

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

Rule 22.—When a question is before the Division, the only motions in order shall be 1st, to adjourn; 2nd, the previous question, 3rd, to lay on the table; 4th, to postpone indefinitely; 5th, to postpone to a definite period; 6th, to refer; 7th, to divide; if the yeas and nays are taken, it shall be in order to take precedence as herein arranged, and the first three to be decided without debate.

Rule 21.—When a question is indefinitely postponed, it shall not be acted on during that or the succeeding meeting.

ADJOURNMENT.

Rule 25.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except 1st, When a member is in possession of the floor; 2nd, When the yeas and nays are being called; 3rd, When the members are voting; 4th, When adjournment was the last previous motion; or 5th, when it has been decided that the previous question shall be taken.

Rule 26.—A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, but a motion to adjourn to a given time may be, and is in order to debate.

QUESTIONS NOT DEFERRABLE.

Rule 27.—A motion to adjourn, when to adjourn simply. 2nd, A motion to bring on the table, when claiming privilege over another motion. 3rd, A motion for the previous question. 4th, A motion to reconsider. 5th, A motion to read a paper. 6th, A motion to take up particular items of business. 7th, Questions of order, while the previous question is pending. 8th, Question of order when not appealed from the decision of the W. P. or not submitted by him to the Division.

READING OF PAPERS.

Rule 28.—The reading of any paper called for, relating to the subject under debate shall always be in order.

TAKING THE VOTE.

Rule 29.—When the presiding officer has commenced taking the vote, no further debate or remark shall be admitted, unless a mistake has been made, in which case the mistake shall be corrected and the presiding officer shall recommence taking the vote.

Rule 30.—When the decision of any question is doubtful, the presiding officer shall direct the Clerk to count the vote in the affirmative and negative and report the same to him.

Rule 31.—The yeas and nays upon any question before the Division may be called for by two members, and upon the report of one third of the members present, shall be so taken. They may be called for any time before a temporary decision of the vote by the chair.

Rule 32.—In taking the yeas and nays the Clerk shall call the roll and record the names of those present and the yeas and nays; after the roll is called, the result shall be read aloud to certify mistakes, if any, after which the R. S. shall hand the vote to the W. P. who shall announce the same.

Rule 33.—In voting by yeas and nays, all present in regular standing in the Division, but no member shall vote who was not in the room at the time the question was put. A motion to excuse shall be decided without debate.

FILLING BLANKS.

Rule 34.—When a blank is to be filled, by the names of persons, a vote shall be taken on the names in the order of their nomination; but when a blank is to be filled by any sum of money or time proposed, the question shall be first put on the largest sum and the most remote time.

RE-CONSIDERATION AND REFERRAL.

Rule 35.—A question may be reconsidered any time during the session, or at the first regular session held thereafter; but a motion for reconsideration being once made, and decided in the affirmative, shall not be renewed before the next regular session.

Rule 36.—A motion to reconsider may be made and seconded by members who voted in the majority, except in the case of a rejection of a candidate by the black balls, when it shall be competent to any members to move and second a reconsideration. No question shall be reconsidered more than once; nor shall a vote to reconsider be reconsidered. To reconsider any resolution, &c., the division of which has officially passed out of the Division, shall not be in order.

Rule 37.—A motion to reconsider a resolution shall be offered in writing and announced at a regular session one week before action shall be taken on the same, and shall only be in order when the motion to reconsider is no longer available.

COMMITTEES AND REPORTS.

Rule 38.—The member first named on a committee shall act as chairman thereof until another be chosen by themselves.

Rule 39.—All reports of committees, except reports of progress, shall be made in writing, and signed by a majority.

Rule 40.—When a majority report is filed by a report from the minority of a committee, the former after being read, shall be upon the table until the latter is presented; after which, on motion, either may be considered.

Rule 41.—When a report has been read it shall be considered as properly before the Division unless a motion to accept. Adopted 25, Oct. 1859.

A. P. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CANTON, MISSISSIPPI. February 21, 1859

CONSUMPTION CURED



Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Louisville Journal says: "Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar not only gives immediate relief in coughs and colds, but from the testimony of men of the highest standing here and elsewhere, it is making some very remarkable cures of consumption."

The Railway Register adds: "We have heard it stated, by persons of great respectability, who have used this medicine, that it is one of the most remarkable medicines of the age, for Cough, Cold, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the side and lungs, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, and all Lung complaints, which if neglected, usually terminate in consumption."

LIVERWORT.

This plant has, for many years, been found to be of singular virtue in the cure of affections of the Liver. More recently it was ascertained that it possessed great power in arresting Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs of a chronic character, &c., and of essential service in all diseases of a pulmonary character.

TAR.

This article is now universally acknowledged to be the most healing and efficient application for diseased or decayed lungs, or any portion of the chest or muscular parts of the human body. Its medicinal and preservative qualities were understood by the Egyptians in the early ages of the world, and no doubt now exists among scientific men, that the preparation used in the embalmment of bodies, was composed principally of this ingredient. In later ages, it was found to be in universal use among the aborigines of America, and at this day it is their principal, and in fact, only medicine for an unusual state of the lungs, or any approach to it. Those who are acquainted with the history of this horrid race of men, know that a death from consumption is unknown among them! The medical faculty in all countries appear to have become aware of the green healing properties of this article, and are now introducing it in their practice. Dr. Buchan, of England, Dr. Crichton, of St. Peterburgh, Dr. A. Parmentier, of Paris, an illustrious Dr. Cooper, have been in the habit of combining it with other articles in their prescriptions, and with entire success.

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations! The genuine article is signed ALEXANDER ROGERS, on the engraved wrapper around each bottle.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold wholesale and retail by SCOVILL & MEAD, 113 Chartres-st., between Court and St. Louis-sts.

SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WISTER'S BALSAM.

The best remedy ever known to man for Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First stages of consumption, &c.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Of all the cures that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of consumption, even in some of its worst forms. J. ROGERS, COPY R. L., Feb. 27 1859. MEXICO, Sanfild & Park-Grove.

This is to certify that my wife, Nancy Dohony, has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her system being pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes. As a last resort, with very little hope, I procured Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found my wife improving rapidly. She is now so far recovered, as to be able to attend to her household duties, without suffering any inconvenience. Her husband imposed on her and present death, warrants me to the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

R. J. DONOXY, State of Indiana, Jefferson county, at James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county and

State, do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohony subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate before me, this 27th day of February, 1849. Jas. M. Humphreys, J. P.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I, Jacob Green, of the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, do hereby certify, that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough, attended with a pain in the breast, and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief; and after taking three bottles, I find myself in as good health as I have enjoyed for number of years. My restoration, under the blessings of God, I attributed to the use of the medicines above named. Jacob Green, March 1st, 1849.

State of Indiana, Jennings county I, David T. Skinnert, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Jacob Green, Subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this first day of March, 1849.

We would advise those of our readers who are laboring under an affection of the lungs, to make immediate trial of this truly excellent medicine. The most intelligent and respectable families of our city have adopted it as a favorite medicine; and persons predisposed to consumption, who have used it, speak in the highest terms of its efficacy.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations of this all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtue. Buy none but the genuine and original Dr. Wister's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Signed "Sanfild & Park" on the wrapper around each bottle.

E. D. WARD & Co. and PRIESTLY & MOSBY.—CANTON.—ISAAC MAXN, Sharon.—COOPER & HANDS BROUGH, Canton.—J. BLONDELL, Beaton.—ISAAC JOYDAN, Carlog. ALSO Sold by SCOVILL & MEAD.—113 Chartres-st., New Orleans. GENERAL AGENTS for the South.

Prospectus of THE UNION Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspapers Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Politics, Literature, and General Intelligence.

On and after the first day of June next, the "Union" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers. And as both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arrogant in us to suppose that anything more than a general declaration of our principles and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "Union" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by illustrious founders TAMMAM JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents, principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress, and glory unexampled in the history of ancient or contemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth. Those principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which we published at the commencement of the publication of the "Union," and republished in its columns a few days ago. They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals, imposing none and forming none; economy in the expenditure of the public money; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connexion with State institutions or corporations created by itself; a strict construction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abdicate his high powers and his responsibilities to a irresponsible agent, under the name of a cabinet, who are not chosen by the people and are not accountable to them at the ballot-box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "Union" will advocate, and in performing the duties which they have justly assigned the undersigned are aware, that in the present crisis it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions with severity. But in executing their high functions as exponents of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "Union" is the sole organ of the great democratic party which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments, but also in numbers the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interests of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that a republic so extensive as this, embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality each contributing to the advancement of the whole. This apparent conflict of interests and institutions of course give rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local exasperations and institutions, it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere except to moderate excess and forbearance on all sides, and to secure to each the just protection which the constitution promises.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles and in an effort to regain its ascendancy, which has been lost by the mistaken fear and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in a noble and patriotic cause, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has from incapacity to fulfill his duties, or from intentional design grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confide in him and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office.

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active and energetic cooperation and support of the individual democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendancy by a fraud upon the people, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendancy by the same unscrupulous means.

It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always has its eyes fixed upon every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance. It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Britain in the war of 1812 and league with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republican principles and that spirit of true patriotism which ever focuses upon a treacherous to our country require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But while the "Union" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE, EDmund BURKE, DAILY, per year \$10 00 SEMI-WEEKLY, (published in weekly during the session of Congress) 5 00 WEEKLY, 2 00 Clubs will be furnished as follows: Five copies of the DAILY, for 43 00 Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, 20 00 Ten copies of the WEEKLY, 35 00 Five copies of the WEEKLY, 8 00 Ten copies of the " " 15 00

The names of our pretain will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Dispute subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risks assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

POST-MASTERS are authorized to retain our agents and will be entitled to retain for their services 20 per cent, on the full amount of subscription as their commission.

We request the favor of all our exchanges to give the above an insertion in their papers.

In a few days agencies will be formed, one of more in each State of the Union, to procure subscriptions, and extra copies of the Prospectus will be transmitted to many of our friends in various sections of the country, for the purpose of eliciting their best exertions for the extension of our subscription.

Prospectus of THE UNION Weekly Newspaper in the Town of Canton, under the above title, commencing Thursday 21st February, 1859.—The "MADISONIAN" will be thoroughly democratic in its course. Upon the subjects of a National Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, we concur in the opinions always entertained by the great body of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. Aside from the constitutional objections that may well be urged against a National Bank, experience has demonstrated that the fiscal and monetary affairs of the government can be safely and conveniently managed without the aid of such an institution.

The Constitutional Treasury, as its practical bearing, has fully come up to the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and felicitous of the vaticinations of evil so confidently made by its enemies, so that at this day, the latter no longer urge objections to its main principles, but suggest only modifications in its minor details. Upon the Tariff question, the "MADISONIAN" will advocate the Free Trade doctrine, "By Free Trade, we do not mean the abolition of Custom-houses; and of all duties upon imports, but a system of commercial intercourse, as free and unrestricted as it can be, consistently with our present mode of raising revenue. In short, we contend that Congress should discriminate with a view to Revenue alone, and not for protection—revenue being the only object recognized by the Constitution in the grant of the taxing power.

The power of the Federal Government to embark in a general system of Internal Improvements, and the propriety of such a course, have ever been denied by strict constructionists. The difficulty has been to draw the line of distinction between objects strictly national in their character, and others not necessarily embraced in that category. We maintain, in common with the great mass of the Democratic party, that the general government should confine its aid to such works of Internal Improvement as belong to the former class, leaving all others to the fostering care of the local legislatures of the several States, or to the enterprise of private citizens; believing that the line of demarcation between such as are national and such as are not, has been clearly defined, and ably maintained by the late President Polk, in his veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Should the wild scheme of distributing among the several States, the proceeds of the public lands, be hatched by this or any other administration, we will deem it our duty to oppose it; though it justice to our political opponents, we must admit that we do not believe it was ever seriously entertained by any respectable member of them to make that measure a test of their party principles.

Regarding the veto power as a wise check and a salutary safeguard against over-much legislation, we are opposed to any modification of it, and utterly condemn the demagogical spirit that proposes to restrict its exercise.

The President of the United States, being the only branch of the Executive power elected by the whole people, may be regarded as the Tribune of the people, armed with the veto power, to prevent any encroachments upon their rights. To abridge this power or to restrict its exercise to a specified class of cases, emanating from some party creed, or political faction, would be to direct contravention of the plain will of the constitution.

From this brief exposition of our principles, it will be seen, that we must be necessarily placed in the main, in opposition to the present Administration, but it will be no effective opposition. The "MADISONIAN" will not resign the dignity of truth and rectitude and will persevere to the end, but will resort to itself the right of even mentioning whatever it may deem commendable in its political enemies, and of censuring whatever it may deem censurable in the course or policy of its own friends.

While we do not dissent of Federal Politics we will not dissent and are engaged to party, and in the great question of "Southern Rights," we will acknowledge the feelings of mere partisanship, and the government in course, rarely by want, we conceive to be the interest of our own portion of the country. Through censoring a deep and able organ of the Union, the "MADISONIAN" will advocate the strongest measures of opposition to Northern aggression, planting itself on the honorable positions of the Southern Address, and ask those of our own State Convention—in a word, in will be prepared to sustain in any organized plan of resistance, to the dangerous assaults made upon us by the political schemers and pseudo-liberalists of the abolition school.

Situated in the midst of an agricultural population, a due portion of its columns will be devoted to their peculiar interests.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADISONIAN.

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A. P. HILL, Editor. R. D. PRICE, Pub.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Equivocal pays the following compliment to Gen. Foote of this State:

"Gen. Foote, is a warm and enthusiastic admirer of the Constitutional Union, and when he discovers in any of the prominent members of the Democratic party, or any of our persons, a dereliction of duty or a leaning to these notions of fanaticism that regards the baheasts of that Constitution, he has the nerve to speak of them and their actions, such as the crisis demands. Gen. Foote will not shrink from any service in defence of the best interest of the southern States. He will contend for the just action of Congress, and for laws that will restrain further encroachments of fanaticism upon the South, or if that cannot be accomplished, then the constitution it guarantees must be enforced; or this Union will resolve itself into its original elements; for in the language of the immortal Declaration of Independence, the free State Legislatures have set at naught, and are abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our government." Such is the fact is the present faction of northern fanaticism aided, we fear, by others, if the conduct of men is any exponent of their feelings.

Gen. Foote is an able man—one of the ripest scholars; and one who always live to the welfare of his country. A southern man against the South, is more abhorrent to him, than aid, than an open enemy; and he who wars against the mutual check & balance that is contained, to degrade the South, advance the North, will ever find in Gen. Foote an antagonist ready and willing to oppose their assumption. He did give Col. Benton some home truths that took effect, for Col. Benton made tracks from the Senate, to him, in his leaning to the side of the South, and the "free soil," dogmas of the times.

Since Mr. Foote dressed off Mr. Seward of New York for his abolition propensity, Seward has changed his gear. He is now ensconced behind Mr. Clay, and prays, as it were, his protection from any further chastisement for his conduct. This movement of Seward, caused some merriment at his expense. We hope Gen. Foote will deter him off if needs be; such detraction of the public tranquility and honor of our men's property, as Seward and his confidants are 'sore' have no rest for the sole of his foot within the land which his desecration should be a "suffrage" and a "veto" in the earth," dismissed and dated by the sons of men."

MISSISSIPPI REVIEW.—"The man that I know of is a man of the case of so able and valued member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and intellect will discern. For me to argue would it be only waste of time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing needed. Before any other judge would lay down the rules of law, here I know they have been discussed, and wisely understood. Let avoid me and behold an honest man of logic, yet say before me, the spirit of truth, the unpurchased dispenser of law, and the old testament so before my man's vision, proud and beautiful as a majestic temple to justice. Judge, I have a bottle of prime Mississippi in my pocket, and the respect I bear your character, I wish to make you a present of it. "Veritas for the Defendant," the judge.

MISSISSIPPI REVIEW.—Never marry a man who is fond of being always in street—who is fond of running some business—who has a jewelled eye and a ready hand—who will see another work and toil while he is in bed and reads novels, and gets sick.

MISSISSIPPI REVIEW.—"I have been told that my name was put in nomination for the office of State Reporter. I do not desire without any knowledge or consent. I did not know that it was an election pending; I did not know that the tenure of the office had been changed. But if I had been a candidate, I should not have been with a publication; I have no objection for that sort of notoriety; I do not desire still more to be regarded as a seeker of offices, either large or small. At the same time, I properly appreciate the kind intentions of the friends who put me in nomination.

Very respectfully your friend, E. G. HARRIS, Canton, March 11th, 1859.

The Egyptians adopt a curious method of making a turkey tender as a year before to bird is killed, its gizzard is poured down its throat, and the flash of the turkey is quires a tenderness superior to which is produced by long keep-