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SADDLING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends 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 customers on the usual credit.

The following articles of produce will be taken in part in exchange for work: Green and Dry Hides, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Janes, Linen, Linsey, Beeswax, Sewing Thread, &c., &c.

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

HAVING purchased of Messrs. Hanenkamp & 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., &c. [Glasgow, Jan. 8th, '48.

JOHN B. CLARK, ANDREW J. HERNDON.

Law Notice.

JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERNDON, will continue to practice law in partnership, in all the Courts of Howard County, except the County Court.

All business entrusted to them will receive their united 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 counties adjoining. He may be found at the Receiver's office, when not absent on professional business. [Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35--6m.

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.

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, Pontotock, Miss.
McCampbell & Coates, Huntsville, Mo.
☞Office—McCampbell's Buildings, Huntsville, Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 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-Stuffs, Window 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. 8-1y

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, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Chariton, Randolph and Macon counties.

☞Office west side of the public square.
Fayette, October 2d, 1847. 30—tf

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 following:

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

I am also prepared to make inside Venetian Blinds, after the latest fashions; Rollers and Mouldings for pictures and maps; Knife Boxes; Churn Dashers and Lids; repairing Spinning Wheels, Violins and bows, and machines of all kinds, wooden clocks not excepted; Coffins of all descriptions; 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 Bonnville. I will remit machinery to order. JOSEPH H. PORTER.
Bonneville, 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 26, 1848. No. 51.

WHO SAYS DESPAIR?

Who says despair? The Earth is wide
As when the first man walked abroad,
When all things living owned him lord—
Himself but subject unto God.

The Earth has lost no tint of green,
The Sun still smiles from out the skies;
And all the flowers are fair, as when
The wind first breathed on Paradise.

The months and years roll on the same,
And from the bosom of the soil
Spring all things fresh and beautiful,
Obedient to the hand of Toil.

Who says despair, has faith nor will;
He shuts his eye, and shuts his hand,
And will not reap what God has spread
Lavish and fair in every land.

Who says despair, hath coward heart;
He will not drive the ox, nor hold
The plow, nor thrust his sickle round
Sheafs that are brighter far than gold.

Who says despair, let him go forth
And plant the seed that groans for birth;
And he shall find his garden fair
As the first Paradise of Earth.

SYMPATHY.

A single tear, with feeling shed
O'er sorrow and distress,
Throws sunshine round the aching head,
To cheer, revive, and bless.

One tear! who has it not to spare!
It is a little thing;
Yet lifts the soul above despair,
On a bright seraph's wing.

Deem it not vain—a silent tear—
But let it kindly fall;
'Twill be a gem to deck your bier,
When death's shrill voice shall call.

The War—*Free Discussion.*—The Administration presses keep up a ding-dong at what they are pleased to call the traitorous course of those who take the liberty to express an opinion against the war. This is certainly very modest; but as Whigs have never felt it their duty to ask leave of any body, whether President or parasite, to hold opinions or express them, it is not likely that they will do so hereafter.

But look at the modesty of these men.—If, when the war was commenced, the partizans of the administration had all taken the ground that now the country is at war the causes of it should be left without discussion, and acted up to it, they might with some propriety lecture their opponents.—But how stands the fact? In two successive messages Mr. Polk argues the question at length, and in one of them, by implication, charges treason on all who differ from him. His presses pursue the same policy. Day after day, and week after week, the subject is pressed upon the public with unyielding pertinacity. And when others take the same liberty, and only the same liberty with themselves, the liberty to form and express opinions on the same subject, they are visited with all the reproaches which a rabid press knows how to coin.—The consistency of this course is about on a par with its liberality.

King George the Third was very much displeased because Chatham, Burke, Barre, and others, opposed the assaults of Lord North's ministry upon the American Colonies. According to Mr. Polk's notions they were all traitors and deserved to be hanged, drawn and quartered. We are inclined to think that in this, as well as in other respects, the people will discover symptoms of monarchical feelings in Mr. Polk, and be on their guard against them.

Respect does not follow extravagance.—The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of a new dress or a costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands, from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

Leap year.—Our readers are aware, we presume, that the year we have just entered on is Leap Year. Every fourth year contains, by the calender, 366 days one day being added to the month of February.—The calendar of the Roman Empire, Julia, made the year 355 and one fourth days. It was found, however, there were some minutes less, which in the course of centuries had made a difference in the astronomical exuinox of about ten days. Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, corrected this error by suppressing ten days in the calender; and to prevent such a discrepency in future, he established the rule of adding one day every four years. This is why it is called Leap Year.—*Fred. Herald.*

GEN'L TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED LETTER.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message and correspondence:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, contained in the resolution of the 31st January, 1848, I communicate herewith a report of the Secretary of war, transmitting "a copy of Gen. Taylor's answer to the letter, dated January 27, 1847," addressed to him by the Secretary of War.

JAMES K. POLK.

War Department,
Washington, February 3, 1848.

Sir: In compliance with your direction to be furnished with "a copy of Gen. Taylor's answer to the letter dated January 27, 1847, which was addressed to Gen. Taylor by the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War," I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the letter referred to. The letter from this department of the 27th January, 1847 was laid before Congress pursuant to a call at the last session. The answer to it, now submitted, was not then written, and did not reach this department until more than a month and a half after the resolution calling for the correspondence with Gen. Taylor was answered, and Congress had adjourned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY.

To the President of the United States.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Agua Nueva, March 5, 1847.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27th, enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the department that the letter copied in that slip, and which was addressed by myself to Major General Gaines, should have been published.

Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the department or of the President, yet, when it is taken in connection with the revival of a paragraph in the regulation of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become the subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty, and by my respect for his high office, patiently to submit; but lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself to submit a few remarks in reply. I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly.

In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes. Surely, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers. The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend with whom I have for many years interchanged opinions on professional subjects. That he should think proper to publish it, under any circumstances, could not have been foreseen by me.

In the absence of proof that the publication was made with my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say that the quotation in your letter of the six hundred and fiftieth paragraph of the superadded regulations of 1825, in which the terms "mischievous" and "disgraceful," are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke, which, to say the least, is rather harsh; and which many may think not warranted by the premises. Again: I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information touching our past or prospective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprized of our movements. As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen, and also, in part, by a conspicuous officer of the navy, the publication of whose opinions is not perhaps obstructed by any regulations of his department. It is difficult, then, to imagine that the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or especially disincline him "to enter into negotiations for peace."

In conclusion, I would say that it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself with regard to the Department of War and Government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my ability, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country, by carrying out the wishes and instructions of the Executive. But it cannot be concealed that, since the capitulation of Monterey the confidence of the department (and, I too much fear, of the President) has been gradually withdrawn, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the government, has an apt illustration in the well known fable of Æsop. But I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility. While entrusted with the command in this quarter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good, looking for my reward to the consciousness of pure motives, and the final verdict of impartial history.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

The message and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barrow moved that 10,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House; which motion was agreed to.

THE MISSION OF MR. TRIST.

Message from the President of the United States, communicating a report from the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1848.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 14th January, 1847, calling for information upon the subject of the negotiation between the Commissioner of the United States and the Commissioner of Mexico, during the suspension of hostilities after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the documents which accompany it.

I deem it proper to add that the invitation from the Commissioner of the U. States to the Mexican Commissioners to submit the proposition of boundary, referred to in his despatch No. 15, of the 4th of September, 1847, herewith communicated, was unauthorized by me, and was promptly disapproved and this disapproval was communicated to the Commissioner of the United States with the least possible delay.

JAMES K. POLK.

The documents accompanying the above Message consist of the draught of a treaty which was carried to Mexico by Mr. Trist, and the correspondence between that gentleman and the Mexican Commissioners the material part of which was published in our columns in the beginning of last October. The following is the despatch to which the President alludes as not having been approved by him:

(No. 15.—Confidential.)

Mr. Trist to Mr. Buchanan—Extracts.

Headquarters of the U. S. Army,
Tacubaya, Sep. 4, 1847.

Sir: The conference between the Mexican Commissioners and myself, on the 2d instant, resulted in my saying that if they would submit to me a formal proposition to establish as the boundary between the two Republics the one defined in the accompanying paper, (Enclosure No. 1.) I would transmit it to Washington and would propose to General Scott to consent to the continuation of the armistice until the answer of our Government should be received the calculation being that this would require from forty to forty-five days, sending expresses both to Tampico and Vera Cruz. * * * Should any offer be accepted, this will go by quadruplicate, two by Vera Cruz and two by Tampico, under the security afforded by double passports.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. TRIST.

Hon. James Buchanan, Sec. State.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence at a point in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from the land, opposite to the middle of the southernmost inlet into Corpus Christi bay;—thence through the middle of said inlet, and through the middle of said bay, to the middle of the mouth of the river Nueces;—thence up the middle of said river to the southernmost extremity of Yorke Lake, or Laguna de las Yuntas, where the said river leaves the said lake, after running through the same; thence by a line due west, to the middle of the Rio Puerco; and thence up the middle of said river to the parallel of latitude six geographical miles north of the fort at Paso del Norte, on the Rio Bravo; thence due west along the said parallel to the point where it intersects the western boundary of New Mexico; thence northwardly along the said boundary, until it first intersects a branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said boundary nearest to the first branch thereof, and from that point in a direct line to such branch;) thence down the middle of said branch, and of the said river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado, and down or up the middle of the Colorado, as the case may require, to the thirty-third parallel of latitude; and thence due west along the said paralleled into the Pacific Ocean. And it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the territory comprehended between the Rio Bravo and the above defined boundary, from its commencement in the Gulf of Mexico up to the point where it crosses the said Rio Bravo, shall forever remain a neutral ground between the two Republics, and shall not be settled upon by the citizens of either; no person shall be allowed hereafter to settle or establish himself within the said territory for any purpose or under any pretext whatever; and all contraventions of this prohibition may be treated by the Government of either Republic in the way prescribed by its laws respecting persons establishing themselves, in defiance of its authority, within its own proper and exclusive territory.

Mexican Generals dress well, if they do not fight bravely. Gen Valencia's full uniform is said to be worth $20,000, being loaded with gold and diamonds.

Work of necessity—Unbuttoning a young gentleman's waistcoat to enable him to pick up his cane.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH RANGE—SECOND DIVISION WEST OF THE MISS.

St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth Telegraph.

Being the First Section of the Second Division of the "Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph"—the First Division of about two thousand miles, connecting the "Atlantic, the Lakes and the Mississippi," being now nearly completed under the contracts of Henry O'Rielly.

Whereas, I Henry O'Rielly am engaged in arrangements for establishing Lines of Electric Telegraph through various sections of the United States—in the *Lake Country*, between Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Michigan City, Chicago, and Milwaukie—and on the *New Orleans Route* via *Nashville*—as well as on the *Great Central Range* between the Seabord Line at Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Alton, Louisville, Vincennes, and St. Louis—including the principal intermediate towns of the *Ohio* and *Mississippi Valleys*.

And whereas, in the extension of the Telegraph system through the United States and their territories, it is desirable to furnish Telegraphic facilities with all practicable dispatch to the extensive and populous and prosperous regions extending along the *Missouri River* to the *western boundary of organized Government*, at Independence, Weston, or Fort Leavenworth—to be continued westward to the *Pacific Ocean*, whenever Congress provides for extension through the Public Domain, to connect Oregon and California by lightning intercourse with the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi regions—the subscriber being ready to complete the whole Line to the Pacific Ocean within twelve months after the passage of a Congressional bill for the purpose.

It is therefore hereby agreed by me, and this obligation binds me to each and every person who subscribes and pays for the construction, or who purchases Certificates of Stock or Ownership signed with my name, for the construction of a Line of Telegraph from St. Louis, to the western frontier of organized Government at Independence, Weston, or Fort Leavenworth (via Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington, or such other route as may be found most expedient,) that I will, with all practicable speed, consistent with the collection of adequate funds, construct and put in successful operation a Line of Telegraph between St. Louis and Independence, Weston, or Fort Leavenworth, with Telegraphetics at all the principal intermediate towns where adequate interest shall be manifested in aiding the construction of the Line for thus connecting Western Missouri with St. Louis and other principal cities and town of the United States.

The price of construction, including all instruments, batteries and all other apparatus, necessary for the successful operation of the Line, shall be precisely the same as charged on the Telegraphic Line now constructing southward of Washington and on the 'Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Lines' generally, viz: $150 per mile for the Line with the single iron wire or cord, and $50 additional for the second Line the same posts—masts or fixtures for crossing rivers being extra charges—with one half allowance for the use of the invention or inventions which is charged upon that and other Lines generally—such wire or cord to be of approved material, and the posts along the Line to be strong and substantial, not less than 24 feet high above the ground, and firmly planted therein—said posts to be provided with glass insulators—the posts to be set, on an average, not more than 250 feet apart—thus requiring about one-third more posts and insulators than are used on the "model Seabord Line," lately erected between Philadelphia and New York—so as, from the stability resulting from the increased number of posts, to prevent this Missouri Line from being blown down by storms, like the "model Line" aforesaid.—And that the subscribers to this line shall have ample guarantee for the best mode of Telegraphing which American ingenuity has yet devised, the right to use *several systems* has been secured by me—to the end that no delay or difficulty need ever occur from relying exclusively on any *one* mode of Telegraphing upon the Lines constructed through my agency.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the undersigned and countersigned and registered by Fletcher M. Height, Esq., "City Counsellor of St. Louis," shall be deposited with Trustees appointed by subscribers or stockholders in each town, and the moneys for constructing the Line shall be payable by such Trustees, in such sums and periods as may be deemed necessary by me in the construction of the Line, with the rapidity which has uniformly characterized the construction of Lines under my contracts—the undersigned hereby agreeing to take payment in stock for any deficiency (if deficiency there be) in the amount of subscriptions raised, or of stock certificates sold, for promoting the construction and establishment of this section of the "Atlantic, Lake, Mississippi and Pacific Telegraph." And the subscriber hereby agrees that all expenses, *of every name or nature* connected with the *construction* and *establishment* of the Line, shal be paid by him out of the money or stock accruing to him as payment under this contract; so that the whole Line shall pass into the hands of the Stockholders in the most perfect order, freed from every charge for arrangement or management of its affairs until the time when the Line shall be formally delivered to and accepted by the said Stockholders—when new certificates shall be prepared and issued in due season under the signature of the newly elected officers, to replace the certificates issued under my signature for the establishment of the Line.

The undersigned specifically agrees that, within *ninety days* after the sum of $45,000 shall be secured along the Line, he will extend the Telegraph to Independence, Weston or Fort Leavenworth, and place it in successful operation, in connexion with the Lines he has already constructed between the Eastern and Western States—the stock to be deposited with such Trustees as may be designated by subscribers in different towns—which Trustees shall receive payment therefor, and pay over to his order such sums and at such times as he finds necessary for the construction of the Line—reserving to their hands twenty per cent. of the payment until the Line is delivered over in working order to the Stockholders.

For the purpose of promoting harmony and efficiency in the operations of *all* the sections of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, under the contracts for Telegraphic inventions held by the undersigned, it is provided that such section shall appoint a delegate to form a General Board for equalizing the tariff of charges, and otherwise promoting public convenience and the general welfare of the enterprise—the interest of each individual section, and of the public, requiring a thorough organization of the whole Lines, by the establishment of such general and fundamental rules as the said General Board may deem requisite for the harmony, unity of action, and common welfare of the various sections of Telegraph included within the Atlantic and Pacific Range. But each section (the sections varying in length from three to six hundred miles) is entirely independent in property and profits, and connected only by the representation in the General Board, for the purposes just mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and placed my seal, this 8th day of January, 1848, at the City of St. Louis.

HENRY O'RIELLY.

[The original copy deposited with Mr. Haight, at St. Louis, as stated in the certificates of stock under my signature.]

PLANK ROADS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Syracuse, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1848.

Hearing so much, in this State, at this time about Plank Roads, I stopped over a day here to visit and travel over the plank roads from Salina to Brewertown. It is truly a luxury. I had the good fortune to meet here two committees, from other sections of the State, who came to examine into them. They met and exceed all expectation. While the roads running parallel at a distance of two miles, each sides, and almost impassable from the mud, I rode on the plank at the rate of eight miles an hour, meeting teams going into town, on an average, every four minutes. The wood teams generally had on a cord and a half. A number of racks, containing over 100 salt barrels each, were going along at a fast trot. The road has been in operation 18 months. The wear for the last six months, I was informed, was double what it has been the past year, as it is now well coated with manure and dirt, which has caused a good coating and retarded splintering. The stock has divided 10 per cent regular—built four miles this season from earnings, and still a surplus of 18 per cent on hand. In other words the receipts are not far from 40 per cent at a toll of 12 cents a mile.

Such has been the favor of past experience that the citizens of Syracuse have taken up stock for four more roads leading from the village. By July Syracuse will have not far from 150 miles of plank roads leading to it.

For a sleigh ride, a superior one cannot be conjectured. During the four days of good sleighing here, the whole pleasure travel sought that avenue. The first gate, 3 miles from town, took an average of $10 a day—the tolls being reduced to a cent a mile during sleighing. Over 1300 passes occurred in 10 hours, which was over two a minute. They were under the necessity of passing four each way at a time.

About every city and town of any business are now holding meetings and organizing Road Associations under the general law. It is estimated a million of dollars will be expended in 1848 in constructing them in this State. Hemlock timber lands are rising.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Large Ideas.—"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a western court of legislation, "I have been accused of vacillation in my political principles. Me vacillate!—me!—who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak! who was cradled in an earthquake, and suckled by the Mississippi. Me! whose playthings in childhood were the bear and the alligator, and who in maturer years delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home, and to sport with the tornado and double engine steamboat. Me vacillate! Mr. Speaker!! The idea is preposterous!!"

Change too Late.—Two servants who had lived many years together with an old gentleman in Northamptonshire, were one evening sitting by the kitchen fire, when the bachelor said to the maid—

"Hannah you and I have lived many years together, and been very comfortable; master gets very old and shaky, and can't last long, and when he dies we shouldn't like to part. So, suppose we be married, we've saved a bit of money apiece, and when master's gone should go on a bit of land. What sayest thou, yes or no, at once?"

Hannah replied—"No, Peter, I'd rather not."

Peter said no more about it. The next night the same parties set in the same place. After a little time Hannah looked up and said—

"Peter, I've been thinking about what you said last night, and have altered my mind."

Peter answered in three words as follows:

"So have I."

Work of Mercy—Unhooking a young lady's dress to enable her to sneeze.