HANNIBAL JOURNAL

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O. CLEMENS, Editor and Publisher.

HANNIBAL, MO., SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

VOL. 2--NO. 4.

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Attorney at Law, and General Real

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Hannibal, Mo.

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apr3-6m

BLACK Lace Veils, French Worked Collars and Capes, a very large lot, selling awful cheap at apr24y COLLINS & BREED'S.

Boys' Clothing.

Received this day, a large addition to our stock of Boys' Clothing, all sizes, consisting of Sacks, Jackets, white and brown, Drill Pants, Cottonade, ditto Vests, &c., &c. [may15'51] HIRAM McVEIGH & Co.

BLEACHED and Brown Muslins of all kinds,—Checks, Flannels, Tweeds, Cassinets and Jeans, apr24y at COLLINS & BREED'S.

SADDLERY and Hardware, an assortmet for sale very cheap by apr3 tf T. R. SELMES.

GINGHAMS.

A Fine lot of Ginghams for sale onreasonable terms apr24y by COLLINS & BREED.

Ribbons.

A FINE assortment of spring adn summer Bonne Ribbons, also, Satin and Mantua Ribbons for salt apr24y by COLLINS & BREED.

JUST opened a fine lot of **BOOTS and SHOES** of all qualities, among which you will find some beautiful excelsior kid ties for the Ladies—at WM. HAWKINS.

STEP in and examine those fine Blankets, and Ready made clothing at the store of Wm. HAWKINS,

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BENTON SALOON TO RENT.

THIS is the largest and best room for Balls, Public Shows, Lectures, Political and other Meetings in Hannibal. To rent by the day or week. Enquire of jy17 T. R. SELMES.

CALICOES.

CALICOES of all colors and descriptions, for sale cheap by [apr24y] COLLINS & BREED.

BONNETS—Going off fast and for sale unusually low by apr24y COLLINS & BREED.

Fresh Teas!

JUST now received from that celebrated Tea District, Poyang Hho, also some of Linn Fox's choice Imperial, &c. [oct 24] T. R. SELMES.

William Hawkins

HAS just opened his stock of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**—Ready made clothing—Boots, Shoes, Queensware and Groceries. Call and examine our goods—we think our prices will suit you oct. 3d. W. H

THE subscriber has now on hand and is daily receiving the largest and best assorted stock of GOODS, suitable for this market, ever brought to Northern Missouri. He returns his most sincere thanks for the untiring support he has always received, and no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit its continuance. T. R. SELMES. feb 28

Judge Catron's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Some little regard is yet paid in this country to the opinions of men occupying eminent judicial positions, and to their interpretation of the law. They deserve, at all events, a little more consideration than is given to the opinions of political adventurers and demagogues—the *Rynders* of the stump and of the press—which source has been prolific in interpretations of the law and of existing treaties, since the commencement of the late invasion of Cuba. An authorized exposition of the law, and of the treaty obligations of this government, from such a source as Juge CATRON, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ought, therefore, to be regarded as very opportune and satisfactory, to all good citizens; and we take pleasure in laying before our readers the charge of the Judge, as recently delivered before the Grand Jury of the Circuit court at Nashville:—*St. Louis Rep.*

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

From the limited criminal jurisdiction of this court, and the gratifying fact that it is not often required to exercise that jurisdiction, it is seldom that we feel ourselves called on to address the Grand Jury upon being empanneled, except on offences for the commission of which parties are in custody. But recent acts and demonstrations, too prominently notorious to have escaped general attention, have been committed in this city, and which acts were professedly done in violation of the treaties and laws of the United States. Our streets have been paraded by military music, accompanied with banners, for the purpose of exciting the vicious, the idle, the young, and the thoughtless, to enlist as soldiers, for the purpose of invading the Island of Cuba, and aiding there, a portion of its population to overthrow the present government.

This Island is a colony of Spain, and has been governed by that kingdom, ever since its first conquest from the natives, three hundred and forty years ago. We are at peace with Spain, and bound by several treaties to maintain peace: and Congress has enacted stringent laws to secure an observance of our treaties with Spain and other nations. By the act of 1818, it was provided:

"SEC. 2. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years.

"SEC. 6. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, or state with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

In open violation of this law, a large public meeting has been held in this court house a few weeks since; professedly and notoriously, having for its principal object, the raising money by voluntary contributions, to equip men and send them off in detailed numbers, to be afterwards organized at New Orleans, or beyond there, into companies and regiments and to act in military array, in conjunction with others, thus to [illegible] on, overthrow its government, and [illegible] her. This was done in contempt [illegible] defiance of our treaties with a foreign nation with which we have much commerce, and a deep interest to maintain peace.—In all our relations with Spain, for more than thirty years, she has fairly and fully observed the faith of her treaty stipulations with the United States; nor can we violate these treaties without national disgrace. On their observance depends our honorable standing among civilized nations of the earth. It is idle to suppose, that other nations will respect our institutions, if our government is so weak, that our laws may be disregarded at pleasure, by disorderly and lawless mobs; that solemn treaties may be violated, foreign consuls be driven from the country; and the subjects of foreign nations residing in our sea-ports under express treaty stipulations, be mobbed, and their property destroyed. That such has been the case at New Orleans within a few weeks past, we all know. There, the law is trodden under foot; and that is the head quarters to which our people are invited.

It is the imperious duty of our federal courts and the district attorneys representing the United States in the several districts to act to suppress crimes arising under the act of 1818. If they fail to perform this duty, as part of the government, little can be done by the President, as no power to punish rests with him.

That the President has not been enabled to enforce the act of 1818 at New Orleans, up to our last accounts from there, is too manifest for contradiction, there the law stands unexecuted; and the question for our consideration is, whether we here, are to treat it as a dead letter also? So far in the history of Tennessee, a deservedly high character has been maintained for the certainty and ease with which we have administered and executed the criminal laws, both in the State and the Federal courts—and it is our duty to act as we have always previously done, and firmly punish as criminals, all those who have done acts that are made criminal by the standing laws.

See who it is that has "*begun*"—or "set on foot"—or provided means—or prepared the means, for use or transportation, when provided—or who has trasported men or means for this enterprise of invading Cuba, and indict them.—The Attorney of the United States will aid you in reducing your presentments to the technical form.

The providing of money, of provisions, of clothes, of arms, or munitions of war, and the transportation of troops by steamboats, or other vessels, are all indictable, and punishable by a fine of $3,000, and by imprisonment in the common jail for three years.

The law governing you as the Grand Jury is, that you may indict on the knowledge and information of one of your own body. Such is the rule in the State Courts, and your powers and duties are the same. And it is your special duty to act on the indictments and evidence to support them, sent up to you by the Attorney of the United States—as on him devolves the onerous duty of causing the laws to be executed.

Another circumstance will be brought to your notice. Witnesses may be sent to you who will refuse to testify because their evidence might tend to criminate themselves. Against giving such evidence a witness is protected; but he is bound to testify against all others, fully and fairly, regardless of his own opinions or wishes on the subject—and should a witness refuse, you will report the fact of his refusal, and the reasons assigned for it, to the Court through your foreman; so that the Court may decide to what extent the witness is bound to answer, and how far he is protected. Under no other circumstances will you disclose what is said or done in the jury room. Should a witness state facts that implicate himself, disregarding the consequences, it is your duty not to disclose the facts he may state, nor to use them to his prejudice in any way.

It is proper to remark that, although the idea of invading Cuba may be discouraged just now by the reported news that Lopez and his followers have been taken, and most of them destroyed; still, this country has no security against a recurrence of other attempts similar to that of Lopez and his associates, if it is generally believed that no power to punish exists in the President, or courts of justice. Had this foreign adventurer and his confederates been punished as they deserved, for the first invasion of Cuba, the late invasion and the unfortunate sacrifice of human life, inflicted on men, (most cruelly and basely deluded,) and the recent mobs and unlawful proceedings, would not have occurred. Their leading cause has been immunity of punishment, and the consequent belief that none could be inflicted. Disregard altogether, gentlemen, the present slumbering condition of the excitement, and indict for crimes already committed, as you would do, if the excitement was in full force. If you do not, we may soon see our country again agitated as it recently has been, and the laws further set at defiance.

Ours is a government of the people; "it is self government." On no other people of the earth is the duty so high to maintan the laws, as on the citizens of the United States. The government is in their hands, and depends on them for its safe keeping; and if the laws are not upheld, it must fall, and be remembered in history as a signal failure, and be held up by kings and emperors, in future time, as conclusive evidence that man is incapapable of self-government.—This is no morbid dreaming, but an undeniable fact, requiring deep consideration at your hands.

Where do Men find their Wives?

Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably come to, is worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball rooms, or any other place of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, goes for nothing, as far as husband catching is concerned. Where and how then do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents and guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world would sink into insignificance.

We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told:

In the year 1773, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Buckingham, in Kent, whose strength was rapidly declining, was advised by his physician to go to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared that those who had motives entirely mercenary would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take the air or to drink the waters; in a word, they lived the most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the illustrious personages of Europe.

This exemplary attention to their father, procured those three amiable sisters the admiration of the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title. They were all married to noblemen—one to the Earl of Beverly, another to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland.

And it is justice to them to say, that they reflect honor on their rank rather than derive any from it.

WILKIE'S SIMPLICITY.—On the birth of Collins' first son, the painter requested Sir David Wilkie to become one of the sponsors for his child. The great artist's first criticism on his future godson is worth recording, from its originality. Sir David, whose studies of nature extended to everything but infant human nature, had evidently been refreshing his faculties for the occasion, by taxing his boyish recollections of puppies and kittens; for after looking intently into the child's eyes, as it was held up for his inspection, he exclaimed to the father, with serious astonishment and satisfaction, "Why, he sees!"

From the Washington Republic of the 9th.

EXPEDITION of Lopez, as Narrated by his Followers.

Extract from dispatch to the Navy Department, from Commander Charles T. Platt, Commanding United States ship Albany, dated Havana, Sept. 1.

* * * * * * * *

The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the Captain General requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed. The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the mean time been transferred to the castle of the "Punta" and some accessions having been made to their number. The commandant of the castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners is fifty-seven, of whom about thirty or thirty-five were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was precent throughout the interview.—Another gentlemen, who was introduced as inspector of prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arched gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner being entirely of iron. In the little anteroom between the two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

* * * * * * * *

They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer Pampero. They were not sure of the exact number composing it, but thought it was four hundred and eighty-seven; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets—had no rifles, but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them eighty thousand cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed, before sailing, that fourteen towns were in possession of the "patriots," (to use their own language,) and that the whole Island was in a state of revolution.

They suppose the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, they said, with the "lies and deception" practiced towards them. The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previous—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not at that time heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves on the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not come in all together, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was their General's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rain. Lieut. Grider stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had 28 rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

Capt. Kelly stated that the editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Sigur, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He had reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested much indignation towards Gen. Lopez and Mr. Sigur, and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition.

Col. Dowseman was second in command, and was killed on the 13th.

Colonel William Scott Haynes, of Tennesee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains.

Col. Crittenden had been an officer in the United States Army during the war with Mexico.

A Hungarian named Pragay, who acted as Adjutant General, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

It is a matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer on account of the eagerness of all to give it.

* * * * * *

At the request of the commandant of the castle, the prisoners were asked if they had had the benefit of medical attendance during their confinement. They replied that they had.—They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast. Some said they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee for dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to order.

It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a state of far greater anxiety and suffering experienced during their wanderings upon the Island.

I should have stated that my first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, was with me during this interview.

The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about 130.

I have just learned that Lopez, who was captured on Friday last, (August 29), was brought in last night, and publicly garroted at seven o'clock this morning.

We learn that, upon receipt of these dispatches, the President directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to the government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the invasion under the belief that the people of the island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a republican government—a state of facts which, had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either in the view of our own statutes or of the law of nations; but the expectation of which gives them a strong claim to pardon.

Europe.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

The following statements on this subject, made at the recent annual meeting of the Foreign Aid Society, by two distinguished men, are full of interest to all who love the truth, and long for its triumph in the continent of Europe,

Dr. Grandpierre, (Secretary of the Societe Centrale Protestante of France) addressed the meeting in the French language, and said:—Mr. President, Ladies and gentlemen, we assure you that on the continent the Roman Catholic faith is on the decrease, and is losing more and more its power among the population—and in many departments there are entire populations who demand to be introduced into the evangelical faith. My friends have given many proofs of this in their departments, and I can also bear the same testimony. In La Charente, between Augouleme and Jarrnac, 250 persons signed a petition last week to the Consistory of Jarnac, that they would send a minister to instruct them in the religion of the Gospel. This case is not a solitary one—there are many such cases—the Consistory told me I must prepare myself for many such demands. In the department of Aisne, near St Quentin, in four localities, there was not a single protestant two years ago, yet there are now four congregations. The origin of this change was through a poor weaver, who was brought up in the hospital for Enfans Trouves. He had once possessed a Bible, and he wrote to a Protestant clergyman in Paris, and asked for a Bible. A copy of the Bible was sent to him, and he was awakened; he made known the contents to his fellow-weavers, and afterwards through his means the Bible was extended throughout four large villages, where now are four great congregations.

At St. Opportune, near Elbeuf (department of Eure,) during the space of two years they were without worship, without a minister, no baptisms, no prayers, and they were come to that want of religion, that they agitated the question among themselves whether they should not worship the sun. The Biship of Evreux had devastated their altars. One of their inhabitants was by chance going to Elbeuf; he heard of this pure worship, and came back to St. Opportune and said: "I have found a very good religion;" they then asked for a pastor to come and teach them—no less than sixty-five families having signed a letter in order to have a church established at St Opportune, A minister has arrived there, but when that minister first arrived, in leaving the cabriolet he was searched by two gensd'armes, who were going about from house to house to take away all the Bibles they could find. However, ultimately, the pastor has conquered: the gensd'armes who had orders to attend his preaching to ascertain if he really were a Socialist, went up to him him after hearing his discourse, and taking him by the hand said—"There must be some misunderstanding; we do not know why we have been sent here, but we are glad there has been this misunderstanding, for, without it, we should not have had the happiness of hearing you preach."—More than that the gensd'armes have had orders to restore all the bibles they had taken—and the Conseil Municipal have decided that the church which was devastated shall be given up to the Protestants. We have sent a minister to take care of that flock a pious zealous young man.

In the department of the Seine et Loire there are five evangelical congregations, whilst three years ago there was not one Protestant. I have preached there many times, particularly in Mezieres and Gomecourt. In Mezieres the Conseil Municipal and the Mayor have all embraced Protestantism. The Prefect accused them of being Socialists, but some weeks after they were re-elected by the commune. The Mayor of Mezieres takes a great interest in our schools; he examines the scholars and instructs them himself in the art of composition. I must tell you one fact which occurred in the department of La Manche, to show how a simple mind may often receive the truth of the gospel. A poor woman was on her dying bed; her friends sent for a priest; the priest came, and during a temperary insensibility he administered the extreme unction; when she awoke she said—"What do you do? I am sealed for the eternal life—I do not need your oil. You cannot pardon my sins; God alone can pardon them." Your agent there is a converted priest—it was he who had given a copy of the New Testament to this poor woman. I could add many more details to show the favorable results of your labors; but in towns the work is more difficult than in smaller places because in the former there exists a strong prejudice against changing their religion. In villages it is not so; they find their own religion had not done good to their souls; they therefore set it aside, and take another for themselves and for their children, and the first thing they ask for is a christian teacher for their children; they say, "We will have no more priests for ourselves or for our children, they have left us in ignorance."

We pray you to aid us in this good work.—You have already done much; we ask of you to do more, for we purpose to make war unto the death with superstition; and with the help of God, we will kill Roman Catholicism on the Continent, so that it may not cross the channel. Protestants—you must hold fast the Bible; it is not only the foundation of your faith, but the bulwark of your national prosperity, your national liberty, and the standard of your freedom.—[Irish Missionary Herald, July 1851.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 27th August, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a proposed Convention of the Southern and Western States, to be held on the first Monday in January next, in New Orleans, for the promotion of the Railroad enterprize and system of these States, in which they may be supposed to have a joint and common interest.

The call of the Convention and its purposes being fully set out in the accompanying pamphlet address, may I be allowed to express the hope, that you will—if favorably impressed—bring the subject before the people of your city, and appoint a delegation of its citizens to attend the meeting of said Convention.

The assembling of such a body, representing the interests of many States, and informed as to their wants and achievements, must have a great influence in developing their resources and extending their enterprise.

A package of the address will be sent to you for distribution among the delegates and other leading citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1851.

Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN,

Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

SIR: I have received your communication, dated 27th August, with a package of pamphlets in relation to the Railroad Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, in January next.—Copies have been placed in the hands of the editors of our public journals, with a request that they will call attention thereto, and I shall take pleasure in forwarding your wishes to have the city of St. Louis represented in the Convention.

It seems to me that the interests of our city are closely identified with those of the South, and especially with those of New Orleans, in all matters of improvement calculated to concentrate and preserve, as far as possible, the trade of the great valley in the channel by nature provided for it, and within our own borders. And I trust the improvement of the mighty river Mississippi, from the mouth to the Falls of St. Anthony, by the General Government—a subject so vitally important both to St. Louis and New Orleans—will receive due consideration in your Convention, and such a recommendation that Congress will no longer neglect it. If the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids are properly improved, much of the trade that will otherwise inevitably find its way by the railroads from the Mississippi to the Lakes, will continue to pass through St. Louis and New Orleans, enriching our merchants and carriers as it flows in its natural channel on the bosom of the Great Father of Waters. But when once diverted in other directions, it will be difficult—if not impossible—ever to reclaim it.

Trusting that you will see this matter in the same light that it appears to me, and use your endeavors to have it noticed in all quarters likely to effect our object before Congress, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

L. M. KENNETT.

The Morning of Life.

Dow Jr. describes life at twenty in the following unique manner:

"Friends, at twenty we are wild as partridges. There's no such thing as taming us; we ride that fierce, fiery, headstrong animal, Passion, over fences, ditches, hedges, on to the devil—leap the five barred gate of reason without touching the curb of destruction or pulling harder than a titmouse upon the strong rein of judgment. O, at twenty you are perfect locomotives, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour; your heart the boiler, love the steam, which you sometimes blow off in sigh; and hope, fear anxiety, and jealousy, are the train you drag. At this season of life, you are filled with the exhilirating gas, Romance, by spells—even a jackass philophising over a barrel of vinegar. You (both boys and girls) now read novels till your gizards have softened into perfect jelly, and settled into the very pit of your stomach. Oh, I know how you feel! you feel as if you would like to soar from star to star! kick little planets aside, take crazy comets by their blazing tails, pull them into their right course, sit upon the highest peak of the thunder cloud and dangle the red lightning between your thumb and finger, as a watch chain, and then dive into the golden sun-set sea and sport with the celestial syrens, speed on, pull the nose of the man in the moon, ransack all creation, knock a few pains out of the heavens, and then flutter down as gentle as a breeze and find the darling object of your love mending stockings! That's how you feel."

CURED OF EARNS.—The Morning Star says an intelligent man of Boston, Mass., who had repudiated the doctrine of human depravity, and held that no man delighted to do wrong but, was pressed to it by influences and temptations, avows himself completely cured, by a recent trip to California. He says that the recklessness, cruelty, inhuman avarice that delights in the misery of others that money may be wrenched from the victim, or that drags a dying man in the streets to avoid the expense of burial, which he met with on his route, convinced him that there was some mighty wrong in man's nature, or he would never sink so low in the blackness of crime as that. He saw many men who were apparently respectable, honorable, manly at home, who were dead to every appeal of justice, mercy or manliness in the "far off land," and were ready for any deed of darkness which could feed their avarice or base desires.

A RIDDLE.—A tinker and his wife, and a piper and his mother had three silver dollars, three half, and three quarter dollars to divide equally without breaking any of the pieces. How were they to do it?

A poet down east, in describing heaven, says, "It's a world of bliss fenced in with girls."