

come in order; but finding his efforts in vain, he retired to his seat, exclaiming with emphasis, "Now we are a mob!"

This day has also passed over without any progress in the case; and, indeed, the members seem to be as far from a decision as ever. At the opening of the sitting, Mr. Wise offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now assembled, to relieve themselves from the embarrassment and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the House, will proceed, by the acting Clerk, to call the names of those gentlemen whose rights to seats are not disputed or contested, and after the names of such members are all called, and before they proceed to elect a Speaker, or other officer, or to organize in any manner, they shall, provided there be a quorum of such present, hear and decide upon all credentials, certificates, and commissions of persons claiming seats in the House of Representatives, under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the respective States.

Upon this proposition a wide debate of much interest and animation arose, running beyond the points presented by Mr. Wise, into the general merits of the cases of contested elections, which is still going on, and will probably be continued to a late hour; and even till to-morrow.

The points of the discussion, and the grounds assumed by the Speakers of both political parties, were very nearly the same as those I have noticed in my letters of Monday and Tuesday.

The Senate did nothing to day but receive copies of a few private bills for the benefit of individuals.

The following are the remarks of Mr. White of Kentucky, on the subject of the refusal of the Clerk to recognize the Commissions of the five New Jersey members to seats in the House of Representatives:

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, next obtained the floor, and made a speech, of which time allows the Reporter to furnish only a brief and faint abstract. He began by protesting against the authority, undertaken to be exercised by the Clerk of the House, of determining what members possessing undoubted legal evidences of election, are or are not entitled to their seats. This (Mr. W. said) was a most extraordinary proposition, and, in their peculiar circumstances of the case, involved a responsibility which the Clerk of the House had no color of right to assume. You (said Mr. W. addressing the Clerk) undertake to determine what certificates of election you will receive, and which of them you will reject. Are you not a candidate for re-election to the station which you occupy as an officer of this House? And, being so, do you not, in the course you have pursued, undertake to determine what members shall compose the House from which you seek a re-election? Under such circumstances, (Mr. W. said,) the Clerk ought not, and cannot assume to determine who are and who are not the members of the House. With what kind of propriety (said he) or respect for myself, or for the rights of my constituents, can I myself for one moment consent that you shall determine whether I am or am not a member of this House? Sir, I protest against your exercise of any such authority.

Mr. W. protesting against all the glosses and subtleties by which the true question before the House had been attempted to be disguised, said that the naked question for members to consider was, who, according to right, reason, and established usage, are entitled to vote for officers of this House, on the assemblage of a new Congress, until the House is organized? The answer to which question was, that a certificate of election, in due conformity to law, had ever and invariably been held to entitle members to seats. Mr. W. proceeded to quote at large several authorities to sustain this position, which he considered impregnable. The first authority he quoted was from Mr. Bynum's speech in the case of Gholson and Claiborne, in which that gentleman maintained that the certificate of the Governor of a State was *prima facie* evidence, not to be disputed, of a member's title to a seat. He then quoted the speech to the same effect, in the same case, of a member from Maryland, (Mr. THOMAS,) of the same political party as the gentleman from North Carolina. He then quoted to the same effect a speech of the late Speaker of this House, (Mr. POLK.) Commenting upon these and other extracts referred to by him, he said that no subterfuge could be clearer than the demonstration that, according to all usage and universal opinion heretofore, the legal return was irrefutable evidence of title to a seat. And (said Mr. WHITE, still addressing the Clerk,) you have by your own act shown your own conviction that such is the law. When you came to New Jersey you called the name of JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH. And why did you do it but from your consciousness that he had, in the Governor's certificate of election, a legal and sufficient title to a seat? Yet the names of the five other Representatives from New Jersey, having precisely similar certificates of election, you reject, thus setting at defiance the law whose injunctions you have yourself recognised in the case of Mr. RANDOLPH.

After some further observations, Mr. W. took his seat; and

Mr. BYNUM, of North Carolina, rose apparently for the purpose of replying to the allusion made by Mr. WHITE to his speech in the case of Claiborne and Gholson.

The shades of evening had, however, by this time begun to fall, and there was a general call for adjournment.

The CLERK stated it as his opinion that in the present state of the House (the roll having been only partially called) no question could be taken either by yeas and nays, or by tellers, or by count, and that no decision could be arrived at but by general consent of the House.

By general consent, the House then adjourned, to meet again at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote: "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."

### From the North Carolinian.

#### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice published in our paper for some weeks past, a numerous assemblage of citizens met at the Court House in this town, last Wednesday; Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, was called to the Chair,—His Excellency Edward B. Dudley, Col. Cadwallader Jones, and C. P. Mallett, Esq. constituting the Board of Internal Improvement for the State, were present, and from this Board, a report was made by Governor Dudley, accompanied with a short address, announcing the opening of the books of subscription, for stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, and the appointment of the Rev. Simeon Colton as agent on the part of the Board to procure subscriptions.

A committee of ten, was, on motion, appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, with whom were also associated the Board of Internal Improvement, Hon. David L. Swain, and General James Owen. This committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, strongly expressive of the spirit and zeal with which all present entered upon the great work.

On the motion to adopt one of these resolutions, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. D. L. Swain, in a very practical and effective speech, well calculated to inspire perfect confidence in the practicability and easy accomplishment of the enterprise.

Louis D. Henry, Esq. also addressed the meeting, in a short appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of his hearers, the eloquence of which was testified to, as was also that of Governor Swain's during its delivery, by repeated bursts of applause.

The meeting adjourned at about three o'clock, when a numerous company proceeded to the La Fayette Hotel, where a dinner in Col. Yarbrough's best style awaited them, given by the citizens of the town to the Governor and Board of Internal Improvement, and also to the strangers who attended the meeting.

The relish of the entertainment, which was characterized throughout with perfect harmony and good humor, was heightened, by the circulation of the wine cup in cheerful bumps, quaffed with oft repeated cheering, as the good humor, patriotic feeling and wit of several of the company, glowed and flashed in successive toasts. We are sorry we did not obtain for publication, the sentiments given at the dinner, as well as the resolutions adopted at the meeting. Our readers who have any State pride, will take our word that resolutions and toasts, fully sustained the character for patriotism and talent, to which the citizens of the Old North State lay claim.

We are informed by an agent of the company that the amount of stock subscribed has already reached the sum of \$200,000.

Contractors from abroad, are requested to correspond with the Rev. Simeon Colton, of this place, on the subject of taking stock in this work. Every effort will be made to get the stock taken, and we assure the public that the prospects at present, render it almost certain that the work will be commenced at no distant day.

Three cheers for old Cross Creek! Citizens of the West, rouse up your mites—Fayetteville will do her part!

On the subject of the Rail-Road we are authorized further to say: The Committee have despatched a special agent, appointed by the Governor, to Salisbury, Lexington, Greensborough and other towns in the counties West of this place, to solicit immediate aid in the construction of this rail road—this is done in order to secure the liberal conditional subscription of those contractors who were present at the meeting on Tuesday last. Only 200,000 now remain to be subscribed, before this great work will be put under contract. If that sum can be secured previous to the 15th of January—we are authorized to say, that a meeting of the stockholders will immediately be convened, and the work be commenced about the first of February.

**APPLE BUTTER.**—The Germans of Pennsylvania make a superior kind of apple sauce, which is called *apple butter*. The manner in which it is made is thus described by a traveller who visited them:—To make this article according to German law, the best should in the autumn invite his neighbors, particularly the young men and maidens, to make up an apple butter party. Being assembled, let three bushels of fair sweet apples be pared, quartered, and the cores removed. Meanwhile, let two barrels of new cider be boiled down to one half. When this is done commit the prepared apples to the cider, and thenceforth let the boiling go on briskly and systematically. But to accomplish the main design, the party must take turns at stirring the contents without cessation, that they do not become attached to the sides of the kettle and be burned. Let this stirring go on till the liquid the amalgamated cider and apples, become as thick as hasty pudding—then throw in a seasoning of pulverised spice, when it may be considered as finished, and committed to pots for future use. This is *apple butter*—and it will keep sweet for many years. And depend upon it, it is a capital article for the table—very much superior to any thing that comes under the head of apple sauce.

Old Hickory, instead of being dead, has gained it is said, fifty pounds of flesh, since he was *killed off* by the Press. We suppose his narrow escape from the jaws of the insatiate monster, into which the Press attempted to thrust him, has inspired him with new life and vigour.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Tusculum, Alabama, on the morning of the 14th ultimo.

At Zanesville, Ohio, one thousand barrels of Flour were recently offered for sale at \$2 75 per barrel, and no purchaser found.

The Ohio Canal is closed with ice, probably for the season.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention adjourned last week without being able to elect a Bishop.

The Channel of the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, has increased eight feet in seventeen years. It is now from 57 to 60 feet deep.

Forty thousand mulberry trees in parcels of 10,000, were sold at Tranton, on Wednesday of last week, at one and one-eighth of a cent a tree.



## WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATE

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. W. LONG, as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, for the County of Rowan, at the next election.

### CONGRESS.

It will be seen from extracts in to-day's paper from the latest news that the first week after the meeting of this body has been spent in squabbling. Contrary to all precedent in this body—in the Legislatures of the States or in the British Parliament—the Clerk of the preceding Congress who acted on the occasion, refused to call the names of certain New Jersey members, who tendered their commission, bearing the signature of the Governor and the Great Seal of the State. If that did not entitle them to take their seats as members *prima facie*, we wonder what a commission is intended for? We can think of no other possible use it could be applied to. This Clerk, be it remembered, acts merely as a volunteer. He has no authority except by the mere courtesy of the members present. We think this a right bold stroke for a mere volunteer. But the game is well understood at Washington. It is thought that if this trick of fraud and violence can succeed, the *Loco Foco* can elect their Speaker. Was there ever a greater outrage upon the rights of the people!

### FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The late spirited action on this subject, by the citizens of Fayetteville, have considerably revived the drooping hopes of the friends of this enterprise. Only Two Hundred Thousand Dollars remain to be raised to ensure the completion of the work. Fayetteville and its vicinity have subscribed most liberally, and if the Western Counties will do *any thing at all*, success is certain. We learn that certain contractors on the Wilmington Rail Road, will take Stock in payment for their labor, to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars: this with the liberal subscription of the State, and the sum subscribed by the Cumberland people, will only leave about \$200,000 to be taken by the Western people. It would be a burning reproach to our citizens to hold back their hands, when so much has been done for them by others. Mr. McRae, a special agent, appointed by the Governor to obtain subscriptions, is now at this place on the business. If Old Rowan will only do as well as she once did, it is all that is asked of her.

### 'Northern men with Southern Principles.'

It is not a little singular that the three great lights of the Van Buren press in N. Carolina—Loring of the Standard; Thompson of the Lincoln Republican, and Austin of the Western Carolinian, should be 'Northern men with Southern Principles.' These men would fain teach us, that we, who have been born and reared at home where slavery has existed since the country existed, do not sufficiently appreciate the dangers to which we are exposed; nay, that some of us are so unnatural as to wish to take sides with the negroes and abolitionists and wish to have our own throats cut, and that if it were not for the kind interference of good Northern *Loco Foco* like them, it would be certainly done. This extravagant and extraordinary pretension, reminds us of the boast of Steev Hamblin, the hunter, who declared that he "beat the old turkey gobbler a *yelpin* so far that when the old fellow saw him through the chink of his blind, he looked mortified and astonished." There is only one other Van Buren paper in North Carolina, that we ever heard of, and that is conducted by a Southern man with Northern principles. But he knew well that he could't thrive by dealing in such notions as the Yankees trade upon, so he must needs have a little office tacked to his official patronage, and then "a top horse is loose among the hitched horses."

"Begar here Monsieur Tonson come again." The Lincoln Republican, edited by Monsieur

tonson, late from Weathersfield in the State of Connecticut, thinks that two articles in our last paper, one concerning himself and the other concerning a democratic meeting, (which did not come,) are abortive attempts at wit. We know better, Mr. Republican! If there had not been something pretty keen in these paragraphs they would not have provoked you out of your decency. Our articles have no wit, but the Republican, by way of showing what wit is, calls us "a puppy!" Well! is not that severe! Is not that the true wit! What Northern man with Southern principles can beat it? And this is the Gentleman who talks about "scurrility." Fie! fie!

Our Agricultural readers will have to excuse any deficiency that may hereafter appear in that department. Congressional matters will claim our particular attention, while that body is in session.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer; WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1839.

The closing hours of the sitting of the Representatives of the people yesterday were more full of interest and excitement than any I ever spent in either House of Congress, during the whole period of my attendance at the Capitol. One great step has at last been taken towards organization. After having been led by the conduct of a Clerk, acting under the advisement of a crew of unscrupulous partizans, into a useless and idle discussion, because it approached no point, and could lead to no practical decision, the members have at last been extricated from the difficult and embarrassing position. The appointment of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as temporary Chairman, is creditable to the judgment of the members as it is a high and merited compliment to his clear and commanding intellect—his honesty and impartiality—and his purity of life and conduct. No man is better fitted to act as Moderator during the stormy discussions that may ensue. Others may be greater in the halls of Eolus; but he is pre-eminently capacitated to assume the trident, and rule the waves of debate with authority and wisdom.

His appointment is also a great victory of the Opposition over those who, through a tool of the Executive, self-appointed to control the deliberations of the members, have for four days obstructed the organization of the House, and endeavored to strike down from the hands of a Sovereign State her just right to a full and fair representation. Mr. Adams disregarded the Clerk,—set aside his decision—and called on the House to act for themselves, and to use the inherent and inevitable power which belonged to them, of completing the organization. They did so; and the proceeding was hailed with acclamation by the public.

When the House assembled this morning, the pending question was on the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wise, yesterday:

*Resolved*, That the acting Clerk of this House, shall proceed with the call of the members from the different States of this Union, in the usual way, calling the names of such members from New Jersey, as hold the regular and legal commissions from the Executive of that State.

Mr. Rhett moved to lay the resolution on the table; intimating that he intended to offer another, proposing that the roll should be called, omitting the members whose seats are disputed, and if there should be a quorum present, they should proceed to hear and decide on the evidence of election presented by the claimants. Tellers were called for, and Mr. Dromgoole having been appointed one of the Tellers, asked the Chair how he was to decide between the different sets of claimants, in counting the members; and who were to vote.

Mr. Adams, as Chairman, decided that the tellers must count those who had, under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the respective States, the regular certificate of election.

Mr. Vanderpoel rose in great heat, and denounced the opinion as a gross usurpation of the power of the House. "Order! Order!" was cried on all sides. Mr. Vanderpoel contended that the Chairman had not been appointed for any such purpose, and that these members, if permitted to be counted, would vote on their own case,—which was prohibited by the rules of the House.

The Chair decided that the members referred to were not personally interested in the question; but only their constituents were.

From this decision of the Chair Mr. Vanderpoel appealed, and the debate arose on the appeal, in which, Messrs. Stanley, Wise, Granger, Ogden Hoffman, and Biddle supported the decision of the Chair; and Messrs. Craig, Thomas of Md., and Vanderpoel opposed it. Messrs. Wise and Hoffman defended Mr. Adams in strains of beautiful, impassioned and commanding eloquence, against the imputation of having committed a usurpation, in expressing an opinion that the certified members must vote.

The debate was still going on, with great animation and interest, when, in order to be in time for the mail, I was obliged to bring this part of my report to a close. It is highly probable that the main question will not

be settled for several days; though the discussion on the point of the appeal will doubtless be brought to an end to-morrow.

The Senate to-day had a very short sitting. Mr. Benton gave notice that as soon as the Senate could act as a legislative body, he would bring forward a Bill for the armed occupation of Florida.

Several notices of Bills were given; and the Senate adjourned.

We have no decisive news from Harrisburg yet. All was unsettled at the latest accounts.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1839, 2 past 2 o'clock.

Dear Syme—Agreeably to promise I hasten to give you the earliest tidings from the National Whig Convention which assembled to day in this City.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order, & on motion of one of the Pennsylvania Delegates, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, was called to the Chair, *pro tem*, and Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

On motion of Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, the names of the Delegates appointed by the different States was called, commencing with Maine, to ascertain the number present. As well as I could hear and count in my seat, two hundred members answered to their names, as follows:

Maine,	7	S. Carolina	—
New Hampshire,	4	Georgia,	—
Massachusetts,	13	Kentucky,	9
Rhode Island,	3	Tennessee,	—
Vermont,	5	Ohio,	16
Connecticut,	7	Indiana,	5
New York,	40	Mississippi,	2
New Jersey,	8	Louisiana,	1
Delaware,	9	Missouri,	2
Pennsylvania,	25	Illinois,	3
Maryland,	9	Alabama,	3
Virginia,	15	Michigan,	2
North Carolina,	12	Arkansas,	—

My count may not be exactly correct, but it is nearly so. You will perceive that four States are unrepresented, but it is thought that Delegates will arrive from two of them this evening, and that other Delegates will also arrive from Louisiana—If not, we shall not look for a Dr. Rucker to fill the vacancies. The season of the year considered, it is not surprising that some of the distant Southern and Western States are unrepresented; but on the contrary, the large attendance at the Convention shows that the Whigs throughout the Union are still animated with zeal, hope and determination. After completing the roll it was moved by Mr. Sprague, of Mass., that a committee, consisting of one from each delegation, be appointed to nominate officers for the convention, who, being named, retired for that purpose, but before they returned, the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It seems, by the common consent of all, that James Barbour, of Virginia, will be the President of the convention.

### STILL LATER FROM HARRISBURG.

We learn by a letter from Washington that letters have been received in that city, from Harrisburg, which state that the National Convention is thus divided in reference to the candidate for the Presidency:

Henry Clay,	103
Gen. Harrison,	101
Gen. Scott,	50

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Intelligencer, dated

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.

"The Northern cars did not arrive until 11 o'clock this morning, and I am informed by the passengers who left here on Thursday evening, that the House was organized by the appointment of John Q. Adams of Mass. as Speaker *pro tem*, and that the House was still discussing the New Jersey election.

The Administration members of the Legislature held a caucus last evening, for the purpose of selecting their candidate for the U. States Senate. John Y. Mason and James McDowell were both nominated, and the vote stood for John Y. Mason, 43 James McDowell, 30

A resolution was then offered recommending Mr. Mason as the Administration candidate, which was carried, with but one dissenting voice, and that was "Fayette McMullen," who declared he would vote for any Administration candidate but John Y. Mason.

It is thought by some, although it is a mere conjecture, that the election will come on about Tuesday next."

### Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1839.

The British Queen, according to the custom-house returns, took out \$362,000, but this is no sign. Custom house accounts of the import and export of specie are not worth much. They are good to begin to guess upon. The Courier thinks she has a million on board. There is no alarm now, however, about this export of specie. As much comes in as goes out. Our banks have enough. Their circulation is yet limited. The calls on them for new discounts are but few. There being but little business, nobody is running into debt, who can run in. The grand effort is to settle up old affairs.

Another Canton ship, the Nantasket, arrived here last night with a cargo of tea. Brother Jonathan is now reaping his profit out of John Bull's difficulties. The smuggling of opium, however, is not prevented in the Celestial Empire, and the Chinese who cannot get opium have found a substitute for it in the decoction of the hemp flower, which has been extensively used in parts of Russia, Tartary, and the East to produce intoxication. The English merchants, July 20, remained at Macao, all trade with the Chinese being prohibited by the British superintendent. This business, by the way, is going to give the British Government a great deal of trouble. The loss of three millions sterling in destroyed opium is so serious a loss that the Government seem determined to make the Chinese pay for it. It is not probable that any negotiation will compel the payment, and it is probable that actual force must be resorted to, in which case the trade, if we are not involved in the difficulty, to a great extent will be ours.

Stocks have gone down to day. U. S. Bank one to two per cent. There are fears of bad news by the Liverpool. The sales of stock generally were large.

The Liverpool, London, and Harvey packets are detained by contrary winds. If the Message comes along to-night, they will take it off to Europe in the morning.

The power of the Printing Press, by the way, if the Message comes as we expect, will be shown off in this city to-night as only one other city in the world can show it off. Hundreds of Printers stand with uplifted fingers; steam and manual power is grasping the wheels of double cylinders.

There will be a shower of light, the air almost dark, and drenched thousand copies of it, the rising of the sun. This Press!

Our canal navigation in Winter is upon us. A N. E. hard. Professor Espy saying that the Southwest for this is still raging. Mark how

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

Messrs. Editors: I am your correspondent "Not Guilty of hostility to the Temperance cause at first supposed. If he is as I judge him to be from long, not only write "License Law," but become "its repeal or modification." "Not Guilty," calls for "that the License Law taxes," &c. I am prepared which I hope will be satisfied not been so very impatient furnished with "FACTS" referring to the proceedings he will discover that a duty, represented in the County Law greatly increases the Tax to the amount of \$100. The expenses of the County year, from intemperance, are not made a special item of the Courts—County of the poor. Now if I (the License Law) granted a Court: three times four, this "Revenue" from leaves \$1,158!!—paid support of intemperance, money upon the whole Legislature composed of most enlightened minds License Law, is, however, the "REVENUE!" But revenue in this way, is diverted from bad to good.

It is perfectly plain that the License Law, as we answer yes—Nine-tenths of our Counties are of—woe and ruin. If increased, by intemperance, the Taxes of the County to support them. But papers increased; the assault and battery" is for two thirds of the population by intemperance of cases, the "co-ists" of People must be taxed to continue the subject necessary. Let any man "REVENUE" brought by granting Licenses, can be easily done) the County Solicitor, the cases of assault and battery to support Paupers, and he will see, that said nothing but the License Law greatly increases Taxes," &c. In conclusion "Not Guilty" to exempt the persons appointed by have collected the information

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

Messrs. Editors:—I am your correspondent with a justly looking for an answer from some member. I would inform him, that not been for the want of the productions of his sufficient amount of reasons,—if such they are assumptions too. They have been edited by the writer of this paper, he has not heard any either as an author or however, I am satisfied enemies of the Temperance of the legalized traffic, no able advocate than the reasons than Not Guilty with so much as possible party need a triumph. Such reasons refuted, even should we lay by the rules of logic upon reasoning, and tion to make good their figures." I am not sorry and thus granted me an out with the "proofs" have shaped a course to our purpose. And in the convention tendered a candid and enlightening whether of the convention accusation" against the temperance cause, and that "they create a plea to increase the amount of the tax, was a looker on at the have heard many statements delivered before the clearly to show that the license law drawn upon, and that the proof was positive. It could have been at the time, but the cause necessary for the license law did greatly increase to be stated, so that all the matter might apply to the information in their reach. I have been very anxious through the public Journal of your assertions, I feel that a longer silence, that, as a lover of peace, patriot and good citizen, temperance cause, and as it is, I will bring forward in my possession; and in behalf of the law by the *onus probandi* or burden the plaintiffs in the action that I should be allowed

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