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for sale low.

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are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

SADDLING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he in-
tends keeping on hand a general assortment of all
articles in his line of business, and will
sell as low as can be bought elsewhere, in
the upper country, for cash, or to punctual custo-
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The following articles of produce will be taken
in part in exchange for work: Green and Dry
Linen, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Jams,
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Special attention will be given to all orders. Call
and see.

Shop in Mr. Chrisman's old store room. One
door below R. H. Law's. A. J. WILLIS.
Fayette, Jan. 8th, 1848. 44-1y.

John D. Perry,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Water St., Glasgow, Mo.

HAVING purchased of Messrs. Hancock &
Co., the large brick store and Warehouse
recently occupied by them, would respectfully call
the attention of the citizens of Howard and the
surrounding counties, to his very general stock
of Groceries, Liquors, Iron, Castings, Cotton
Yarns, &c. &c. (Glasgow, Jan. 8th, '48.

JOHN D. CLARK. ANDREW J. HERNON.

Law Notice.
JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERNON,
will continue to practice law in part-
nership, in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-
cept the County Court.

All business entrusted to them will receive their
undivided attention.

John B. Clark will continue to attend the several
Courts as heretofore.

Office on the public square, Fayette.

A. J. Herndon can at all times be found at
the County Clerk's Office.
Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33-6m.

JNO. W. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him
in the Courts of Howard, and the count-
ies adjoining. He may be found at the Receiv-
er's office, when not absent on professional busi-
ness. [Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.]

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers 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, and the count-
ies adjoining. His office is 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.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to
him—in the Second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BUSINEL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
COL. J. DAVIS,
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Huntsville,
Mo. (Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '48. 40-1y)

EMANUEL DEROIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggist and Apothecary,
No. 48 N. Main Street,
AND
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs,
Wine, Glass, Glassware, Soaps,
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.
Cheap for Cash.
St. Louis, October 16th, 1847. 32-1y

Benjamin H. Twombly,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard,
Randolph, Chariton and Carroll counties.
Office on the west side of the Public Square,
Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., May 2d, 1847. 34-1y

R. E. TERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.
WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all
business entrusted to his care, in the
Courts of Howard, Cooper, Saline, Chariton,
Randolph and Macon counties.
Office west side of the public square.
Fayette, October 24, 1847. 30-1f

Machinery Establishment.
JOSEPH H. PORTER, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned has just opened a Machine
Shop, for the purpose of manufacturing all
kinds of machinery, among which are the follow-
ing:

Hand Mills, for grinding corn;
Force, Engine, and Cistern Pumps;
Hemp Presses, Apple Mills;
Wheat Fans; Sausage Cutters or Mills;
Boxes for cutting out straw.

I am also prepared to make inside Venetian
Blinds, after the latest fashions; Rollers and Mould-
ings for pictures and maps; Knife Boxes; Churns;
Dashers and Lids; Spinning Wheels,
Violins and bows; and machines of all kinds,
wooden clocks not excepted; Coffins of all descrip-
tions; Cooper's Tools, and Hooping barrels and
tubs. He is also prepared to grind razors, table
knives and scissors; file, set and straighten saws
of all kinds.

Persons at a distance, desiring information in
regard to prices, can have it by addressing letters
to me at the city of Boonville. I will remit ma-
chinery to order. JOSEPH H. PORTER.
Boonville, Sept. 25th, 1847. 29-6m.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

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

Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848. No. 48.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

In offering these resolutions, Senators, to your consideration, I have been governed by the same reasons which induce me to oppose the war—from the same considerations which have ever since guided me. In alluding to my opposition to the war, I do not intend to advert to the reasons which governed me on that occasion, further than is necessary to explain my object on the present. I opposed the war then not only because I considered it unnecessary, and easily to be averted—but not only because the President without authority, ordered the United States troops to enter a disputed territory, at that time occupied by the Mexicans—not only because the declaration of Congress was unfounded in truth—but from higher considerations of policy; because I foresaw that it must lead to great and serious evils to the country and greatly endanger its free institutions. The war was declared, and recognized as such by the government, when it was too late to avert it. I then felt it to be my duty to shape my course so as to prevent, as far as possible the danger which was threatening our free institutions. Such was my object in proposing the defensive line, at the last session—such is my object in now offering these resolutions; but I shall express my opinion at all times, boldly and independently, such as becomes a tenor who has nothing to ask or gain, and whose only object is to do what is good for his country. When I proposed, in the Senate of the United States, at the last session, a different line of policy, we had a large portion of the country in our possession; we stood in a better position than at any other time since, to make it; for I hold it to be a fair principle, that we may receive indemnity, in the shape of unoccupied territory from woods, but not from the cultivated homes of Mexicans. In offering, at the last session, peace resolutions, I did it because I thought it would be a great saving in men and money; but above all because I saw it would save us from being involved to the extent we now are.

The President took a different view, he recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war to Congress, to "conquer peace"; that is to compel the Mexicans to make us indemnity and also to pay us the expenses of the war. I opposed it, because I thought there was great hazard if the war was continued. Congress thought differently; it voted men and money. At Buena Vista we were victorious; Vera Cruz fell, Cerro Gordo was conquered—brilliant victories, that do great honor to our army; and finally, the gates of the city of Mexico fell prostrate to our conquering arms. Well, sir, have the avowed objects of the war been effected? Have we conquered a peace?—Have we succeeded in effecting a treaty?—Are we offered indemnity? No, sir, not a single object avowed by the President, has been accomplished. No, Mr. President, the object is further off than ever. Now sir, I ask what has caused the complete discomfiture of our measures? We cannot charge the failure upon our troops. It is not charged to this; but to the fact, that the plan of the campaign was laid in error, and founded on a mistake. We aimed at indemnity. If we wanted it, we should have enforced it when we had the power in our hands.—We, however, endeavored to arrive at it by a treaty, which had the Mexicans refused to sign, would have completely upset the arrangement. They did refuse and, notwithstanding all our brilliant victories, the war is still upon our hands. After an outlay of \$40,000,000, we are worse off than ever. I am not looking at the conquest—I throw that aside. We have lost 7,000 or 8,000 men besides, and all this for nothing at all. But, Mr. President, it is said that a defensive line would have been as costly as the prosecution of the war. The President and the Secretary of War have said so; but I must say to my mind it is utterly impossible. The line which I proposed, would have been covered with hostile Indians and would have required only a single regiment and a ship of war to guard its coast. For seven years Texas remained unconquered by Mexico, and that, too, when the Mexican resources and power were greater and more powerful than they are now; and can any man believe it would cost us more to defend that line, than to carry on the present war? We now come, Mr. President to the consideration of another campaign. Sir, the same measures are proposed as were at the last session. We are told it is not for conquest, that is explicitly disavowed. It is not an order to blot out the nationality of Mexico, for the President avows distinctly he wishes to retain its nationality. Now, sir, we come to the practical question: Shall we carry on the war? I have inquired carefully into the matter, and I must say there are many reasons now existing against it, stronger than at the last session. A bill has been proposed, authorizing the President to raise an additional force of not less than twenty five thousand men, making in all, not less than seventy thousand troops for the next campaign, and at an expense of fully \$60,000,000. Now, what is the condition of the money market at present? Last year, in consequence of the unfortunate famine in Europe, we had a large balance of trade in our favor and money was plentiful. We are now encumbered with a large drain in both ways. We have to send large sums, both to England and Mexico. If drafts are sent here they are cashed, and in the present state of the market the money goes to England. I see treasury notes quoted below par, and stocks still lower. The end will be, that the treasury notes will go into the sub-treasury, and specie be given out—thus draining

both. The end will be a great commercial crisis, and the failure of our banks. There is danger now of all this, which did not exist at the beginning of the last session. Men you may get out, money you cannot. I have conversed with a gentleman well versed in commercial matters, and he has given it as his opinion, that treasury notes—and they are nothing more or less than loans, which must be repaid—would not bring more than 90 dollars, for every one hundred dollars; which is rather more, I think, than 7 per cent. But sir, these are not the only objections, formidable as they are against the war. I do not see the slightest chance of obtaining anything by it, if we should be successful in our arms, which I don't believe; but if we should, the avowed objects would be defeated. But, sir, I take the other side. The more victories we gain, the greater will be our difficulty in arriving at a peace, as avowed. What is to be the effect if we proceed to redress all resistance in Mexico? We overthrow her civil government, and leave her without any power. Mr. President, if that is done, how are you to obtain a peace? One power can make war—it requires two to make a peace. If you destroy the government of Mexico where is your second party to a peace? You are defeated by your own success. But what do you accomplish by the very object you disown? Where will be her nationality? The free republic you wish to see will be gone—blotted out—a mere mass of what she was, and her sovereignty, for the time, conveyed to her conquerors. The President has very much the same conviction of what is the vigorous prosecution of the war, as I have. He says that the people of Mexico are divided into factions, governed by military rulers, and the only way to arrive at what we desire, is to put them all down.—Well, sir, then we are to build up a republic form of government, from those citizens who are well disposed towards us, and who are desirous of a peace. Mr. President, I confess I am at a loss to understand how an independent republic can grow up under the protection and auspices of its conqueror. I can well see how an aristocratic, or despotic government, could be thus formed; but how a free government can, I cannot see. I had always understood such a government must spring from the hearts of the people; but sir, I see these notions are antiquated, and we can now make free republics. The people of Mexico do not wish it. The great body of the intelligence and wealth is concentrated in the clergy, and they are disinclined to it. The other large body, the owners of the haciendas, in other words the planters, might perhaps favor it; but they are scattered, without the means of forming a firm government, and if put up, would tumble down in a day, the moment our troops should be withdrawn.

The only other course, then, would be to support and foster the existing government. But it is said that would be useless, and it would fall the moment our troops were withdrawn. Mr. President, I protest against building up any power in Mexico, for we shall thereby be obliged to support it again, until at last we would be compelled to take it ourselves. The conquering of Hindostan, which we have so long deprecate, came on in this very way. There was no intention at first to conquer. That came on by degrees, till at last it appeared a matter of course. So it would be with Mexico, if that government should agree to make a treaty on such terms as we ask.—The President himself agrees we shall take the very course I have foreshadowed. He says, in so many words, if all measures fail, we must enforce terms which the honor of the country demands. Is not this an acknowledgment, that if the factional government is not built up, we must conquer and occupy the country, thus enforcing terms, not upon the government, but upon the people. Well, the President is right.—This will be the result. Every argument against taking a defensive line, will have a double force when we have spent sixty millions of dollars more and occupy a still greater extent of territory. The men engaged in the war—the contractors the several parties engaged, directly or indirectly—all this large body will be adverse to return; and their influence in favor of a continuation of the war, will be found too powerful to oppose. Well, sir, now that we have added sixty millions of dollars to the former amount expended, what will you get to indemnify it? With the population, which you will have to sustain, and the army of forty or fifty thousand men, as the Secretary of War says, you will never get enough to pay it; and it will have to come out of the pockets of the people of the U. S. This and the next generation, will have to bear this burden.

We now come to the solemn consideration proposed by the resolution. I have shown the course proposed by the President. It is to blot out the nationality of Mexico, and throw seven or eight millions of people on your hands either as a province or incorporated into the Union. Shall we do either? No, Mr. President, neither; and for the reasons: First it will be against the avowed object of the war. No message has been sent to Congress, which distinctly denied the object to be the extinction of the nationality of Mexico; and yet, sir, what we disavow will have been accomplished, and what we have avowed will have been defeated. This, sir, at last will be an impeachment of the ability of our government to manage its own affairs. I acknowledge the full amount of glory our army has acquired and shed on the country; but, Mr. President, I am afraid all our applause will be confined to our army. Every civilized nation looks upon us as a hard-hearted people,

who are more given to war than modern nations. However much we might rejoice at the courage, bravery and skill of our troops and the astonishing victories they have achieved, he was yet sorry to confess that the government had lost that reputation for moderation and justice, which had been its crowning attributes in its early days.—If we shall attempt to hold Mexico as a province, or incorporate it into this Union, we shall find it utterly impracticable. We had never assimilated any of the Indian tribes with our people when incorporating their territory into our Union. We have removed them farther away. We have never incorporated any people into this Union but the Caucasian race—the free white man; and shall we now corrupt this free white population, by introducing into our confederation the Indians and the mixed races of Mexico? He protested most earnestly against such a policy. Our government is for the free white man.—This feature was the secret of its stability. The Spanish republics on this continent had failed because they had mainly attempted to place the colored race on an equality with the whites, in assuming that by nature, all men were equally adapted to a free government; yet it was proposed to annex the Mexican states as territories, and place them on an equality with the rest of the States. He utterly protested against the adoption of any such policy, in any form. He adverted to the proofs of history; to show that the colored races could not be blended in the same government, and in the same terms with the white races, that the colored races are always degraded, and that the whites even in a savage state maintain some of the elements of free institutions.

He came next to consider the two points in one; that the holding of Mexico in subjugation would, in the end, be subversive of our free institutions, and that no such line of policy ought to be adopted. It would be a waste of time to argue that the incorporation of Mexico would be dangerous to our free institutions. He who understood the American constitution; he who had studied its character; he who had profited from the examples of history, and had marked the consequences, where large conquests had been held by a hostile nation, as territorial possessions, would need no other proof to convince him that to hold the republic of Mexico either as a province or as territories, must lead to the subversion and overthrow of our free institutions. In all the examples in which such incorporations of territories of foreign people, bearing anything near the proportions which Mexico bears to the United States, the end has been the downfall of the conquering party. With us, Mexico would add so much to the patronage of the general government that it would absorb all the powers of the States; it would become imperial; it would usurp the powers of the legislative department; all the powers of the Government would fall into the hands of the executive, and with the prevailing rule of party proscription, and the increasing patronage of the executive, our institutions would not be able to combat the Presidential elections; they could not resist the check.

Mr. Calhoun admonished gentlemen not to flatter themselves with the delusive idea that we as well as Great Britain, could hold great empires under subjection, and hold them in safety. Of all the governments that ever existed England is possessed of the greatest power of expansion, without reducing her people to anarchy, or her officials to corruption; this was in part because the executive branch of the government, and the conservative, the House of Lords, were hereditary. Rome never had such a capacity for expansion. When the Roman empire extended east and west beyond the barriers of Italy the central power began to weaken; and soon it became corrupt, and anarchy and violence were the order of the day. Yet England had been going on in the extension of her dominions, without any visible symptoms of decay. Yet she could not long escape. She was even now paying the penalty, she is paying a penalty for her two hundred millions of dependents, which like disproportionate superincumbent weight threatens to crush the foundation of the superstructure. Yes, sir, instead of indemnity from her conquests, they are a burden to her; and even neighboring Ireland, has taxed her resources for its support, and the labor of the people almost beyond their power to bear. Shall we go and follow this example for territorial indemnities for expenses of our wars? Let us now consider the corporation of Mexico into this Union. There are twenty States in Mexico, these we should have first to initiate as territories. The governors, the magistrates, the justices, would all have to be appointed by the Executive, as in our own territories, made up of our own people, or form the same foreign stock as ourselves. We have in this first formation of a government to take care of them, and they are glad of it but when they reach the age of twenty-one, when they come to years of maturity, they come in among us as our equals, and in all respects the same. Not so with Mexico. You may call it annexation; but it will be a forced annexation. You will be compelled, whatever form of government you may establish, to hold it as a province; and it will be but a provincial government at last. How long will you have to hold it in subjection before it is reduced to obedience, before it is in truth and in character a part of this confederacy? It will take a long time. England has held Ireland for some several hundred years past and still they are a hostile people.

Canada has been in possession of the British Government for one hundred years past, and still the Canadians are hostile. Never will the time come, from all examples, when Mexico will agree to be blended with the laws and people of the Union. The nucleus of her ruling population are from the old stock, equal in every sense to the original Anglo Saxon; and superior to it in that unconquerable attachment to their soil and their own institutions.

But let us admit that all these difficulties are removed, how will it affect us to introduce some twenty foreign States into the Union, with a basis of one or two millions of pure blood, and all the rest—some seven or eight million—Indians or mixed race; inferior in every respect to our Choctaws or Cherokees? We are under a great mistake if we suppose all this population are ready for our peculiar institutions. I heard a gentleman of high character say, but the other day, that he believed it was our appointed mission to extend our institutions of civil and religious freedom over the benighted nations of this continent. This is a great mistake; our institutions are only adapted to a people highly advanced in intelligence and civilization; and it was remarkable that in all the revolutions of nations, the people had been more indebted for any advantages they had secured in their forms of government, more to accident, or a combination of circumstances, than to any foresight or previous decisions of the human mind. We are indebted for our constitution more to a conjunction of circumstances, than to the superior wisdom and intelligence of our forefathers; and herein lies our great danger—that a conjunction of circumstances to which we may be indifferent for the time, may overthrow our institutions. We seem to have no fear of their stability; the preservation of our liberty is now lost in the glory of our arms. Nobody talks now of the blessings of liberty. In our early history the great anxiety was to retain our liberty. Now, the great anxiety is to convince the world of our military power. The motto used to be, that the power was always stealing from the many to the few and that the price of liberty was perpetual vigilance. Now we seem to remember these maxims not at all; but the opinion appears to be, that we hold our liberties by a divine right. I fear that if we do not be vigilant, we shall find this to be the greatest mistake of all; and it is a great mistake to suppose that it is our divine mission to carry the principles of our liberty by force of arms, over this continent, and that nothing can effect our security. If we persist in this delusion, the cry of retribution will come, and it will bring with it destructive consequences, as surely as I now am addressing this American Senate. I am, therefore, opposed to the policy of holding Mexico by right of conquest, and of annexing it, either as a province, or States of this government. But what are we to do? After speaking of his efforts to arrest the war, and its consequences, Mr. Calhoun said he saw not the smallest chance of disentangling ourselves, save in the defensive line; by taking, in this way, the decision and indemnity into our own hands. Had time been allowed when the President sent in his message, declaring a state of war, Mr. Calhoun said he should have vindicated a plan to be pursued. He would have relieved General Taylor; he would have had a committee to enquire and report on the relations existing between us and Mexico, showing, that as yet, there was no actual state of war. Had that failed in inducing negotiations, he would have held the territories on this side of the Rio Grande, and maintained his position on the boundary which it might have deemed proper to claim, which would embrace lands of some value to us, and of no use to Mexico. But he had been overruled.—Where a defensive line should now be, he had no opinion now to give. He was not now prepared to say where we could designate the best line.—but he would say that we should evacuate the central provinces. [Mr. Reverdy Johnson—what? that Mr. Calhoun, we should evacuate?] We should evacuate the central parts of the States now occupied, and call back the troops to a definite boundary, receiving sufficient territory for all proper indemnities, the final decision to be submitted to negotiation, as well as the expenses of the war. It may take years to secure a peace, even upon this plan; but one great point would be gained; we should disentangle ourselves. We are now tied to a dead corpse, and we should disentangle ourselves from it as soon as possible. If we should only be kept quiet, and pursue our true international policy, with masterly inactivity, and wait the day for our destiny, we shall do better than gain ten thousand victories in battle. Mr. Calhoun said he was an old man; he was almost among strangers; and that if he had urged anything that was strange, or peculiar, upon the Senate, they must attribute it to the impressions of thirty-five years ago.—This was not the first time he had opposed the policy of the war.

In the case of the proposed reprisal upon France, he had stood almost alone in the Senate to resist it. He was utterly opposed to it.—England had interfered and no war took place. He admonished his friends of the administration, that there might be some contingencies to come, which they did not see—something in the vigorous prosecution of this war, from year to year, which would seal the death warrant of our beloved institutions; and yet the party appealed to reversing the order of their doctrines; they were opposed to the National Debt; and the prosecution of this war was hourly adding to the debt. The expenses of this campaign would be found equal to the expenses of the Revolution. They were opposed to an increase of the Executive patronage, yet what could so rapidly increase it as the policy now pursued? They were in favor of a pure metallic currency, yet did we not all know that our treasury notes and paper stock were becoming more the staple of our country. They were in favor of free trade, yet the war thus sought to be prosecuted, has already rendered it impossible to make any progress in free trade for many years to come. The alternative is pressing; it is magnanimous to retrace your steps, when you are in error; it is an act of reason to sacrifice your mere pride for the good of the country. In saying that there is no alternative between this defensive line of policy to that of the President, I say so, because public opinion is made up, and there can be no peace with Mexico, short of an acquisition of territory. Mr. C. only spoke to his friends on the Whig side of the House, and bore testimony, that though they had voted for the war, which he had opposed,

then had done it under promise, and for the relief of General Taylor; but they had voted to get territory at the last session; and at this session, when the public sentiment was made up, the only way for safety now was the defensive line, and it must be adopted at the session, or we shall have to go and meet the hazard of entire occupation, for better or for worse; he would propose nothing now; but if he found that he should be supported in these views, he should yet, perhaps, move for a committee to confer with the distinguished generals now in town, on the proper and best line to be adopted. It may not be this year; it may not be for many years; but we shall secure a peace; we shall secure the great object of disentangling ourselves.

HOW MR. PIPKIN BLOWED HIMSELF.
Bill Pipkin had not been married very long and had not got quite out of the habit of taking a little punch drinking frolic with his old friends on particular occasions. He was first rate at making excuses for staying out at nights now and then; he was terribly pressed with his business, and as he tucked monstrous good care to never come home cross legged, his wife never suspected nothing, and all went on first rate. One night Bill got rather mor'n he could carry straight, but he didn't find it out till he was on his way home. He wouldn't have Susan know he was in such a situation nor fur the world and he begun thinkin' as well as he could with his head spinnin' round so what was best to be done to keep her from findin' him out.

"Hic—I—I've got it 'zackly," ses he—"hic Susan, Susan knows I'm (hic) terribly fond of new-milk. Well I'll just take a big (hic) drink that'll fix it all right—so (hic) so she'll never suspect nothing, poor gal."

Home he went practisin' strait walkin' all the way, and studdyn' over in his mind how he would talk strait, so Susan wouldn't find him out.

When he found the latch, which was on the wrong side of the door, what opened the wrong way too, he falt around in the dark for more doors than ever was in the house before, and got into ever so many curious shaped rooms, till he found the pantry where he expected to find some milk.—He didn't have no clear idea as to where it ought to be, so, after feelin' about in every place but the right one, he come to the conclusion to go up to his room, and 'his wife where it was, the stars seemed to be turned upside down and the bed room was changed places with cellar kitchen but he made out at last to find the door.

After clearin' his throat, and sayin' over his speech so he wouldn't make no mistake, he opened the door and took a lean again the door post and list'd to hear if his wife was awake. She was sound asleep.

"All the better for that," said he to himself.

"Susan,—Susan!" ses he, very low and plain.

"Eh!" ses Susan, just waken out of a doze —"Is that you come home my dear so late —I—"

"Susan, Susan!" ses he, not payin' no attention to what she said; his head bein' full of milk—"Susan!"

"What, my dear?"

"Is there any mi-milk in the house?"

"Yes, dear—but what in the world—"

"Susan—Susan!"

"What, dear?"

"Where is the milk?"

"In the pantry, in the dinin' room dear.

"But you had better come to bed, now—it is so—"

Bill didn't say a word, but took some terrible long steps in the dark. He found the dinin' room again and the pantry, but he couldn't find no milk no whar. After tryin' about five minutes, he goes up stars again, and leanin' agin the door to study himself like, axed his wife again—

"Susan, Susan!" ses he, very particuler.

"Eh—what?" ses she wakin' up again.

"Is there any milk in the house?"

"I told you there was some milk in the pantry dear."

Down went Bill again. This time he felt every where, and upset lots of things, makin' a terrible racket among the crockery were but dropt the drop of milk could he find.

"Cuss the milk," ses he; "whar could they put it?"

In a minute more he was at the bed room door again.

"Susan, Susan!"

Susan snuffed the snore short off in the middle.

"What?" ses she; sort o' cross this time.

"Is there any milk in the house?"

"Yes, I told you."

"Well where is it?" ses he.

"I told you on the shelf in the pantry—in the dinin' room!" ses Susan breaking off into short mouthfuls of pretty loud italic.

That sorry skerrid Bill and put him off his guard.

"Well, Susan," ses he, is it tied up in anything or is it laying about loose?"

That was enough, the cat was out of the bag and no help for it. Mrs. Pipkin was brought awake in a minute, and the way Bill got a candle that night was enough to sober the drunkenest husband in creation. He never got corned again—and it was mor'n a year after afore he could drink milk in his coffee, when his wife was at the table.

then had done it under promise, and for the relief of General Taylor; but they had voted to get territory at the last session; and at this session, when the public sentiment was made up, the only way for safety now was the defensive line, and it must be adopted at the session, or we shall have to go and meet the hazard of entire occupation, for better or for worse; he would propose nothing now; but if he found that he should be supported in these views, he should yet, perhaps, move for a committee to confer with the distinguished generals now in town, on the proper and best line to be adopted. It may not be this year; it may not be for many years; but we shall secure a peace; we shall secure the great object of disentangling ourselves.

MARRIAGE.—"Oh but marriage to woman with out love! what is it? Where love is, it is even pleasant to hear a harsh word, or an unkind look—a satisfaction, that you can show your love by turning bitter to sweet. Service is no service then, his voice her music—his word her law—his very shadow on the ground her brightest sunshine;"—[Mr. S. C. Hall.]

"I urge you to the giving of your hand without your heart! the selling of your beauty for fine gold! Never! If they ask it, do not do it! if they smile upon you, turn away! if they flatter, do not listen! if they threaten do not yield! Go down to the grave single if heaven raises you up no friend, but go not to the altar with a falsehood upon your lips."—[Ellen Pickering.]