

r me, and have not one penny for a Cot-Summer money, at 7 fly per ansact on jure, and the inno-he Mem-wish you y selling of Holly has been if I have he extent ly es-abn inquiry charg d, under an fully.

PERSON
ers to the three can-
faint ef-
ens ates.
13 votes!!

Buren
22,900
18722
14,630
2,964
19,285
66,815
25,817
91,475
4,152
22,168
33,435
36,948
32,178
10,995
18,037

30,329
not male
land ran
and Harri-
hall can-

er to the
d its vic-

tion, which is strict a remedy, allow-
enforcing the contract, and nothing
Chancellor Kent, of New York,
when he was judge, took this distinction, and
in deciding a case where this question was
raised, said: "That general prohibition can-
not be understood to apply to all the detail
of municipal regulations, rendering more
easy or less inconvenient the process and
proceedings or the recovery of debts. The
time and mode of taking out executions, the
regulating of sales on executions, the dis-
charge of persons in execution, &c. are mat-
ters belonging to the ordinary and regular
course of justice, and are not forbidden by
the Constitution, so long as existing remedies
are pursued in substance and in equity." If a
State legislature cannot pass a law rasp ct-
ing executions, and make them return ble
at a different time, what can they legislate
about, I ask? Can it be pretended that the
State courts are forever to be tied down to
the precise practice which was the law of the
courts at the time the Constitution was adopt-
ed, and deprive themselves of all the lights
and advantages of experience, and that the
State Legislatures have no discretion in re-
gard to the ever varying circumstances of
their constituents? That idea is not to be
entertained for a moment, and if we allow
the State Legislatures to do any thing, or at
all to change the practice of their courts,
we must allow them the power of altering
the return day of an execution. This State
has abolished imprisonment for debt; has the
constitutionality of that law ever been ques-
tioned? I presume not. If then, the execu-
tion against the body may be taken away or
denied, surely the execution against the
goods and lands may be postponed. I am
aware that there are decisions by some of the
State courts, which seem to have a different
bearing upon the question. But I feel very
confident that the spirit of the decisions in
the United States Court, will bear me out in
my opinion, and those decisions are the para-
mount law upon this subject; and the reason
of the thing in regard to the organization of
our government and a sound interpretation
of State rights is in favor of the opinion I
have expressed. It is not right or politi-
cal for a State to allow a large interpretation and
extent to the Federal Constitution. All that
can be required of them is to allow a fair
subject for the interpretation and operation
thereof, and limit its power or restraint to as
narrow grounds as is consistent with an
honest and fair interpretation of the words in
the sense in which those words are ordinary-
ly understood; neither is it the duty of State
courts to decide that a law of the State is un-
constitutional in a doubtful case. The mind
of the Judge should discover a clear incom-

ment with a party of Cheekes on the 25th
December last, as reported by his command-
in-Chief; being shot in the breast in the
commencement of the action, while charging
among the foremost of the advance."
A public meeting was called by the citi-
zens of Austin on the night of the first of
January to adopt resolutions expressing of
their regret on account of his death. Al-
though so sorrow of his friends and ac-
quaintance could restore his to them, or alle-
viate the grief of his relations and friends.
Still there is a pride which mourns for one
whose memory lives in the hearts of his
countrymen.
G. A. W.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The ceremony of the Queen's marriage
took place on the 10th of February, at the
Chapel Royal, St. James'. The officers of
the household and the attendants of Her
Majesty began to arrive at Buckingham
Palace about half past ten o'clock. The
Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl of Belfast, the
Earl of Surrey, the Earl of Albemarle, Col.
Cavendish, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir George
Anson, the Lords in Waiting, Ladies in
Waiting, Maids of Honor, Bedchamber
Women, Gentlemen Ushers, &c., all assem-
bled at 11 o'clock. The ladies of her Ma-
jesty's suite were summoned by the Master
of the Horse, and handed into four of the
royal carriages by Col. Cavendish (Clerk
Marshal) and Lord Albert Paget, and des-
patched to St. James's Palace. At half past
11 the six gentlemen composing the foreign
suites of Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe
Coburg Gotha, mustered in the Grand
Hall. At a quarter to 12 the Royal carriages
having returned, notice was given to the
Royal bridegroom that all was in readiness
for his departure. The prince immediately
quitted the private apartments of the palace,
and passed through the state rooms in the
uniform of a British Field Marshal, and
wore no other decoration than the insignia
of the Order of the Garter. The Prince was
supported by his father and his brother, the
hereditary Prince. His Serene Highness
wore the collar of the Order of the Garter,
and the star of the Order of Coburg Gotha.
Prince Ernest wore the insignia of a Grand
Cross of an Order of Knighthood. Prince
Albert was preceded by the Lord Chamber-
lain, the Vice Chamberlain, the Treasurer
and Controller of the Household, Lord
Torrington, the Clerk Marshal, Equerries,
Gentlemen Ushers, &c., the remaining por-
tion of the foreign suite bringing up the
rear. The Prince entered the carriage amid
the sound of trumpets, the lowering of colors,
the presenting of arms, and all the honors
paid to the Queen herself. His Royal High-

the Chapel Royal. In
nion table were placed
gilt, and covered with
each of different consti-
tution elevation, according
intended occupants.
in size, and most cost-
was of course appropriate
and was placed somewhat
centre: that on the oppo-
site for Majesty's right
for Prince Albert. Be-
which were placed about
the rail, footstools were
structure and decoration.
faldstools for her Majes-
ty, on which to kneel
her Majesty's left, a chair
Duchess of Kent; and a
chair on Prince Albert's right,
Dowager. On her Maj-
esty's seats for the Duke
of Cambridge; and on Prince
Albert's right for the reigning
Prince of Cambridge, Prince
George of Cambridge, Prince
Princess Augusta and
Princess Cambridge. The floor
covered with rich purple
carpet. The prominent figure
was the Duke of Cambridge
rose. About half past 12
the bishops of Canterbury and
Bishop of London, to kneel
the altar.

A few minutes before 1
o'clock the Prince and
Princess entered the Chapel
Royal by the Dean's vestry door and to
the altar. Her Majesty
wore a robe of rich silk purple
with ermine. A flourish
of drums, at twenty-five min-
utes, announced the process-
ion of the bridegroom, which moved accor-
ding to the programme previously ar-
ranged. The Prince moved along he was
preceded by the Lord Chamberlain
and waving of handkerchiefs
by the assembled ladies. His Royal
Highness moved up the aisle, carrying
in his hand a cadeau or book in his
left hand. He repeat-ly bowed to the
Princess in the chapel. Having received
his Royal Highness affixed
the hand of the Queen Dowager
bowed to the Archbishop of
Canterbury on his entrance
performed by Sir George Saxe-
Coburg. After having conducted
the altar, the Lord Chamberlain
quitted the Royal Chapel
purpose of conducting the
altar. The ceremony was
our liturgy: the message of