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"FOR THE TRUTH AND THE RIGHT."

J. L. MITCHELL, Editor.

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CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

Number 47.

T. N. HERNDON,
Attorney at Law,
Madison County, Mississippi,
in the room above the Post Office.

W. CABLE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
No. 26 NEW LEVEE
New-Orleans.

REFERENCES.
Edw. Turner, }
Joseph Monks } Louisville, Ky.
David Guard, }
J. Dunn, } Lawrenceburg, Mo.
R. Shaw, }
J. Peters, } New-Orleans.
J. Palfrey, }
22, 1848. } 15-6m

ESTLEY & MOSBY,
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES;
STUFFS, OILS, AND PAINTS;
GLASS AND PUTTY;
BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATION-
ERY, ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sign of GOLDEN MORTAR,
CANTON, MI.

L. R. COLEMAN, O. P. MOORE
COLEMAN & CO.,
MISSION MERCHANTS,
Boat Landing, Vicksburg, Mi.
Wholesale Store and for sale,
Rope, Jaynes, Linseys,
Bacon, Pork, Flour, Lard,
Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Candles,
Nails, Spades, Shovels,
&c.

L. H. DUNCAN,
Mission Merchant,
COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
4, 1848. 47-1y

Miss Palmor.
DUNCAN to the Ladies of Canton
Madison county, that she is
as Dress making as usual, and
short time have the Spring
from New York and New Or-
leans will also blanch and trim
and Straw Bonnets.
S. J. SALMON
4, 1849

HEARD,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries
and Produce.
Canton, Miss.
Give particular attention to
receiving and forwarding cotton,
wool, &c. Just received Bag-
gins, Kentucky Jeans and
Bacon, Lard, Sugar cured
meats, and a general assort-
ment of Groceries.
1848. 1y

MUSIC
ALCEMAR, Teacher of Gui-
tar, Violin, Violoncello Accord-
ion, Clarinet, respectfully an-
nounces to the citizens of Canton
that he has prepared to give
instructions, up-
perments, and also in vocal
and the principles of thorough
the office adjoining that of
Lawson
April 13, 1849 34-1

WALK IN!
GEORGE BAGBY
opened his saloon in the Canton
where he is ready and anx-
ious to accommodate all his friends,
with a comfortable shave, at
all hours.
Dressing done in
most genteel style, and to
the satisfaction of every reasonable
person.
1848.
W. MURPHY,
and in every day receiving, a
large stock of Groceries, Provi-
sions, Woodware, &c. &c.

We clip the following verses from the Wheel-
ing Gazette. It is not often that we have the
privilege of publishing so fine a poem. The
conception is excellent, as the voice it de-
scribes. We envy the Gazette the contribu-
tions of its fair correspondent.—*P. Whig.*

HUMILITY.

BY SINGING STIL.
There's a quaint and quiet comer
In my soul has set all day,
With her white hands softly folded
And her robe of sober gray—
But in vain have brighter dwellers
Sought to frighten her away.
Once to-day, a radiant sparkler,
With a face of roguish glee,
Glided up and asked demurely
What the comer's name might be—
And she raised her eyes and answered
Low and soft—"Humility."
And the little dancer wondered
That she had such lovely eyes;
And almost wished her crimson lips
Could make such soft replies;
Yet such a face with such a dress
Still filled her with surprise.
She scorned the quiet comer
With the brown and braided hair,
For her own flowed down in ringlets
And were looped with flowers fair,
And she did not like a sober robe
When hers with gems shone rare.

So no one sought the stranger
With the sweet head bowed so low,
With a fair and placid forehead
And the hands as pure as snow—
But she smiled to be neglected
As the rest glanced to and fro.
But the evening now is coming
When my soul shuts up its halls—
When the silvery voice of reverie
To the evening worship calls
All the thousand flitting dwellers
That have been within its wall.

The dancing and the singing ones,
Are weary of their play—
They come with lingering footsteps
And tongues no longer gay,
And gather and sit silently
In tired and mute array.
And some, the dark and restless ones,
Have wandered off and died;
And many grand and lofty ones,
Have yielded up their pride—
With broken wings and broken lute,
They gather side by side.

And now the meek-browed comer
In her robe of pensive gray,
With a face of holy loveliness
Bends quietly to pray,
And from her form the mantle
Of meekness falls away.
And underneath is flowing
A robe like sunset fair
And her golden wings unfolding
She floats into the air—
And now I know I've ENTERTAINED
AN ANGEL UNWARE.

From the Aberdeen Independent.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ABOLITIONISM.

The Columbus Democrat repeats the charge
that Gen. Taylor has surrounded himself with
the most unmitigated abolitionists. It does
this with a flourish about its "strict adherence
to the truth," and its "never falsifying either
directly or by equivocation." It states that
it has a "pretty correct knowledge of the facts
of the case," that the charge is, in its opinion,
true, that self respect justifies it, and duty as
a public journalist requires it. We thus give
the Democrat the benefit of all its flourish.
For support of its assertions, it appeals to what
it terms 'facts.'

These 'facts' are let; that Senator Seward
last February, "at once seemed to gain most
completely the ear and confidence of General
Taylor; that this gentleman is an 'out and
out abolitionist,' and that 'by his influence, as
a sort of self-constituted denunciator from Gen. Tay-
lor to the two Houses, M. Walker's amend-
ment was rejected." 2d.—that Gen. Taylor has
aroused him at the Council-board seven min-
utes, four of whom are free-soilers or Wilmot
provisos, and two of whom 'are not only
free-soilers, but rank abolitionists.' 3rd: that
the 'abolition Vice President, Millard Fillmore,
will help to surround Gen. Taylor when Con-
gress meets.'

These are its proofs! Let us adopt the plan
which the N. Y. Tribune lately adopted to-
wards the Hon. Samuel W. Inge, on the sub-
ject of mileage.

"Ephraim," said a grave divine, taking his
text from one of the Prophets, "is a cake not
turned." (Hosea vii. 8.) Let us proceed,
therefore, brethren, to turn Ephraim—first in-
side out; next, back side before; and thirdly,
'tother end up.'

The Tribune performed most scientifically
this searching operation on the Congressman—
Let us try what we can do with the facts and
proofs of the Columbus Democrat. And first
as to Senator Seward's pretended mission.—
Perhaps it would be amply sufficient, if we
quoted the N. Y. Evening Post of March 21st
—an influential democratic free-soiler organ.
That paper most distinctly stated:
"When we consider the desires of Gen. Tay-
lor that Congress should adopt the scheme of Wal-
ker, which contemplates the erecting of Calib-
ers, which ex-emptate principally, under the
form into an 'incident, we could not have
direction of the President, the Evening Post should be
expected that the Evening Post should be
regarded with particular favor."

Or if this democratic-free-soil authority
should be deemed insufficient, it might be
strengthened by the testimony of that leader
of the Ohio 'Free Democracy,' J. R. Giddings
who publicly asserted in a speech at Warren,
Ohio, the following:

"Gen. Taylor was found personally urging
members of Congress to pass Mr. Walker's amend-
ment through." His first
movement, 'after he arrived at our nation's
capitol, was to give his personal influence to a
measure, the effect of which was to extend slavery.'

Now we cannot pretend to vouch for the
correctness of their democratic, free-soil tes-
timony. We are not accustomed to look that
way for 'natural allies,' either in the cause of
truth or that of Southern rights. But we do
aver, that if the Columbus Democrat attempts
to disprove these assertions, the very evi-
dence it will introduce will most fully estab-
lish that Gen. Taylor exercised no influence
whatever against Mr. Walker's or in fa-
vor of Mr. Webster's amendment. Mr. Sew-
ard himself has most faithfully denied, that
Gen. Taylor expressed any opinion to him on
the subject of the extension of slavery, or in-
dicated any particular plan. All that Gen.
Taylor did, was to call his attention to the
necessity of establishing some form of Gov-
ernment for California, and of substituting the
rule of law and order for the Bowie-knife and
Revolver. This was the height of his offence
and this is the concentration of one of the
proofs that he had surrounded himself with
abolitionists;

We would also refer upon this head to the
authoritative expressions of the National Inteli-
gencer, alluding to this subject, which stated
that the President might find it to be his
solemn duty to frown indignantly on any effort
of the free soil party, to prevent the formation
of civil government in the territories, for sectional
party objects. Did not this appear like a
virtual condemnation of the opposition to the
Walker amendment?

And also read the following resolution passed
by the Democratic General Committee of
New York, relative to Gen. Taylor, and re-
member that this has been passed within the
month. The Columbus Democrat will hardly
insinuate that its northern brethren lie, when
they are trying to get up coalitions to produce
results, which that paper has already, and
will doubtless do again, term 'glorious in ev-
ery way.' But to the resolution.

"Resolved, That President Taylor, by allow-
ing his name and influence to be used for the
benefit of the free soil power, at the close of the last
session of Congress, has not only violated the
spirit of his pledge not to interfere with
the action of Congress, but by threatening
through his official organ, to visit the
'free-soil party' with his indignant frown, in
case they should do what southern members
of Congress have done without incurring any
such frowns, has abundantly shown that the
cause of freedom in the now free territories
of New Mexico and California, has nothing to
hope, but much to fear, from the present na-
tional administration."

So much then for this portion of the Demo-
crat's evidences.

Next as to the cabinet: Please recollect the
charge is, "surrounded himself with the most
unmitigated abolitionists." Concerning three
of the cabinet there is no dispute. They are
admitted to be southern men in every sense.
Two of that body the Democrat says are free-
soilers, Messrs. Meredith and Clayton. As to
the former where is the proof? The Demo-
crat gives none, except his being from a non-
slave-holding State. This is not proof, and
until proof is given, the charge is not substan-
tiated. Here is the Democrat's next failure.
As to Mr. Clayton, the proof of his abolitionism
rests in his having voted in the Senate for
the Wilmot Proviso. The Democrat must
know that Mr. Clayton voted for that meas-
ure, in order to defeat the three million appro-
priation to which he was violently opposed.—
So he himself has declared, and his word was
not disputed. But even if he did vote for it
it is that proof of 'unmitigated abolitionism'
and that is the charge. It is then what an
unmitigated abolitionist was President Polk,
who placed his signature to a bill excluding
slavery from one of the territories; nay, with
him the 'unmitigated abolitionism' is of a still
deeper hue, inasmuch as Senator Clayton's
vote never passed the proviso, while the Presi-
dent had the whole power of defeating the
law, and his signature put it in operation.

With reference to the two cabinet min-
isters, the charge wholly fails; concerning the
one, the Democrat has failed to produce the
slightest proof excepting that he came from
Pennsylvania; concerning the other, the only
proof is that he had voted for the proviso, in
order to defeat an obnoxious measure. This
is introduced as evidence of unmitigated abo-
litionism, by a press which advocated the elec-
tion to the Presidency, of a man who had been
in favor of that proviso—who had regretted
that he had been deprived of an opportunity
to vote for it—who certified to the propriety of
the feelings in which it originated—and which
press still highly extols the conduct of a Chief
Magistrate, who approved of a bill excluding
slavery from U. S. territory; a bill, to pass
which Jefferson Davis declared would be 'ab-
olition of Slavery'—who openly announced that
slavery could not exist in the greater part of
the acquired territory, and who to make his
declaration hold good, sent a northern Regi-
ment to California well knowing that they
would do as they are now doing, preach up
free-soil and opposition to slavery, as soon as they
were disbanded. But Polk was a true friend
to the South, and Clayton and Meredith are
not abolitionists: The Democrat is factious.

Next we come to Messrs. Ewing and Collam-
er. These gentlemen the Democrat declares
to be 'rank abolitionists,' but in the next
sentence remarks, that 'it has not the proof
of Ewing's abolitionism before it just now, but
feels sure it is as it has stated.' We demur
to this. We feel equally sure to the contrary,
and at any rate the charge of unmitigated abo-
litionism cannot be allowed without proof.—
However sure the democrat may be, it must
produce the evidence before we will believe it.
We will in the mean time produce one
proof which it is at liberty to use.

In January, Mr. Ewing was the whig candi-
date for U. S. Senator in Ohio, he did not re-
ceive the vote of a single free-soiler or abo-
litionist; he was opposed by Mr. Chase, a rank
unmitigated, radical abolitionist, who received
the vote of every democrat, and every free-
soiler in the legislature was thereby elected.
Had Mr. Ewing been an 'unmitigated abo-
litionist,' would this have happened?

Now the seventh and last cabinet minister,
Mr. Collamer. We admit Mr. Collamer's
votes. But is he any worse than John M. Niles,
Mr. Van Buren's Post-master General? Mr.
N. is an out and out free-soiler. Is he any
worse than John A. Dix, whom the Mississip-
pian but little over a year ago was foisting on
the people of this State as the best of all demo-
cratic candidates? Suppose, for arguments sake,
Mr. Collamer to be all the Democrat says he is.
Is his abolitionism any more foul than that of
the three democratic-abolition Congressmen
elected last April in Connecticut? This elec-
tion the Democrat paraded extensively as a
'Triumph of the Democracy,' and expressed its
opinion most decidedly, that 'the result was glo-
rious in every way.' Now upon every point
connecting itself with abolitionism, the three
Congressmen elected went as far, if not fur-
ther, than ever Collamer has been charged with
going. They pledged themselves in favor of
the exclusion of slavery from New Mexico and
California by acts of Congress, in favor of the
abolition of slavery and slave trade in the Dis-
trict of Columbia; in favor of the Buffalo plat-
form, and against the admission of any more
slave states into the Union. These were their
distinct pledges. Gov. Cleveland, one of them,
in his letter accepting a nomination, declares
these principles 'to be in every sense of the word
democratic and true?' He said further:

"The General Government has been too long
the friend of the slaveholder, and the enemy of
the slave. It is full time that the reproach thus
brought upon the country should be wiped
away. This cannot be done excepting by the
abolition of slavery and the slave trade at the
seat of Government, and wherever else Congress
has the power to abolish them."

"I am happy to know these sentiments pervade
the masses of the democracy of the north and great
west, and that through its vital principle of pro-
gression, and its thorough identification with
the spirit of the age, the democratic party, in those
vast sections of country, is fast unshaking itself
from all connection with slavery, and becoming
truly free."

Now the election to Congress of three men
entertaining these sentiments, the Democrat
hailed as 'a result glorious in every way.' Is it
not, then, debarred from saying a word against
the elevation of Mr. Collamer, against whom
the highest charge it brings it that he is very
much of their opinion? We regret many of
Mr. Collamer's votes. We are not defending
them, but we do say that if the selection of Mr.
Cleveland and his two abolition colleagues,
was a triumph, 'a result glorious in every way,'
and of course in the way of abolition sentiment,
then that Mr. Collamer, in entertaining at the
worst similar opinions, is not to be denounced
as an unmitigated abolitionist. Besides, a
member of the cabinet will not have a tittle of
the legislative influence of a single representa-
tive. Gen. Taylor's course upon the slavery
question will not be swayed by Mr. Collamer's
opinions. He will be very apt to be guided
by his own sense of right, duty, and justice.
But the legislation of the country will be di-
rectly affected by the votes of the Connecticut
members.

Besides, we have been continually told that
Gen. Taylor was 'false and jesuitical,' be-
cause he selected his Cabinet and the office-
holders from one party; and yet he is the more
vehemently denounced, because he pays some
respect to the great sectional differences of
opinion existing throughout the nation, and as
far as he can, divides his cabinet between the
North and the South, leaving one to remain
upon neutral ground, to stand like the Prophet
of old, 'between the living and the dead.' It
may yet be, that his advice upon the subject
of sectional strife and abolitionism will assist
Gen. Taylor to carry out successfully a simi-
lar mission to that of the Jewish Patriarch, and
to have it recorded as the glorious result of his
administration, 'and the plague was stayed.'

Respecting Mr. Fillmore it is needless to
speak. Even were he what the Democrat says
he is, the fact that the people of the United
States have made him Vice President, is no
proof of Gen. Taylor's having surrounded him-
self with abolitionists. The charge itself,
however, separate even from his own denials
and the proofs that have been given, has been
pronounced false by a jury of the country.
We shall not now stop to disprove it. A large
majority of the popular and the electoral vote
of the South has so declared it, and the Col-
umbus Democrat, in endorsing the exploded
slander, but exposes its own reputation to a
similar rebuke.

Of the nine persons whom the Democrat
cites as surrounding Gen. Taylor, it only pre-
tends to make out its charge against one.
Against others it brings no proof but its own
assertions; while we have satisfactorily shown
how far all the evidence and argument it has
adduced relative to the remainder, fall short of

its charge of 'unmitigated abolitionism.' As
the Democrat has reiterated that charge, after
protesting its adherence to the lessons of Dr.
Paley, 'never to falsify either directly or by
equivocation,' we can only express regret that
our ideas of 'good morals,' of 'self-respect'
and 'public duty,' differ so widely from those
of that journal.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna papers and letters of the 24th inst.
state that the details of the last battles on the
banks of the Waag had not yet reached Vienna,
though it would appear that the result is the
frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the
Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morn-
ing of the 20th inst. they had actually got pos-
session of the right bank of the river, but they
were eventually obliged to return to their
former positions. In the meantime, General
Goergey had come up with reinforcements,
and the imperialist leader, Wohlgenuth, with
his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity
of acting entirely on the defensive, until, upon
the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce
battle ensued, which continued till night parted
the combatants. The fight recommenced on
the afternoon of the following day, and lasted
throughout till the evening, and the whole of
the next day. The Hungarians fought with
furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail
against the united imperialist forces, and after
a three days' battle General Goergey was com-
pelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkashd,
Negyed, and Guta. He crossed the Waag at
the two first mentioned places, and finished by
destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta
the fugitive Hungarians made head against the
imperialist forces, and being surrounded by
swamps on each side, and close to the fortress
of Komorn, it was found a matter of impossi-
bility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperial-
ists were nearly equal, viz. about 3000 men
killed on either side. It is generally believed
that General Goergey, after his retreat across
the Waag, fell back upon Komorn, and that
his headquarters are at present at Gonyo or
Raab.

The Austrian papers state that the Russians
have at length entered Transylvania by the
north and south. General Luders, with 25,000
men, is asserted to be at Cronstadt. Their
northern column has entered by Pojans Stami,
and taken possession of Bistria, where they
have been joined by Colonel Urban and his
free corps of borderers. A third Russian divi-
sion of 25,000 men is quartered in the Seek-
ler district. The remains of the brigade of
the imperialist General, Wyes, are at Kapovar,
near the Neusiedel Lake.

The four Russian corps, which have entered
Hungary by way of Dukla, Komuna, Grab, and
Isby, amount to 144,000 men. It was stated
at Vienna that part of this force had already
advanced to Eperiesh and Cashau, and that it
was intended to push them forward upon De-
breccin and Grosswardein.

It is stated that the misunderstanding be-
tween the Prussian and Austrian governments
is daily on the increase.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress convened in extra
session at the capital on the 1st of July. The
N. O. Delta contains an abstract of President
Herrera's message, in which we do not find
much of interest. Under a recent reduction of
rates the revenue from customs is rapidly in-
creasing. The government is still in possession
of the indemnity paid by the United States
in May last. The internal relations are said
to be favorable. The President recommends
measures to facilitate the population of the
country by means of immigration.

By a recent arrangement with the British
bond holders, the latter abandoned without
reservation, the sum of fourteen millions of
dollars against the Mexican government. This
was done by agreeing to take three and a half
per cent interest instead of five for ten years,
or up to 1859, at which time other arrange-
ments will be made. Four and a half millions
will pay interest already due and that to be-
come due up to 1859. The Mexican govern-
ment agrees to pay this out of the indemnity
instalments from the United States.

The cholera was slowly disappearing from
Saltillo. From the 10th to the 15th of June,
113 persons were attacked with it, and 66 died.
It was advancing towards Durango.

GEORGE LIPPARD.—The Springfield Republi-
can sets forth the hopes and disappointments
of this literary and political pretender, thus:

A fierce man sits restlessly upon a fiery
charger. The steed paws the ground, the
lightning flashing from his hoofs.

The knell of a distant bell strikes his ear.
It is the knell of hope!

A curse issues angrily from between his
grinding teeth.

'Does he spur me? No office? Does he
think me a dog that will chase his enemy for
nought?'

A blinding rage was in his eye—he wheeled
and sped like lightning into the darkness! He
reaches a cave! A scratching, as of infuriated
tigers, is heard! He comes forth! His eye is
bloodshot! He raises to the silent gaze of the
stars a scowl!

He spoke in slow, guttural utterance: 'Gen.
Taylor, I am your enemy! Yes, I, George
Lippard, ha-ha-a-a!'

And the opposition papers all over the Uni-
ted States copied the words written in the
scroll, and made fools of themselves. Well
they did!

HASTY.

'Jones, I say, Jones!' exclaimed aunt Fanny,
purple with excitement as she hustled into the
parlor, holding in her hand a paper—'ain't you
a philanthropic man?'

'To be sure I am, Fanny,' replied uncle
Dick, as he raised his eyes and peered over his
spectacles at his excited partner, 'what is up
now?'

'What's up now?' almost shrieked his spouse;
'why, look there,' and she thrust the paper
into his face, at the same time pointing with
her right hand fore-finger to a paragraph—
'read that and weep.'

'Well, what is it, Fanny?' asked uncle Dick, as he
ran his eye over it.

'Oh! you unfeeling wretch; you—you hard-
hearted sinner; I thought you was a man with
a little cream of human kindness in you.'

'Why, Fanny, I believe you're going crazy!'
'Going crazy!' she echoed, 'and isn't it
enough to drive one mad when such rascally
things are taking place, and the cowardly melt
darn't stop 'em. I wish I wasn't a woman.'

'But what's in the paper, makes you set
so?'

'Can't you read? Don't it say there: Women
and children starving to death by Morse's
Telegraph—Fatal spread of the cholera by
Electro Magnetic Telegraph—Two hundred
and fifty dying a day in New Orleans by Mag-
netic Telegraph—Horrible riot in New York
and twenty-seven lives lost by Telegraph—
Terrible fire in Boston; an immense amount
of property lost by Telegraph—Welch's circus
blown down and life lost by Electro Magnetic
Telegraph—and yet you men set here with
folded arms, and never raise a finger to stay the
progress of the inhuman, all-devastating and
devouring monster—I wish I was a man!'
And aunt Fanny flew out of the room, leaving
Uncle Dick wrapp'd in astonishment.

ADVICE FOR SUMMER.

The following advice is from the veteran
Major Noah:

Don't gourmandize. We hate a glutton at
all times, but especially in summer. It is
monstrous to see men, when the mercury is up
to 90, cram a pound of fat mutton down their
throats. Don't you know that animal food in-
creases the bile? Eat sparingly, and be sure
and masticate what you eat. Don't bolt your
food like an anaconda. Take exercise early
in the morning. Ah! what fools we are to
sweat in bed, when the cool breeze of the
morning invites us forth, and the birds and the
dew, and the streams are murmuring, in their
own quiet way, which arouse a kindred melody
in the soul.

Be good natured. Don't get into any angry
discussion on politics or religion. There will
be time enough to talk the former over when
the weather becomes cooler, and as for the
latter, the less you talk about it the better.
Religion is a good thing, but when you fight
in its name you show yourself ignorant of its
principles, and unworthy of its influence.

Bathe—three times a week—every day. The
exposure is nothing to the benefits derived. If
you would enjoy health, have a clear head, a
sweet stomach, a cheerful disposition, put your
curse under the water every day, and when you
emerge yourself use the brush vigorously
for five minutes. There is nothing like the
pure bracing water; we never dip beneath its
surface without thanking God for having
placed such a health-promoting element within
our reach.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD BE THE FRIENDS OF
MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Some days
since, in our office, we were favored with a
visit from a Scotch gentleman, so venerable for
his age and virtues, as he is remarkable for his
sound, vigorous sense. He was, some time
ago, among the founders, in Philadelphia, of
the Society formed for the Encouragement of
Domestic Industry. He observed, that when
once a farmer himself, he was anxious for the
prosperity of all American mechanics and man-
ufacturers, for two especial reasons!

1. Because, if they did not succeed in their
own business, he was fearful they would be-
come rivals in his, if only to make bread; and
2dly, because the more prosperous they were
the better prices they could give him for what
he had to sell. In a word, he wanted them to
be numerous, to increase their competition;
prosperous, for the sake of better prices; near
to him, that between him and them they might
divide the saving in the cost of exchange.
This seemed to us to be the true & common
sense view of the subject, the contrary un-
common sense.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.—In returning from our
fishing excursion last Friday, 'Andrew,' (the
colored gentleman of Washington,) who was
driving the carriage, which was filled with
young ladies, made a sudden halt on the way.
Mr. J., who was in the rear of the company,
rode up and asked him what he stopped for.
He replied, 'I is watering my flowers,' and sure
enough, there was Andrew with picher and
glass in hand, giving water to the young ladies
—embellish of the flowers of Texas.—*Washing-
ton (Texas) Ranger.*

A YANKEE ANSWER.—A wager was laid
that it was a Yankee peculiarity to answer one
question by asking another. To sustain the
assertion a Down Easter was interrogated. 'I
want you,' said the wager, 'to give me a
straight forward answer to a plain question.'
'I kin do it, mister,' said the Yankee. 'Then
why is it New Englanders always answer a
question by asking one in return?' 'De-
they!' was Jonathan's reply.