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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Gen'l Burnside now occupies Beaufort city, North Carolina. The place was taken by our forces without opposition, and without any attempt to destroy the city. The small Rebel force there, numbering four or five hundred, shut themselves up in Fort Macon. The fort is closely invested, and as the garrison have but a limited supply of provisions, the place must soon fall into the possession of our forces.

A dispatch from Rolla, Mo., states that information has been received that the rebels under Price and Van Dorn are moving towards Memphis, in response to a call from Beauregard for help, and that all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

Despatches from Gen. Banks' Division show that his army is steadily advancing toward Staunton, driving the rebels under Jackson before it. On Tuesday the rebels were driven through Woodstock to Edinburg, a point seventeen miles beyond Strasburg. The rebels contested the road most of the way, and at Edinburg a sharp struggle occurred. The rebels burn the bridges as they retreat, when not too suddenly overtaken by our troops.

By advices from the vicinity of Savannah we learn that the surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected. The rebel force there had been cut off from all communication with Savannah for thirty days. A proposition has been made to allow the garrison to withdraw, but Gen. Sherman demanded an unconditional surrender.—An offer had been made by the friends of the rebel officers to give $30,000 to any one who would rescue them. Gen. Sherman was about to demand the surrender of the Fort, and if refused would commence to shell.

The latest intelligence from Fortress Monroe, although not exciting, is important. A rebel steamer came down the James river on Monday, and at long range threw some shells at the Federal camp at Newport News, but did no damage. The distance was so great that the Federal batteries did not reply. The Merrimac is hourly expected, and everything is in readiness to receive her. It is reported that the delay in her appearance is caused by the non-receipt of the heavy guns designed for her armament. It is also rumored that when she again gives battle she will be supplied with other implements of destruction, and be accompanied by other iron-clad steamers.

On Monday a body of Federal troops from the army near Island No. 10 made a forced march to Union City, Tenn., distant about thirty miles, and attacked the Confederates encamped at that place, and dispersed the entire force of cavalry and infantry there stationed. Several of the Confederates were killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large quantity of army stores fell into the hands of the Federal troops, also one hundred and fifty horses. The Confederate force numbered about seven hundred infantry and between seven and eight hundred cavalry, and the Federal force was two full regiments and a part of a third. Union City is near the Kentucky line, at the junction of the Columbus and the Mobile and Ohio railroads, and directly west from Island No. Ten.

A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday morning in a pyrotechnic establishment at Philadelphia, on the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, engaged in manufacturing cartridges for the Government. The building was entirely destroyed, five of the employed instantly killed, and a large number injured. The results of the explosion were of a terrible character.

Accounts from Arkansas report that the Rebels have retreated across Boston Mountain, and were at Van Buren and Fort Smith recruiting and awaiting reinforcements. They were much demoralized by their defeat at Pea Ridge and the deaths of McCullough and McIntosh.

Major General Hunter and Staff, with Brigadier General Benham, have arrived at Fortress Monroe. He leaves at once to take command of the Department of the South, which includes the operations at Port Royal and on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th ultimo. They confirm the reports previously published, that the English forces had withdrawn, and the Spanish were also leaving as fast as possible. The French having taken possession, there were rumors of battles in the interior, but they lacked confirmation. There had been a great deal of sickness and death among the Allied troops.

THE STAY LAW.

We published this obnoxious law last week, but refrained from extended comments. We now resume the subject. The law is ostensibly designed to operate on all judgments, decrees and executions, and all claims now in suit, and before Justices of the Peace. The constitutionality of the law is strongly questioned, and if a case can be carried into court, we think the decision would be adverse to the law.

The Constitution of the United States, in its first article, section 10, declares that "No State shall pass any law *impairing* the obligation of contracts." What is the meaning of "*impair?*" Dr. Worcester, in his vocabulary, says, it is "To make worse or less; to diminish in quality, quantity or value; to lessen, to deteriorate, to injure." The first Stay Law prevented the collection of debts for one year without providing for the security of the creditor: the second act extends the stay six months, and in case of instalment payments being punctually made, to twelve months.

Can any one reasonably assert, that the value of the contract between debtor and creditor (a note, bond, account, &c., are contracts in law) is not lessened or injured? What gives a bond or note its value? Is it not the power to collect it? If no remedy was provided for the collection, it would be as valueless as blank paper. The right to recover the money due, by legal process, constitutes the vital and essential value of obligations to pay.

The laws provide for the recovery of money withheld by the debtor: the process is named; the courts assigned—the execution provided. When one man enters into an obligation to pay money, he does it in reference to the existing laws regulating the recovery. The right to resort to the courts and to enforce payment by execution, is a part of the consideration, and the parties impliedly make it a part of their contract. If a lender of money knew or expected that his remedy at law would be interfered with by legislation, he would not make the loan. Creditors are as much dependent upon the collection of moneys due, for a livelihood, for business credit and operations, as debtors. The effect of partial legislation is injurious and unjust.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has recently decided that the Stay Law of that State was unconstitutional, so far as it affected contracts or indebtedness existing at the time of its enactment, but not on contracts subsequently entered into. The Court considered it an impairing of the obligation of the debtor—as lessening the value of the claim, and injurious to the creditor. A Court in Philadelphia is said to have made substantially a similar decision. If the Legislature can stay for one or two years, can they not do it for twelve or fifteen? Would not such action as the latter impair the obligation?

The bringing of suits and the issuing of warrants are not attempted to be interfered with by this act.

We would advise every debtor to pay his debts, avoid litigation, and an accumulation of costs. The first Stay Law was only tolerated; the last will probably be legally resisted.

FLORIDA RECLAIMED.

The entire State of Florida is now in possession of the Government. The rebels have succumbed to the pressure which was closing around them and have evacuated the State. Pensacola, where Bragg made such an ostentatious show with his ten thousand troops and nineteen batteries, is now left to its fate, and with all its forts and entrenchments is abandoned, and Fort Pickens triumphantly dominates the waters which lately were alive with enemies gathered to take it. Gen. Sherman visited Jacksonville recently, and was waited on by a committee of citizens, who represented the feeling of all in the town as strongly for the Union. The General issued an address to the people, in which he states that the United States troops had come not to destroy, but to protect loyal citizens in their person and property, and enable them to resuscitate a government. A meeting was held at Jacksonville, and a declaration was unanimously adopted to the following effect: that no State has the constitutional right to separate from the United States; that the act of secession adopted by the State Convention is void, being in conflict with the Constitution, in *never having been submitted to the people for ratification*. They then recite their wrongs and oppressions at the hands of the rebels in a clear and forcible manner, and call for a State convention to organize a loyal State government, which will no doubt soon be held.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.—The Confederate prisoners captured at Winchester have been sent from Baltimore to Fort Delaware, and are *in need* of many articles of clothing, &c,, to render their situation comfortable. *Delicacies would also be thankfully received!* Remember, "When ye make a feast," who to *invite*, "lest ye lose your *reward!*" Teackle "fares sumptuously every day" on his ordinary bill of rations. Let the next consignment, then, and that right early, too, go up to Fort Delaware!

Local Matters.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A HIGHLY ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—MR. WILLIAM HARRIS died in this town early on Tuesday morning last, after an illness of less than two days. He arose on Sunday morning in apparent good health, and while dressing was suddenly smitten with paralysis. The deceased was for a number of years employed in the office of Register of Wills of this county, but more recently in that of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in both of which relations, by his affable demeanor and business competency, he secured the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had business intercourse. He was a man of uncommon intelligence, of strict integrity and probity of character, and enjoyed to an unlimited degree the confidence of all who knew him. An obituary will be found in another column.

TAX COLLECTORS AND STANDARD KEEPER.—The County Commissioners on Tuesday made the following appointments for the year 1862: *Tax Collectors*—First District, Henry Bramble; Second District, Pere L. Lynch; Third District, Wm. C. Meginnis. *Standard Keeper*—Thomas Lynch. It was supposed by some that the Commissioners would, in the exercise of their authority, appoint five collectors—one for each election district—but after canvassing the subject they determined to adhere to the present number.

The trustees of the alms-house will be appointed on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

UNUSUAL MORTALITY.—The bill of mortality has been greater in this community for several weeks past than in the same space of time, in the absence of an epidemic, for many years. There have been a remarkable number of sudden deaths, some by accidents, and others unexpectedly stricken down by disease. We have truly experienced a fearful realization of the declaration, that "in the midst of life we are in death," and have been forcibly admonished of the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof. The voice of Providence, in these mysterious dispensations, seems to be: "I speak unto you as unto *wise men*: mind ye what I say!"

COLONEL WILKINS' REGIMENT.—This regiment reached Baltimore on Thursday night of last week—by a march from Pungoteague to Salisbury, a distance of 75 miles, and thence by railroad to Baltimore—and are now encamped on the western suburbs of the city. A number of the men, we are informed, are on the "sick list," but none seriously ill. Of the future disposition of the regiment we are not advised, but presume that they will be continued in service as long as a necessity exists for the performance of the duties for which they were enrolled.

We have received an interesting letter from our correspondent in this regiment, giving an account of the *trip* to Baltimore, but its length and the late hour at which it came to hand, preclude insertion this week.

CONGRESS.—The United States Senate on Wednesday, passed the House resolution—ayes 32, nays 10—suggested by the President, declaring that the United States ought to co-operate, by giving pecuniary aid, with any State which may adopt the gradual abolition of slavery. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is still under discussion.

RE-OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday says:

The first through train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Wheeling, since May last, will leave the Camden Station this morning. The repairs of the road have been completed in a manner sufficiently permanent to insure the regular running of both passenger aud freight trains. The whole of the country through which the road runs is in the possession of the National troops, and well guarded, and we may therefore with confidence announce that Baltimore will once more be in the enjoyment of her great work of internal improvement, and in full and regular communication with the West. This event is one of no ordinary moment.

PRICE OF FLOUR IN MEMPHIS.—The following is from the Memphis Appeal, of the 23d:

As expected and predicted in our last, flour advanced to $22 per barrel. Has the time not arrived for our authorities to intervene? The Committee of Safety might be authorized by General Lovell to take possession of the flour in market, and account to the owners thereof at a reasonable price for the same. It is supposed that $10 or $20 per barrel might be considered a fair price. Flour, on the 17th, Monday last, was selling in Memphis at $14 to $15 per barrel.

JOHN JANNEY.—The Washington Republican says: We are informed by a reliable person that Mr. Janney, who was President of the Virginia Convention, when it passed the Ordinance of Secession, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Parson Brownlow has accepted the offer of Mr. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher; and at Mr. Brownlow's request, a copy of the book will be given to the editor of every paper, so that they can see what it costs to be loyal in secessiondom.

Senator Johnson at Nashville.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson delivered a powerful speech at Nashville on the 22d of March. He most strikingly set forth the villainies of the leaders in the Rebellion, and held up the abominations of the whole affair in a light which should make all who take part in its support shudder with shame. Referring to the efforts of the conservative men of the last Congress to pacify the nation by an honorable compromise, Mr. Johnson fixes the responsibility of the defeat of that measure upon Southern ultraists. He says:

"A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced The Southern Senators, including Benjamin, Toombs, Iverson, and a list of others, pretended that if the measure passed, the South would be satisfied; but they desired everything else but compromise.—Senator Clark offered an amendment which he believed would be acceptable to the South. I had critically kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguise their real intentions. When the vote was put on Clark's amendment—mark well—only fifty-five ballots were recorded. The amendment was adopted by two votes—thus defeating the original compromise. Who is responsible for this work of destruction? Six Southern Senators standing there and refusing to record their votes. If the Crittenden compromise had been adopted, they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason.

Judah Benjamin, a sneaking thief and perjurer, and an unconscionable traitor, was seated near me while the vote was being taken. I told him it was his duty to come to the relief of the country by voting upon this important proposition. He sneeringly answered that "when he wanted my advice he would make the request." I said, you are a Senator, and I demand that your vote be recorded. With six others, he contrived to defeat the measure by slipping out. They wanted no compromise. This, then, has caused the present difficulties. These six Senators destroyed the compromise, upon which they based revolution. Let us examine ourselves, gentlemen, and femaless, too, that we may arraign the guilty ones at the shrine of public suffering. Did Lincoln or the Republicans dissolve the Union? No. Who, then, are to blame? Men who in themselves were capable of averting the storm, and yet cried there was no hope for the South—no escape from separation."

Mr. Johnson was equally severe upon Sumner and the abolitionists, and charged them with laboring for the dissolution of the Union.

How Long is the War to Last!

This question is asked by high and low, citizen and soldier, patriot and rebel, so frequently, that we began to think there were some latent difficulties in the way of attempting to answer it; that, notwithstanding the dawning," we did not "near the day." One, high in office, gave it ninety days to run its course; another, low in spirits, sees in it a new thirty years' war. The Rebel Congress hears a resolution read appropriating one hundred millions of dollars for a navy—a mythic sum for carrying on an indefinite war; for reasons entirely satisfactory to the members, the resolution was laid on the table. To reflecting minds the question presents few, if any difficulties. Some of the means for arriving at a definite conclusion may be presented.

I. History teaches us that few rebellions have been of long continuance; they are either successful or are speedily put down. This cannot now be successful; its well wishers can hardly expect it.—They are without adequate means and men, while our immense army, complete at all points, is moving forward flushed with victory, and bearing everything in its course.

II. As long as there were hopes of retaining any of the rebellious States by kindness, the war was one of diplomacy rather than vigorous arms. But we have now but one policy; the Rebellion must be crushed absolutely, entirely and speedily. The issue is mortal; either the Rebellion or the Government must die the death; and the united North has risen like one man to declare which shall be destroyed.

III. The world is looking on in wonder and in doubt. The spirit of the age—no vague phraseology—demands unrelenting vigor. Sentiment must be held in obeyance. Humanity herself implores that everything should work for a speedy end—an absolute and entire end—the establishment of the supremacy of Government over every inch of United States territory.

IV. It is only thus that the great and good ship UNION, freighted with the glory of republican institutions, and iron-plated by the jealous guarandianship of a venerating people, shall be able hereafter to sail proudly over the ocean of time—beautiful, all-protecting and self-reliant—the model *Monitor* of the world.

V. As for the Rebellion, it totters now to its fall. If we wage the war with vigor—and who can doubt that it is being so waged—the Rebels will soon repent in dust and ashes. Thousands of those most loud-mouthed, when at a distance, against the Government, are preparing to cry *peccavi*, with a most refreshing and satisfactory contrition. To see Davis, Toombs and a few of their confederates fairly shake with the anticipation of a real and speedy doom would be an edifying spectacle.

Thus then we answer the question: the signs of the times indicate a bloody war, but a short one. As for predicting the day, or week, or month in which hostilities will cease, it would be but the work of a charlatan to attempt it. We cannot even prophecy when blows now imminent will fall, and it is not before the decisive conflict is begun that the judicious man can, like jockies upon the turf, speculate and gamble as to the immediate result.—We sincerely wish the war honorably concluded, but we desire it to be long enough to be thorough in accomplishing its great purpose, for America, for the world, and for humanity in the future.—*Phil. Inq'r.*

THE COMING BATTLE.

REBELS CONCENTRATING AT CORINTH.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 29th of March, in speaking of the prospect of a great battle at Corinth, Miss., gives the following:

The next great battle will be at Corinth, Miss., which shall decide, if not the issue of the war, at least the fate of the Mississippi valley. Corinth is in the extreme northwestern corner of Mississippi, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the Memphis and Charleston railroads. It is about twenty miles distant from Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, where General Grant's army is centered. Beauregard commands the rebel army, said to be sixty thousand or seventy thousand strong. Already the pickets of the two armies are within hailing distance of each other. General Grant has a large force; the heroes of Donelson, and the *esprit du corps* is said to be admirable.

Three divisions of Gen. Buell's—Nelson's, Thomas' and McCook's—have probably joined him by this time, as they had, at last accounts, made half the distance by march from Nashville. When the battle is given, therefore, there will be no great disparity in numbers. We have on our side such men as Grant, Smith, McClernand, Sherman, Thomas, McCook, Nelson, Lewis, Wallace, and Hurlbut; while the Rebels have Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, &c A victory at Corinth gives us Memphis, (eighty miles distant,) for all the fighting men of Memphis have come here to make the last determined effort. Memphis in our hands, Island No. 10 falls by its own weight. We shall take Island No. 10, therefore, by this movement on Memphis, leaving the brave Commodore Foote to hoist the flag and bring away the prisoners.

Speech of Mr. Yancey at N. Orleans.

We have heretofore alluded to Mr. Yancey's speech, made in New Orleans on the evening of the 13th inst. We give the following synopsis, which we find in the Huntsville, (Ala.) Advocate, of the 19th instant:

Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South in consequence of an erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that stock is.—There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

Another reason for not interfering with the blockade was the belief that the scarcity of the article and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years to come.

He inclines to the opinion that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that unless their starving operatives, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof until they see the South is about to conquer its independence, or fail in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these Powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yancey is of opinion that we might as well recall our Commissioners from Europe, and await the action of foreign Powers—wait until they propose negotiation and recognition.

BOLDNESS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—A Washington correspondent writes:

The secessionists of this city and Baltimore have been very bold of late. Secret rebel meeting have been held here, and within a days or two the knowing ones have been full of the idea that the rebel army of the Potomac was about to return to its old position, taking General McClellan by surprise. The story was circulated by the rebels, on Sunday, that Jackson had returned upon Banks, captured him and retaken Winchester. Although the story was known to be false, the secessionists persisted in it. One of the worst of these rebel story-tellers is a leading banker in Washington, whose property is protected by the Government, and who has heretofore made comfortable sums out of the Government. It is not only Episcopal clergymen who publicly exhibit their sympathies for the rebellion. Some of our leading lawyers do it; some of our wealthiest bankers are in the same category. One of them reasoned openly the other day in this fashion: "If I speak out my mind in favor of the rebellion cautiously, I lose nothing with *this* Government, and shall gain much *with the other*, should it ever triumph here.

AN officer in a Connecticut regiment at Newbern, N. C., writes that the negroes came piling into that city after its capture, on the supposition that they were to be made free, and thanking God for their great deliverance. In support of their claims they quote various texts of scripture amongst others the fifteenth verse of the eleventh chapter of Daniel, which reads—"So the King of the North shall come and cast up a mount and take the most fenced cities; and the arms of the South shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand."

Despatches from the line of the Rappahannock and from Strasburg report skirmishing between our forces and those of the Rebels, but no engagements of any importance.

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

Mr. Brownlow made a speech in Cincinnati on Friday of last week, at the request of the citizens, in which he related the following incident, which occurred while he was incarcerated in the Knoxville jail:

The Brigadier General commanding at Knoxville came to see me one day. The prisoners all rallied around to hear what was said. He said: "Brownlow, you ought not to be here." "I think so, too," said I. "Now," says he, "come along with me and we will make it all right. We will go up to Judge Humphrey, at the Court House, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned round to him, at this insulting proposition. "Sir," said I, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to obtain my freedom, I will rot in jail with disease, or die of old age. Nay, more—I deny that you have a Government; I deny that you are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to your rotten mob Govornment, which no Power on earth will ever recognize. Before I will do so, I will see the entire Southern Confederacy in hell, and you and I on top of it. [Great cheering.] "Sir," said he, "that is d——d plain talk." "Yes siree," replied I. He tipped his hat, made a bow, which I returned, and we parted. I hope to meet him again, and that will be when the Federal army takes possession of Knoxville

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, yesterday, WALTER SPENCER, son of Wm. S. and Salina Lassell, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 3 days.

In Chestertown, on Wednesday last, HORACE, aged three years and six months—and on Thursday, WALTER HAMMOND, aged seven years and 5 months, children of Benjamin and the late Miriam E. Greenwood.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life, in Chestertown, on Tuesday morning last, after a brief, but severe illness, WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., aged 42 years. Mr. H. was the youngest son of the late Jonathan Harris, one of the most respected of the yeomanry of our county. The deceased was in apparently fine health; on Saturday evening was cheerful and vivacious; retired to rest, arose on Sunday morning in his usual condition, and while at his toilet was stricken with paralysis. His habits were of the most regular kind, and his life of a day was the epitome of a year. He suffered much from oppression in breathing, but retained his senses till a short period before the seizure by death. He conversed with his friends who called, and who attended him, and retained his wonted intelligence amidst the severest difficulties of respiration.

About nine years since Mr. H. undertook to discharge the duties of Register of Wills, continued till the present year, and made himself a most efficient and useful officer. The labors and responsibilities of the office devolved upon him, and with its details, manner of execution, and the testamentary system, he made himself familiar, and many can attest his fidelity, promptness and accuracy. In January he was transferred to the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court, and during the short period he remained, gave evidence of aptness and usefulness that augured in a brief period, the skilful and competent officer. Although the retiring habits of the deceased, his disposition to study, may have impressed upon some the idea of a phlegmatic temperament, and deprived him from making many intimate friends, yet he formed some alliances of a most friendly character, and at all times secured for himself the tributes due to integrity, veracity and reliability. As a brother and relative he was kind, affectionate and true. He was free from flattery, and preferred to form an estimate of the intellect and moral worth of men, in the crucible of a discerning and analyzing mind. Although not insensible to the claims of charity in forming an opinion, and allowed it in some degree to become an ingredient, yet he relied more upon the deliberate dictates of an impartial and scrutinizing judgment. His reading, intercourse and opportunities furnished the materials, while his investigating and discriminating habits of thought, rarely failed in enabling him to form a correct opinion.

He was fond of reading; selected a few of the most truthful papers and periodicals, and books of an edifying and standard character. He had a taste for solid and improving works; the biographies of distinguished men, in both hemispheres, were sought for; but his peculiar delight seemed to be in obtaining a knowledge of his own country, of her ablest statesmen, and political history. The political events of the past he studied with care—treasured them in a retentive memory, and could with facility refer to them. Of public men and measures he formed a careful and conscientious judgment, and could readily assign reasons for his opinions. His mind was inquiring, not disposed to receive the views of others without knowing their *rationale*, and testing them by his own experience and powers. Very few persons in the community were as well read in public affairs, or could adduce as readily the evidences upon which conclusions should be formed or sustained.

His views were eminently conservative, and he venerated the laws. His sentiments of the Constitution of his country were of an exalted character—it appeared to be his Beau-Ideal of a government, and he cherished its preservation as an object of intensest interest and affection. Although not naturally of an ardent temperament, yet upon the one subject of a National Union he was at times enthusiastic. He was, when access had been obtained to his confidence and regard, social and communicative—had a keen perception of the ludicrous, and his risibility was an exhibition of the zest with which he enjoyed social hilarity.

The loss of Mr. H. is a public one; the community will feel it—as they sincerely lament it. Cut off so suddenly in full health and buoyancy of spirits, with the promise of long life—the prospective visions of happiness opening to his view in the vista before him; the confidence of his fellow citizens secured—his sudden exit has caused a shock to the public heart, and excited the tenderest sympathies and sorrow. No more striking or startling evidence of the uncertainty of life, and of the necessity of being ready when the Messenger shall come, could be set before us. The deceased was of good constitution—of systematic, temperate, exemplary habits; his sedentary course of life was not more strict than that of others of less physical strength, and robustness of make: upon what sanitary laws can the cause or nature of such a violent and fatal assault upon the vital functions be accounted for? The case may seem extraordinary and mysterious! But is it not designed by a benevolent and good Providence, to teach us that we have no security for life's continuance under any circumstances; that delays to make the preparation to meet God are dangerous, even when predicated upon apparent health and circumspect living, and that, as in every moment of our existence, we are subject to the missiles of Death, we should let no time pass without complying with the text of the able funeral sermon preached over the deceased "Prepare to meet thy God." The admonition is solemn—the lesson impressive—the effect should be practical and beneficial. And now, with the feeling of deep regret, we pronounce FAREWELL.

"Farewell! the early dews that fall
Upon thy new made bed,
Are like the thoughts that now recall
Thine image from the dead.
A blessing hallows thy dark cell—
I will not stay to weep,—FAREWELL."

A FRIEND.