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Will be published every Tuesday, for One Dollar per year, if paid in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty cents if not paid within the first three months.

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THE DEFEAT.
From the London Leader.

This struggle's o'er, and once again
Foul wrong has trampled on the right;
Yet, sadly they misjudge the fight
Who think that we have fought in vain.

'Tis true, no well fought field we boast;
'Tis true, we went no laurel bough;
But 'tis not true (though falling now,
In losing this, all is lost.

Think not that martyr die in vain;
Think not that truth so soon will fail;
We only bow before the gale,
We only break to form again.

These are but flashes which foretell,
As heralds of the tempest's power,
And serve to light the clouds that tower,
And show the storm has not begun.

There groweth up a mighty will,
And time will give it force,
Though somewhat swerving in its course,
It tendeth to an object still;

And, toiling upward to the place,
Where shines the everlasting morn,—
Not fearing hate, nor heeding scorn,
The vanguard of a wavering race.

Though vengeance was the battle cry,
And fell revenge first drew the sword,
More firm in act, more true in word,
We seek a nobler victory.

And all the failures in the past
But make the future more secure;
And bygone sufferings ensure
The triumph of our cause at last.

Secure in truth, we wait the day
As watchers wait the morning light;
For time will only strengthen right,
The false alone need dread delay.

H. R. NICHOLS.

Our Own Affairs.

It is now between five and six months since we issued the first number of the "Spirit of the Times," and we are prepared to say to our patrons that we have quite as good, in fact better encouragement for success than we had anticipated. Yet we have another thing to say, and that is, that our expenses have doubled our anticipations also. The prices of provisions, rents, stock for our office, and indeed, all the necessities of life have borne a high price, and continue to. In addition to this, our paper is issued at a very low price, aside from increase in the price of all the means of support. Still, with all these disadvantages, after the first cost of purchase the "Times" is paying expenses already, much sooner than we expected, but it is necessary that it should do something more to enable us to meet our liabilities for the original purchase, and with that view we ask all our democratic subscribers at least, to try and see if they cannot each one, get us an additional subscriber, which with our present list, (that we believe to be the largest of any paper circulated in this section) would enable us to give them a still better paper, without any extra expense to them or ourselves.

The whigs have done much for us in the way of patronage, so that we do not feel like urging them to do more, but we tell them our best wishes for a correct understanding of the true principles of government, and a hearty acquiescence therein. The profit upon the subscription of a paper of the size of the "Times" at one dollar per annum, are like hens teeth very scarce, but the larger the circulation, the higher the price we would be justifiable in charging for advertising, which at the same time it renders an hundred fold to the advertiser, when judiciously done, is the very life of the newspaper.

Indeed it is fast becoming the criterion to judge of a man's business by the amount and manner of advertising. And while upon this subject we will add, that though many complain of their papers because of the number of advertisements they contain, yet there is not one man twenty that cannot save to himself in the year more than five times the price of his paper simply by reading the advertisements, and noticing where he can buy cheapest the things he needs, and sell to the best advantage those he has to dispose of.

As this is our week, a general time of health, and a season of universal prosperity—all reasons why we should enlarge our views, extend our knowledge and intercourse, and try to turn to the best account the smiles of a beneficent providence, we shall look for the addition of a hundred to our list of subscribers.

The Times—Kentucky Subscribers.

We have heard a number of complaints from our Kentucky subscribers, on account of not getting their papers. What causes have conspired mostly to produce the delinquency, we are unable to ascertain. However we were informed by a gentleman upon whom we can rely, that on Sunday last, a short distance below Cattleburgh, he caught about sixty of our papers, of the issue of May 31st, afloat in the Ohio river, with strings tied around them, just as they left our office. Now it has been a custom with us, and we believe with other offices along the river, to put our papers on some of the regular steamboat packets that were running between the towns near by, to be left by them, when landing at the place of their destination and have endeavored by way of remuneration to induce the people through the columns of our paper, and otherwise, to patronize boats that were thus accommodating. Now we have not inquired as to the delivery of our papers, and we hope this is an isolated instance and the result of accident, as we would regret very much that any one should pretend to do us a favor, and instead thereof, inflict an injury. We expect there will soon be a regular mail from this place to Star Furnace, crossing the river at Amanda, Ky, when our subscribers in that section may be sure of getting their papers regularly.

"Retrenchment and Reform"—Movements of the Administration.

The experienced sailor upon the high seas can often, in the dead calm of an unclouded horizon detect the infallible warnings of impending danger and is thus enabled to "make all snug and tight" to meet and ride out the gathering storm. It may be that there is some such extraordinary prescience in this administration—it may be that General Pierce has been taught by experience to regard the present most remarkable and expansive prosperity in the financial world as somewhat treacherous and delusive, and that the prevailing plethora of the money market, the still increasing inflation of real and fancy stock operations and the unbounded public confidence in the resources of California and Australia, may possibly entail some such terrible and sweeping financial tornado as that which signalled the pet bank administration of Martin Van Buren. Distributions of some such approaching catastrophe, one would conclude that like the prudent Jack tar the administration were making all snug and tight to weather the anticipated shock of the element.

But whatever the causes or objects of these movements the public cannot have failed to mark the apparent earnestness with which General Pierce and his cabinet have proceeded to cut away with the pruning-knife of "retrenchment and reform." When General Jackson supplanted John Quincy Adams in the white House he unceremoniously declared that in the catalogue of his official duties the American people had "inscribed in characters too legible to be misunderstood, the paramount duties of "retrenchment and reform." There is no doubt in the world that Old Hickory believed it, and good reason had he to make the declaration; for the expenses of the government under Mr. Adams, had risen to thirteen millions a year; and Tobias Watkins poor old man was found guilty at Washington of a defalcation of nearly four thousand dollars! Perhaps General Pierce may have concluded that the time has arrived for restoring this old Jacksonian plank to the democratic platform; and to this simple judgment it may be that we are indebted for the initial steps which have been taken to increase the efficiency and to cut down the expenses of the several departments of the government.

Nor has the work been commenced a day too soon. What with the annual expenses of the government magnified from thirteen to fifty millions per annum and what with Galphin, Mexican, Florida, Chickasaw, Cherokee and other claims, amounting up from two hundred thousand to a half million at a single haul, it is certainly high time for closing up some of the leaks of the public treasury. The retrenchments therefore of Mr. Guthrie in the administration of the Treasury and the custom houses; the several other members of the cabinet, in reducing the contingencies and in enforcing an additional quantity of work upon the clerks of their several departments; and the reforms of Dr. Campbell, as far as he has gone in the management of the vast machinery of the General Post Office, are all seasons and judicious.

We hope although "a new broom sweeps clean," that the broom of this administration will not be worn out before the work of sweeping away all the old abuse upon the Treasury, of every sort is fully accomplished and the government is clear of rogues and swindlers from stem to stern.

Per se this business of "retrenchment and reform" is a good thing; but in view of an approaching financial revolution it is most wise to right up the ship of State in season.

The Sub-Treasury, to a limited extent is admirably calculated, under a faithful administration of the law, to act as a check upon the spirit of speculation so universally prevailing in the financial world. It was the twenty or thirty mil-

ions of government money deposited in the pet banks which led to the inordinate paper inflation and wide spread bankruptcy of 1837, '38, '39, '40 and '41. To the next twenty or thirty millions of government cash now in the sub-treasuries there is at least that reservation against an excessive paper expansion. It is at this time, to be sure, only as a drop in the bucket, but it is something and in the event of a crash, it will save the Treasury from being numbered among the victims of another general bankrupt law, if nothing more.

It is sound policy on the part of this administration to do all it can to check the reckless headlong game of speculation which is seizing upon all the business branches of the community, and drawing them into the yawning gulf of Wall street. If a financial explosion comes upon us during this administration, from whatever cause, the administration will be held responsible for the consequences. Its policy is necessarily that of restriction, retrenchment and reform. Finally, it is possible that Gen. Pierce may contemplate from the foreign programme of action which he has laid down, the possible contingency of an expensive war; and in this view he may be husbanding his resources to meet the crisis.

But whatever the cause, or whatever the objects, of the movements made by Gen. Pierce and his cabinet, to root out the extravagances and increase the practical efficiency of the executive departments, they are good in themselves, and the consequences, in and event will be something to the advantage of all concerned if they only stick to it. There is nothing more desirable at this crisis, at Washington, than "retrenchment and reform."—*Weekly Herald.*

Destiny of the United States.

More than thirty years ago, an English writer of distinction, Mr. M'Claren, ventured to speak of the advantages and destinies of the United States, in a supplement to that valuable work, the Encyclopaedia Britannica. We extract the passage as follows merely alluding that the italicized sentence toward the close is really remarkable. Although hardly more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since, the language which was then figurative has now become literally true.

"The people in the United States find themselves in a condition to devote their whole energies to the cultivation of their vast natural resources; undisturbed by wars, unburdened by oppressive taxes, unfettered by old prejudices and corruptions. Enjoying the united advantages of an infant and a mature society, they are able to apply the highly refined science and art of Europe to the improvement of the virgin soil and the unoccupied natural richness of America. They start unencumbered by a thousand evils, political and moral, which weigh down the energies of the old world. The volume of our history lies before them, they may adopt our improvement, avoid our errors, take warning from our sufferings; and, with the combined lights of our experience and their own, build up a more perfect form of society! Even already they have given some momentum, and some salutary truths to the world. It is their rapid growth which has developed the astonishing results of the productive powers of population. We can now calculate with considerable certainty, that America, which yet presents to the eye generally, the aspect of an untrodden forest; will in the short space of one century surpass Europe in the number of its inhabitants! We even hazard little in predicting that before the life of civilization has rolled back to its original seats, Assyria, Persia and Palestine, an intelligent population of two or three hundred millions will have overspread the new world, and extend the empire of knowledge and of the arts from Cape Horn to Alaska. Among the vast mass of civilized men, there will be but two languages spoken. The effect of this single circumstance accelerating the progress of society, can scarcely be calculate. What a field will then be opened to the men of science, the artist, the popular writer who addresses hundreds of millions of educated persons. What a stimulus given to mechanical energy and social improvement when every new idea, and every useful discovery will be communicated instantaneously to so great a mass of intellectual beings, by the electric agency of the post and press! Imagination is lost in attempting to estimate the effect of such accumulated means and powers. One result, however, may be anticipated.—America must then become the centre of knowledge, civilization and power!"

A Smart Woman.

In Lexington, last week, an Irish woman, named McGrath, was engaged in baking bread, when from a defect in the fire an out building connected with the pigsty took fire, and not being able to lift the pig, with an axe she knocked away a portion of the sty, took away a pig, and tied it at some distance from the house. On returning she discovered the roof of the house in flames, and there being no person near excepting her three children, her first movement was to carry them away from danger. Then, returning she removed every article of furniture, excepting one bedstead, which having lost the key, she could not take apart. She then removed every door and window safely from their places and most before any assistance arrived, and was only prevented by force from entering the flames and saving her bread from the brick oven. In little more than an hour from the breaking out of the fire, she walked over the smoking ruins and took out her bread, which was found to be nicely baked. *Banker Hill Avers.*

Spanish Intrigues and Mexican Prospects.

Important news may be expected ere long from Mexico. Matters gradually approaching a crisis: it is improbable that the year can elapse without a radical change in the condition and prospects of the country. Nor have the leading actors in the recent movements left us much room for speculation on the nature of that change. So transparent, indeed, have their plans been, that many months ago we were enabled to apprise the government and people of the United States of the revolution Spain was setting on foot. Had Uraga been a man of such weight and talent that a reasonable hope of his reaching and retaining the supreme power could have been entertained, we still think, as we thought three months ago that Santa Anna would never be recalled. The friend of Queen Christina was not fitted for a task of such difficulty, and was probably as unwilling to undertake as Spain was to impose upon him the onerous functions of Spanish Viceroy of Mexico. Hence the necessity for appeal to the old die or an exile. We need not here enumerate the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence on which we based our conviction that Spain, or at least the Queen Mother, was privy to Santa Anna's return. The welcome reception which awaited him at Havana, the quasi-official announcement of his designs in the *Diario de la Marina*; and the news of his application to the Spanish government for pecuniary aid, were, until a few days ago, the last link in that chain. We supply another this morning, in the shape of an article from the *Diario de la Marina*, on the policy of the Dictator. No one can fail to detect in this performance, which may probably be credited to the authorities at Havana substantial evidence of the peculiar concern taken by Spain in the prospects of the new government. It expresses more than friendly regard; paternal affection and interested care are visible in every line. If Santa Anna had been sent to Vera Cruz with a commission from Madrid in his pocket the anxiety of the *Diario* could not have been more lively.

It will be noticed that no hint is thrown out at a restoration of Mexico to the Spanish crown. No such scheme is probably in contemplation. Much as Spain would love to regain her lost empire on the continent, Cuba costs her too much money and care as it is for any wise counsellor to advocate the voluntary assumption of the alibional burden of Mexico. Harassed already by the fear of American filibusters, and compelled to exhausting almost all her resources in maintaining an army of 32,000 men in a single island, Spain could not venture to take the responsibility of another empire, inhabited by a still more dissatisfied race, and situated in a still more dangerous proximity to the formidable Yankees. Such a step would in the first place afford this country an admirable pretext for a descent upon Cuba in retaliation for Spanish disregard of the Monroe doctrine. It would seriously complicate the embarrassments of the home ministry, and add a heavy item to the difficulties that have driven General Roncalli from office. It would, moreover, arouse the suspicions of the foreign governments of Europe which would connect the policy of Canada with the usurpation of Mexico, and regard Vera Cruz as destined to be the future depot of the slave trade.

It is probably for these reasons that Spain let slip a very fair opportunity of regaining Mexico. Her ends, in the opinion of her rulers, would be as effectually gained by the restoration to the Mexican throne of a man who, having the energy to wield the sceptre and the pride to scorn a secondary rank, might still consent to be an instrument of Spanish power. Santa Anna reinstated as Dictator, and subsequently Emperor of Mexico, would suit their purpose admirably. His antipathy to the United States would naturally predispose him to espouse the cause of Spain in case of any attempt upon Cuba. This particularly would be increased by the obligations conferred upon him in the shape of moral countenance and pecuniary aid from Madrid. Once seated on the throne policy as well as gratitudo would prompt him to pursue a course in harmony with the views of the Spanish government. He would thus reinstate Spanish institutions in Mexico, would crush the anti-Spanish feeling already so prevalent in many Provinces, and in case of trouble would co-operate with the Habanese authorities in oppressing us.

That such were the hopes and such the doings of the Spanish government, the article from the *Diario* affords another proof. There is that in its tone which shows plainly that the writer felt he had a right to counsel. The encouragement it holds out to Santa Anna is too warm to be disinterested. It is something new for Spain to sympathize with revolutionaries. Her officers must have been tolerably sure of the use Santa Anna would make of his power to stimulate him to strengthen it in such bold language.

The Dictator, on the other hand, pursues his path in a way which proves that the lessons of the last four years have not been lost upon him. Louis Napoleon must rejoice to see so faithful an imitator on this continent. Up to the present moment the same policy has produced like results in France and in Mexico. There yet remains one step to be taken by the Dictator, but we have no reason to doubt that we shall have to wait long even for the imperial designation of the Dictator. So far, too, Santa Anna has, in every point, justified our conviction of his condition or understanding with Spain. Not a single act of the Dictator is at variance with that belief, and many are striking corroborations of the Society.

of its accuracy. Whether, having once firmly settled himself on the throne and having nothing further to expect from Spain, he will, with characteristic dishonesty, violate his promises and fairly launch his bark under an independent flag, or whether he will carry uprightness so far as to remain under Spanish tutelage, are matters which the future must determine.

One thing is certain. Mexico is now trying the last experiment. Her last anchor has been heavily overboard, and all eyes are now earnestly gazing at the result. Of independent republics, and of coalitions, and federations, and anarchy, she has had. Heaven knows, enough, every struggle to extricate herself she plunges deeper in the mire. Her people see plainly that a return to forms of government that have been tried already is worse than useless. If Santa Anna fails to establish a stable empire, Mexico will be driven to seek for safety in an abdication of her nationality. Numberless symptoms of the prevalence of this conviction among the Mexicans have already been noticed. A new proof of the widely-spread feeling in favor of annexation to this country is seen in the letter from General Arista, the late President of the republic, to the Secretary at War. When a man who has filled so important a position in the government declares his opinion that Mexico had better be incorporated with the United States, we may fairly presume that the sentiment is shared by no inconsiderable party among his countrymen. Even among those whose national pride would prevent their expressing it as a wish it appears in the shape of a fear. Under this form the *Universal* announced its conviction that annexation was almost inevitable and many of the leading citizens of Mexico have given utterance to similar apprehensions. Time alone can verify or refute them. For whatever destiny is allotted to us let us be well prepared.—*Weekly Herald.*

The President.

Somebody tells the following: Gen. Pierce recognized the Union as his organ, and is democratic enough to evince his regard even by a midnight visit to the composition room, unattended and unattended. It was the night after the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Wm. R. King, that the President's proclamation relative thereto, and the respective orders issued by the secretary to the Union office, for publication. At midnight, after the editors had all left the establishment, a plain looking man with specs on his nose, walked into the composition room where a printer by the uncommon name of Jones was busily engaged in "making up."

"Is it too late to correct a little error?" said the stranger.
Jones—"No sir, if it's in this form. What does it relate to?"
Stranger—"The death of Mr. King."
Jones—"The official orders sir? I have them just here."
Stranger—"Well, just read my order over, and I will tell you what I wish to change."
"My order," cogitated Jones. "I wonder which it is. Which order did you say sir?"
Stranger—"My order."
Jones cast his eyes up and down the long columns, then at his tormentor, but saw no clue to the troublesome order. He repeated his question: "Which order did you say you wished to correct?"
Stranger—(in a tone of peculiar and impressive emphasis) "My order."
Jones, still unenlightened, turned upon the interrogator with—"Well if you will be good enough to tell me your name, I'll try to accommodate you."
Stranger—(sentimentally) "Franklin Pierce."
Poor Jones was "struck" just then, but he managed to make the required alteration in an incredibly short space of time, and felt exceedingly relieved when he found himself alone again—just ask Jones if the Union is Pierce's organ or not.

A Business Man.

The editor of the Scioto Gazette, formerly of Union county, makes a favorable notice of the enlargement and improvement of the Marysville Tribune, over which our friend Hamilton presides, and concludes by giving the editor the following touch of biography. He was busy.

Success to Cornelius. Last summer he was the busiest man in Union county. He built a house, planted an orchard, dug up a garden, made stump speeches, visited the schools, presided at cold-water parties, whittled sharp sticks to polk at some of the court house rats, castigated divers loafers, loudly admonished Dumble of Mt. Gilead, Stayman of Delaware, and sundry others, wrote editorials, set up types, joined the shakers, (the ague sort,) surveyed land, read Blackstone, and—nursed little Tom all the time! Wasn't he busy?

Dwellings for the Working classes.

A society has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a better class of dwellings for poor laboring people. Going down into St. James, they select a location among a mass of wretched hovels, reeking with all things foul, inanimate and inanimate, and have commenced the erection of commodious buildings. At the laying of the corner stone a dinner was partaken of by "a hundred and fifty noblemen and gentlemen." John Bull never does anything of the kind without a dinner. At this one, however, besides the usual business of mastication and drinking the sum of £2,000 was contributed to the funds of the Society.

The Right Jury.

A man out West indicted for stealing bacon, went to a lawyer and told him his case. The lawyer strange to say wished him to settle; but the man said no—he had a right to be tried by a jury and a lawyer to defend him. The case came on, and the witness swore up to the nub against the man. It was a clear case to all, even to the attorney who had argued for the bacon stealer. The jury went out, and soon returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The man thrust his thumbs in his vest pockets, and went out of the court house whistling Yankee Doodle. The next day, his lawyer met him and asked him how under heavens he got that case?
"Now, Squire," said the client, "I'll tell you how the thing was done, but ye needn't say anything about it.—Election of that jury had some of the bacon!"
Does any body think there was ever another jury that helped eat the Bacon?

The Cholera.

A letter was recently read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, from M. Ernest Cloquet, an eminent physician of Persia which says:
"We are menaced with the cholera next spring. It follows this time an unusual route; it broke out at Bosphorus, in 1851; it has already renounced the banks of Tigris to Bagdad; from Bagdad, traversing the Karistan, it went to Azerbaijan province. After having ravaged that country, especially Tauris, the capital, it then went south and south east following the borders of the Caspian sea, and it is said to have appeared at Cushin, which is only twenty-two leagues from Teheran. It is not probable the cholera will visit Europe this time."

FRAUDS.

The county Auditors of Allegheny county Pa. report, that the commissioners of the county have fraudulently issued, and consequently swindled the county out of \$20,451, of county funds, in the shape of scrip.

The Recorder of Philadelphia is also investigating some stupendous frauds that have been practised upon that city by the common council. We do not recollect having seen at any other time anything near the number of frauds that are now being and recently have been brought to light. We hope their exposures may lead to reform in the department where they have been practised.

Silver is fast coming from its resting place into the market. The Philadelphia Ledger says there is every indication that the channels of the retail trade will soon be abundantly supplied with silver change. The inquiry so often made, without eliciting an answer, "what has become of all the silver?" is now about to be solved. The banks of this city we understand, hold over three hundred thousand dollars of silver. One bank in the interior, we are advised, holds about seven hundred thousand dollars in silver; and all the banks all over the country hold a greater or less amount.

Fourth of March.

Do our readers generally know the reason why the 4th of March was chosen as the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the 4th of March in every year, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on Sunday for at least three hundred years.

This fact shows the great regard which the framers of our government had for the Sabbath. They arranged the matter so wisely that the performance of the ceremonies of inauguration, will not fall on a Sunday for three hundred years.—*Chronotype.*

Praiseworthy.

The Boston papers mention a praiseworthy example that has been set by the Massachusetts Legislature, for the benefit of legislative bodies elsewhere. The Governor of the State, such member of the Council, and all of the Senators, have subscribed one day's pay each, and one half of the Representatives have done the same, in aid of the Monument to Washington. The clerks and public officers have also subscribed liberally towards the same object.

Enormous Fees.

According to the report of comptroller FLAGG, of New York city the amount of fees paid to the Corporation Attorney and counsel for the year 1852 (besides certain perquisites not included) amounted to the enormous sum of seventy-one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and three cents. The sum exceeds the aggregate salaries of the Governors of thirty States, including California, the salary of the Governor of which is ten thousand dollars.

An Old Chart.

An old picture dealer in Paris has lately sold to the Spanish Government, for the sum of 4000 francs, the chart which the pilot of Columbus, Juan de la Cosa, used in his voyage to the new world. It was formerly in one of the public libraries of Spain, and when the galleries and churches of the city were ravaged by Marshal Soult, it fell into his hands, with the "Conception," by Mullillo, and various other spoils.

Changed Hands.

Judge CORWIS, of the Supreme court has recently decided that a person cannot enter upon the lands of another for the purpose of constructing a private road, as provided by the statute of last winter, the Constitution prohibiting the infringement of private property of one person for the use of another.

Intense mental activity, steadily directed to some leading pursuit, is the source of all distinction.

The preparations ordered by the U. S. Government for surveying the different railroad routes to the Pacific are progressing with due activity.

A country editor drops the disinterested observation:—"Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they will be rarely troubled with customers."

The bed chamber of Napoleon at St. Helena is now a stable, and the room in which he breathed his last, is used for brushing and winnowing wheat.

There are now in California about 22,000 Chinamen. The capital invested and owned by the Chinese in the State is one million of dollars.

An alligator is not a deceitful creature, and yet he presents an open countenance when in the very act of taking you in.

If he could only see how small a vacancy his death would leave, the proud man would think less of the place he occupies in his life-time.—E. Logouev.

A Catholic college is to be established at Galveston in Texas, of sufficient dimensions and endowments to make it an institution of the highest order.

Mr. Robert Hassen has had a legacy of \$2,000 left him, which is now in the hands of the Ordinary of Jackson Parish, La. His relatives and friends are unable to find out his present residence.

The war debts of the European nations amount to \$100,000,000,000. The interest of this alone would give work to two millions of children, pay each of them \$300 a year for the labor.

A dashing and fashionable widow up town says she thinks of suing some gentleman for breach of promise, in order to let the world know that she is in the market.

"Did your fall hurt you?" said one lodger carrier to another who had fallen from the top of a two-story house.

"Not in the least honey," was stopping so quick that he had no time to answer.

A pretty woman is like a great truth or much rather, a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself up under a green veil, or any other similar abomination, than the sun has to put on spectacles.

The Panama Herald gives a curious account of the discovery at old Panama of an earthenware vessel containing a large quantity of Roman coins, of the reigns of Diocletian, Maximianus and Constantine.

Kit Carson has addressed a letter to the editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer, in reference to the route through New Mexico, which he declares to be far preferable to the route through Utah Territory.

There are three things a woman cannot do—to pass a bonnet shop without looking in—to see a baby without kissing it—and to admire a piece of lace without inquiring how much it was per yard.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind Betsey," said a despairing lover to a truant lass.

"It can't do you much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had any way."

Under the head of "moral Scotland," a Scottish essay states that in 140 cities and towns in Scotland, every 140 of the population support a dram shop, while it requires 971 to keep a baker, 1,007 to support a butcher, and 2,281 to sustain a bookseller.

It is proposed to establish in some of our eastern cities an institution in which the science of Spinozology, and Cookology may be taught to young ladies, and where, after obtaining these accomplishments, they may receive a regular diploma, with the honorary degree of "F. W."—Fit for Wives.

Hon. Robert G. Shaw who lies in Boston lately, left an immense property, estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. His contributions to objects of charity during his lifetime, are stated in the Boston Transcript to have amounted to the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars. His age was 78.

A Hanover county (Va.) correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says, there are in that county two girls who are engaged in felling trees and getting out shingles. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands, at 4.50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of country and many are sold in the Richmond market. They have by dint of industry purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure.

FROM DUNKOS AYRES, & Co. SALES, Mass. June 21.—Advices from Montevideo, April 5th say that great discontent exists there. Placards were posted on walls bearing the words, "Death to the present Government Live the Colorado!"

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that such has been the effect of recent disturbances, that the business of English, French, and German houses would sell outstanding claims for forty per cent discount. It was thought that the city would soon surrender.

Changed Hands. Thos. B. Stevenson has sold his one-third interest in the Mayville Eagle to Richard H. Collins, who is now the sole proprietor.

If a man does not make a proper acquaintance up to his advances thoughtless, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Dr. Johnson.

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