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Original Poetry.

For the Port Tobacco Times.

TO A STREAM.

There is beauty on thy face,
Smiling with resplendent grace,
When thy limped waltz dance
In the sunbeams' golden glance,
Gentle stream!

The deep blue skies that gleam above
Thy placid way, with looks of love,
Are mirrored in thy bosom fair;
And flow'ers, bending o'er thy tide,
Behold, with a conquering pride,
Their blushing beauties pictured there.

Flashing, glancing,
Gaily dancing,
"A thing of beauty" thou dost seem,
Gentle stream.

There is music in thy flow;
For thy ceaseless murmurs throw
On the air and o'er the sea
Strains of soothing melody,
Rippling stream!

Now, like low numbers in a song,
Thy tranquil waters glide along
In soft and pensive monotone;
Anon, with roaring, thundering sound,
Those echoes wake the graves around,
In foaming cascades they are thrown
Roaring, dashing,
Murm'ring, plashing,
Thy varied sounds with music team,
Rippling stream.

And thy song of ceaseless gloe,
Like some cheerful minstrelsy,
Speaks of calm and peaceful joy,
Mix'd with no doleful woe,
Merry stream!

Fierce storms may howl around thy way,
Dark clouds obscure thy wonted ray,
And shades of gloom thy face may wear;
But still thy song, with tender strain,
Breathes forth a sweet and glad refrain,
To soothe the aching heart of care,
Singing ever
Till the river
Folds thee in its widening gleam,
Merry stream.

O, my life! "neath fickle skies
Thy uncertain pathway lies,
And its changing features wear
Smiles of hope and shades of care,
Like the stream!

What'er the future may ordain
Of lively joy or dreary pain,
To mark my journey to the tomb,
O, mine shall be the fervent pray'r,
Within my bosom still to bear
A heart untouch'd by outward gloom,
Whose song shall sound
When woes abound
Or radiant pleasures sweetly beam,
Like the stream!

Pomoxey, March 15, 1862. W.

Selected Miscellany.

THE BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

On the 17th of May, 1798, Napoleon sailed from Toulon, on the Egyptian expedition. His armament consisted of 102 vessels of war, with 400 transports, conveying 46,000 combatants. With dispatch never before equalled this gigantic expedition was got up. Napoleon worked night and day, infusing his energy into every department, and superintending the minutest details.

"Now, sir," said he to one of his agents, "use dispatch. Remember that the world was created in but six days. Ask me for whatever you please except time; that is the only thing which is beyond my power."

The destination of the fleet was kept a profound secret even from the leading officers of the expedition. Steam was then unknown. A voyage of 27 days conveyed them to Malta. This fortress, deemed impregnable, was promptly seized, and 3,000 men being left to garrison it, the fleet pressed on its way. On the evening of the 1st of July, after a passage of 41 days from France, and having traversed a distance of 2000 miles, the fleet entered the bay of Aboukir. The landing of the troops was commenced without an hour's delay, and was continued through the night. The horses were lowered into the sea, and swam to the land, following by instinct the few which led by halters, conducted the column to the shore.

When the morning sun rose over the desert, a proud array of cavalry, infantry and artillery was marshalled upon the beach, prepared to resist any attack. That very morning, while the disembarkation was continuing, Napoleon placed himself at the head of three thousand men, and marched upon Alexandria, that he might seize the city before the Turks had time to prepare for a defence. "Every hour of time lost," said Napoleon, "is a chance for misfortune."

Napoleon commenced his march upon the city actually before the morning had dawn-

ed. It was found that he was as minutely informed respecting the country as if he had lived there from childhood. The Mamelukes rushed bewildered to the ramparts. The French, with their ladders all ready and of the right length, swept over the walls like an inundation. The conflict was short, and with the loss of but 30 men, the flag of the conqueror waved over the city of Alexandria.

Six days Napoleon remained in the city, to establish and consolidate his power, and to prepare for his inland march. Instantly artisans, artists and engineers, all were busy, and energies unknown before were infused into the sepulchral streets of the Moslem city. The harbor was improved, the fortifications repaired, mills erected, manufactories established, schools founded, and the antiquities explored.

On the 6th of July, leaving 3000 men to garrison Alexandria, Napoleon set out to cross the desert 60 miles to the Nile. A flotilla, laden with artillery, provisions, ammunition and baggage sailed along the shore to ascend the Nile and meet the army, to accompany its march up the river to Cairo. Four days of great suffering were occupied in crossing the desert. Arab horsemen hovering around, cutting down any who straggled from the ranks. Napoleon shared the fatigue of the humblest soldier, toiling through the sand, on foot, at the head of the column. He was the last to fold his cloak around him for the night, and the first to spring from the ground in the morning.

As the army approached the Nile, the Mameluke horsemen increased in numbers and in the frequency and recklessness of their attacks. The morning of the fifth day of their march had just dawned, when the long wished for Nile appeared, winding through a valley of the richest verdure.—The whole army, 30,000 in number, rushed into the river with shouts and almost a delirium of joy. Just then a body of a thousand Mameluke horsemen, on fleetest chargers, came sweeping down, rending the air with their yells. The well-drilled soldiers instantly formed in squares, with the artillery at the angles. A palisade of bristling bayonets was opposed to the breasts of the horses. A volcanic burst of fire, from artillery and musketry, prostrated steeds and riders by scores in the dust. The survivors wheeled their steeds, and like the whirlwind, as they had come, disappeared. The march of the army was now like a dream of romance. Beneath sunny skies, and through the luxuriant and verdant fields, the army sang and danced in the exuberance of joy. Pigeons were abundant, and the most delicious water-melons were brought to the camp in exhaustless numbers.

But scarcely an hour was allowed for rest. Day after day, the army was pushed energetically on, encountering the foe, but never in sufficient force to arrest their progress. The delay of a few days would have enabled the enemy to concentrate so as to organize a very formidable resistance. The Mameluke horsemen composed the most formidable body of cavalry in the world. On their fleet Arabian chargers they came sweeping, almost resistlessly, from behind the hills, and it was necessary to be prepared every moment for an attack. The disposition made of the troops for this purpose was novel and effective. The army was organized in five squares, each square composed of ranks five men deep. The artillery was placed at the angles. The centres of these squares were occupied by the officers, the baggage, and by troops in platoons ready at any instant to support the point of attack. When on the march, all faced in one direction, the two sides marching in flank. At any alarm they halted and fronted on every side,—the outer ranks kneeling, that those behind might shoot over their heads. The whole square thus presented a living fortress, bristling with bayonets, which no cavalry could penetrate.

When necessary to make an assault the three front ranks detached themselves from the square. The remaining three ranks still preserved the integrity of the square, into which the column could be received in case of a repulse. On the morning of the 21st of July, after an almost uninterrupted march of fifteen days, the army came in sight of the domes of Cairo. The city was on the eastern bank of the river, while the narrow but wonderfully luxuriant valley of the Nile was bordered on the west by the apparently illimitable desert, fringed by those gigantic pyramids which, for ages, have been the wonder of the world. The whole army instinctively halted, gazing awe-stricken upon these sublime memorials of the past. "Soldiers," said Napoleon, "forty centuries, from those summits, contemplate your actions."

At the foot of these pyramids the whole plain was filled with armed men, glittering in all that barbaric display of plumes and gold, and gleaming banners which have characterized the Orient. Here Murad Bey had assembled his great strength for final resistance. Twenty-four thousand men were placed behind the most formidable entrenchments, amply supplied with heavy guns, and all the munitions of war. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently mounted, were ready to plunge upon the French, with all the fury fatalism can inspire, so soon as the Moslem artillery should make a gap in their ranks.

It must have been a fearful hour for Napoleon. Defeat was annihilation, and victory seemed impossible. "You shall now see us," said Murad Bey, "out upon those dogs like gourds." Napoleon did not delay the attack an hour. By a lateral movement he moved his squares to the right, that they might be out of the range of the enemy's guns, and might attack in flank. Ten

thousand Mameluke horsemen were immediately ordered to charge.

The spectacle was indeed terrific. Ten thousand horsemen, on fleetest steeds, rending the skies with their yells, came down upon the squares, causing the very earth to tremble beneath their tread. War never presented a more furious charge. The soldiers, holding their breath in awe, stood shoulder to shoulder, presenting their bayonets to receive the charge. The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gun-shot, volley after volley of musketry and artillery swept their ranks. Horses and riders rolled over each other by hundreds on the sand. The dying and the dead were trampled mercilessly by the rush of impetuous squadrons. But the French squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. The Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their courage, reined their horses back, that they might kick their way into those terrible ranks, belching fire and bristling with steel. The wounded, pierced by bayonets, endeavored, by crawling upon the ground, to smite the legs of their foes with their scimitars.

But nothing could resist the disciplined courage of the French. Volcanic sheets of flame were incessantly bursting from the squares, every bullet fulfilling its mission, and soon the plain was covered with the dead. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted Mamelukes, who were supposed to be invincible, was seized with panic, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The five French squares were instantly converted into columns of attack. The route was complete. When the sun went down, the tri-colored flag was floating over the Moslem entrenchments, and by death and dispersion the foe had utterly disappeared. The French lost but one hundred in killed, while 10,000 of the enemy perished.

Allowing the troops one day to rest, and to preserve the boundless wealth which was found in the Oriental camp, the next day Napoleon entered Cairo in triumph, and the city with a population of 300,000 bowed peacefully to his sway. Thus, in eight weeks, Napoleon sailed over a sea 2,000 miles in length, captured Malta, one of the most formidable fortresses upon the globe, took the city of Alexandria, containing 300,000 inhabitants, by storm, marching across the desert sixty miles to the Nile, and ascended the Nile sixty miles to Cairo, fighting the Turks nearly all the way; assailed behind their entrenchments—annihilating that army, and took undisputed possession of the capital of Egypt. Such vigor might well astonish the world. Napoleon conquered Egypt in eight weeks, with the loss of but about two hundred men in killed and wounded.

SPEECH OF HON. A. KENNEDY,

OF MARYLAND,

On the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The following is an extract from the Speech of the Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 25, 1862:

Slavery in my judgment is a doomed institution in Maryland, doomed by the irreversible laws of political economy, and further affected by causes arising out of the rebellion, and it needs no necessary stimulant to accelerate its decline; but at the same time it is surrounded by circumstances which will not admit of interference with the resources and social organization of the State, but most essentially to the free negroes themselves. Mr. President, Maryland, with a total population of 687,034, has a free colored population of 83,718, nearly double as many as New York, and 27,345 more than Pennsylvania:

Colored Population of Maryland.

	1850.	1860.
Free	54,723	83,718
Slave	90,366	87,188
Total	145,089	170,906

Increase of slaves in ten years 3,178

Increase of free negroes 28,995

Increase of total colored population 25,817

Now, sir, these figures show that we have a larger free colored population than any other State in the Union, and if any measure should be adopted, against the consent of Maryland, by which this class of persons should be suddenly augmented and the slaves rapidly decreased, it would lead to the certain adoption of violent measures for the expulsion of the free blacks beyond the limits of the State. The question has already assumed such a magnitude that laws which would almost have disgraced the statutes of barbaric ages have been proposed in our State, and only by the interference of the conservative sentiments of enlightened and humane people have these violent measures been averted, purely out of considerations of humanity to this oppressed class of people.

Slavery abolished in this District, and laws passed against the recovery of absconding slaves, the decrease would be rapid in Maryland, while the free negroes would remain; and from the natural increase alone we would find in a few years one-sixth of our whole population of this class, to say nothing of the great injustice to the people of this District which would result from the immense increase of fugitive negroes here by the passage of this bill.

I have some curious statistics here, which incidentally met my eye in the last few days, which I have taken the trouble to investigate, from the census tables; and with the

indulgence of the Senate, I will present a few to them. The six eastern States, as shown by the census returns of 1850—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—have 65,440 square miles; and in 1850 they had 23,021 colored people in the six States. By the census taken in 1790, they had 17,042 colored people. The State of New York has 46,220 square miles, and had 49,069 free colored people in 1850.—She has to-day, under the census of 1860 49,031—a decrease. The six New England States, and New York, have 111,660 square miles, and 72,090 free colored people. The little State of Maryland, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, has but 10,755 square miles; and in 1850 she had 14,723 free colored people; to-day as I have shown, taken from the census tables this morning, nearly 84,000.—The State of Pennsylvania, a free State, has 46,215 square miles, lying upon the northern border of the State of Maryland, only divided by an imaginary line, and she had 53,626 free colored people in 1850. Thus we see that the State of Maryland has not one fourth as many square miles as Pennsylvania, and yet Maryland has, by the census of to-day, 27,345 more free blacks than the State of Pennsylvania. The State of Delaware has, by the census of to-day, 19,000 and a large fraction of free blacks. The District of Columbia has to-day over 11,000 free blacks, and 3,000 slaves.

By these measures of emancipation, and the utter futility of any laws of colonization which can be adopted, what will be the result? The facts that are shown from the census department prove that the free negroes increase more rapidly and more certainly in this latitude than they do in the North—in increasing in the State of Maryland to an alarming degree. The State of Pennsylvania joins us, with the laws of a free State to protect them; but they prefer to remain and take their chances in the State of Maryland—a State under the control of slave laws and slave institutions. These facts present to us the alarming consideration that we are likely to become, by this interference on the part of Congress, the great free negro colony of this country. Then, sir, what becomes of the argument that slaves tend to demoralize the laboring class of white people? What must be the embittered state of feeling in Maryland when they find that this Congress, departing from every principle of good faith and of constitutional

Union, interferes to throw more or less of free negroes in direct competition with the white labor of our own State?

Sir, while I am on that particular point, let me advert a little to the condition of the State of Maryland before this revolution took place or this rebellion broke out, for the purpose of showing how the great material interests of my State are to be kept down, or possibly to be forever greatly impaired. In 1860, the city of Baltimore had a trade, according to the authentic report of the Board of Trade, of \$168,000,000.—Thirty-six millions of that was transported over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to and from the West, as shown by the annual report of that great company. For that one year, the Board of Trade shows that the amount of northern manufactured goods of various classes and kinds sent to the city of Baltimore, to be sold by intermediate agents in that city to persons residing South and West, was nearly \$40,000,000. The trade of that year in dry-goods alone, was between thirty and thirty-five millions, \$4,000,000 of that being of the manufactures of our State. Sir, this rebellion has nearly obliterated that trade. The great commercial houses of our emporium, which have heretofore accumulated fortunes, are now almost tenantless, without business, without trade, and many suspended and closed. The State of Maryland in 1850 had \$45,000,000 of manufactures of her own production of all kinds; her agricultural productions that year were \$22,000,000; and a half million of her own raising, including \$2,250,000 of tobacco, the balance was made up of breadstuffs; while her trade with Virginia and North Carolina brought within her borders between twelve and fourteen millions of grain and flour. Ten and a half millions of this trade was shipped coastwise to the northern States, and our foreign trade was about twenty-two and a half millions. Our northern trade directly with goods exported and sold to the North did not reach more than ten or twelve millions, while we received from the North nearly forty millions of northern productions to be sold to States South and West.

Now, Mr. President, the point that I wish to present is, that by this hemming in of the State of Maryland, "as with a wall of fire" by this interference with the institution of slavery, you not only disorganize the agricultural interests of my State, you not only produce convulsions and contentions which will forever prevent the kindly restoration of feeling upon which commerce must depend for its successful operation, but you will produce an exodus of such of the slaveholding population from the State as can leave, and you will force those who cannot emigrate either to manumit or to take the little pittance that is proposed by your bill, if, after a long struggle of political excitement, we can arrive at the point of the President's proposition for gradual emancipation in the State of Maryland. But, sir, the worst of it all is, that you will produce a decrease of that class of people upon whom the State of Maryland has rested more than all others for her great material prosperity—I mean her great mechanical and manufacturing class. Sir, the State of Maryland

deprived of her markets South and West for her manufacturers, cannot compete with the great work-shops that lie north of the State. The lines of communication from Pennsylvania, from New Jersey, from New York, and from all of New England, penetrating the great Northwest with a population of eight or nine millions of people, have the advantage over us, while we had only the advantage over them in the markets that lay adjacent, south of us, for our forty-five millions of manufactures; and instead of the city of Baltimore being, as she has been heretofore, the third commercial emporium of this country, I fear that the day is to come when the grass may grow in her streets and her vessels be rotting at her wharves.

Then, Mr. President, let me ask you what you seek to impose upon us principles and measures of policy which we do not want, and which tend only to still further derange and embarrass us—tend further to surround us with complicated questions from which we have no escape? Why not allow us to work out our own destiny, and to accommodate ourselves as best we can to the disadvantages which this unhappy revolution has thrown around us?

Sir, I think the statement I have made in regard to the condition of the population of Maryland is the correct one: that the tendency of our population will be, even upon the settlement of this war, to emigrate, because I fear there is no hope of a restoration of that kindly feeling upon which we depended so largely for our commercial prosperity with the people who are south of us. This agitation must break down slavery; it must throw waste whole regions of country for a long time to come. There are to be imposed on us heavy burdens of taxation. We have already assumed an amount of taxation to defray the expenses of this war nearly equal to the expense of our State government; we have assumed to pay as part of our proportion of the expenses of the war, within a fraction of one million of dollars a year, while the whole annual expenses of the State of Maryland are only about one million one hundred thousand dollars. Then is it not plain to be seen that the people of Maryland, already taxed high, must meet these increased burdens from what is left of her depreciated property and ruined trade.

But, may I not be allowed, Mr. President, to ask one question here. What possible benefit can occur to the North, by the abolition of slavery in this District, when it is to be so detestable and so injurious in its ordinary consequences to the people of the North that does not bring a tenfold corresponding evil, not only upon the people here, but upon the people of any State?

Sir, I will not detain the Senate longer. The day for argument upon this question has long since passed. It would be vain in me, as I think it would be for any other Senator to attempt to change the foregone conclusions of a majority in reference to this question. I shall leave it, however, to a bolder and wiser man to show the illegality and the unconstitutionality of this measure. This Government was created to promote domestic tranquility and to insure the general welfare. The passage of this bill does not promote either the general welfare or insure the domestic tranquility of my State; it will create strife in our borders as a forerunner of that other question, which is shortly to become a leading and important question in the future discussions and organizations of parties—and that is the emancipation policy of the President. You can show me no possible way by which emancipation can be effected by the general government without violent convulsions, and the total overthrow of the social organization of the slave States. In my judgment it is absurd to talk of any extended scheme of colonization. It has been shown by the Senator from California, [Mr. McDougal] that to colonize 1,000,000 slaves would cost the government \$75,000,000—is this feasible—do you suppose for one moment the people of this country would seriously entertain such a proposition, even if they were not burdened with the present overwhelming taxation, which must rest like a great night-mare upon the energies and resources of our country for succeeding generations to come—if we ever recover from it. If you do not carry with emancipation colonization at the same time, if you emancipate these eighty-seven thousand slaves in the State of Maryland, making one hundred and seventy-five thousand colored people to remain there, one race or the other will ultimately perish; and scenes of blood and carnage that we have little idea will result from it. With the free negroes we have now in the State of Maryland, we have to encounter the prejudices and worst passions of a large class, in order to prevent laws violent and inhuman in their operations upon them; when this policy shall be adopted they will not be allowed to remain with us. That is a fixed purpose on the part of the people of the State of Maryland. In making that remark, I will say here that there is not a gentleman on the Northern side of the Chamber who has a higher consideration for this class of oppressed people than myself; indeed, sir, I will say more, I challenge any abolitionist in this country to prove, that he has as much real sympathy for them as I have.

Mr. President, from the character of the various measures of this class which have been proposed to Congress from time to time, deemed as necessary to put down the rebellion—measures of more than doubtful expediency as well as constitutionality—I fear that my worst anticipations will be realized over my hopes for the permanency of our institutions. We are certainly at the

culminating point of the crisis. I had hoped that in this struggle for the Constitution, the forms of our Government might at least survive the shock of revolution; I had hoped that after the storm had swept away, the bright spirit of these once beautiful stars of the morning would again shine out and open up a new pathway to a higher and more durable national glory. But, sir, I confess the faith that was within me is fast giving way when I see measures like the present pressed against remonstrance of all the States alone affected by it, but especially in disregard to the deep interest Maryland has at stake, and whose position has at least a claim upon the magnanimity of the controlling majority in this Congress. In the painful and anxious scenes of last winter we relied upon the assurances of honorable members of this majority that we should receive full consideration and acknowledgment for our good faith and devotion to the cause of the Union. We have stood by the Union under all circumstances. We relied further upon the broad and emphatic pledge of the President in his inaugural, that he meant to administer this Government in a spirit of justice and equality to all the States, that no rights should be assailed, that he meant to uphold, maintain, and defend the Constitution. I trust he is firm in his purpose to do so still. We relied upon assurances of last July, that the rights of every State should be respected, and that none should be assailed. We met at this session amidst the roar of cannon and the din of battle, still trusting that the honest pledges of your President would prevail over the spirit of sectional partisanship, which it seems now must be appeased by the inauguration of a sectional party, which if established, will finally involve this unhappy country in one wild carnival of fratricidal blood and universal ruin, and instead of restoring the Union to its original grandeur and power, it will be but the beginning of a revolution which may enact such horrors in this once happy country as those of the French revolution were but the type. God grant we may be saved from such a fate.

Sir, I am constrained to submit to the people of Maryland, if this measure passes, how far good faith has been kept with their trusting confidence; how far their honor and devotion to principle has been respected in the taunts and low flings which have been made at various times in both branches of Congress against their loyalty to constitutional obligations. I do not desire to deal the rebuke of any one, but I do desire to see the right as a Senator on this floor to express my contempt and disgust at the low means that have sometimes been resorted to by bringing discredit upon my State to effect partisan purposes. Sir, I may speak warmly, for I feel deeply. I feel that whatever of consideration my State has had heretofore she has lost it; that no respect or consideration is given to the very weakness of this position she holds in this Government.

Mr. President, am I not then in this view justified in expressing in conclusion, the fear that while we of Maryland avoided the rock of secession, still clinging to the Constitution upon which we were embarked, may find ourselves fast drifting into the dark and overwhelming whirlpool of a relentless, unyielding, and reckless sectional policy, which will end forever, in my humble judgment, the last hope of bringing together the dismembered and broken ties that bound this great and prosperous nation in one fraternal bond of union and power. In the name of my State I protest against this measure.

BEGINNING TO PINCH.—The New York Express, referring to the scheme of emancipation now being passed in Congress, says:—
"To support the negro, the white man must give up his earnings to the stern tax-gatherer. Hence, while in the Senate, they 'abolish slavery' in the District of Columbia, they naturally enough levy heavy taxes upon all things known, if not upon some unknown, in the House. Every white laborer who earns his 100 or 75 cents per day deducted from it in taxation, to support the negro mania. Long live the negro!—All hail to 'the progress' of Anno Domini 1861!"

A STRANGE DREAM.—Old Squire W. is an honest, jovial soul, with few religious scruples—fond of a hearty laugh or a good joke at any time. He relates the following on himself as an actual occurrence:—
"One night, boys, I had a very strange dream. I thought I was about to get to Heaven. A long ladder, like Jacob's reached from the ground towards the 'good place,' and it was on this ladder that I went up. When I reached the top I found a space of seven or eight intervening between the last round and the celestial gate. I could see within, and catch glimpses of the fine things inside. Peter stood at the entrance—he leaned over—reached out his hand and told me to make a big jump. I did jump, boys, and got one of the d—dest falls you ever heard of—for I found myself sprawling on the floor, having jumped out of bed while I was trying to jump into heaven."

One reason why we meet with so few people who are reasonable and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarcely any person who does not think more of what he has to say than of answering what is said to him.

When a pickpocket pulls at your watch, tell him plainly you have no time to spare.