The Louisiana Democrat.

VOLUME 15.} ALEXANDRIA, LA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1859. {NUMBER 20.

Professional Cards.

LAW NOTICE.

MERCER CANFIELD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice his profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. Office on second street, opposite Court Yard Square, one door below McCloskey's store.
Office at Alexandria, La. ap13.

J. ORSBORN. W. P. SHROPSHIRE

Orsborn & Shropshire,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

WILL practice their profession in this and the adjoining Parishes.
Office in Alexandria, next Door to the Post Office. m18-1y.

Law Partnership.

WM. B. LEWIS. JNO. C. LEWIS. EDWARD T. LEWIS.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. W. B. & J. C. Lewis, is this day dissolved, and a new one substituted therefor between Messrs. W. B., J. C. & E. T. Lewis, who will practice their profession in the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches and Catahoula. One of them will always be found at their office in Alexandria. Feb 23 '59-1y

H. S. LOSEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice his profession in this and adjoining parishes.
Office 3d door below the Alexandria House.
jan12-1y ALEXANDRIA, LA.

W. B. HYMAN. A. CAZABAT
HYMAN & CAZABAT
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
dec6-1y Alexandria, La.

EDGAR E. VOORHIES. JAMES GRAHAM
VOORHIES & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Thirteenth and adjoining Districts. Offices in Alexandria and Marksville, La. [aug 1 0-1y

Law Notice.
J. H. & THOMAS OVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of their profession, will attend regularly the District Courts of the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Rapides and Avoyelles, and the annual sessions of the Supreme Court at Alexandria and Opelousas. ... Office at Opelousas, La. apr7

J. N. RHORER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office at the Court House, Alexandria, La.
March 30, 1858-1y

ROBT. B. LOTT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Alexandria, La.
Office on Third Street near the Methodist Church, and immediately in the rear of the Rapides House.
ap12-1y.

GEO. S. D. ANDERSON, M. D.
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Office one door south of the American Office, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Lamm.
August 17 1858-1y.

NOTICE.—ARCHIBALD M. GORDON, *CIVIL ENGINEER* and *SURVEYOR*, offers his services, in the above capacity, to the citizens of the Parish of Rapides. May 18, 1859-1y*

ORLEANS HOTEL,
Nos. 149 & 151 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

MRS. CATHERINE LACHENMEYER,
PROPRIETRESS.

TRAVELERS may rest assured that they will constantly find comfortable rooms, excellent board, polite and attentive waiters.
On parle Français. Se habla Espanol. Man spricht Deutsch. sep 21, '59-1y

F. G. RANDOLPH & CO.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 50 COMMON STREET,
Dec15, 1858-1y *New Orleans.*

JOS. H. MARKS. ISAAC N. MARKS.
JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 43, 45 and 47 *New Levee,*
And 33, 35 and 37 FULTON STREET,
Between Poydras and Gravier Streets,
Dec15, 1858-1y *New Orleans.*
Country orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. MYERS & BRO.
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
No. 72 Exchange Place,
Mch 16-1y BALTIMORE.

BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
61 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
References.— I. LEVY & Co., S. K. JOHNSON, } Alexandria, La.
July 6, 1859-1y.

C. WESTBROOK, G. W. PASSEL.
U. WESTBROOK & Co.,
CARRIAGE MAKERS & REPAIRERS,
CORNER OF BAYOU ROBERT AND SIXTH STREET,
ALEXANDRIA,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rapides and adjoining parishes, that they still carry on the Carriage business in all its branches,
PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOODWORKING AND
BLACKSMITHING.

Having on hand a large assortment of MATERIAL of the best QUALITY, they will endeavor to do all work entrusted in their hands with dispatch, and to suit the most fastidious, at moderate prices.

In addition to our former business, we will keep on hand an assortment of BUGGIES and HARNESS, which we will sell at New Orleans prices and terms.

Give us a call before sending your orders to New Orleans July 6-1y.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Louisiana, while renewing their adherence to the principles and declarations set forth in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, repudiate and denounce the false and heretical construction of those principles by which the rights of the South in the Territories of the Union would be sacrificed to the hostility of a local and territorial majority; and that, while denying to the Federal Government the power to destroy those rights, for the protection of which governments are established, and laws should be administered; they more strenuously protest against the usurpation of any such power, either directly or indirectly, through express prohibition, unfriendly legislation or legislative inaction by any subordinate agency.

Resolved, That in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, we are glad to recognize an emphatic endorsement of our highest judicial tribunal, of the correctness of those doctrines for which the Democratic party has always contended, and of the justice of the position occupied by the Southern States during the long course of sectional controversy.

Resolved, That all Strtes and sections of the Union are entitled equally, within the limits of the Constitution, to the vigilant solicitude and fostering care of the Federal Government; that, consistently with the requirements of the Constitution, every part of the country should be left alike free and unimpeded in its commercial and material development, and that territorial expansion is a legitimate expression of the healthy energies and growing capacities of the people.

Resolved, That the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a measure demanded by the interests and essential to the prosperity of both countries, and that we consider it the duty of Congress to lend an effective aid to the policy which the President has initiated for that purpose.

Resolved, That in the application of the President to Congress, at its late session, for power and means to use the Army and Navy for the protection of the rights of American citizens on the different transit routes in Central America and Mexico, we perceive a desire to realize the aspirations and wishes of the Democracy, and a disposition to initiate a vigorous and patriotic foreign policy.

Resolved, That the whole foreign policy of the Administration gives warrant to anticipate a complete fulfilment of the just expectations of the country, and that it has, therefore, been characterized by a moderation, a dignity, and, at the same time, a determined vigor, which we welcome as the opening of a new era in our relations with foreign nations.

Resolved, That we hold those Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, who in a spirit of opposition, united with the Black Republicans and Abolitionists to oppose and defeat the wise and eminently patriotic policy of President Buchanan on the Kansas question, as justly responsible before the country for the revival of a dangerous sectional question and for all the angry and injurious agitatation which has since prevailed on that subject.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan the Democracy of Louisiana recognize the pure patriot, the wise statesman and honest Chief Magistrate; that the Democratic measures conceived and suggested under his guidance and counsel meet our most cordial approval; and that in regard to his territorial policy, the people of the Southern States particularly have just reason to extend to him the highest confidence and approbation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention it is no less a duty than an ardent desire of the Democracy of Louisiana to give an earnest and hearty support to the present administration of the general government, which they assisted in placing in power, except in case of palpable departure from the doctrines and policies of the Democratic party.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH!!!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
IN ALL POLITICAL PARTIES!!!

NEW CANDIDATES!
IN THE FIELD!!!
Independent of any Party!

THE CASH STORE!!
Front Street, Alexandria,

HAS always, and continues to supply the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Parish with the best and most *Fashionable Goods* at prices *unrivalled* in any part of the South. Our Fall Stock of

Dry Goods

consists in part, of—
French Merinos—all colors;
English do. —all colors;
All Wool de Laines—plain and double Skirts;
Mus. de Laines—all colors and styles;
Plaids—a great variety;
English, French and American Prints.

Cloaks! Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!
—AT—
New York Prices!

Cashmere Shawls!
Embroideries, Trimmings, Laces, and a great number of other articles, sold *lower* than at any other house.

Empress Eugenia Hoop Skirts!
We call particular attention to our large stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Which, for beauty of finish and quality, are second to none, at prices *unusually low.*
Gentlemen purchasing their Fall Clothing, will save fifty per cent. by calling at the
—CASH STORE—
and examining the large and well selected stock of
—READY MADE CLOTHING—
and Furnishing Goods.
Vagneta Over-Coats; Hats of all styles and colors.
To the traveling public we offer Fine Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet-Bags and Valises at FIRST COST—freight added.

Call and examine and convince yourselves that
Small Profits and Quick Returns
CONTINUES TO BE OUR MOTTO.
WINEHILL & GILBERT,
Oct5-tf Cash Store, Front Street.

The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT

$4 00 per Annum.....In Advance

NOVEMBER::::::::::::1, 1859.

ADVERTISING RATES:

The following rates will be charged for advertisements:—

10 lines or less, one insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
10 lines or less, one month	2 50

The following rates will be charged for a longer period than one month:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
10 lines or less	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$10 00
20 " " "	8 00	12 00	15 00
30 " " "	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ column or less	17 50	25 00	30 00

Obituary Notices exceeding one square, will be charged regular advertising rates.

"Country Democracy and Mr. Slidell."

This is the caption of a leader of the Crescent, made up of quotations from the Richmond Journal, in which great complaint is made of Mr. Slidell for supporting Mr. Hunter for State Auditor, which support proved quite unavailing; also for securing the appointment of two country gentleman to the principal Federal offices in this city, knowing that he said appointees would become subject to the control of city corruptions and influences; also for sending emissaries and agents through the country to arrange and harmonize matters for his own benefit, instead of making speeches and writing public addresses; also for aiding Independents and Oppositionists to ruin and undermine the Democratic organization.

The Journal, we think, deserves the credit of approaching nearer to specific charges than most of the assailants of Mr. Slidell. Here are two specific and positive charges which Mr. Slidell's friends have no excuse for not meeting and explaining. They are, first, that Mr. Slidell supported Mr. Hunter for the nomination for Auditor. We shall wait patiently to hear what Mr. Slidell's friends have to set up in extenuation of this very serious charge. What right, we ask, had Mr. Slidell to prefer Col. Hunter to Mr. Robertson for this office? It is in vain to suggest that when Colonel Hunter was eaten for the nomination, the "Autocrat," most unautocratically acquiesced in the preference for Colonel Robertson, and now gives him a cordial support!

The second charge is that of promoting the appointment of Mr. Hatch, of St. Helena, to the Collectorship, and Col. Marks, of West Feliciana, to the Postoffice, the two principal Federal offices of this city. Here, again, Mr. Slidell's friends must exercise their ingenuity in justifiling so reckless an outrage upon two unsophisticated country gentlemen, in thus dragging them from the scenes and occupations, the pure air and simple virtues of rural life, and exposing them to all the corrupting influences of city residence and office! Speak out gentlemen.

As to the general and more vague charges of helping Independents to "ruin and undermine the Democratic organization," we beg the Journal to reduce them, like the foregoing, to something specific, and we shall maintain their validity. So far as the city is concerned, we are unable to fix such a charge, for two reasons—first, because the Democrats have made full nominations for all the political offices of the parish, which we learn Mr. Slidell warmly supports, and, secondly, because the Independent organization for judicial and non-political offices, is quite indedendent of Mr. Slidell, and he very prudently, as behoves a Senator and politician, abstains from all concern therewith. The "autocracy" charged against him would be quite palpable and flagrant if he interfered in the same.

[Delta.

A Plug Ugly Judge.

The N. O. Bulletin has a sketch of Judge Stump, of Baltimore, on the recent trial of the ruffians who committed the outrages on board a steamboat, which were detailed some time ago:

For the edification and enlightenment of our readers we will quote a few words that came from this Stump during the trial. A dialogue took place between a witness, the captain of a steamboat, and the Court, during which the latter said:

"You ought not to allow the negroes among the white people, and if you do you may expect a row. The Court thinks you ought to have been beaten yourself for allowing it; niggers and white people and whisky! there will always be a row.

"*State's Attorney*—Does the Court intend that to influence the jury?

"*The Court*—I don't care if it does; I only give it as a piece of advice; (to the witness) now, you sit down."

Subsequently the Judge said:

"I wish they had *flung* the captain *overboard*—any man who will charter a boat to take *niggers* and *everybody* on board, ought to be *flung overboard*, and not bother everybody this way with his *nigger* rows."

When, at last, and in spite of the efforts of the Judge to prevent it, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; he broke out in a towering and indecent tirade against steamboat captains, said that they only were to blame, that those boys were but indulging in a harmless frolic—they only stabbed several passengers and fired upon the crowd—and finally wound up his extra judicial and infamous harangue, by fining the convicts *fifty cents* apiece, and two days in jail!

We may say that *all* the Baltimore journals unite as to the truthfulness of this scene. The sentence created as much astonishment as the conduct of the Judge had during the trial. Lawyers, spectators, the other officers of the court, and the prisoners themselves, were astounded, as well they might have been. Here is a judge elected by the sovereigns of of a city, and he shows that he remembers his creators.

PHAZMA.

BY DAVID MARTIN.

He sleeps! The child of phantasy,
Has sunk to rise no more—
Like some devoted barque that strikes
Upon a rock-bound shore!
The lightning-rays of intellect,
Have faded from his brow,
And in old Ocean's coral grave,
He's calmly resting now.

He sleeps! No blossoms bloom for him!
No loved ones hover nigh!
The demon whistle of the storm,
Is his only lullaby!
But high above the meteor-flash,
Fame's star is burning bright!
The rainbow of Eternity!
It cannot set in night!

Ah! he was great! The God-like gift
Of Genius shone in him!
Like glittering gems that deck the brows
Of heaven's seraphim!
Old Nature's wild-wood lovliness,
He pictured with its light,
And held communion with the stars,
That serve the queen of Night!

He sleeps! But he has placed his name
On th' heart's unletter'd page!
He won a wreath of amaranth,
To give an unborn age!
The petrel's cry, the sea-mews' shriek,
Will peal above his bed,
But ne'er will the name of the gifted one
Be numbered with the dead!

VARIETIES.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and continued for half an hour without knowledge."

"Oh!" replied the other, "never mind that; many people continue so *all their lives!*"

It is recorded, on good authority, that a Frenchman learning English, and anxious to say something very striking, in parting from the lady of his heart, carefully consulted his dictionary, and there finding that "to pickle" meant "to preserve," bid her farewell, with the emphatic exclamation, "may Heaven pickle you!"

A fine woman, says the New York Post, like a locomotive, draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, and transports the mails.

WINCHELL'S LAST.—The following anecdote is related by Winchell, in his inimitable way:

One day not long since, the accommodation train from Cleveland to Columbus had a convict on board, who was being taken by an officer to the penitentiary located at the last named place. The prisoner was covered with a cloak which concealed from view the shackles upon his wrists. He sat—slightly bowed—looking very grum, and probably reflecting upon the rather narrow prospect before him. A New England Yankee on the train had his curiosity particularly excited by what he inferred to be a considerable weight on the spirit of the elicit, if possible, such information as would gratify his curiosity. The following are the questions he propounded, and the answers thereto:

"Goin' ter Klumbus?"
"Yes." (Gruffly.)
"Goin' enny further?"
"No."
"Goin' ter stop in Klumbus?"
"Yes."
"Goin' ter see enny friends there?"
"No."
"Goin' ter du enny kind of work there?"
"Yes."
"Goin' ter start bisness on yer own hook?"
"No."
"What *are* you goin' there for?"
"Goin, for seven years."

The Yankee's curiosity was *almost* satisfied.

If a woman could speak out of the two corners of her mouth, there would be a good deal said on both sides.

What the world calls avarice is often no more than compulsory economy; and even a willful penuriousness is better than a wasteful extravagance. A just man being reproached with parsimony, said that he would rather enrich his enemies after his death than borrow of his friends in his lifetime.

The deeepest waters are the most silent. Empty barrels make the most sound, and tinkling cymbols the worst music. They who think least commonly speak most.

It is one of the characteristics of abuse that it can only be defended by fallacy.

[J. Bentham.

When you receive a note from your lady love, and kiss it, (as of course, you are expected to do,) why is it like the nightmare?—Because it is the ink-you-buss.

Washington's First Love.

A correspondent of the "Century," in giving some reminiscences of the old country seat called "The Cottage;" in Hanover county, Virginia, relates the following account of Gen. Washington's proposal for the hand of Mary Cary, and his rejection by her father:

"Her father was Wilson Cary, Esq., of 'Celeys,' in the county of Elizabeth city, descended from the noble family of Hansdon, in England. His relative, Colonel Archibald Cary, of Ampthill, in Chesterfield, was at his death the heir apparent to the Earldom. The worthy old gentleman seems, from all we know of him, to have been as proud as the Coucys or the Somersets, and to have thought his family the noblest in the land. He lived in great state, with chariot and horses, plate and velvet and embroidery—a worthy of the old school, fully satisfied with the 'order of things,' and enjoying serenely the good gift of Providence. His beautiful daughter was a great heiress, and had many suitors. The one here alluded to was a yound man of very high character, a relative of George William Fairfax, Esq., who lived in Belvoir, on the Potomac; and here he met with Miss Cary, who came to visit Mrs. Fairfax, her eldest sister. He at once proceeded to fall in love, which he did with an ardor characteristic of his nature.

"When Miss Cary went back home to 'Ceyleys,' on James river, he followed her like a courageous gallant, and laid open seige to the fair fortress. In the good old times, however, something more was necessary than the consent of the young lady, and so the youth duly asked a private interview with the old lord of the manor, who listened to him silently throughout. When the lover had finished, Mr. Cary rose, made a low bow, and said that if this was young Mr. Washington's errand at 'Celeys,' his visit had better terminate—his 'daughter had been accustomed to ride in her own chariot.' And with this allusion to the poor condition of the younger son, the interview terminated. Young Washington bowed and turned away, and in due time married the young widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, who 'resembled Miss Cary,' says an authority, 'as much as one sister ever did another.'

"The old tradition does not end here. Many years fled away—Mary Cary was Mrs Ambler, and her discarded suitor was the man who had just received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown, whom the whole civilized world hailed as the greatest among the great—'the foremost man,' not only in America, but of 'all the world.' He passed through the old metropolis, Williamsburg, at the head of his victorious troops, and the people were almost crazy with joy and adoration. The vast multitude nearly prevented his horse from proceeding; the calm statue on horseback passed on serenely. All at once he perceived at a window, or in the crowd, his old love, Mary Cary. He raised his sword and saluted her profoundly. She fainted.

"But it does not seem that the lovely woman was to blame. She had not been able to return the affection of the youth—that was all. She married him who won her heart, Edward Ambler. He was not unworthy of this noble lady in rank or character. He was descended through his mother from the great Huguenot house of La Roche Jaqueline, in Vendee, and inherited the honest instincts of his race. At twelve years of age he had been sent for his education to England. He graduated at Cambridge, and then made the grand tour of Europe, returning to Virginia when he was twenty-one. He was married to Miss Cary soon afterwards; became collector of York; and was so much respected that when Lord Bottetort came to Virginia as Governor he brought a letter of introduction to the collector. He died at thirty-five; and the Revolutionary war breaking out soon afterwards, his beautiful widow moved away from the scene of her grief, and took refuge in the 'Cottage,' far up in Hanover."

SIC TRANSIT.—*Belvoir*, the seat of the Fairfaxes spoken of above, was on the bank of the Potomac, four, or five miles below Mount Vernon. The only remains now of that fine residence is a low mound of broken mouldering bricks, covered over with wild vines. [Intelligencer.

RARITY OF TRUE GENTLEMAN.—Perhaps a gentleman is a rarer animal than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle: men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are very well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have shot into the very centre and bull-eye of fashion; but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper, and each make out his list. [Thackeray.

We once heard an Englishman give his ostler orders as follows: "'Enry, take the 'arness hoff the hoff 'orse, slip the 'alter hover 'is 'ead, hand give 'im some 'ay hand hoats."

The following notice was posted up in the county of Kent: "Notice is hereby given, that the Marquis of Camden" (on account of the backwardness of the harvest) will not "shoot himself nor any of his tenants" till the 14th of September.

The man who did not think it respectable to bring up his children to work has just heard of his three sons. One of them was a driver on a canal, another had been taken up as a vagrant, a third had gone to a public institution to learn the shoe business under a keeper.

Anecdotes of S. S. Prentiss.

Mr. Prentiss had two duels with General Foote, which, by the way, were the only times he ever fought, for the various little episodes with fists and canes are not to be taken into account. At their second meeting, a large crowd was assembled to witness the scene. One shot had been fired. Foote's ball flying wide of his antagonist, while Prentiss' missed fire. The parties were placed at ten paces for the second round, pistol in hand only waiting the word. The intense interest of the spectators had drawn them in two long lines close to the combatants, leaving only a narrow lane for the passage of the balls. An urchin, who had but a small chance to see in the crowd, had taken a tree in the rear of Mr. P., and by alert climbing was rapidly gaining the branches, where from a comfortable seat, he might have witnessed the transaction. Prentiss observed him, and said in his kindest tone:

"My son, you had better look out, I am afraid you will be hit, General Foote is shooting very wild to-day."

The remark and the manner of its delivery called forth a round of three cheers from the bystanders, when order being restored, the fight proceeded.

While Mr. Prentiss was delivering a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Edward Everett, unable to contain himself, turned to Mr. Webster and said, "Did you ever hear such astonishing eloquence? "Never from any one, but Mr. Prentiss himself," was Mr. Webster's reply.

During the Presidential canvass of 1844, he was making one of his great speeches before an immense audience in Nashville, Tennessee. Overcome by his exertions, he fell fainting into the arms of his friend, Gov. Jones, who, frenzied with excitement, shouted at the top of his voice, over the unconscious form which he supported, "Die, Prentiss! die now; you will never have again an opportunity so glorious."

Mr. Prentiss' power over juries is illustrated by the following incident, which occurred in a piney-woods region, not far from Pearl river, Mississppi. He appeared for the defendant in a suit for damages; the panel, composed of wire grass people, were thrilled by his marvelous eloquence, and despising the technical forms of the law, without retiring from the box, agreed upon their verdict, which was thus delivered *vira voce* by the foreman:

"We finds for lawyer Prentiss, the plaintive to pay the costs."

BRITISH TRAVELING IN THE UNITED STATES.—An exchange, in the following "Summary" of a recent British traveler's book upon America, hits off very well that class of tourists and their lucubrations:

Before I went to America I had heard much of American natural scenery; but I confess I was sadly disappointed when I came to see it for myself. I have traversed the country from the colonial dependence of Her Most Gracious Majesty in Canada to the Rocky Mountains, and I saw nothing that could be called worthy of the artist's or poet's observation. It is true that Canada has some charming scenery, which has been much improved by British taste and art—the natural consequences of the refinement and cultivation of the inhabitants; but whenever one crosses into the States, the country exhibits either wild forests or naked prairies, both of which are dangerous to travel through, in consequence of the quantities of voracious animals they contain. A distinguished member of the United States Parliament informed me that a railroad train last year was attacked by a drove of racoons, while crossing a prairie, and every passenger destroyed. These raccoons are the terror of this wild country, and have depopulated thousand of miles of its surface.

"Gentlemen," said a tavernkeeper to his guests, at midnight, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not, but as for myself, I am going to shut up"

When Aristotle was asked what were the advantages of learning, he replied: "It is an ornament to a man in prosperity and a refuge in adversity."

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

The individual who tried to clear his conscience with an egg, is now endeavoring to raise his spirits with yeast. If he fails in this, it is his deliberate intention to blow his brains out with the bellows.