Mr. Clemens said : There are periods in the history of nations as of individuals. One false move must be followed by years of suffering; one neglect or improper use of the right moment or the right occasion infuses a poison into the body politic which no remedy can reach. We ly as a people whose unbridled passions would hand was law and the steel blade the sole arbi drive them into anarchy, whose turbulence and ter of disputed questions.

dissensions would furnish only another reason This thing called progess, in the eyes of many,

ours to carry on a war of foreign conquest .more foolish masters, argued themselves into modern politicians is quite a different thing. the conviction that the first summons of the drum to an aggressive war would be the signal

Certainly the whole tene of the public jour-

while conceding all this, I do not agree with ship. be in open rebellion. We have heard in a will prove a deadly hate. ting off her commerce, and you have an amount | fence. of suffering which no nation will willingly apto-morrow burnt to the water's edge, France | As a slave State, she could give the South no the United States upon the ocean than the oak power in the Senate has long since exploded .-

tending to our own business without attempting that, for it is tolerably certain that we will both cally an establishment of religion." In no fair a sort of general guardianship over all man-

The period of trial and danger does not threaten us from abroad. In that quarter the skies are clear and bright. It is at home that the symptoms of an approaching hurricane are man- this gem from Spain. I recognise an over-ruifested. These symptoms are everywhere about ling Providence, whose law demands that na- culiar privileges, or sustained or favored by the are approaching such a period, if it is not already upon us. From the line of conduct now to be adopted, much, that is good, or much that in the speeches of dinner orators, dignifying comes in conflict with that law. Heretofore, is evil, will be sure to ensue. To render all I war with the name of "progress," and clothing progress and manifest destiny have been concossary to enter upon a brief review of the past.

Heretofore the advice of Washington has been seen in the footsteps of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and widest range of Science and the perishing in the freest and the perishing i respected, and we have succeeded in steering that sturdy beggar, Louis Kossuth, and in the cincts of fogyism. There was no wrong which clear of the tangled web of European politics.— wild and reckless attempts of Americans to take this new phrase would not excuse, no outrage known to the world. Of these none, by law, is him still; and the deep, almost solemn emotion, playing a small game of three handed poker, Besides, the growth of the American Union has possession of tuba. I deplore their fate as which it would not extenuate. been so rapid as to defy the calculation of Eu- much as any one, and condemn as strongly the ropean statesmanship. The merchant, when he found a rival taking away his most profitable found a rival taking away his most profitable forms and condemn as strongly the first behold not vote for the resolutions. The would not vote for the resolutions. The would not vote for the denominations into little, perhaps, from the hushed adoration of which Christians are distributed; but that is his early worshippers. I have never seen any little, perhaps, from the hushed adoration of which Christians are distributed; but that is his early worshippers. I have never seen any little, perhaps, from the hushed adoration of which Christians are distributed; but that is traffic, the manufacturer as year by year the demand for his productions diminished, the fisher- directed. And last, but not least, the signs of be undignified and unmanly to be constantly lege, but by the voluntary choice of those who

man when he saw Yankee sails invade the this danger may be found in the ill-regulated making protestations of our honesty. He saw haunts of the great masters of the deep, by these but fierce and strenuous efforts of Young Ame- no good to result from a re-affirmation of the understood that a new power had sprung into rice to bring about a war with anybody, or up- Monroe doctrine. There was more purpose exrivalry in which European energy and European of change. I may be told that that word is intelligence were destined to be overshadowed. written upon every earthly thing; but justice, But kings and cabinet ministers could not com- honor, mercy, are the children of God, and know prehend that a few scattered colonies, but a no change. In the sublime morality of the short time since a feeble dependency of Great | Christian's creed we may find a guide which Britain, had indeed become a powerful nation. cannot lead to error: "Do unto others as you The monarch who looked back upon a line of a would they should do unto you." It is not in hundred sires could comprehend no stable form the word of revelation that we are taught to lest the view may be one of a wild over-grown of government save that which was endeared to covet our neighbor's goods, to indulge a spirit with brambles and thorns instead of the flowerjudice. If, in his imperial dreams, the vision duty of progressing backwards from a peaceful of America. He pauses and lingers upon the of America ever rose before his eyes, it was on- age to a period of barbarism, where the strong pleasant pictures his fancy and his hopes have

to the world for committing all government to covers all defects and makes atonement for evsceptred hands. In the mean time, the neg-lected and despised Republic was moving stead-sweeps abroad upon the wings of peace, shedily and rapidly along the road to wealth, to ding life, and light, and happiness over the land power, and to honor; but its strength was un- and on the sea; which sends the missionary marked, its vigor unknown abroad. The war among the heathen, and gathers the infidel and with Mexico followed, and a little handful of unbeliever beneath the gospel's ample shield; citizen soldiers overgan a nation of seven mil- which doubles the productions of earth, and ly commended. lions of inhabitants, and dictated the terms of lays bare the, treasures of ocean; which plants peace from the national capital. Here was a the Church of God in the wilderness of the West, lesson which even kingly dullness could not and substitutes the Sabbath bell for the howl of misunderstand, ner ministerial servility misin- the panther; which carries literature and science to the log cabin of the pioneer, and connects every part of this wide Republic by links nals of Europe was changed. Prior to that time | so strong and so close that the traveller feels they had derided our progress and laughed at every spot he treads his home, and every hand the feebleness of our military force. It was assamed to be impossible for a Government like gress which is meant, most gladly do I enlist under its banner. But I am not permitted so Foolish editors, writing at the dictation of still to understand it. Progress as interpreted by The first lesson they inculcate is a spirit of

general defiance to all mankind, and the imitaof ruin to the Union. That summons came, a tion of the worst practice of old chivalry—the which chaplains are appointed for the army and powerful nation was vanquished, and yet so lit- practice of hanging up a glove as a challenge navy, and for the two houses of Congress, are tle were the energies of our people taxed, that it to every passer by to engage in mortal combat in violation of the first amendment of the conwould have been scarcely known that a war was | - a practice based in no degree upon wrongs to stitution of the United States, which declares going on, except by the reports of battles and be redressed or injuries to be avenged, but upon that "Congress shall make no law respecting of victories. Thus vanished one delusion, and a pure unmitigated love of blood and strife .- an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the with it the old system of political tactics. It They propose to grasp the territory of an old was no longer our weakness but our strength and faithful ally, not only without a shadow of which became the subject of comment. The claim, but even without the robber's plea of neaggressive spirit, the grasping ambition of A- cessity. I wish to include in no exaggerated spirit of the constitutional prohibition-then. merica were portrayed in the darkest colors, statements; but let us in the cant phraseology undoubtedly, they should be at once repealed; and Europe was called upon to interpose some of the day establish a foreign policy. Let us and the office of Chaplain abolished. It thus check to the territorial aggrandizement of the set about convincing the world that we are ingreat Republic. Wrong in apathy, they were deed a power on carth. Let us rob Spain of tion of the petitioners be correct. roused only to involve themselves still more Cuba, England of Canada, and Mexico of her The clause speaks of "an establishment of deeply in error by their action. From news- remaining possessions, and this continent will religion." What is meant by that expression? paper articles they progressed to dip omatic be too small a theatre upon which to enact the It referred, without doubt, to that establishment notes : and now England and France have made | bloody drama of American progress. Like the | which existed in the mother country, and its a formal proposition to the United States that prophet of the East, who carried the sword in meaning is to be ascertained by ascertaining the three powers should unite in assuring to one hand and the Koran in the other, American | what that establishment was. It was the con-Spain undisturbed possession of Cuba for all armies will be sent forth to proclaim freedom nexion with the state of a particular religious Michigan, and to say that this proposition meant | some manly attachment to the institutions with other, by giving to its members exclusive politsomething. I am willing to go further, and say which he is familiar, his life's blood would sat- ical rights, and by compelling the attendance that it does mean what it imports on its face; urate the soil, and his wife and children be of those who rejected its communion upon its that it was known it would be rejected; that driven forth as houseless wanderers, in proof of worship, or religious observances. These three the idle form of making the offer would have our tender consideration for the rights of hu particulars constituted that union of church and been dispensed with but for ulterior considerations. Let it be conceded that it was intended which Satan himself might fall in love. [He then ous, and against which they so wisely and careto intimidate the United States, and to give us drew a glowing picture of America as she now fully provided. It is true that, at the time our notice that France and England were watching is—splendid, magnificent in all things—comcuba, and determined to prevent any efforts upmerce, agriculture, arts, and sciences, in freeestablishment had been, in some respects, and on our part to acquire its possession. But dom, and in proud prerogative of religious wor- to a certain extent, relaxed in favor of Protest-

that Senator as to how it should be met. I de He then asked them to look upon a land of establishment remained. It was still, in its not think it the part of wisdom, or of sound poli- fered as a substitute for this, where war is a spirit, inconsistent with religious freedom, as dy, to permit ourselves to be hurried into in- passion and blood a welcome visitor, every ave- a matter of natural right to be enjoyed in its semperate action because France and England | nue for genius leading through fields of strife. | full latitude, and not measured out by tolerance have made a foolish parade of their future poli- Literature a mockery, religion a reproach, the and concession from the civil rulers. If Concy. To redeem a threat from contempt it is nepeople strong but terrible, having the tiger's gress has passed, or should pass, any law which,
cossary that the party making it should possess outward beauty and the tiger's inward fiercetairly construed, has in any degree introduced, the power of carrying it into effect. As long as ness. He contended that such was the natural or should attempt to introduce, in favor of any English statesmen keep their senses, a thousand tendency of modern progress. The present account, or ecclesiastical association, or system Cubas cannot induce them to declare war against | quisition of Cuba he considered of questionable | of religious faith, all or any one of these obnexthe United States. Withhold the exports of our propriety; but if it came to us as the result of jous particulars-endowment at the public ex-

conade in which any government ever permitted ty to fortify our own possessions, and leave our him and his fortunes beneath the burning flood. | we derive from a uban imports an annual reve-If the great Emperor himself held the reins, a nue of six millions. This would be lost. war with Mexico would be destructive to France. While he deprecated arguments addressed to sword. France has acquired no glory upon the | could be good that did not address itself to the Guns and vessels do not make a navy. If could the annexation of Cuba take place withevery vessel named in our Navy Register was out the greatest injury to the South.

would be no more capable of contending with additional power; the dream of a balance of mariners unequalled for skill, for energy, and was no slight matter. He commented upon for daring. Our tonnage exceeds that of any the tenfold addition to the agricultural energies world may build war steamers without number. but when a contest comes the best of them will | Spain, it will be of inestimable advantage in be found sailing under Yankee colors. Vessels time of war, as a neutral port, where commerce of war manned by peasantry are feeble focs, from the gulf could find a port, and where purand can soon be captured. I refer to these chasers would come to reship it, This was verse. The proposition of England and France go and in the war of 1812. It was difficult to esand I had some apprehensions that the indigna- were two hundred thousand free negroes and right and needful for us to take it. Whenever he also contended, would be an element of the

the might of this Republic is put forth in a just most dangerous character. eause there is no human power which can prewent it. Under such circumstances we can well afford to wait until the pear is ripe.

The collars when or in what manner he the churches of the city? And of those who bethought Cuba ought to be acquired. He told us long to either house of Congress, some have not wind in its stomach. I have no sympathy with those who are so that he was not in favor of its purchase, but the means to procure such accommodations for bors; nor do my opinions at all accord with that it should come to us as the result of an unthose who tell us, with such a confident and provoked and aggressive war. There is but And how is it more a subject of just complaint tion; there being in the British navy one hun-

that it was possible to adopt—the policy of at- nearly agree. I am willing to compromise on a national church, is considered by us emphati-

is begun, much less accomplished. The Senator from Florida went farther, and urged there was some sort of over-ruling necessity which was about to compel us to snatch

looked as if new legislative resolves were necessary to keep up our courage

He then drew a picture of a pilgrim standing half way ascending the mount from which the valley beyond, to which he is journeying, may he seen. He pauses with hesitation and fear drawn of the future resplendent glory of his country, and yet fears to rush onward to the mountain-top, lest the view which he may there behold should present his country the desolate

land of a people whose policy is war. Mr. Cass read some extracts from a letter re cently received by him from an American in Paris, in which the position assumed by him and Mr. Mason in the debate on the 23d of December last, upon this subject, had been high-Messrs. HALE and MALLORY made a few re-

marks : after which Mr. Douglas obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed till Monday next.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Badger made the following REPORT:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were

The ground on which the petitioners found their prayer is, that the provisions of law under free exercise thereof."

If this position were correct-if these provisions of law do violate either the letter or the

to the serf. But if he should happen to love society, by its endowment, at the public exant dissenters; but the main character of the cotton one year, and the starving millions will war and violence, instead of being a blessing, it pense, peculiar privileges to its members, or disadvantages or penalties upon those who time of profound peace of banners borne by the He cited the reply of Caractacus to the Ro- should reject its doctrines or belong to other peasantry with the fearful inscription "blood or man emperor, and thought that Spain might communions-such law would be a "law re-Who doubts that that cry would be address to us a similar appeal. Possessed of a specting an establishment of religion," and re-awakened, and who doubts that blood would territory extending almost from the Northern therefore, in violation of the constitution. But furnish the first, second, and third course of the ocean to the region of the tropics; embracing no law yet passed by Congress is justly liable banquet to which she would be invited at home. every variety of soil, climate, and production, to such an objection. Take, as an example, the Add to this the certainty of a hundred thousand why should we envy Spain the last little island chaplains to Congress. At every session two American bayonets glittering in the sunlight of of her once mighty dominion. It was not need- chaptains are elected -one by each house-Canada, and a thousand American vessels cut- ed for agricultural purcoses nor for national de- whose duty it is to offer prayers daily in the two fence.

| It was a fallacy to say Cuba commanded the | houses and to conduct religious services weekly in the hall of the House of Representatives. proach. It had been declared in the Senate that Gulf trade. Tortugas and Key West command Now, in this, no religion, no form of faith, no England had given bond and surety to keep the the Gulf trade, and Cuba itself. With those denomination of religious professors, is estab peace towards the United States. That security points fortified, a hostile fleet in Cuba would be lished, in preference to any other, or has any powerless. This fact was known and commenby her provinces and dependencies, though I ted on in England when Florida was ceded to of selection is absolutely free in each house grant you she would consider it a poor exchange the United States. He cited various American amongst all existing professions of religious to secure Cuba to Spain and lose Canada her commanders who gave the same decided opin-faith. There is no compulsion exercised or atself; but she has more at stake, and I regard ion. Two millions would fortify those points. tempted, upon any member or officer of either any threat from that quarter as the veriest gas- It was the part of economy as well as of hones- house, to attend their prayers or religious solemnities. No member gains any advantage itself to indulge. France has recently erected neighbors in undisturbed enjoyment of what over another by attending, or incurs any penalty an imperial throne above the crater of a volcano. belongs to them. Better expend two millions or loses any advantage by declining to attend. He who occupies that seat must watch by day | thus than a hundred millions to purchase, or | The chaplain is an officer of the house which and night, or an eruption will soon come to bury | uncounted millions in its conquest. At present | chooses him, and nothing more. He owes his place not to his belonging to a particular religious society, or holding a particular faith, but to the voluntary choice of the members of the Tolandan army here would be to give them to the the North or South-because no argument house, and stands, in this respect, upon the same footing with any other officer so elected. seas. I am aware that upon paper the naval whole Union - he proposed to meet the section- It is not seen, therefore, how the institution of power of France is immensely superior to ours. al appeals already made. In no possible aspect chaplains is justly obnoxious to the reproach of who will deeply mourn his loss." invading religious liberty in the widest sense of

It is said, indeed, by the petitioners, that if members of Congress wish any one to pray for bolt of Heaven. It is seamen who make a navy, petition with the most profitable productions of it is unjust to tax the petitioners with the example and wherever they are found vessels will not the Southern States. Remove the duties now pense of his compensation. It has been shown pense of his compensation. It has been shown public this charge for the personal accommodation of members of Congress. Let it be seen, other nation. As long as these advantages re- of Cuba, to result from the annexation of it to then, to what this objection leads. If carried main to us, the crumbling dynasties of the old | the United States, as detrimental to the South. out to its fair results, it will equally apply to As long as Cuba remains a possession of many other accommodations furnished to members of Congress at the public expense. We have messengers who attend to our private business, take checks to the bank for us, receive the money, or procure bank drafts, and discharge things with no view to aggression, but the re- done in Florida during Mr. Jefferson's embar- various other offices for our personal case and benefit, unconected with the despatch of any pubhas been held out to inflame the popular mind, timate the advantage of such an outlet. There lie function. Why might it not be said that members, if they wish these services performed people.—Richmond Dispatch. tion and resentment excited by it might hurry six hundred thousand whites in Cuba. He ar- in their behalf, should employ and pay their us into intemperate acts. I wish to show that gued at length, showing that these whites, un- own agents? Members of Congress come here we can afford to laugh to scorn the implied accustomed to self-government and attached to to attend upon the business of the public. Many in our exchanges: threat hanging over us, and that this is better an established religion, which would no longer of them are professed members of religious sopolicy than yielding to the dictates of hasty re-sentment. Cuba will be ours whenever it is bulent, ungovernable people. The free negroes, and these desire not only to have the blessing of God invoked upon them in their legislative cato thee, my own darling babe. pacities, but to attend the public worship of The Senator from Louisiana had not ventur- God. But how are all to be accommodated in there he stopped. I am sure he does not desire themselves. Where, then, is the impropriety of provoked and aggressive war. There is but self-satisfied air, that it is time this Government one other mode in which it can some, and that than to have officers who attend to the private is by successfult revolt of the Cubans them secular business of the members? The petinistic of the Russian, thirty-two; and in the United had a foreign policy, nay more, the very best selves. If that be his mathed, he and I very moners say, "A national chaplaincy, no less than States, fifteen.

be cold in the grave long before that revolution sense of the phrase have we a national chaplaincy; in no sense in which that phrase must be understood, when connected as it is by the petitioners, with a "national church." A national church implies a particular church selected as the church of the nation, endowed with pepublic in preference to other churches or religlous societies. Of such a church we have no semblance, nor have we any such chaplaincy .-We have chaplains in the army and navy, and sidered sufficient to cover our designs upon the in Congress; but these are officers chosen with

have the power of appointment. This results from the fact that we are a Christian people-from the fact that almost our enexistence, and felt that they were engaged in a on any pretext. These things indicate a spirit pressed and determination announced by si- tire population belong to or sympathise with lence than by repeated vows and resolves. It some one of the Christian denominations which compose the Christian world. And Christians Curist. This, however, it should be carefully noted, is not by virtue of legal provision, but voluntary choice. We are Christians, not behim alike by interest and by education or pre- of lawless conquest. Nor do we learn there the clad fields he desired. So with the statesman choice and education; and in a land thus universally Christian, what is to be expected, what desired, but that we shall pay a due regard to Christianity, and have a reasonable respect for its ministers and religious solemnities? The principle on which the petitioners ask

for the abolition of the office of Chaplain, if carried out to its just consequences, will lead us much further than they seem to suppose. How comes it that Sunday-the Christian Sabbathis recognised and respected by all the departments of the government? In the law, Sunday is a "dies non; it cannot be used for the service of legal process, the return of writs, or other the public establishments are all closed on Sun-

Here is a nearer approach, according to the under consideration, and submit the following | Why, then, do not the petitioners exclaim against this invasion of their religious rights?-Why do they not assert that a national Sabbath no less than a national church, is an establishment of religion? It is liable to all the objections urged against the chaplaincy in at least an equal, if not in a greater degree. The recognition of the Christian Sabbath is complete and perfect. The officers who receive salaries. or per diem compensation, are discharged from gious rights, and violation of the constitution. secular function?

The whole view of the petitioners seems this had been a violation of the constitution-

which they commended to His care. ndeed, to suit external circumstances and par- wriggle across your path, like reptiles; and, in ticular exigencies, but in substance always the short, there is no end to these deformed forms same from the beginning of our extstence as a of humanity, these dismembered members of nation; what met the approval of our Washing- society. I am always most touched with the ton, and of all the great men who have succeed- appeals of the blind and the maimed. ed him; what commands the general commendation of the people; what is at once so venerable and so lovely, so respectable and respected -ought not, in the opinion of the committee, now to be discontinued.

The committee, therefore, pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the

death of a man employed on a railroads says- law. As for the holy priesthood, as was said "Although poor, he had friends and relations of another institution, its 'name is legion.'-This is remarkable—"although poor," he had

friends and relations to mourn his loss! This we find in the Boston Post. The intelligence that any body could have mourned for them, they should, out of their own means, fur- a poor man would have surprised the late Newof the forest is capable of resisting the thunder- Is would bring a powerful rival in direct com- nish the funds wherewith to pay him, and that ton Hill, who, in his peculiar way, used to say that a poor men should be neither respected in life or lamented after death. He would conbe long wanting. In this main element of success we are in advance of any power in Europe.

Our fisheries turn out annually a body of hardy dency, it was alleged that General Harrison had sold poor white men, Newton declared that, although he was a Democrat, the old General should have his vote; but immediately backed What was a favorite kind of irony with poor Newton, is no doubt the real sentiment of some

We find the following "wet blanket" about

Young Mother-(who is exactly sentimental, on noticing that her first born, in the cradle, is vere wound in the neck which he received excessively restive)-The angels are whispering

England owns more than double the number

Apollo Belvidere: |-" In all his triumphant

beauty, excellent vitality and rejoicing strength,

the Apollo stands forth as a pure type of immor-

tality-every inch a god. There is an Olympian spring in the foot which seems to spurn man, which occurred some years ago, was uni the earth-a secure disdain of death in the very curve of his nostrils-a sunborn light on his brow; while the absolute perfection of grace, the supernal majesty of the figure, now, as in the old time, seem to lift it above the human did not know the "Jack of Trumps" from a and the perishing, into the region of the divine diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three the religions, churches, or professions of faith tructible glory of the lost divinity lingers about which are so common in the Creole parishes, excluded grone has any priority of legal right, the sigh of unutterable admiration, with which He would not vote for the resolutions. He True, selections, in point of fact, are always the pilgrims of art first behold him now, differ gravated case of assault and battery. This ize as a mere human creation, born in an artist's struggling brain, moulded in dull clay, and from thence transferred, by the usual slow and laborious process, to marble. Nor can I even think of it as having, according to the old poetic fancy, pre-existed in the stone, till the divinely-directed chisel of the sculptor cut down will; of course, select, for the performance of religious services, one who professes the faith of have grouned, in prescience of the god it held. To me it rather seems a glowing, divine conception, struck instantly into stone. It surely embodies the very soul and glory of the ancient cause the law demands it, not to gain exclusive mythology, and with kindred works, forms, if benefits, or to avoid legal disabilities, but from not a fair justification of, at least a noble apolo- commenced by stating, that him and Griggs and gy for, a religion which revelled in ideas of beau- John Allen were over at Boullet's grocery, the ty and grace, which had ever something lofty second day of the election, when Allen proposed and pure, even in its refined sensuality-and that they should have a small game of poker for the spledid arrogance of that genius which all agreed to it, and we went up stairs and sat boldly chiselled out its own grand conceptions, and named them gods. The Apolio I should like to see every day of my life. I would have I wouldn't a played, but heard afterwards"t near me ; and every morning, as the darkness s lifted before the sun, and the miracle of creatian is renewed, I would wish to lift a curtain. and gaze on that transcendent image of life and light-to receive into my own being somewhat of the energy and joy of existence with which it so abounds-to catch some gleams of the glojudicial purposes. The executive departments, ry of the fresh and golden morning of poetry and art yet raying from his brow. One could days; on that day neither house of Congress drink in strongth, as from a fountain, from gazing on that attitude of pride and grace, so light, yet firm, and renew one's wasted vigour by the reasoning of the petitioners, to an establishment | mere sight of that exulting and effortless action." of religion than is furnished by the official corps In the same letter occurs this passage :- "One the purpose of sharpening his hearing-and to which they object. Here is a recognition by lovely afternoon, lately, I drove, with my frends, The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were law, and by universal usage, not only of a Mr. and Mrs. S.—, to the villa Borghese, referred sundry petitions praying Congress to Sabbath, but of the Christian Sabbath, in ex- where, among many other fine works of art, I abolish the office of chaplain, have had the same clusion of the Jewish or Mohammedan Sabbath saw Canova's Venus Victorieuse. This is an exquisitely graceful and elegant statue, altogether my favorite among Canova's female figures. For this, you will remember, Pauline Bonaparte sat; it was referring to this, that she afterwards made the famous reply to a somewhat more scrupulous lady, who wondered how she could bear the exposure-"Oh! I assure you it was not uncomfortable; the room was well-warmed" -simply treating it as a question of Fahrenheit. This villa is one of the loveliest places in the duty on this day because it is the Christian neighbourhood of Rome. I shall never forget Sabbath, and yet suffer no loss or diminution of our coming out into the grounds at sunset, and pay on that account. Why, then, do not these the long draughts of pure delight which I drank petitioners denounce this invasion of their reli- in as I gazed around and above me. Stately aright, sir? Do you say that you went blind, trees cast their lefty shadows across my path ; by which their money is applied to pay public fallen leaves golden, and bronze and crimson, officers while engaged in attending on their re- stirred into little eddies by the rising wind, ripligious duties, and not in the discharge of any pled about my feet-fountains murmured dreamily in the distance, and intermingled lights and shades played over the pleasant lawn. founded upon mistaken conceptions of the The sky was gorgeous with purple and gold, meaning of the constitution. This is evident- | shading off into the softest lilac and the serenest if not from what we have said, from this consid- blue. Wherever I looked, on earth or heaven, eration-that, from the beginning, our govern- there was beauty-beauty indescribable, uniment has had chaplains in its employment. If maginable, and I exclaimed-"Oh! God must have brouded longer over this land than over I am willing to go with the Senator from the land in which he was born, and exhibit pense, in exclusion of, or in preference to, any an establishment of religion—why was not its any other on the broad face of the world!"— ed: "God a mighty, Mr. Judge, what have I ges may be recovered from time to time as they are character seen by the great and good men who | Some of the less pleasing features of Italian life | done, that I must go to jail?" were coeval with the government-were in are well described. In one letter, she writes: Congress and in the Presidency when this con- "The beggars constitute a prominent and a most stitutional amendment was adopted? They repulsive feature of Italy. They appear in every ated the order with increased vohemence, and forth in that instrument and ten per centum will be were wise to discover the true character of the imaginable variety and degree of wretchedness, measure; they, if any one did, understood the disease and deformity. They beset you everytrue purport of the amendment, and were bound, by their duty and their oaths, to resist the ines, on the steps of palaces, in shops, cajes, atroduction or continuance of chaplains, if the mong the ruins-at early morning, at noon, at views of the petitioners were correct. But they midnight. It is not safe for you to pause to addid no such thing; and therefore we have the mire a handsome prasant woman, or child, howstrongest reason to suppose the notion of the ever well dressed, for begging seems the earliest petitioners to be unfounded. Unfounded it no instinct, the universal, ruling passion of the peodoubt is. Our fathers were true lovers of lib- ple. Driving in the country lately, we passed erty, and utterly opposed to any constraint up- a stream on whose banks some woman were on the rights of conscience. They intended by washing linen, and on seeing us, an old dame, this amendment, to prohibit "an establishment of at least seventy, dropped the ragged sheet she of religion," such as the English church preson- was cleansing on a rock, dashed through the ted, or anything like it. But they had no fear water up to her venerable knees, cleared the or jealousy of religion itself, nor did they wish bank with a bound, and presented her withered to see us an irreligious people; they did not in- and dripping palm at the coach door, keeping tend to prohibit a just expression of religious up with the full speed of our horses—a hideous, Bureau of Construction, Equipment & Repair, devotion by the legislators of the nation, even horrible creature, chattering and howling like in their public character as legislators; they a very she-devil, till we exorcised her with a few did not intend to send our armies and navies bajocchi. As for those even legitimate objects forth to do battle for their country without any of charity-the blind, diseased, deformed, mainational recognition of that God on whom suc- med and crippled-they seem as innumerable cess or failure depends; they did not intend to as the waves of the sea. You see men with spread over all the public authorities and the sturdy, broad chests, and big, bushy heads, on to each of the following navy yards, to wit: whole public action of the nation the dead and legs which have shrunken into a second childrevolting spectacle of atheistical apathy. Not hood, and lie coiled under them like cables .so had the battles of the revolution been fought, Among the regular lyers in wait about one of and thedeliberations of the revolutionary Con- the churches, is an old woman with an immense gress conducted. On the contrary, all had been wen, projecting from her forehead like the ione with a continual appeal to the Supreme horn of a unicorn, and a boy whose withered Ruler of the world, and an habitual reliance right arm hangs have at his side, stiff, straight upon His protection of the righteous cause and slender, like a pump-handle. Men, legless and armless, mere torsi, roll down upon you What has thus been done, with modifications, from declivities; men, with paralyzed spines,

To be sightless and crippled to ITALY! Oh, "God of life, of poesy, and light!"

With soldiers and priests Rome actually swarms! You go nowhere that you do not see the French and Papal troops, though far more of the former than of the latter. Indeed, from the number of barracks, sentinelled points, parades, marchings hither and thither, bugle-calls, and noisy drum-beatings, one might suppose A letter in the Transcipt, in describing the Rome entirely under foreign rule and military You meet, everywhere, dark, sinister-looking Jesuits, in their sombre robes, moving about by twos, at a peculiar, stealth y, prowling gaitwalking presentiments of the very blackness of spiritual darkness." Whatever may be thought of some of her opinions, Grace Greenwood is a noble-hearted woman, of whom her country women ought to be proud, as all of them are who

A WINDFALL FOR A JOURNEMAN PRINTER .- A or standing in the sunshine on the sunny side Donald, a journeyman printer in this office, inof the house in March-these being luxuries formed him that his great uncle Marshal Mcthat should be entirely confined to the rich!—
When, in the Harrison campaign for the presitel de Vil e, aged 82, had left him by his will a snug little fortune. McDonald was wealthy, and was a Marshal of France, appointed by Bonaparte. The printer will start for the east forthwith, with the intention of going to France imout from this pledge when it was proven that the General had not done "so wise a thing."— quently meet with than any other class. He was a sailor in the British navy, and received a pension in consequence of a wound in the feet. leg received at the bombardment of Canton. H fought in the Mexican war from Vera Cruz the city of Mexico, and was wounded in the ar kle at Vera Cruz. He bears the mark of a se the gates of Mexico, and secured a pension from the United States. His brother, Arthur McDor Grandmother (extremely matter of fact) it's ald, was a surgeon in the British navy, and wa no such thing, Laura; the child has only got on board the Torror in the expedition of S John Franklin, since when, of course, he has not been heard of .- [Milwaukie News.

> Madame," said a cross-tempered physician a patient, "if women were admitted to paradi their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicians, if allowed to practic there," replied the lady, "would soon make it a desert." Total 23 pieces, estimated to measure 3,180 cubis

ANECDOTE OF A LOUISIANA JUDGE.

Grace Greenwood's Roman letters are exceedingly spirited. Thus she discourses upon the Circuit Judge in that portion of Louisiana known as Attakapas County, was justly celebrated for his legal learning, and was greatly beloved by his neighbors and friends. He was stern, apright and honest—and the death of the good old versally regretted thoughout the State.

But with all his book lore and legal attainments, he was preh ips the greenest man at cards Foretop sail yard... 46 in his entire Circuit. It has been said that he a quarrel ensued, which resulted in an ag-State of Louisiana vs. John Allen, for an assault and battery with intent to kill, on the body of Enos Griggs."

The trial came on, and the only witness to the affray was a Captain Johnson, who was the third hand in the game. Johnson was the skipper of one of those crafts which transport sugar from that section of the country to New Orleans, was as undaunted before the Judge and Jury, as he would have been before the crew of his own little craft. After being sworn, he was directed to tell the Court and Jury everything he knew about the affair. After clearing his throat, he down to the game; did not know that there was any hash feelings between Griggs and Allen, or

Here the witness was interrupted by the Court, who directed him to keep all hearsays to himself and confine himself strictly to the facts of the

The witness continued-"Well, we sat down to the table-Griggs sot there, John Allen here, and I there (making a diagram of the clerk's table in order to elucidate the position of the parties.) John Allen dealt the cards, I went blind, Griggs he went blind and John Allen wouldn't see him."

The Judge, who was a little deaf, was in the nabit of making an ear-trumpet of his hand for throwing his head a little forward and sideways, interrupted the witness by asking him, "what was the reason that John Allen didn't see Griggs ?"

The witness replied, "I don't know, but he wouldn't look at him." "Proceed," says the Judge.

"Well, I saw him and he saw, and just at that minute-"

"Stop, sir," says the Judge, throwing himself nto a hearing attitude-"did I understand you to say, that you went blind?" "Yes, sir! I went blind, and Griggs he was

blind, and Allen wouldn't see, but I saw Griggs, and then he saw -" "Witness," exclaimed the Judge, striking the bench with his clenched fist, "do I hear you and then you saw?"

and Griggs saw, and just at that-" "Stop, sir," said the Judge. "Mr. Clerk, fine the witness fifty dollars for contempt of Court,

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "I saw Griggs,

and direct the sheriff to take him to jail, and there to keep him until he receives further orders from the Court. Call up the next case, Mr. Capt. Johnson was dumbfounded, and did not his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States

awake to the reality of his condition, until the as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to Sheriff laid his hands on him-when he exclaim-

The Judge, who was purple with rage, did not deign to reply to poor Johnson, but reiter- of each contract will be required in the manner set the junior members of the bar, who had been anticipating the fix that the Capt. would eventually be placed in, were convulsed with laughter, which increased the rage of the old Judge to the highest pitch The prosecuting attorney endeavored to enlighten the Judge, and eventally succeeded, but not until he had produced a pack of cards, and after dealing out three hands, made the blind as clear as day to the

The fine and imprisonment were remitted. order was restored in the Court, and Capt. Johnson was allowed to proceed with his testimony.

Proposals for Mast & Spar Timber.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. EALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Mast and Spar Timber" will be received at this bareau until 3 o'clock p. m. of the 28th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering the quan-

tities of yellow pine mast, and spar timber affiixed At the navy yard Portsmouth, N. H. : For one razee, estimated to contain 3,180 cubic

At the navy yard Charlestown Mass. For three sloops-of-war, estimated to contain .110 cubic feet.

At the navy yard Brooklyn, N. Y.: For one ship-of-the-line, Estimated to con-For three frigates, tain 15,790 cub. ft. For three sloops of war, At the navy yard, Philade phia: For two sloops of-war, estimated to contain 2,740

cubic feet. At the navy yard, Washington, D. C. For one sloop of-war, estimated to contain 1,370

At the navy yard, Gosport, Va. : For one ship of the line, For two sloops-of-war, tain 6,440 cubic ft. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Florida: For 1 frigate estimated to contain 2,660 cub. ft. For 1 sloop-of-war jibbooms, 8 pieces

main yard, pieces crossjack yd pieces maintop sail pieces foretop sail

Estimated to contain 2031 cub. ft.

4,691 cub. ft. DIMENSIONS OF THE FOREGOING SPAR

Size in inches. Butt. | Middle. Top. Main yard. Fore yard..... 14 Cross jack yard..... 48 111 101 Mizentop sail yard . 54 20 18½ 14 Foretop sail yard... 50 Mizentop sail yard . 54 Maintop mast 74 Foretop mast...... 68 23 Mizentop mast..... 56

TIMBER

Ship-of the-Line.

Total 23 pieces, estimated to measure 3,700 cubic

Itazee.			
ength in	Size in inches.		
3-	Butt.	Midd'e.	Top
Main yard 70	26	25	14
Fore yard 64		23	13
Cross jack yard 48	16	15	9
Maintop sail yard 53	21	30	11
Foretop sail yard 49	19	18	10
Mizentop sail yard 58	71	14	71
Maintop mast 70		_	7 <u>1</u> 22
Foretop mast 64	23		22
Mizentop mast 52	17	7-4-2	16
Jibboom 60	16	21	10
	-		-

Size in inches. Butt | Middle | To Fore yard..... 58 Cross jack yard 46 14 Maintop sail yard... 50 181 161 121 Mizentop sail yard 48 Maintop mast 66 Ξ 22 Foretop mast 61 Mizentop mast 50 Butt | Middle | Top 55 201 Fore yard Cross jack yard 54 151 16 Foretop sail yard... 58 114 Mizentop sail yard . 43 Maintop mast 54 Foretop mast...... 50 Mizentop mast...... 40 Total 17 pieces, estimated to measure 1,370 er bic feet.

Frigate.

Of the yards in two pieces, each half yard wi hold the size of the butt for one-quarter the length rom the butt, and thence lined with a regular curve equidistant from a straight centre line. Topmasts will hold the size of the butt for one third of their length from the butt. Yards in single sticks and jibbooms will hold the

size given in the middle or slings for one-third of their length ; that is, for one sixth of their length on each side of the middle, and thence taper each way with a regular curve equidistant from a straigh The pieces must be got out square and smooth.

ly hewed; the heart of each piece must be in the centre, and they must blaze one-third heart a each surface. To be of long-leafed yellow pine, fine grained straight, and sound, free from cracks in the hear

and especially free from wind shakes or rings ; the knots must be few in number, round, small size and well collared. No allowance will be made be youd the sizes given. The whole to be measured except wane. The offers must state the price per cubic foot pased upon the quantities above given.

All the aforesaid mast and spar timber will subject to the inspection and measurement customary at the navy yard where the same shall be delivered, and must be in all respects satisfactors to and approved by the commandant thereof. Separate proposals must be made for the whole quantity required at each of said navy yards, of which

not less than one half, embracing a fair proportion of the large pieces, must be deliverd on or before the 1st of September next, and the remainder an or before the 1st of March, 1854. No extension of time for making deliveries will be granted, and penalties for non-fulfilment will be rigidly enforced Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required to enter into contracts which, besides other onditions, will expressly provide that, in case they shall in any respect fail to perform the contract the same may be, at the option of the United States declared null and void, without affecting the right of said United States to recover for defaults which may have occurred; with the stipulation also that f default shall be made by the contractor in deliv. ering all or any part of the articles contracted for of the quality and at the times and places named that then and in that case the contractor and twice the contract price; which liquidated dam

Approved sureties in twice the estimated amount witheld from the amount of each payment, as col-lateral security for its faithful performance; and ninety per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the respective commandants of the afor-said navy yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the point of delivery within thirty days after in

presentation to him. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, (the responsibility of the guaranter or guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or other official person, or by some one known to the Bureau,) that if the offer be accepted, the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office designated, execute the same with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed agreeably to the terms specified in the contract. The law of the 10th of August 1846, forbids the consideration of all proproposals not accompanied by such guarantee. Bidders are particularly cautioned to endorse thee

offers as above required, that they may be distinguished from other busines letters in order to prev.nt their being opened before the day appointed Offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will be considered or rejected at the option of the bureau. Those only whose effers may be accepted will be notified and contracts forwarded without delay.

Persons offering are directed to designate the post office through which they desire to be addressd, and the navy agent to whom the contract shall be sent for execution. All editors authorized to publish this advertise ment will be specially notified by this bureau,

none others will be paid for its insertion. FORM OF AN OFFER.

I (or we) agree to furnish and deliver at the ma vy yard , in conformity with the requirements of the advertisement by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, of the 24th of January, 1853, the mast and spar timber required at that yard by said advertisement, viz., -----cu-

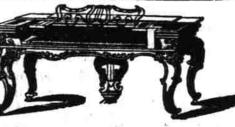
bic feet at the rate of ____cents per cubic foot

If my bid be accepted, I desire to be addressed through the post office at_____,and the contract to be sent to the navy agent at _____for execution

We, the undersigned, residents of -State of _____, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of - be accepted, that he (or they) wi l, within ten days after the receipt of the con tract at the post office designated in said bid excute the same with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the mast and spar timber proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement under

which it was made. I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named gnarantors are good and sufficient. E. F..

Navy Agent The offer to be endersed "Proposals for Man and Spar Timber," ---, Navy Yard at --Feb. 1st 1858.



Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

TUST received and ready for inspection and sale a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented,

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State,
Violin Baxes, Bexwood, Logwood and White, Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper, o Octave Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver

keys, Violin Bridges, Clarionets and Clarionettas, Violincellos and Bows, Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c., &c., &c. Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853

Dee. 18, 1852

For Sale.

handsome ROCKAWAY, together with a go Trotter, Harness, &c Apply to the Editor of this Paper.