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Arizona.

The Arizona of Dec. 22, gives the following account of an expedition against the Apaches by a company of Rangers, recently fitted out on the Gila river, between Tucson and Fort Yuma:

They were fitted out by the Overland Mail Company, on account of continued robberies of their stock, by Indians, for the purpose of following their trail, with the hopes of discovering the guilty ones. They left their rendezvous on the 6th inst., numbering ten men, and have since received from Mr. William Hodges, the driver of the last stage from the west, the following particulars of their return and complete success.

They found no difficulty in following the trail, and with rapid traveling, soon reached the country of the Tonto-Apaches. At a distance of near one hundred and twenty-five miles from the Gila river, they surprised a large tribe of Indians, men, women and children, supposed to be Tontos. In their possession they discovered a number of American and California horses, many of which they at once recognized as belonging to the overland mail company, and other parties in that vicinity, who have been robbed in the space of the last six months. Also, the stock lately stolen from Stinson's Station, and Mr. Belcher, with the mules and the canteen of the teamster working for the mail company, who was killed some time the past summer. They also had in camp, in immense quantities, arrows and arrow-heads, moccasins, blankets and butcher knives; and were engaged in making and repairing bows, arrows, &c., at the time.

The party of rangers, as soon as observed by the Indians, charged, and after a short and desperate fight, killed ten, wounding many severely, men and women, the number however unknown. The Indians succeeded in escaping to the mountains, with their stock, but left in camp everything above enumerated, which were carried off by the Americans.

On the 10th inst., they again reached Gila river, and thus in the short space of five days, succeeded in penetrating over a hundred miles into the Indian country, inflicting on these thieves a signal and severe punishment, besides recovering a large amount of property, which to the Indians is invaluable. This is a sufficient proof that can be accomplished by the troops or citizens if the proper course is pursued. Rapidity of movements is indispensable, and will result with like success nine times out of ten if properly carried out and persisted in.

Union Meeting in Rochester, New York.

A large Union meeting was held in Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of the 28th, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly reiterate the sentiment that the election of a President by a constitutional majority, having views of public policy with which the minority do not coincide, would furnish a just cause for a dissolution of the Union. We on the contrary hold views on this subject to be disorganizing and traitorous to the Union, and we therefore pledge ourselves to the preservation of the Union, and we hereby give to our fellow-citizens, East, West, North and South, our most solemn pledge, that whoever may be elected President of these United States in a constitutional way, shall receive from us in the lawful discharge of his duties, the same willing obedience and energetic support which we have given to each and all of his predecessors; and we hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to sustain and protect him in the lawful discharge of his duties, from all enemies, within or without, at home or abroad.

Among the speakers was ex-Governor Hunt, who lately addressed the Union meeting in New York city. There was an effort to lay the resolution on the table, but it passed by a large majority, and then the meeting adjourned.

WHAT THEY MEAN TO DO.—The Sugar Planter, a leading organ of the Opposition party, remarks upon the desired admission of its party to the Charleston Democratic Convention as follows:

Let the Democrats make their nominations without interference from us. Our participating in these meetings will add nothing to our intention of assisting their candidate. We can do so as well outside of their organization as inside. And though we are well aware of a highly favorable view of the opposite course is entertained by a great number of our citizens, let them reflect awhile before they act. We are prostrate as a party, and can do nothing as an organization, and our Democratic friends well knowing this, may exact terms and conditions which we may hereafter regret. We are not invited to come in and shape the potage. When an invitation is extended upon equal terms, we may well ourselves of it—no mistake. Keep up, we say, until the Presidential campaign is over, we will be Democrats—if supporting the Democratic nominee can make us such.

Buchanan Relief Fund.

Several years ago President Buchanan invested \$4000, the interest of which is annually disbursed in the purchase of fuel for "poor and indigent females" in Lancaster, Pa. The annual distribution took place this week, and the Lancaster papers report a large number of worthy and deserving claimants.

Julien Poydras.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, gives the annexed sketch of the early life of a benefactor to the city:

JULIEN POYDRAS was a native of the ancient commercial city of Nantes situated on the river Loire, department of Brittany. Nantes was a Celtic town of considerable importance at the time of the Roman invasion of Gaul under Caesar; and in more modern times has been rendered famous by the celebrated edict, bearing his name, issued by Henry IV, granting toleration of opinion in all matters religious or political, and which edict was revoked by Louis XIV.

At an early age, Mr. Poydras followed the seafaring life, and was a sailor in the French fleet under command of Comte de Rochambaud; which co-operated so effectively in that glorious and decisive event of the American Revolution—the Siege of York, and capture of Cornwallis and his forces.

During the siege Mr. Poydras was severely wounded and did not rejoin the fleet in its departure. After remaining some time in Philadelphia, he crossed over to Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh; thence descended the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, where he found himself among strangers and without resources. By hard labor and careful saving he managed to obtain a small quantity of merchandise, which he packed up, and placing upon his shoulders, sallied forth to try his fortune as a dry goods peddler.

The weather was hot; the recent rains had made the roads muddy, and the soil being tenacious and slippery when wet, traveling on foot was very laborious.

He used to say that this first sojourn from the city was one of the most trying and disheartening periods of his life, and before he had gone six miles of his journey, was more than once tempted to throw himself with his pack into the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

In this state of mind, with the burning rays of a mid day sun pouring down upon him, at the distance of some three or four leagues from New Orleans, he entered the house of a planter, where he spread out his little stock of merchandise for examination. They bought of him a few trifling objects. With a heavy heart he picked up his burden to renew his sad and lonely journey. As he was about to depart, the planter told him that dinner was nearly ready, and that as the weather was threatening, he had better proceed no further that evening. The poor peddler accepted the generous invitation with much embarrassment. At the table he was seated beside the planter whose kind and familiar treatment placed him at ease. The fare was excellent; the wine of the real old Bordeaux brand, to which his was boundlessly assisted. Before dinner was over the storm approached, and the rain poured down in torrents.

"You will remain here to-night," said the planter, "and when you have refreshed yourself with sleep, and breakfasted, you will proceed more cheerfully upon your route. You must accustom yourself by degrees to the fatigue of traveling."

The young man returned thanks more by looks than words so much were his feelings overcome by such kindness and hospitality from a stranger. When he had retired to his well furnished and elegant chamber, he relieved his feelings with tears of joy and thankfulness.

"Ah!" said he, "then the position of a peddler does not degrade one in the estimation of those who hold the first rank and position in the colony. I will no longer feel my condition to be humiliating. From this time forward labor and fatigue will become pleasant to me."

That night he slept sweetly—tranquilly, and the next morning, thanking his generous host, took up his pack, which seemed to have lost its weight, and proceeded joyfully on his journey. Such was his success, that in a short time his pack became too large to carry—a horse and cart became necessary, afterwards two, not long afterwards he opened a store, and then another—purchased a plantation—then another plantation—was elected a delegate to the Congress of a great nation, whose independence he had fought and bled to secure—passed over the same route by Petersburg to Washington, a rich man—where but a few years before he had come penniless and a stranger. C.

A Big Cannon.

The Pittsburg Post, of the 24th ult., contains an elaborate notice of the successful and very difficult operation of casting the largest cannon ever made in the United States. It took place on the 23d ult., at the Fort Pitt Iron Works, of which Messrs. Knap, Rudd & Co., are the proprietors. Mr. Charles Knap has the pleasure of knowing of old, and from his peculiar energy and skill, are not surprised at his success in any difficult enterprise.

The iron gun cast on the 23d ult., for the United States Government, weighed over seventy thousand pounds. The casting was fifty inches in diameter, and nineteen feet four inches long. Seventy-eight thousand pounds of iron were melted at the same time, in three reverberatory air furnaces, the molten occupied four and a half hours after lighting the fires. These furnaces were tapped in succession, and the glowing metal run through separate channels into one reservoir, whence it passed into the immense mould, placed vertically in a pit. The mould, and iron flask supporting it, weighed fifty-four thousand pounds, and when filled with molten metal—which was done in twenty-one minutes—the total weight was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds.

The model of this monster gun, which is named after the Secretary of War, was designed by Capt. T. J. Rodman, of the U. S. Ordnance Department, and was made under his supervision, on his plan of casting guns hollow, and cooling them by circulating a stream of water through the interior of the mould. The drawings, patterns, computations, core, moulding and casting, were executed by the firm. The casting was a most picturesque scene, not without a spice of danger, and was conducted with admirable skill, rapidity, and entire success.

The Opposition in Pennsylvania.

On the 20th December a debate occurred in the House of Representatives, a portion of which is reported as follows:

Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania said he had heard the Republicans define their position, which he, as one of the people's Representatives, could not endorse at all times. He thought it time to say that he and those elected on that ticket came from Pennsylvania on an issue entirely distinct from a disturbance of law. Twenty-two out of twenty-five members from Pennsylvania were their seats principally to their principles of protection to American industry, as well as to the resistance to further slavery extension. They need not fear that the opposition members in this Congress would disturb the compromises of the constitution, or the laws as they stand on the statute book. No party could carry Pennsylvania without recognizing the protection principle. The National Republican Committee had ignored it, and unless they name candidates whose lives are living illustrations of the principle, they would fail. He spoke for the laboring and mining interests of his State. The gentleman from South Carolina had peace if he would extend the olive branch and give us specific duties on coal and iron. [Laughter.]

Mr. McClelland stated the position of the Republican party in Illinois did not agree with that stated by Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Florence replied to Mr. Killinger, telling him he had better part company with the Republicans, because in the call for the Republican convention at Chicago, nothing was said about a tariff for the protection of American industry, asked if he did not know that the New York Evening Post, the organ of the Republican organization, had warned the Republicans if they put the tariff into the platform, it would be blown to the winds of heaven. You had better flee from the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. Killinger.—The New York Post is not the organ in Pennsylvania. We repudiate it, and spit upon its doctrines, and unless the Republican convention at Chicago shall recognize the principle of protection to American industry in the platform, or places on that platform a candidate who is a living illustration of that principle, satisfactory to the people of Pennsylvania, he will not get the electoral vote of Pennsylvania.

A colloquy ensued on the subject of the tariff bill of 1857 and the action of the Republicans and Democrats thereon, in which Messrs. Campbell, Montgomery, Killinger, Florence and Covode of Pennsylvania, participated. The discussion was in perfect good humor, and sometimes two or three were addressing the chair at once. Mr. Montgomery alluded to Mr. Seward as the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Killinger said that was a misrepresentation. Mr. Seward was not their candidate. [Laughter.] Pennsylvania had a candidate within her own borders.

Mr. Montgomery.—Would you vote for him?

Mr. Killinger.—If he stands upon the principle of the protection of American industry we shall support him.

During the debate much was said about the disastrous effect of the tariff on the interests of Pennsylvania, and that the iron manufacturers had been compelled to close their works. In allusion to which, when several members from that State were addressing the Chair simultaneously, Mr. Vallandigham remarked that every Pennsylvania furnace appeared to be in full blast. [Laughter.]

Electoral College of 1860.

The Northern States will be entitled to votes in the Electoral College as follows:

Maine..... 3

New Hampshire..... 3

Massachusetts..... 12

Rhode Island..... 4

Connecticut..... 7

New York..... 35

New Jersey..... 7

Pennsylvania..... 23

Ohio..... 21

Michigan..... 15

Indiana..... 13

Illinois..... 11

Iowa..... 7

Wisconsin..... 7

California..... 5

Minnesota..... 5

Oregon..... 3

Kansas..... 3

Total..... 164

The Southern States will be entitled to votes in the Electoral College as follows:

Virginia..... 15

Delaware..... 3

Maryland..... 8

North Carolina..... 10

South Carolina..... 8

Georgia..... 9

Alabama..... 7

Mississippi..... 7

Louisiana..... 8

Arkansas..... 7

Tennessee..... 12

Kentucky..... 12

Missouri..... 9

Florida..... 3

Texas..... 4

Total..... 120

Total votes of Northern States..... 164

Total votes of Southern States..... 120

Majority for Northern States..... 66

Aggregate vote..... 284

Majority necessary for President..... 142

The young man who fell into a brown study was fished out by a young lady with a hook and eye.

Honors to Seward.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says:

Our Common Council has puzzled us. At their session last night, both Boards unanimously decided to allow their public chamber, in the City Hall, to be used for the reception of Seward, the father of the "irrepressible conflict." The Common Council is largely Democratic, and in its hall the Abolition Senator has been denounced for all that is bad and vile in the fiercest manner. There is a nigger in the fence somewhere, but how he got there, who did it, etc., are questions not easily answered. Some say this action is a rebuke of the late Union meeting. Most of the Democrats in the Common Council are Wood men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Two REGIMENTS ORDERED TO BROWNVILLE—Washington, Jan. 5.—Orders were issued from the War Department yesterday for two regiments, one of Infantry and one of Cavalry, to proceed immediately to Brownville, there to be permanently stationed, for the protection of the Rio Grande valley from further incursions.

DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Illinois Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of delegates to the Charleston Convention, met in this city today. Among the delegates elected is Senator Douglas.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.—The general and political news, by the Bohemian, are not of special interest.

Switzerland, it is said, intends to ask the Paris Congress to guarantee the neutrality of Savoy.

INTENSE COLD IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—In England the thermometer for several days previous to the sailing of the Bohemian had been nearly down to zero.

In France the weather was colder than it had been for nineteen years.

The river Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and the railways in several sections of France had been obstructed by snow.

The Corps Legislatif was to commence its sessions at Paris on the 16th of January.

THE SPANISH MOROCCO WAR.—Marshal O'Donnell, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army of Morocco, has declared the town of Ceuta to be a free port.

A telegram from Madrid, dated the 20th, states that 15,000 Moorish troops attacked the left flank of the Spanish position, with great fury.

PACIFIC DISPOSITION OF FRANCE.—Among the recent arrivals in London is Sir Anthony Perrier, for many years British Consul at Brest, France.

He tells everybody that as far as his means of observation enabled him to form an opinion, there never was a more utterly groundless panic than that of late prevailing here with respect to French naval preparations for war. Brest was long the chief port and arsenal which France possessed on the Atlantic; it is now second in importance to Cherbourg, but it is still of great importance as a place where ships of war are ordinarily built, repaired and fitted for sea. At the present moment there is, according to this respectable authority, no extra work of any kind going on, nor has there been during the summer or autumn. He states numerous results of inquiries he has deemed it his duty to make, moreover, at Cherbourg and elsewhere, along the entire coast of France, and the conclusion to which all of these points is the same. The whole, or nearly the whole French home fleet is in ports in the Mediterranean, where they are just now more than matched by the English squadron at Gibraltar.

RUSSIAN FLEET AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The California papers of Dec. 12th report the arrival of Commodore Popoff at San Francisco, with a Russian squadron returning from the Amoor to Russia, by way of Japan, Sandwich Islands, California and New York.

From one of the officers of the Novik, one of the Russian vessels, the Alta learns that when they were at Kanagawa the Japanese had not given up the persons who murdered the Russian sailor, and the Commodore threatened to bombard Yedo if the murderers were not given up.

MR. SEWARD AND THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.—"Jon," in a letter to the Baltimore Sun, writes:

I am satisfied that not a dozen Republicans in Congress (only one it is said, in the Senate) is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Seward. It is thought that a body of his friends will, upon his arrival, inform him that his nomination will, under present circumstances, be a guarantee of defeat. They will hardly persuade him of that fact, however.

A man is lucky that's got brass—

A man is lucky that's got gas—

With brass and gas, and backers, too,

A smart man ought to wriggle through!

FOOTING NEGROES IN CANADA.—A writer in the Philadelphia Free Press, after personal inspection of the condition of fugitive slaves in Canada, says:

I have recently returned from a month's sojourn in Oshawa, and can speak from personal observation. Every one knows that this town, lying on the flats between Lakes Erie and St. Clair, about fifty miles from Detroit, is the headquarters of the negroes who arrive by the Underground Railroad. Here some thousands are congregated, in every grade of wretchedness. A more worthless emigration can nowhere be found. Trained to no self-reliance, able only to perform one branch of industry, they are totally unfit to be thrown on the wide world without a guide, and they suffer all manner of hardships. Ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed, they are ready victims to the auge of that district, and disease impairs the little energy originally possessed by these children of a milder climate.

HOW TO OPEN OYSTERS.—"Talk of opening oysters," said old Hurricane, "why, nothing's easier, if you only know how."

"And how's how?" inquired Straight.

"Scotch snuff," answered old Hurricane, very sentimentally. "Scotch snuff. Bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

"I know a genius," observed Minister Earl, "who has a better plan. He spreads the bivalves in a circle, seats himself in the centre, and begins spinning a yarn. Sometimes it's an adventure in Mexico—sometimes a legend of love—sometimes a 'native' got interested—one by one they gaze with astonishment at the tremendous and diabolical whoppers which are poured forth, and as they gaze, my friend whips 'em out, pappas 'em and awallows 'em."

"That'll do," said Straight, with a long sigh. "I wish we had a bunch of the bivalves here now—their eyes easy."

Vice President Breckinridge's Speech.

The very able and eloquent speech of Vice President Breckinridge, says the Pictorial, before the Legislature of Kentucky and a large promiscuous audience, came to hand in full. Returning thanks for the confidence reposed in him by his election to the U. S. Senate, Mr. B. paid a very handsome tribute to his competitors, especially to the late Lynn Boyd, whose untimely end he united with the whole country in mourning.

On the subject of slavery in the Territories, in reference to which he had been particularly questioned, Mr. Breckinridge says:

Gentlemen, I bow to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon every question within its jurisdiction, whether it corresponds with my private opinion or not; only I bow a trifle lower when it happens to do so, as the decision in the Dred Scott case does. I approve it, in all its parts, as a sound exposition of the law and constitutional rights of the States and the citizens that inhabit them. [Applause.] I repose upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the point that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the right to obstruct or confiscate the property of any citizen, slaves included, pending the Territorial condition. [Applause.]

The Vice President then proceeded to speak of the unhappy dissensions now existing between the North and the South, originating in the Black Republican crusade, whose programme he recited at length, and said:

I have seen the evidence growing within a few years, and culminating during the last few weeks, of a determined purpose in the North to attain and maintain the complete power in the Union, and I have seen upon the other hand, in the representatives of the lower Southern States, a most resolute and determined spirit of resistance. The representatives from Georgia, from Alabama, from South Carolina, from Mississippi, not to speak of other Southern States, say that they represent their constituents—say, that they do not go as far as their constituents—and they declare that they are ready at any moment for a separate organization. God forbid that such a thing should take place. God forbid the event that should be done. But, we know enough of our political institutions, that when once done the subject becomes involved in inextricable distress. If one were to fall upon Washington and see the state of feeling there, he would think that the President of your country was the Executive of two hostile countries; the feeling of alienation seems to be almost complete from the expression of the public press and public men (I mean not your inflammatory, furious speaker, but men of thought and reflection). They are alarmed; we are all alarmed. It is not a crown fear, but it is the ennobled fear that patriots feel for an imperiled country.

Mr. Breckinridge concluded as follows:

Fellow citizens, I have uttered these things because I believe we are standing to-day, not in the presence of spectres and shadows, but in the presence of terrible realities. There is a mode by which we can have peace—a permanent peace—and that is by an utter and absolute surrender of all our rights, upon the subject to which I have referred, at the call of this Republican party. If we do not make this surrender, we will have no peace until the Republican party is destroyed, which can only be done by producing a reaction upon the public mind of the North. As it is, without our being aware of it, things are getting worse every day. I had almost intended to say that we were absolutely dissolving, month by month, and year by year. I see no mode—wiser men than I see no mode to avert this except to produce a reaction in the public mind, and to bring up sharply in some form the question: Can we not, North and South, live in peace with several State institutions, after the manner of our fathers? For myself, I yet believe in and I have an abounding hope of the ultimate destiny of our common country. I believe a reaction will take place, and I believe that out of this connection is destined to come for us an era of tranquility and peace. Of this I am quite certain, that this Commonwealth of Kentucky will pursue a course answerable to her character and history; she will stand by the union of the States as long as there is a thread of the constitution to hold it together. We know that if madness and folly and fanaticism shall succeed in tearing down the fabric of our country, liberty-loving men, we know that our honored State will conduct herself with so much moderation and prudence that she shall stand justified for her bet before men and in the eye of heaven.

THE GRAFFITI ON POMPEII.—The graffiti of Pompeii are the popular inscriptions or scribbles which are found upon the walls or pillars of the public places in that "city of the dead." It seems that the people of ancient times had, according to their degree of popular education, the habit of writing their names and scribbling sentences in public places, even more generally than is practiced at the present time. These interesting remains are found rudely written in charcoal or red chalk, or frequently scratched in plaster with a sharp instrument or styli, from which probably the word graffiti is derived. Although the curiosities, both of art and literature, which have been exhumed from the lava-buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, have formed the subject of magnificent and curious volumes, these lesser, but scarcely less important matters, have almost escaped notice until within a few years.

An interesting article in the Edinburgh Quarterly for October, gives an account of these inscriptions, with a notice of forthcoming works upon the subject, and citations of a sufficient number to indicate the important light which they throw upon the domestic matters and private morals of the luxurious and dissolute Pompeians. They frequently indicate a degree of licentiousness which shows even the worst of modern civilized nations in a favorable light; for that which is concealed, or only appears in obscure localities in our day, was here patent and unrebuked in public places.

STATE DEFENCE.—A joint committee of the Alabama Legislature have been laboriously engaged in perfecting a plan of State military defence. The organization of a corps of eight thousand uniformed volunteers, in two divisions, four brigades and sixteen regiments to be armed by the State; the purchase of arms and munitions, the erection of arsenals and the establishment of a State military school are features in general plan.

When Sir William Don was about about visiting this country, he asked the opinion of Mr. Moody, the eminent and dignified tragedian's opinion, and he got it: "Don't go Sir William; before you have been in the country three minutes, some fellow will come up and slap you on the back, and say, 'Old boss, how do you do?'"

Results of Art and Sciences.

Sir David Brewster, the eminent Scotchman, whose successful researches into natural science have covered his name with universal honor, was lately inducted into the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, to which he had been unanimously elected. On that occasion he said:

There is only one other branch of study to which I am anxious to call your attention. The advances which have recently been made in the mechanical and useful arts have already begun to influence our social condition, and must affect still more deeply our system of education. The knowledge which used to constitute a scholar, and fit him for social and intellectual intercourse, will not avail him under the present ascendancy of practical science. New and gigantic inventions mark almost every passing year—the colossal tubular bridge, conveying the monster train over an arm of the sea; the submarine cable, carrying the pulse of speech beneath two thousand miles of ocean; the monster ship, freighted with thousands of lives; and the huge rifle gun, throwing its fatal, unchristian, charge across miles of earth or of ocean. New arts, too, useful and ornamental, have sprung up luxuriantly around us. New powers of nature have been evoked, and man communally with man across seas and continents, with more certainty and speed than if he had been endowed with the velocity of the race-horse, or provided with the pinions of the eagle. Whatever we are, in short, art and science surround us. They have given birth to new and lucrative professions.—Whatever we propose to do, they help us. In our houses they greet us with light and heat. When we travel we find them at every stage on land, and at every harbor on our shores. They stand beside our hard by day, and beside our couch by night. To our thoughts they give the speed of lightning, and to our unimpeded the punctuality of the sun; and, though they cannot provide us with the boasted lever of Archimedes to move the earth, or indicate the spot upon which we must stand could we do it, they have put into our hands tools of matchless power, by which we can study the remotest worlds; and they have furnished us with an intellectual plummet by which we can sound the depth of the earth and count the cycles of its endurance. In his hour of presumption and ignorance, man has tried to do more than this; but though he was not permitted to reach the heavens with his cloud-clapt tower of stone, and was given in vain to navigate the aerial ocean, it was given him to ascend into Empyrean by chains of thought which no lightning could face and no comet strike; and though he has not been allowed to grasp with an arm of flesh the products of other worlds, or tread upon the pavement of gigantic planets, he has been enabled to scan, with more than an eagle's eye, the mighty creations in the bosom of space—to march intellectually over the mosaic of aerial systems, and to follow the adventurous Phaeton in a chariot which can never be overturned.

FURRY SAVINGS OF A LOUISVILLE COVENS.—A young friend of ours, who is courting a lady in Jeffersonville, and who swims the river after the ferry-boat stops running, is raising a mousetrap with a view of keeping the drift wood out of his mouth.

Diet of worms—Vermicelli.

How to make an ear ring—Take thirty grains of quinine. This fact will be of great importance to jewelers.

The lash that a man does not object to having laid on his shoulders—The eye-lash of a pretty girl.

The difference between an oyster and a chicken is, that one is best just out of the shell, and the other isn't.

The inebriate's hope—A bottle of whisky.

A Yankee has succeeded in tanning a hide with the bark of a dog. He is now engaged in constructing a machine by which he hopes to be enabled to obtain raw milk from an old cow.

THE ART OF NOT QUARRLING.—How is it we never quarrel, Mrs. Xantippe? Well, I tell you. You see, for a quarrel, and especially a good quarrel, it is necessary to have two parties. One person can't make a quarrel. Now, if I am in a quarrelsome humor and break out, my wife remains cool and collected, and doesn't say a word. If my wife is peevish and displays more temper than I, she is booming in one of her beautiful sayings, I, her husband, remain unmoved as the monument, or else cheat myself into the belief that I am