

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1855.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

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We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the latest assortment of NEW AND RARE JON TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Democracy and the Union

RIGHT SIDE UP AND COMING!

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative,

SILAS PETERSON.

For Clerk,

WILLIAM C. VANCE.

For Auditor,

JAMES GILKEY.

For Commissioner,

SAMUEL GILLILAND.

For Coroner,

THOMAS H. WINTON.

MEETING OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

There will be a grand rally of the National Democracy of Wayne, Coal and Ripley Townships on Saturday the

29th of SEPTEMBER.

Daniel W. Voorhees and other eminent speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting. The young National Democrats of Crawfordsville will present the "THIRTY-ONE YOUNG LADIES" of Wayne with a

BEAUTIFUL SILK BANNER.

The meeting will be held in Wayne near the residence of John S. Gray, who will have everything arranged in apple-pie order for the occasion. Turn out every man, woman and child.

GRAND BARBECUE!

The National Democracy of

Montgomery county will give a

grand Barbecue on Saturday

October 6th,

to which the entire Democracy of

the eighth congressional District

are invited. The arrangements for

speakers &c., will be published in

a few days. Democratic papers in

the District are requested to publish this notice.

REMEMBER!

That Gov. Willard vilified the clergy in

all his speeches.

REMEMBER!

That Gov. Willard, proclaimed that the

Methodist Church would divide the Union

if it was entrusted to her care.—Journal.

REMEMBER!

That these charges are unmitigated lies.

REMEMBER!

That the Abolition Know Nothing Order

nominate Negroes for high and impor-

tant offices.

REMEMBER!

That the Abolition Know Nothing leaders

of the county are resorting to the basest

means to carry the election.

FALSE RUDE!

So desperately are the Thugs driven to

the wall, that they hesitate not to stoop to

the meanest resorts to accomplish their low

purposes. Having used every exertion in

their power to get up a respectable meeting

at their call of "the people in council" and

every effort being likely to fail and fail sig-

nally, they have resorted to the lowest

and most contemptible trickery their dis-

tempered fancy could invent, that they

might thus be able to arouse in the hearts

of their oath bound dupes the lowest pas-

sions to relieve them somewhat of their

smarting chagrin and disappointment. And

how have they done this! by writing an

anonymous letter to the Africa Brass Band

instructing them not to come here hoping

by such means to bring an accusation against

the old line party which might operate in

their favor. But this want work gentlemen,

we know too much of your habits to be thus

imposed upon and more than this the people

are too familiar with you to be trampled

down by any such cloven foot. Confine

your tricks to your conclaves where they

belong, they want work in any attempt to

impose upon and mislead the members of the

Democratic party, they are freemen, they

think for themselves and arrive at their own

conclusions. So pick your flint and try

again gentlemen.

[For the Review.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Sept. 25th, 1855.

MR. BOWEN:—I feel it to be my solemn duty to address you a letter on the great absorbing question of Know Nothingism in Montgomery county.

You have had various reports, which you have regarded only as flying reports, touching the organization, the progress, and the present strength and hopes of this party, which plans in secret, and which works in the night time. What I will have to say to you, is no speculation—no uncertain guessing—no mere conjecture. I will state what I, of my own certain knowledge do know to be true, what I have seen with my own eyes, and what I have heard with my own ears. I am impelled to this course by a sense of duty. I will speak the truth, and leave the results to my God and my country. It is true sir, that the writer of this letter has been a Know Nothing, or rather a member of the order formerly denominated "the Order of the Star Spangled Banner," now called the American party. I was regularly initiated in this county.—I am familiar with all the oaths that are administered, can recite them with facility, and there is not a Know Nothing in any of the councils hereabouts, that does not know this to be true; I have acted in concert with them almost ever since they have had an existence here, and it shall be my purpose in this letter to tell you something of what I know of the history of this dangerous and threatening order.

Know Nothingism first began its operations in Montgomery county while the Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth was here canvassing for the cause of Temperance. The organization was styled "the Chris. Miller Council,"—W. S. Galey was chosen its presiding officer, and A. K. Wilson the vice presiding officer. These gentlemen officiated permanently, the other offices were filled alternately by the other members, as they were needed. A. P. Watson was the incumbent of the Secretary's chair at the time of my initiation, and Major Calfee was afterwards chosen. Mr. Watson, I understand, has forsaken the order, and God speed the day when thousands will follow in his footsteps. O. W. Corey and Jerry Jewett for the most part have occupied the post of sentinels. O. S. McNeil, at the time of my initiation, filled the place of Notary Public, corresponding with the office of Notary Public in out door matters. Mr. McNeil's duty was to administer the oaths, and he executed his duty well, for the obligations of the order were thrust upon us so rapidly that when we were through, our heads were in such a whirl, we were hardly conscious of what we had done. The price of initiation was seventy cents admission to the subordinate council and ten cents each for the two degrees; the object of this fund as stated to me was two fold, first to pay the expense of those to be selected by the Council to travel about through the county with electioneering purposes and in the second place it was said that an Order of that kind could not be maintained without a treasury, that it would serve as a kind of cementing bond. I did not suspect anything of the kind at the time, but now I see clearly, that that is the true strength of the party. It has no principles to perpetuate its life, and has therefore resorted to money in the place of them. The great majority of the members don't know this, but there is a high degree which only the leaders take and what is done there the dupes know nothing of. In this degree it is understood how the offices shall be distributed, and only those who are thought to be smart enough to aspire are admitted, and they are exceedingly few. Money then is the basis of the party. Our fund as I have often been informed was expended in paying Mr. McNeil for his time and services in organizing councils in the several precincts of the county. It will perhaps be well enough for me to mention, that we had a certain way of approaching those we wanted to secure as members.—We usually asked them if they believed there was any such Order as the Know Nothings, and a few other such questions were propounded to act as a kind of sounding lead. If we thought they were sufficiently unsuspecting, we then made some arrangement to meet them at an appointed time, on the pretence of business. We always endeavored to ascertain their peculiar tastes; if we thought they were not adverse to a game of euchre or poker, we made such propositions, and in this way secured a good many of our members. And we made other propositions to some, which my sense of delicacy and propriety will not permit me to enumerate.

And sir I may add this is the very point where my eyes were opened. I was made to believe that the intention of the Order was to put down the Catholic religion, as adverse and threatening to what I deemed to be the true religion, and best interests of our noble Republic. But when I cast about me and saw among my associates, men that I knew were connected with the various churches, laughing and rejoicing at these

ends being accomplished by such means, my mind began to grow calm in its reflections, and I thought at once if the Christian religion, the religion of my fathers, was to be perpetuated by such vile resorts, and the aid and support of such vile men, then the virtues of that religion itself were questionable. But I could not forsake my faith, it is pure, it is steadfast, founded upon a rock eternal and unchangeable it cannot swerve, it cannot vary. Men may endeavor to prostrate it, this was attempted a good many hundred years ago, but still it is the same, it continues to teach the same noble precepts, and the same flaming sword which guarded Eden's gates, is still outstretched in its warning. Then I could not get my consent to abandon my religion, and as the question then stood in my mind, abandon your faith or abandon the order, with the help of God I concluded to give up the Order.

But to continue the history a little further. When I was introduced to the conclave, the meetings were held in the room over the stand which Wilhite & Crane now occupy. At first, however, the Council held its meetings in the depot warehouse. Our place of meeting being suspected, we afterwards concluded that we would not settle on any very permanent place of meeting. We held meetings in the College chapel, and we held meetings in Mr. Moore's wood pasture south of town. I recollect we had a meeting there on the Sabbath day, and as the church members of the Order said nothing against it, I must say it surprised me. The religion of the presiding officer, and the professions of many others I had never questioned, and why they did not rebuke such ungodliness and profanity, was a matter of great wonder to me, and as I have before stated lead me to thinking.

In addition to the places I have mentioned, we also had meetings in Mrs. William Binford's new building down in the cellar. That excellent lady knew nothing of it, but as we supposed she never would know, most of the members thought it honorable enough. The Temperance Hall was finally secured and there the meetings have been conducted the residue of the time. You will not be surprised then my friend, that I could not find it in my heart to stay with such a society—my judgment rebelled—my conscience grew sick and I resolved at every hazard to get out of the thing, and I did get out of it, and thank God that I once now breathe the fresh air of self-government and self-respect.

I think it is hardly necessary to go on in any farther disclosures. The expose as has been published is in the main correct; the oaths there reported are the oaths which every Know Nothing in Montgomery county has taken. I might go on and state some of the dirty work the party has been guilty of, but it is almost unnecessary; they have never done anything else but dirty work. Every Know Nothing knows, that the order is really responsible for the butchery and arson incident lately at the Louisville elections. Every Know Nothing knows, that the thing was all carefully planned and systematically executed. Every Know Nothing knows, that it would have been but little better here last season at our own elections but for the interposition of a better influence than that exerted by the leaders of their party. Every Know Nothing knows, that Messrs. McNeil and Horner were appointed in behalf of the Council to superintend the polls, and see that all Irishmen and Catholics were sworn on the cross, and that they were defended and supported by men who stood around to do the fighting, in case the thing should not happen to go as they desired. Every Know Nothing knows, that a Bible was purchased at the expense of the Council with the cross upon it, for the purpose of carrying out its determination. These are facts which are incontestable. They will be denied, but that makes no matter, such has always been the teachings of the Order. Truth is no portion of the Know Nothing faith—not a component part in its elementary construction. Like all other men I have a right to my opinion, and I also have the right to give expression to it, and I honestly believe the American party are unscrupulous enough to sacrifice any principle, to go to any and every extreme, only so they may be victorious over the National Democratic party.

Then, sir, can you be surprised that I have left such a debasing and corrupt organization? But I ask, I want no assurances from any man or set of men that I am right. My judgment and my conscience are the lights which lead me to do the act which I am now performing. I only wish my voice was as a trumpet in the mountain tops, that everywhere, North and South, my words could be heard as I say, now and forever, farewell to Know Nothingism!—And I have not only thought it right to renounce this party, but I have also deemed it to be my duty, a duty which I owe to my country and the cause of religion, to expose the operations of a set of men, many of whom I know are the most ungodly of the godless, who desire and aim, under the

cover and disguise of the most shocking hypocrisy, to advance their selfish purposes by deceiving, as they deceived me, the unsuspecting and the well meaning. Without regard for truth, without regard for themselves, setting at naught every moral principle which makes man respectable and trustworthy, they cheated me, they lied to me, and by means and pretences that are disgraceful to the most deeply sunken of the abandoned, they took me into their conclave and there they imposed obligations upon me, which I regard to be the very essence of treason and which if I kept would be enough to blacken my character with disgrace forever. But here the thing shall end so far as I am concerned, my mind is made up, my will is bent; I know what a howl they will set up, I know how their revillings and their curses in a black stream like the breath of Satan will be poured out upon my head, but it matters nothing with me, I have a duty to perform and I have courage to execute it faithfully. Threats have already been made, but I spurn their threats and spit upon their promises to do me evil. What I have said they dare not controvert, they cannot controvert. In the first place what is their object? Really it is to ride into power, ostensibly, to build up the protestant religion. Now sir, who are the men that seek to do this? Are the majority of them God-fearing men? Men who really love the church of Christ?—Men who have long been known to foster its interests and its influences? Men who have expended their money and their energies in helping on foreign and domestic missionary enterprises? The facts in the case, facts which are known and familiar to every man in this county, stubbornly and truthfully with a full, round, honest voice, answer no, no, no! The leaders of the party, the front and foremost of their ranks, have no thoughts of religion. They spend their Sabbath days in angry street discussions and bar-room quarrels. And what they are unable to do by fair and open means, they essay to accomplish by foul means. They lie publicly and they lie privately. They carry their hate and their discord as far as they can into the social circle. Him that has been unfortunate they would trample upon, and him they dare not confront in open field, they fire at in ambush. There is no language, there are no epithets, that express the deep dye of their infamy. Like the viper, they crawl, and coil and hiss in the grass, the accursed of God, and under the heel of all good, honest, high souled men. They seeking to advance the cause of religion. They seeking to protect the bright and glowing church of our Savior! In social life slandering their neighbors, on the appointed holy day of God pouring out their mad cursings upon the rostrum. At the polls on election days with their madness swelled by their savage war whoops, and with their butcher knives in hand dripping with the blood of those they have stabbed and murdered, they subverting the cause of Christ and the holy religion! I regret to say it, but I believe what I say, they would level Calvary for a place on which to celebrate their feasts, and how to shavings the blood-stained cross itself with which to kindle the fires of their hate, their malice and their furious, godless determination to overrun and trample down anything and everything that resists their progress. Now sir, I think I have done my duty. If what I have done is wrong it is an error in my judgment and I will be accountable to my God. I hold the Know Nothing party to be dangerous to social peace, dangerous to the welfare of the church of Christ, and subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and entertaining sentiments like these, I could only regard myself as untrue to my own character and untrue to my country if I did not boldly and publicly declare it. Then what I have written I have written, and I sincerely hope that every candid man in Montgomery county, will carefully and seriously ponder upon the interesting facts which I have thus presented.

EX-KNOW NOTHING.

ANOTHER DIRTY THUG TRICK.

The Know Nothings, in and about Darlington, being unable to seduce Mr. Hoover, the late Post Master into their den, concluded to petition the Postmaster General for his removal, and have a man of their own order, put in his place. Accordingly a secret petition was gotten up, and sent on, but the P. M. General, wrote to some friends here on the subject, and as Mr. Hoover did not suit the Thugs, they recommended a Democrat, who received the appointment and has taken charge of the office.

The Democracy were satisfied with Mr. Hoover, although he is an old line whig, but the Thugs were defeated in their attempt to get possession of the P. O. at Darlington. But the dirtiest part of the whole business is that the K. N's. tried to charge their dirty work on the Democrats, who were entirely innocent of the whole matter.

Wilson excited.—"Well did she come boys! She Deafened me ten miles off, beats the Democratic gun to death." Corey surprised. "Take your breath Jim its old Hinkory."

THE LIQUOR LAW.—JUDGE BRYANT'S DECISION.

Judge Bryant, delivering his opinion in the case of the State vs. Snyder and Sidel, further remarks that he thought Sec. 15 of the act in conflict with Sec. 13, Art. 1, of the constitution. The constitution provides that, in criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have certain rights, viz: the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of his accusation, and to have a copy thereof; and to meet the witnesses face to face. There is no doubt, he said, but that the proceeding under Sec. 15 of the act is at least in the nature of a criminal prosecution, and if so, it is within the meaning of the constitution. It must be obvious that, if the law allows the visitation of a penalty upon a defendant, without giving him an opportunity to avail himself, upon the trial, of any or all the above mentioned rights, it must be pronounced unconstitutional.

The offence under Sec. 15 of the act is the owning and keeping liquor, with an intent to sell it in violation of law; the penalty for the offense is the confiscation and destruction of the liquor so owned or kept. In view of the exercise of the above rights on trial, it is important to inquire into the defendant's notice of the charge, seizure, and time and place of trial. This is prescribed in Sec. 15. The summons, which is defendant's notice, shall be served by reading, or by leaving a copy at defendant's place of residence, if he reside in the county, and by posting a copy on the premises where the seizure took place; but if defendant's name be unknown, the justice shall issue a notice only of the seizure to all concerned, a copy of which shall be posted up on the premises where the seizure happened, not less than three nor more than twenty days before the trial.

It must be apparent, said Judge Bryant, that there may arise two cases in which defendant may be visited with the penalty, while totally ignorant of the accusation. The first where, though residing in the county, he is absent from home; in this case, the leaving a copy at his residence, and posting another in the place of seizure, is a sufficient service of summons under the law. It matters not that defendant has not seen the copy thus left; the justice may nevertheless proceed to confiscate his property. Under such circumstances, how is it possible for defendant to avail himself of his rights on trial? He has had no opportunity for a public trial, by an impartial jury, or to be heard by himself or counsel, or to have a copy of the accusation or to meet his witnesses face to face. The notice under the law, in such cases, is purely constructive, while the constitution clearly intends actual notice. But this failure of opportunity for defendant to exercise his rights is still more apparent in the second class of cases, viz: WHERE THE PERSON OWNING OR KEEPING THE LIQUOR SEIZED IS UNKNOWN TO JUSTICE. In such cases it is all the same if he lives in New York, or Florida; if his liquor is seized here, all the notice the law requires to be given him is the posting a copy on the premises where the seizure occurred. It is no answer to this to say that, as the owner is unknown, therefore he is not a defendant; the liquor in all cases will have an owner; and as the intent goes against him, it is an accusation certainly to be followed with the infliction of the penalty. The ownership and the intent pertain to the person not the property in the prosecution. The proceeding is against the owner for the destruction of his property, so that known or unknown the owner is the defendant. Neither is it an answer to say that such cases are not likely to occur; it is sufficient that they may occur.—The object of the constitution is to secure, not endanger men in the enjoyment of their rights whether of property or trial. Judge Bryant thought this objection to the law was clearly maintainable.

The Judge also remarked that the spirit of the act, as developed in the penalties set out in Sections 13 and 15 was in conflict with Sec. 18, Art. 1, of the constitution, which prescribes that "the PENAL CODE shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice." Those penalties do not stop at the destruction of the property, but they extend to the person of the defendant. For offending against Sec. 13, a man may be fined one hundred dollars, for every offense after the first conviction he shall be imprisoned UNTIL THE FINE AND COSTS ARE REPLEVIED. The Judge thought it only necessary to ask a humane man, what proportion existed here between the offense and the penalty? Say a poor, moneyless, friendless fellow was convicted for five violations against the Section; the total of the fines would probably be four hundred dollars; at all events, he would be compelled to lie FOUR MONTHS in prison, as part of his punishment; and after they had expired, it might be years before some merciful soul would visit him in his confinement to restore him to liberty by the PAYMENT OF HIS FINES. This was justice of the most vindictive character, considering that

the offense at best was but a low grade of misdemeanors.

Again, said Judge Bryant, Sec. 22, Art. 4, of the constitution says peremptorily, that the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice in courts of justice; summoning and empanneling grand and petit juries. It was not necessary, he said, to notice particularly how this act was special, and, therefore, within the prohibition against the Legislature in all the cases above enumerated.—An intelligent person at all acquainted with law could understand it upon reading. He took the case of empanneling juries for illustration. The ordinary and general qualification of petit juries were that they should be free holders and without an opinion formed or expressed. Citizens thus qualified could by all manner of cases, whether felonies or misdemeanors, under the code. But the law under consideration first creates a special offense, and then prescribes special qualifications for the juries who are to try it. These qualifications as enumerated in Sec. 24 are, that the person shall not be at the time an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquor, and that he shall not have been engaged in the unlawful manufacture and sale thereof, &c. The examination of jurors touching their qualifications is undoubtedly part of the empanneling, and it must be observed that the prohibition of the constitution is against special acts touching the empanneling grand and petit juries. It certainly could not be denied, he thought, that the law in this respect was special and within the prohibition. It was not for him to comment upon the reasons that induced men to claim and insist upon the privilege of sitting upon juries; there are men entitled to the right in our communities who have never exercised it; but he apprehended that the philosophy which rejected such a man from the box, because he was addicted to the use of cider or any other liquor, certainly conflicted with the spirit of justice which lay at the basis of constitutional right to a trial by an impartial jury. What, he asked, would be thought, if the law had reserved the qualification, and enacted that no man should be competent as juror unless he was a habitual drunkard? The moral feeling of the whole public would have been outraged. But the actual requirements of the law merely tended to the opposite extreme, and had the effect, in times of warm political contests over the very question of prohibition, to empannel juries as partial to conviction as the other would be to acquittal. The intention of the constitution as emphatically expressed, was the trial of an offender by an impartial jury; so that any law which prescribed qualifications tending to partial juries, was void, and must be so declared.

He admitted that the Legislature had the power to prescribe the qualifications of jurors, but in cases of grand and petit juries, the qualifications must be general not special. It is no answer to this position to mention the instances of Coroner's juries, or juries in proceedings under a writ ad quod damnum. In respect to such juries there was no limitation upon the Legislature; for the reason that they are not petit juries in the legal and proper sense.

Judge Bryant in concluding his remarks, observed that there were other and sound constitutional objections urged against the law by the counsel for the defendants, but it was not necessary to mention them. For the reasons he had given, he had no doubt that the law was unconstitutional and it was his duty, therefore, to dismiss the appeal. If gentlemen excepted to his opinion, they had their remedy; but he could not, consistently with his sense of duty, withhold his judgment. The rights of citizens were of higher importance in his estimation than the triumphs or fate of parties. He was elected, and was sworn to administer the law to the best of his ability, and he would do it while he retained his place, regardless of political policy or consequences.

JUDGE BRYANT'S DECISION.

The Lafayette Courier renews its fire against Judge Bryant, and persists in saying, that the decision was rendered to give aid and comfort to the old line party. Ellis says that he does not object to the unjustness of the decision, but to the fact that a Circuit Judge should take the unauthorized liberty of deciding upon the constitutionality of a law. We feel sympathy for a community that has in its midst an ass for an editor. How could Judge Bryant, upon the motion to dismiss the case upon the unconstitutionality of the law, avoid deciding? It is his duty, and he would be guilty of grave misconduct if he refused. Ask any intelligent lawyer about the matter, and show him the senseless article in the Courier and he will laugh at its absurdity. The opinion is reported by Mr. Wallace, not Mr. McDonald.

The city of Portland, Maine, of which Neal Dow is Mayor, and which was the scene of the disgraceful liquor riot, gave Wells; the Democratic candidate for Governor, 156 majority over Morrill. Dow was elected Mayor by a large majority. His condemnation is complete.

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