PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENSON & GREEN.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the Fayette Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
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If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

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1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at $10 per annum.
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JOB PRINTING,
Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.
☞Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates, are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—Jefferson.

Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847. No. 7.

Doct. Wm. Everett,

HAVING located permanently in Fayette, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.
☞Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his *MEDICAL SERVICES* to the citizens of Howard County.
☞Office on the South East side of the public square, where he can usually be found in the day; at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

DRS. J. C. PARRISH & A. PATTISON,

BOTANIC Physicians, having permanently located themselves near Fayette, on the place lately occupied by Washington Bushears, about one quarter of a mile north east of Willoughby Williams', offer their professional services, in all its various branches, to the citizens of Howard county. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
☞Dr. J. C. Parrish will also practice Dental Surgery. [February 6th, 1847.—6m.

DR. J. S. CLARK,
Surgeon Dentist,
4 doors north of the Planter's House,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

DR. CLARK refers to his patients, of the last eight years, in the city and State.
St. Louis, February 6th, 1847. 48—6m.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the Second Judicial District.
REFERENCES.
Browning & Bushnel, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. Morrison, Esq., } Fayette.
Col. J. Davis, }
W. Picket, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. Fountain, Pontatock, Miss.
McCampbell & Coates, Huntsville, Mo.
☞Office—McCampbell's Buildings, Huntsville, Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—1y

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

AMONG all the famous medicine for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article,
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
That it stands at the head of all other remedies, is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands, of all classes, in cases of the most dangerously consumptive character. And physicians of the greatest eminence, throughout our whole country, unhesitatingly pronounce it the
MOST POWERFUL CURATIVE
of Pulmonary diseases in the whole range of Pharmacy. The sales in the Western States have thus far been unparalleled; and the most gratifying proofs of its efficacy have been received from every place where it has been used. Thousands of
CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing excellence and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a
FINE HERBAL MEDICINE!
Composed chiefly of *Wild Cherry Bark* and the genuine *Iceland Moss*—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose.) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process, with the *Extract of Tar*, thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious ever discovered for
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Affections, Asthma, Bronchitis,
And all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
Reader! Be not *startled* to see this *Great American Remedy* supplanting every other Balsam before the public.
And why should it not, when by it hundreds and thousands of cures, in cases heretofore considered hopeless, are being performed in all parts of the United States.
Certificates of which record volumes in favor of this justly celebrated remedy.
☞The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold in St. Louis by *PHELPS & BLAKSLY*, General Agents. And for sale by their agents in the following places: Dr. Snelson, Fayette; R. P. Hanenkamp & Co., Glasgow; McCampbell & Coates, Huntsville; W. C. Hill & Co., Keytesville. [December 12th, 1846.

Carroll's Corner.

HE ain't one of the B'hoys that talks of taking a trip to Europe to buy his goods, and goes down East and buys a few hundred dollars worth, & spends 25 per cent on the amount in ginger cakes—stops a week at Philadelphia reading signs—comes home, *prehaps*, the most noin' critter in all theseparts. [Glasgow, December 12th, 1846.

Jew David.

ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get the genuine article at Carroll's corner for half price, and nothing shorter.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

BOYS' cloth, plush acorn top, and velvet caps, for sale by S. NOURSE.
September 19th, 1846.

Dull times in Glasgow.

From Hanenkamp's corner to Washington Hall,
The Merchants are quarreling about nothing at all,
Some have got hot at the "Revelation" of Jews,
And withdrawn their patronage from the "News."

Others, curse Claib Jackson and on him do vent
Their vengeance, for putting interest at six per cent;
While some are quarreling for quarreling's sake,
And others about whole sections of ginger cake.

The Farmers and Planters are very much pleased,
As they say, by the Shylocks, they have been hard squeezed,
But a certain *Bolus* and *Daniel*, not of the den,
Swear by their old hats it was too low at ten.

Some Merchants in town catch customers by the throats,
Saying pay us the cash or give us your notes,
For soon rates of Interest will drop down to six,
And according to that, we our profits must fix.

The Planters they say ten per cent is too high,
And they'll not give their notes till after July.
But they'll sell their Tobacco, tho' its too low, upon honor,
And buy goods hereafter at Carroll's cheap corner.
Glasgow, February 6th, 1847.

A Rescue to the Afflicted!
THE CELEBRATED
JEW DAVID'S
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all FIXED *Pains in the*
SIDE, BACK,
CHEST, BOWELS,
LOINS, MUSCLES,

Rheumatism in all its varied forms, *Nervous Affections*, *Lung* and *Liver* complaints, *Spinal Affections*, *Female weaknesses*, *&c.*, *&c.* For the above complaints this plaster has *no equal*. The great celebrity which it has already acquired not only in the old but in the new world, the extraordinary cures it has performed in the most extreme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such a reputation, that the proprietor has not (until recently) been able to supply half the demand.
The sales throughout every city, town, and village in the United States are without a parallel!!
A circumstance not surprising, when the vast amount of human suffering relieved by its use be considered. In *spinal defects* the benefit usually is of the most decided character. In *Nervous complaints*, nineteen cases out of twenty readily yield to the penetrating *stimula* combined in this valuable preparation.
In *Rheumatism* either *acute* or *chronic* the claims of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs, no matter from what cause the weakness may have originated, (even if such person have been misguided in previous applications) in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will find the affected part suddenly restored to its original soundness.
As a supporter in cases of *constitutional weakness* it will be found of great advantage. It is particularly recommended to Females who are suffering from sudden weakness, or general debility. In short, it embraces all the virtues which the most scientific mind was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in the old world, and will be found entirely free from those objections which are a source of complaint with the numerous *spread*-plasters now before the public.
☞These plasters possess the advantage of being put up in tight Boxes, hence, they retain their *full virtues* in all climates.
PHELPS & BLAKSLEY,
Corner of Third and Chestnut sts.
St. Louis, Gen'l Ag'ts for the Western States.
☞Purchasers are advised none can be *genuine* unless purchased from them or their Agents.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, Fayette. R. P. Hanenkamp & Co., Glasgow. McCampbell & Coates, Huntsville. W. C. Hill & Co., Keytesville.
January 16th, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fayette, Missouri, April 1st, 1847:

Ayres Martha	Jones Aglentine Miss
Adams William 2	Johnson Fisher 2
Blakley John	Key Martin A
Barrows William	Kelly Mary Miss
Bronaugh William 2	Lanter Elizabeth Miss 2
Becket B B	Larue John
Broaddus John	Mathews Benjamin 2
Collins Henry	McElvain Andrew
Collier Esther Mrs	Minor John
Connelly James C	Neal Presley
Clark Matilda Miss	Newcum Henry
Croff James	Oney M
Crane Tarlton L	Oneal Elizabeth Mrs
Dale William W	Potter William
Davis William	Patrick Larkin
Dicy Douglass Mrs	Patrick George Green
Davis John	Rollings J W
Estes William N	Roy James
Foster Elizabeth Miss	Rosson William 2
Furnish Bernard	Robb Michael
Glenn Payton	Sinor James E 2
Gibbs T W	Sampson Peter
Gentry Clifton	J D Smith Doctor
Griffith D W	Turner John H
Harding Charles B	Wiett Oliver P
Hancock Robert	Warren W W
Hargis William	Wilkerson Anthony
Humes Joel 2	Watkins Thomas
Hall H G	Wilhoite Andrew N
Hinch George	Webb David
Headrick J	Wayland Joseph
Johnson M M	Wilson W B

W. TAYLOR, P.M.
April 1.1847.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

IF any body wants any more of Wistar, just call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for the real article. [Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

That is Beautiful!!

WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally? I am surprised at you to ask; don't you know Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wanted.

We wish to purchase Beeswax, Flaxseed, Hemp, Flax and Tow Linen, Socks, Jeans and Linsey, Wheat, Feathers, &c., for which we will give the highest price. *DAVID W. HICKMAN.*
Fayette, March 6th, 1847.

CHILDREN'S SILK VELVET CAPS—Something very beautiful in this line, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited.
JOHN McNEIL & Co., 23 Market st.
St. Louis, March 20th, 1847.

1847. New York Card. 1847.

THE attention of merchants and others visiting New York is requested to the following Cards. Those advertising are determined that nothing in their power shall be wanting to enable customers who may call on them to purchase cheaper than ever.

H. H. Schieffelin & Co., Druggists,
104 and 106 John Street, New York,
Importers of British, Mediterranean and India Drugs.
Agents of New York and Brooklyn Glass works.
White Lead and Tiemanns Colours at Factory prices.
Agents for Swaim's Panacea and Vermifuge.
Varnishes, Instruments, Snuff, Brushes at Factory Prices.

Edward Baack,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and Deposit of BRONZE POWDER of all Colors and Qualities, of the best German Manufacture, *Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold*, and *Ultra Marine Blue*. No. 81 Fulton Street, Corner of Gold, N. Y.
All kinds of Musical Merchandise constanly on hand.

Brown's Coffee House and Dining Saloon,
71 Pearl street.

CENTRALLY situated in the business part of the city (facing Coenties Slip, between Hanover Square and Broad st.) The best establishment in the city for country merchants to get their meals.
GEO. BROWN, late of Lovejoy's Hotel.

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR steam &c., from 1-8 to 3 inches calibre. Also Elbows, Brass and Iron Cocks, Flanges, &c. Manufacturers, and others, by sending a diagram can have pipes accurately fitted to measure. THO. H. NORRIS & BROTHER,
No. 62 Gold st.

Steam Pumps.

FOR supplying Steam Boilers with water and for extinguishing fires.
PERCUSSION WATER GAUGES,
For ascertaining the Water Level in Steam Boilers. A Pamphlet containing drawings and a full description of these machines may be had *gratis*, on application to
A. WORTHINGTON, 47 Front st.,
where the machines may be seen and are sold.

Snuff and Tobacco.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture and offer for sale the following Articles, viz:
Genuine and Imitation Maccaboy Snuff, Rose Flavored,
American and French Rappee Snuffs,
Demigros do. American Gentleman do.
And other kinds of Brown snuffs, put up in Bbls. Kegs, Jars, and Pound and half pound bottles,
Scotch Snuff,
High Toast do. do.
Irish High Toast or Irish Blackguard do. Put up in pound and half pound bottles, large and small Bladders, and bbls. kegs and jars.
Also Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, in Large and Small papers and Bulk, and Sweet Scented Oronoko Extra Superior, in quarter pound papers.
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco, viz.,
Spanish Cannaster, | Ordinary and Cut Stems.
In Bulk and different sized papers and Packed in Tierces, Barrels, half-barrels and kegs. A full price current may be had by directing per mail to PETER LORILLARD, Jr.,
42 Chatham st., N. Y.

THE BOOK OF THE FEET;
A History of Boots and Shoes.

WITH Illustrations of the Fashions of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians, Greeks and Romans and the prevailing style throughout Europe during the middle ages, down to the present period; also, Hints to the Last-makers and Remedies for Corns, etc. By J. SPARKES HALL, from the second London edition, with a history of Boots and Shoes in the United States, Biographical sketches of eminent Shoemakers, Anecdotes, &c. Price 50 cents per copy, or five copies for $2, by mail. Country merchants can procure this work at the trade price in any of the cities.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
Tribune Buildings.

Chas. F. A. Hinrichs,

150 Broadway, and 75 Liberty st., New York.
HINRICHS & CO., 11 Kilby st., Boston.
IMPORTERS of German, French and English *Fancy Goods*. French porcelain Vases and Ornaments. Toys of all descriptions. Bohemian rich cut, colored and porcelain Glass ware, Vases and mugs. Colored Sheet Glass, Cut Glass Prisms, Alabaster Statuary and Ornaments, Pendules, Engravings and Lithographs, Archery and Cricket implements, &c.

Cards.

PLAYING, Visiting and Business Cards of every kind, manufactured at the old stand, where every article is warranted; put up in the best manner, and the most reasonable terms, by
GEO. COOK, 71 Fulton st.

Flushing Institute, *at Flushing L. I.*
Nine Miles from the City of New York.
THIS school has been well sustained more than 20 years. Its present accommodations are not surpassed in the country. For circulars containing Terms, References, &c., &c., apply by mail or otherwise to EZRA FAIRCHILD,
Principal, Flushing, L. I.

"Camphene Solid Bottom Glass Fountain Lamps"

CANNOT corrode or become heated—they are superior to all other lamps. Manufactured wholesale and retail, by J. O. FAY, 136 Fulton str et. Also, Howe's, the best article of Camphene.

Jewelry.

I HAVE now on hand as good an assortment of Jewelry as these "diggins" will justify my keeping—consisting of all that is *Fashionable*: Such as fine Breast Pins for ladies; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold Chains; Pencils; Shirt Studs, for gentlemen; Watch Keys, &c. Also, a few strong *Wedding Rings* left, but selling very fast. Please call soon or they will all be sold.
G. W. COOKE.
Boonville, December 6th, 1846. 39—1y

Caps! Caps!!

Just received and now opening, a large and exceedingly beautiful assortment of New York made caps, embracing the following styles: Point Isabel, Ringgold, Ringgold glazed, soft guard, extra navy, army and navy, youths', polka, infants' polka, and infants' bonnets.
JOHN McNEIL, & Co., 23 Market St.
St. Louis, March 20th, 1847.

ROPE.—Halter and Bale Rope, for sale by
J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846.

A ROMANTIC LOVE STORY.

That the course of true love never did run smooth, has been again proved by a circumstance with which we were made acquainted a few days since. For some time back a widow lady has resided in the upper part of our city, whose quiet and retired manner led her to avoid society almost entirely. She was only known to her neighbors, and by them but slightly.—She had no children, was scarce thirty in appearance, and was remarkably good looking, with a face of the mournful cast, which novelists so often choose for their heroines, and which lends such a charm to the features of the pensive order. It was known of her that she had been married to a man much older than herself who had died and left her in comfortable circumstances.—About two weeks since the Lawrenceville omnibus drove up to her door, and she stepped into the vehicle for the purpose of visiting the village. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman about the same age with herself.

A few minutes after the omnibus started, the gentleman made a remark which attracted the attention of the lady and throwing back her veil to answer, enabled the stranger to get a glance of her features.—An ejaculation expressive of surprise escaped him, and a scream from the lady proved that she was startled in no slight degree.—'Mary!'—'Charles!' and in a moment a scene rarely witnessed off the stage was performed in the omnibus. The people who had entered the carriage as strangers, were in each other's arms, the lady in tears, the gentleman exhibiting by his voice and carresses, the extreme of joy.

In two days longer, the widow was no longer a widow, nor the stranger a bachelor.

The secret of this sudden change of circumstances is this:

Some twelve yeors ago, the two persons whose names we shall give as Mary and Charles, resided in a little town of Western Pennsylvania. The former was the belle of the village, and the latter, some two or three years her senior, was her lover. The match was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of both parties; the young man bearing an excellent character. Before the time fixed for their marriage, however, misfortune came upon the lover, reducing him from comparative affluence to penury, and, at the instance of her relatives, the engagement was postponed and finally broken. Depressed in spirits by this double misfortune, the youth left his home, no one knew whither.

A year or two afterwards, our heroine, still inconsolable for the loss of her lover, attracted the attention of a rich old fellow who resided near this city. He was a bachelor, and had neither chick nor children of his own. Indifferent as to what became of her, the girl suffered her relatives to dispose of her hand, and she made what was called a successful match in marrying the rich old bachelor. Three years after her marriage, her husband died, leaving her every dollar of his estate. Independent now of the world, she determined to spend the remainder of her days single—a mourner for the cruel fortune which had so destroyed the happiness of her young love's dream. She removed to this city where she had resided for nearly seven years, unknowing and unknown—living only in the world of a mournful memory, enlivened only by an occasional thought that she might yet meet with her heart's chosen.

By a singular coincidence he happened to be in our city where he had arrived a few days before from New Orleans, and was paying a visit to the garrison on the day on which she called the omnibus for the purpose of an excursion in the same neighborhood. They recognised each other in a moment, mutual explanations ensued, he was still unmarried, and her wildest hopes were realized by her union with the husband of her girlhood's choice.

We have the names of the parties in this little romance in our possession, and would give them if it were necessary. The bridegroom had gone to the South, success had crowned his efforts, and he is by this time on his way with his bride, to his plantation in Louisiana. The history affords material for half a dozen novels, with a proof that romantic attachments are still extant in this humdrum world of ours. We hope the parties may live to enjoy through long years of happiness, the reward of their fidelity to their early vows.

Cincinnati Journal.

THE DEAD.

How little do we think of the dead. Their bones lie entombed in all our towns, villages, and neighborhoods. The lands they cultivated, the houses they built, the work of their hands are always before us. We travel the same road, walk the same path, sit at the same fireside, sleep in the same rooms, ride in the same carriage and dine at the same table, yet seldom remember that those that once occupied those places are gone—alas! forever! Strange that the living should so soon forget the dead, when the world is full of the mementoes of their lives Strange that the fleeting cares of life should so soon rush in and fill the breast to the exclusion of those so near. To day a man stands and weeps over the grave of his departed friends; to morrow he passes that grave with cold indifference. To-day his heart is wrung with all the bitterness of anguish for the loss of one he so much loved; to morrow the immage of that friend is effaced from his heart and is almost forgotten. What a cemmentary upon man!

A gentleman paid his addresses to a termagant widow, in a southern city; and it being remarked that he killed a man in a duel, another person immediately replied: "The match will be equal, for the lady has also *killed her man*."

AMERICANISM IN CANADA.

Apart form the war with Mexico, the subject which deserves the greatest attention of the American people, is the condition of the British American colonies.

We have rather minutely observed the course of events there within the last few years, and from what we have seen in the journals, and heard from persons qualified by knowledge and experience gathered there, to give an opinion, we are inclined to believe that at no distant day, British rule will cease in America.

The moral influence which the institutions and natives of the United States, resident there, exercise, are, of themselves, sufficient to effect a change in people's minds, and shake their confidence in monarchial governments; and when to this is added the mixed nature of the population, more especially of Lower Canada, the wonder is that the spirit of revolution and rebellion hanot found vent before this time.

The following is a table of the population of Lower Canada:

Number of Englishmen		11,859
"	Americans	11,946
"	Irishmen	42,932
"	Scotchmen	13,393
"	Canadians (natives)	524,307
Total		696,782

Seven eighths of the Englishmen are undoubtedly loyal subjects, and so are, perhaps, one half of the Scotch. On the other hand, seven eighths of the native Canadians, seven eights of the Irish, the whole of the Americans, and the remaining two-eighths of the English and Scotch, desire a change that would make them entirely independent of the mother country, and perhaps constitute them an integral portion of the United States.

We thus see that several powerful causes are continually at work, undermining the foundation of British power in that part of the continent. These, with the increasing demands of the people, and the frequent concessions that have been made to them for a few years past, point out a change at no distant day, that will deprive England of her North American colonies. Public sentiment, then, as a consequence, has undergone a mighty change. Rebellion and annexation to the United States, are spoken of in the public prints, as a panacea for all the evils that the country endures. These words, so horrible a few years ago, are now familiar to the people.

The repeal of the corn laws, too, has had the effect of enstranging many from British authority, whose interest would have induced them to uphold and respect it. By the repeal of those laws, Canada lost the preference which she enjoyed over the United States.

In order, if possible, to counteract the tide of dissatisfaction, and divert it into another channel, the home government have devised several schemes, which have had a directly contrary effect. Popular Governors have been sent out, but none give satisfaction unless their principles and line of policy are not only liberal, but radically so.—These Governors form and reform their cabinets, but it will not do. Neither can act contrary to the popular voice, now so strong and powerful, and abdicate the post that they find they can not occupy.

The latest plan devised for promoting loyalty among the North American subjects of the crown, is to combine the whole of the colonies into one, and have but one Legislature, for all, with some member of the royal family at the head. This will probably be tried soon, and we predict, that like the messures that preceded it, it will rather increase than diminish the spread of revolution. Time, however, will tell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHIHUAHUA.

The mines of Chihuahua, at some periods, have produced great quantities of gold and silver. From 1824 to 1828, the single mine in the district of Jesus Maria, on the range of mountains west of Chihuahua, yielded over $11,000,000 of silver, with no small admixture of gold. Those excessive yields (called *bonanzas*) are not frequent. The yield in 1839-'40, was estimated at about $2,500,000, the falling off being attributed to the exhorbitant price of quicksilver, which then commanded $170 to $180 per quintal. Quicksilver was indispensable, because in that region the metals are, for the most part, seperated and obtained by the process of amalgamation. The metals were chiefly exported by the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas on the South Sea and Gulf of California, in exchange for English goods. A portion, however, was sent to Matamoras, and other points on the gulf.

The departments of Chihuahua have a population of about 150,000, and their annual consumption of goods amount to some two or three millions of dollars. The greater part of those goods were received some years since from England through the ports of the Pacific, the residue by the Gulf of Mexico, and via Santa Fe. The consumption of cotton goods is enormous, and the fabrics of the United States have been preferred to those of English manufacture From the best estimates yet made, the distance does not exceed six hundred miles from the city of Chihuahua, to the point at which the Red river is touched, about fifty miles above the mouth of the Faux Ouachita. From this point the army under Gen. Wool, has traversed most of the country, and we shall soon be in possession of the best route to this portion of Mexico. This division traversed an unsettled country, generally firm and level: finding rich pasturage, interspersed with wood and traversed at intervals with streams of chrystal water. Few travellers had ever preceded them, and they found it the best and shortest route, and made the whole of it with comparative ease. Their daily stages were generally from one stream to another, and averaged from ten to fifteen miles a day.—*Pennsylvanian.*

"I'm in the wrong," is said to be the hardest sentence to pronounce in any language.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1847.

Well! for years past the Irish-born citizens of this country have been told, by the Locofoco party, that the Whigs were the enemies of the Irishmen, and that they were their peculiar friends.—Seventeen days ago, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Washington Hunt, of N. York. Almost every day since, he has struggled for the floor to get the bill taken up and passed, but all was of no avail. I believe a combination was made by the Locofoco party, by which it was agreed that this bill should not be taken up. The writer of this, feeling great interest in this measure for the relief of a suffering people, went to the Senate, and there got Mr. Crittenden to introduce a similar bill, granting $500,000 for the relief of Ireland, and authorizing the President to employ the ships of war to convey the nation's charity to another nation.—Yesterday it was read twice, and eloquently advocated by speeches from Mr. Crittenden, Whig, J. M. Clayton, Whig, and Mr. Cass, Locofoco. It was opposed by Mr. Niles, Locofoco, and objected to by Mr. Bayly, Locofoco. To-day Mr. Crittenden again moved to take up the bill. He said that unless the bill passed to-day, it would be forever lost. He did not intend to debate the measure any farther, and presumed it would not occupy more than a very few minutes. The people in Ireland and Scotland were perishing from hunger, and this is another reason why we should act promptly to-day.

Mr. Sevier, Loco, opposed the motion.

Mr. Crittenden persisting in his motion, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The following is the result of the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Green, Huntington, Jarnagin, H. Johnson, R. Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott and Woodbridge—18 for taking up the bill, and all Whigs but Mr. Westcott.

Nays.—Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, Davis, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—23 against taking up the bill, and all Locofocos, but Mr. Davis.

Absent or not Voting.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Cass, Cilley, Colquitt, Corwin, Dayton, Hannegan, Lewis, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Semple and Speight—15—of whom eight are Locofocos, and seven are Whigs.

The result of the matter is, then, that, in the United States Senate, where Locofocoism has 31 members, we could only get one member of the whole Locofoco party to move a hand or give five minutes' attention to the starving people of Ireland. Thus there were—

For relieving the Irish 18 Whigs, 1 Loco.
Against " " " 22 Locos, 1 Whig.

But what shall we say for Cass, of Michigan? He made a furious speech in favor of the bill yesterday, and to day he was present but could not vote for it. The cries of the Irish were ringing in his ears, and he was present, yet he did not dare to raise his voice in behalf of Ireland. He knew that his party was wrong. He could not vote with them. Why did he not vote for Ireland?

I shall say more on this subject hereafter. I feel too vexed at the failure of such a great measure of civilization and charity to say any more to-day.

THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.

The following sentiment was lately given at a public celebration:

The Poor Boy's College—*The Printing Office.*—Industry, intelligence, integrity and perseverance will ensure distinction and honesty to its greatness.

It is well remarked that there is more truth than poetry in this sentiment. The Printing Office, says the New York Globe, "has indeed proved a better 'College' to many a 'poor boy;' has graduted more useful and conspicuous members of society; has brought out more intellect and turned it into practical, useful channels; has waked more mind, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the litterary colleges of the country How many a drone or dolt has passed through one of these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness to graduate, other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leathern diploma. There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office, calculated to awake the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out, if he have any; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out."

Population of England and France.—In a letter from Paris, Bennett says:

"There is every reason to believe that the deficiency of the British and French harvests, to support the populations of each country, will henceforth be a permanent condition of things, and not an accident, happening in 1846. The population of the British kingdom is nearly 30,000,000—that of France reaches 35,000,000; but the state of agriculture in each is such as to be unable to support such a vast mass of human existence, without an increasing and permanent supply from the United States. Tell the young men of enterprise, in the U. States, to go to farming. Hereafter, western Europe will permanently require an increasing supply of breadstuff for their redundant population.—This relative position of the two continents will throw the balance of trade, permanently, in favor of the United States, and ultimately draw to America the great wealth of the old world."

A letter dated Matamoros, March 8th, says, the Mexicans are leaving this place night and day, but I have no fear of an attack here, while we have 1100 men—165 men with 11 guns mounted at fort Brown, some 3 or 4 at fort Paredes, and the Plaza fortified with 6 guns, embankments, breastworks, etc.

Industry is indispensible to the successful prosecution of any occupation in life. It is indispensable to health and happiness; for indolence invariably leads to vice. These truisms are nowhere more highly appreciated than in our own happy country.

A man with a long nine in his mouth, a sword cane in his hand, two cents in his pocket, and no sense in his head, is the last definition of a "gentleman."

When we cannot engage in an undertaking with the approval of conscience, we may be sure we are wrong if we proceed. A feeling of self-gratification always accompanies an effort to do right, though it result in calamity to ourselves.