writ or writs to the other defendants; on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of a court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge of said district courts shall appoint a clerk of the district court of the middle district, who shall reside and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court: said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of the other districts of said State, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney of the northern, and the marshal of the southern district of Alabama shall respectively perform the duties of the district attorney and marshal of and for the middle district hereby established; and the said marshal shall keep an office at the city of Tuscaloosa, and his charges for mileage in the execution of the duties of his office within said middle district shall be computed from the said city of Tuscaloosa.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said district court for the middle district of Alabama, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall, within the limits of said middle district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may by law be made, cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error in the nature of appeals, shall lie and may be sued from the said district court at Tuscaloosa to the circuit court of the United States at Mobile in the State of Alabama.

SEC 10. And be it further enacted, That should the judge of the district courts aforesaid fail to attend at the time and place of holding the court, for the said middle district, at any one of its terms, aforesaid, before the close of the fourth day of any such term the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next term thereof.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That all laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 6th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to provide a suitable location, west of the States of Missouri or Arkansas, for the Seminole Indians who have been or may be removed from Florida; and to provide for their support until they shall be removed to such location; and that, for these purposes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 13th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and, twenty eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the invalid pensions under various laws, three hundred thousand six hundred and eighty five dollars and sixty-three cents;

For pensioners to widows and orphans under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and ninety thousand and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents;

For five years pensions to widows, per act seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, one million three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers.

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized to contract with J. B. and J. Ferribault, for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers, and to report his proceedings to Congress, subject to their approbation or rejection.

Approved, February 13th, 1839.

POETRY.

I THINK OF THEE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I THINK of thee, when morning springs
From sleep, with tresses bathed in dew;
And, like a young bird, lifts her wings
Of gladness on the welkin blue.

And when, at noon, the breath of love
O'er flower and stream is wandering free,
And sent in music from the grove,
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee when soft and wide
The evening spreads her robes of light,
And, like a young and timid bride,
Sits blushing in the arms of night.

And when the moon's sweet crescent springs
In light o'er heaven's deep waveless sea,
And stars are forth, like blessed things,
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee; when sleep has seal'd
Mine eyes thy visioned beauties gleam
Though sumber's veil, like heaven revealed
In softness through a sleeping stream.

I think of thee—that eye of flame,
Those dear locks floating dark and free,
That brow where beauty writes her name
On fancy rush:—I think of thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWISH MAIDEN AND HER BROTHER.

From the Wondrous Tale of Alroy.
BY D'ISRAELI.

"The house of David is no more; no more our sacred seed shall lurk and linger, like a blighted thing in this degenerate earth. If we cannot flourish, why then we'll die!"

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

A voice broke on the air, so soft, so sweet, so wildly musical—it sounded like a holy bell upon a summer day, a holy bell that calls to prayer, and stills each fierce emotion.

And softly kneeling at his side behold a female form? Her face is hid, her lips are pressed against the hand she gently steals. And now she raises up her head, and waits with tender patience for a glance from one who seldom smiles.

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

He turns, he gazes on a face beauteous as a starry night—a starry night in those far climes where not a cloud is marked in heaven, when all below on earth is so sweet, and all above in air so still, that every passion melts away and life seems but a fragrant dream.

I too have wandered in those lands, and roamed amid Jordan's vocal powers. Ah! could the nightingale that sang to Syra's rose now sing to me, I'd give the fame of coming years to listen to that lay!

He turns, he gazes, he bends, his heart is full, his voice is slow.

"Ah, Miriam! though queller of dark sprits is it thou? Why art thou here?

"Why am I here? Are you not here, and need I urge a stronger plea! Oh! brother dear, I pray you come and mingle in our festival! Our walls are hung with flowers you love; I culled them by the fountain's side; the holy lamps are trimmed and set, and you must raise their earliest flame.—without the gate my maidens wait to offer you a robe of state. Then brother dear, I pray come and mingle in our festival."

"Why should we feast?"

"Ah! is it not in thy dear name these lamps are lit, these garlands hung? To-day to us a prince is given, to day——"

'A prince without a kingdom,"

"But not without *that* which makes a kingdom, and which full many a royal heart has sighed for—willing subjects, David."

"Slaves, Miriam, fellow slaves."

"What we are, my brother, God has willed; and let us bow and tremble."

"I will not, I cannot tremble."

"Hush, David, hush! It was this haughty spirit, that called the vengeance of the Lord upon us."

"It was this haughty spirit that conquered Canaan."

"Oh! my brother, my dear, dear brother! they told me the dark spirit had fallen on thee, and I came, and hoped thy Miriam might have charmed it.—What we have been, Alroy, is a bright dream; and what we may be at least as bright as hope; and for what we are, thou art my brother. In thy love I find present felicity, and value more thy chaste embraces and thy scanty smiles, than all the vanished splendor of our race, our gorgeous gardens, and our glittering halls."

"Who waits without there!"

"Caleb."

"Caleb?"

"My lord."

"Go tell my uncle I presently will join the banquet. Leave me a moment, dearest. I'll soon be with thee. Nay, dry these tears, my life, or let me stop them with a soft kiss."

"Oh, Alroy, they are not tears of sorrow"

"God be with thee, angel; fare thee well, though but for the moment. Thou art the charm and consolation of my life. Farewell, farewell. I do observe the influence of women very potent over me 'Tis not of such stuff that they make heroes. I know not love, save that pure affection that does subsist between me and this girl; an orphan and my sister—We are so alike, that when, last Passover, in mimickry, she twined my turban round her graceful head, our uncle called her David."

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Sion. Yet have I often thought that I could pillow this moody brow upon some snowy bosom that were my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and toil and wretchedness, that groan and sigh about me, I might haply lose this deep sensation of overwhelming wo, that broods upon my being: No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE BOUNDARY TROUBLES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS AND PROPOSITIONS.

The House was in session last night till 11 o'clock. The Important business transacted was the receipt of the last message of the President relating to our North Eastern Frontier, and the proposed temporary agreement between the President of the United States and the British Minister. The Message and Agreement are as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1839.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to Congress copies of various other documents received from the Governor of Maine, relating to the dispute between that State and the province of New Brunswick, which formed the subject of my Message of the 26th inst. and also a copy of a memorandum signed by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, of the terms upon which it is believed all collision can be avoided on the frontier, cosistently with, and respecting the claims on either side. As the British Minister acts without specific authority from his Government, it will be observed that this memorandum has but the force of recommendation on the Provincial authorities and on the Government of the State.

M. VAN BUREN.

MEMORANDUM.

Her majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to exty, any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favourable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and, as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or to weaken in any respect whatever the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject, the undersigned can only recomend, as they now earnestly do, to the Governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms hereinbefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definitive conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the United States of North America.
H. S. FOX, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Washington, Feb. 27, 1839.

Mr. GRAVES made some remarks upon this agreement. He feared it had come too late, and that measures of beligerant character had already been executed. He hoped, however, that the pacific proposition proposed would do some good. Before that could be done, however, it would be necessary for Sir John Harvey to withdraw even the pretension of a claim to the disputed territory, so far as the exercise of "exclusive jurisdiction." That being done, Maine might be content to await the action of the General Government. Here the papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then passed the bill, a long time under consideration, for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and passed in Committee the bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Florida War for 1839. Also a bill for the erection of a fire proof Post Office Building.

When the Committee came into the House, a bill for the erection of Fortifications in Maine was under consideration. The House adjourned in confusion.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

After the defeat of Mr. Crittenden's bill in the Senate, a message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied by an agreement between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, which were read by the clerk. An important and exciting debate sprung out of the documents.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Me. expressed himself dissatisfied with the message, and he feared Maine would be dissatisfied also. The Government, he thought demanded too much of Maine, if it expected that trespassers were to be given up after violating the laws of Maine. It was true the General Government took a higher stand in this matter.

Mr. RUGGLES said that Maine had received from Great Britain the first blow, the third blow and the last blow. She could endure no longer, and would resist. War was awful and positively destructive to the best interests of Maine. Nevertheless in his opinion war was preferable to continued suffering.

Mr. Walker of Miss. went so far as to express the hope that the soldiers of Maine would possess themselves of the Aroostook, and thus compel Great Britain to negotiate.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to this discussion and to any allusion to war, as ill-timed. The greatest evil which could befall this country, Great Britain and the civilized world, would be a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Preston also spoke in opposition to the feeling of excitement manifested and the dreaded anticipation of events.

Mr. Davis stated in a word the exact condition of things. The treaty of 1783 defined the boundary line in dispute. Great Britain had again and again refused to run the line, agreeably with the provisions of this treaty, and the United States had importuned Great Britain again and again to such line. Maine refused to run a conventional line, and the Government could not run one and ought not without her consent. Was it to be expected then that the Message of the Executive and the agreement with the British Minister could do good, unless the Government pushed the negociations and prepared itself for the consequences of refusal? In the present excited state of public feeling in Maine and New Brunswick, something decisive must be done by the General Government, and that speedily. Without some definite arrangement peace could not be preserved to the country.

Mr. Webster spoke under some seeming excitement. I am for sustaining the Government of Maine—not in defending her soil herself—and unaided, but I am for making the General Government responsible, and for taking the responsibility in her own hands. I am, continued Mr. Webster, for taking a firm and decided stand. I am ready to express my opinion here this night, and in this chamber, and I would have the Government of the United States declare to the Government of Great Britain at once, that if she refuses to run the line immediately, the Government of the United States will, on the fourth of July next, take possession herself agreeably with the provisions of that Treaty. (Applause in the gallery.)

Mr. King, in the chair, said that if the applause should be renewed the rules of the Senate would be enforced, and the galleries cleared.

Mr. Webster, continued. I pray Heaven, said he, that all this feeling may subside—that there has been and shall be no collision. I am for peace and not for war, if peace can be preserved on honorable terms.

The papers were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At one o'clock to day, in the House, Mr. Howard, Chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, obtained the unanimous consent of the House to bring in a bill from the committee relating to the Boundary Troubles.

The Bill makes the following important provisions: The raising of the following troops:

16 Regiments of Infantry
2 Regiments of Artillery
2 Regiments of Riflemen
1 Regiment of Cavalry.

The troops to be raised, if necessary, and discharged if necessary, during the recess of Congress—to enlist for five years, and to serve for that time or during the war, if war there should be.

The President is also authorised to send out a special Minister to England to make pacific propositions.

A loan of—— millions to be raised upon the credit of the Government.

The troops are to be a provisionary army, to be employed by the President of the United States to repel invasion. The possession of the disputed territory by British soldiers, according to the claim and determination set up by Sir John Harvey, is to be considered an invasion.

After the reading of the bill, the report of the Committee was then read, giving the reasons for the bill.

A little debate followed between Mr. Adams, Mr. Evans, Mr. Legare and Mr. Howard.

Mr. Adams wished the Chairman of the Committee to alter his report in one or two remarks The report stated that in two instances the British Government had claimed exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed Territory. He did not consider the British Government had made any such claim.

Mr. Evans repeated that Sir John Harvey had claimed this jurisdiction—stating that he was instructed and directed to exercise such jurisdiction.

That said Mr. Adams, is true. But this was a mere construction of Sir John Harvey's upon instructions.

I wish, said Mr. Adams, an opportunity to be afforded to the British Government to withdraw any such instructions. Sir John Harvey has put his country in the wrong. I wish to keep it there. I think we weaken the ground of right, which this country will go the death to maintain, by reporting that the British Government, instead of one of her officers, has set up this claim. We are told by a great observer that

"Twice is he armed that has his quarrel just."

I say sir, twice three times is he armed who has his quarrel just. Let ours be just, as it will be if the British Government sustains her Minister here, and the Governor of New Brunswick. Let the British Government if it can, deny the authority under which the Provincial Governor has acted,

Mr. Legare of S. C, said he concurred with Mr. Adams as to what had been said of the British Government. I do not believe that the British Government has authorised or will authorise any of her officers to claim exclusive jurisdiction. I consider the claim as unwarranted and insolent as made by Sir John Harvey.

Mr. Howard said his report did leave this matter in the hands of the Provincial Government. It said expressly that the matter was left in the hands of the British Governor and the Minister. Mr. Howard said he designed not to make Sir John Harvey unnecessarily responsible for the ground assumed.

Mr. Adams remarked again that he wished not to place the British Government unnecessarily in the wrong in this matter. He wished that the Government might deny Sir John Harvey's claim, and that of the British Minister, as to exclusive jurisdiction.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Md. 10,000 copies of the bill, report, messages, and documents were ordered to be printed.

The bill is made the special order of the day for to morrow at 11 A. M.

The House have passed the bill for the support of the Florida War for 1839; also the bill for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, and have been in Committee on the bill for obtaining a new Census.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate to day were in Executive Session from 11 o'clock until nearly 3—subject before them not known.

A resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and agreed to, calling upon the Committee of Finance to make provision for an American Minister at Constantinople with a salary of $6000 per annum.

The Committee of Finance will make this amendment to the bill for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government.

BOUNDARY MATTERS.

Mr. Buchanan made a report in the form of four resolutions, which were unanimously agreed upon by the Senate.

They protest against the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by the British Minister and Sir John Harvey, and declare that this claim is in violation of a clear, distinct and subsisting understanding between the two Governments.

The second resolution says that the Senate cannot conceive that Maine has violated the spirit of this mutual agreement in sending a Land Agent to drive off the trespassers. The resolutions declare also that Maine in the opinion of the Senate has an undoubted claim to the country, and that should her Majesty's Government enforce her claims to the exclusive jurisdiction, they shall feel bound to resist and to sustain the President in the exercise of his Constitutional power to repel invasion. The exigency will have occurred for the President to call out troops whenever this determination shall have been persevered in.

The resolutions declare also that Maine ought, if New Brunswick will refrain from possession, to withdraw her troops. They declare further that she would refrain in such case.

Mr. Buchanan moved their printing.

Mr. Clay moved that their consideration be made the special order of the day for to morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he should call up at five o'clock this afternoon—

The bill for issuing Treasury Notes;

And the bill for the support of the Army.

It is necessary, said Mr. Wright, to amend that bill materially.

The Senate took a recess from half past 3 till 5 o'clock.

—o—

The following resolutions have passed both branches of the Maine Legislature with scarcely a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this State demand that a sufficient military force be forthwith stationed on the Rostook river west of the boundary line of the State, as established by the treaty of 1783; and on the river St. John, if found practicable, at such points as may be best adapted to the object—to prevent further depredations on the public lands and to protect and preserve the timber and other lumber already cut by trespassers, and to prevent its removal without the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Executive to carry out the purpose of the foregoing resolve, and the resolve passed Jan. 24th, 1839, and that the Governor be and hereby is authorised with the advice of the Council, to draw his warrant for the same from time to time, as it may be needed for that purpose

Resolved, That the Governor be requested forthwith to communicate to the President of United States the measures recently adopted by the State of Maine, in relation to the trespasses on the public lands of that State; and also copies of the correspondence between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Executive of Maine, in relation to those measures; together with any information in his possession relative to the subject; and to request the aid of the General Government in support of the rights of the State of Maine

A writer in a Boston Review gives the following as the characteristics of a true Democratic party:

"A Democratic party must go for the whole people, against all monopolies, against all exclusive privileges, against all aristocratic measures, and in favor of mild and equal laws, of equal rights, and in favor of education, literature, the arts and philosophy." "It must plant itself on the primitive fact that all men are born essentially equal, and that there is some divinity in every man." It must be ever on the side of freedom, sympathizing with the oppressed, with all who are struggling for the native and inherent rights." "It must be high toned and moral, confiding in the people, and in the sublime and glorious principles of truth and justice." "The contests for men are insignificant; individuals are nothing—cause is every thing, and a man who stands at the head of his country, must be the impersonation of his country's cause." "He must raise the standard of the masses, and unfurl the banner of equality, and truth and justice will prevail.

It is the want of faith in the existence of this particle of the divine nature ever lingering in every man, which distinguished the Federal party in this country. This incredulity is the fruitful source of all their errors—the immediate cause of all their discomfitures and defeats. This steady belief in the brutality of the people—in their incapacity for self-Government—in the danger of intrusting with power the sources of power—it is, that will ever keep the Federalists in the minority. They have no sympathy with the spirit of the age; and cannot keep pace with—much less lead—the march; they are yet wedded to a love for feudal forms and distinctions of birth and fortune, still greedily covetous of exclusive privileges which make the masses tributary to the vices and follies and corruptions and conveniences and comforts of the molecules which they arrogantly pretend, are of better clay than the rest of the lump, and deserve to be made the flowery capital of the Corinthian pillar of society.

Love for their race does not so expand their souls as to comprehend the sublime of the self-evident postulate of our noble declarations of rights. With their vision bounded by the narrow distinctions which mere society invests men with, they do not feel that the divine essence which tempers every man's clay, infinite as it is in its nature, renders all finite differences utterly inappreciable, and renders the highest and lowest in the world's scale of differences absolutely equal. Their views, cramped as with iron by their prejudices and their egotisms, they refuse to admit with respect to men, what they are compelled by the constitution of the mind to subscribe to in mathematics—that when treating of infinite of all differences less than the infinite totally disappear.

There is many a sermon to be read from the texts furnished by a reviewer, but the self satisfied Federalists are so like the Scribes and Pharisees of old that we much fear that they would not profit by them. They have learned but little in the half century of miracles which have been performed under their eyes in this country by this glorious principles of democracy, and we almost give them up to their hardness of heart; and blindness to the irresistable tendencies of things relating to government and society in this our time.

—o—

STRAWBERRIES.

As soon as your beds are bare in the spring, spread over them a slight covering of straw, and set fire to it. This will consume all the decayed leaves, ect., left last season, and leave the whole neat and clean.—Then spread on a little fine manure from the yard, or ashes, (which answers quite as well;) and then a covering of chaff, say two inches thick. This method is said to bring the plants and fruit forth earlier; and to make the latter large and of a better quality. It keeps the fruit clear and ripens it finely. The burning over is recommended by Dr Miller of Princeton, and other experienced cultivators. The use of the chaff is practised by the editor of the Southern Agriculturist, (he uses rice chaff) who last year gathered from half an acre of plants 48 bushels of the finest fruit. It was sold for 25 cents a quart: and yielded therefore the aggregate sum of $360.—Vt Farmer.

—o—

Said a purchaser to a horse dealer, "is that animal sure footed?" said the jockey, "when he puts his foot down, you'd think he never was going to take it up."

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR FRONT TEETH!

A German journal speaks of a young authoress who has distinguished herself in the literary world. She is called the Baroness de Clokekrakerstocae Pickalkrenken.