

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1846.

SENATE. A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico.

Memoirs against the repeal of the pilot laws of 1837, from Newark, N. J., and Alexandria, D. C., were presented by Messrs. Dix and Archer.

Mr. Cameron presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him and his colleague to oppose any reduction of the tariff of 1842.

A resolution of the Legislature of New York, in favor of the passage of the bill for the re-organization of the militia, was presented by Mr. Dix.

Mr. Lewis moved to suspend the previous orders and take up the fortification bill, which was agreed to. An amendment was offered, increasing the appropriation for defensive works on the Florida reef from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. Evans said he would not, in the present situation of the country, oppose the increase asked for. The Senate, however, was very much in the dark on the subject, and he would be glad to know from the Senator from Florida, what the proposed fortifications would cost before they were completed.

Mr. Yulee said that a rough estimate had been made, in which the total expense was put down at three millions.

Mr. Niles said a few words in opposition to the increase.

Mr. Westcott urged the appropriation of the present time, in consequence of the state of our relations with Mexico, and the amendment was adopted without a division.

One or two other amendments were offered and withdrawn, and the bill was then finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Berrien the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and what legislation is necessary to give effect to the 11th article of the treaty of 27th Oct., 1795, between the U. S. and Spain, and to report by bill or otherwise.

[This clause in the treaty provides that the citizens and subjects of the two countries shall not take out letters of marque against each other, under the penalty of being treated as pirates.]

The rest of the day was given to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and without final action, the Senate went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE. The bill to regulate appointments in the revenue service was recommitted.

The military academy bill was considered and laid aside, to be reported, after a speech in favor of the Mexican war, from Mr. Gordon. The committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending 30th of June, 1847.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the items were increased, in some particulars, especially transportation, in view of the Mexican war.

Mr. Black, of S. C., moved to raise the pay of the soldiers from seven to ten dollars.

Mr. McKay opposed it, and showed that the pay of the army had been gradually raised from four to six and seven, and finally eight dollars. The pay had been increased, while the food and clothing and medical attendance had been improved.

Mr. Roote, of Ohio, said if it was worth eight dollars a day to declare war, it was worth ten dollars a month to fight it out.

Mr. Brockenbrough, of Florida, hoped we would not destroy the force of what he had already done by an appeal to the mercenary disposition of the people. We had shown that we were ready to pour down like an avalanche upon Mexico, and that they wanted no stimulus of additional pay to excite the patriotism of our people. From every part of the South and West, we had heard that, the moment danger appeared, the drum was sounded and the flag unfurled. He trusted we should not begin the war with a rush upon the treasury. We were going into a war, the end of which no mortal man could see.

With Mexico would be no holiday affair. It would be a prolonged and bloody contest, for Mexico, with a people inured to war, with a vast extent of territory, with her chapparals, and mountains, and defiles, was one of the most formidable powers in world. The Florida war was commenced with a small appropriation, as a light affair, but it was soon found that another and another appropriation was wanted, till the war became a drain upon the resources of the country. Your first fifty thousand men might not be sufficient to bring the war to a conclusion; you might want thousands and hundreds of thousands more, and this was, therefore, no time to begin to raise the pay of the army. He hoped gentlemen who supported this proposition, did not trifle by doing it for Buncombe. The subject was too momentous for popularity seeking motions.

Mr. Gordon, of New York, made a speech to prove that the southern members who voted against the declaration of war were enemies to their country, and Mexicans in heart. As the volunteers were to have eight dollars he was willing to raise the pay of the regulars from seven to eight.

Mr. Lawrence defended a letter of his, published in the Intelligencer of this morning with much spirit.

Mr. DeLano made a powerful speech and showed up the whole of the Texas plot and the design of the administration to get California through intimidation.

Mr. Douglass claimed the whole territory down to the Rio Grande, and said that Santa Anna had acknowledged it as the boundary of Texas.

Mr. Adams inquired when.

Mr. Douglass replied when he was in Texas and was the Dictator of Mexico.

Mr. Adams inquired if he was not then a prisoner of war.

Mr. Douglass replied that he was, but still he was the government, and acted for the Government.

Mr. Adams said that it was something new that a prisoner of war could make a treaty and a boundary for his Government. This colloquy was continued some time

when the Committee arose and the house adjourned.

WAR BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Important proclamation issued by Gen. Ampudia—he invites desertion and promises British protection!

Washington, May 14. The Senate adjourned at 7 1/2 o'clock last evening, after passing the House bill—ayes, 50, nays 2. This is the 50,000 volunteer bill, and \$10,000,000 appropriation.

All efforts to change the bill into a more peaceable form, and all amendment proposing to transfer the appointments of officers from the President to the Governors of the respective states also failed.

Other slight amendments relative to equipments, were adopted on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Crittenden moved to take a separation vote on the preamble and bill, so as to allow all the friends of the measure to vote for the supplies, for there were many opposed to the preamble, who were in favor of voting the supplies. (This preamble speaks of an existing war.) A motion to strike out the preamble was rejected by a vote of ayes 19, nays 28.

Mr. Dallas decided that motion not to be in order, except by unanimous consent and that consent seemed likely to be given, when Mr. Brees objected.

Mr. Brees, then, strongly appealed to from several quarters, withdrew his objection, but Mr. Bagby renewed it and would not retract.

Mr. Mangum then rose and in a noble and masterly style, said he was in favor of the bill, and would far it, but he entered his solemn protest against the truth of what was alleged as fact in the preamble.

Mr. Clayton and other whigs followed in a similar strain, when the vote was taken.

I cannot give you the names of the Senators voting in the negative, but Davis, of Mass., T. Clayton of Del., Berrien of Ga. and Calhoun of S. C. refused to record their names.

The House took a recess to meet in half an hour, and would doubtless concur in all amendments sent to them from the Senate.

In looking over the New Orleans papers I find a proclamation, Gen. Ampudia has distributed through the American camp, pronouncing our government unworthy the Christian name.

It is addressed to the English and Irish soldiers under the orders of Gen. Taylor.

We give a translation of the proclamation which Gen. Ampudia has found means of distributing in the American camp.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American Gen. Taylor. Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is commiserating the barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under the flag of the stars is unworthy the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the Government of the United States looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to have possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

GERMANS, FRENCH, POLES, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which he assured, the civilized nations of Europe, look upon with the utmost indignation. Come therefore, and array yourselves under the tri colored flag, in the confidence that the God of armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with England.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA. FRANCISCO R. MORENO. Adj. of the Commander-in-Chief. Head Q. r's upon the road to Matamoros. April 2, 1846.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "This exhibits the machinations at the bottom of the present enterprise. The Mexican fort at St. Juan de Ulao, is filled with foreign engineers, and that the army this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English, and other artillerymen."

The Rio Grande.—We presume our readers all understand that the Rio Grande, Rio Bravo, and Rio del Norte, are so many different names for the same river which rises in the southern slope of the Rocky Mountains and runs nearly due south almost two thousand miles into the Gulf of Mexico.—Its course is in good part through a thinly peopled desert, in some places mountainous in others composed of wide sterile plains.—Valuable mines of gold and silver exist in the province of Santa Fe, some 1500 miles from its mouth. The river is generally rapid and rocky, rendering navigation dangerous if not impossible, but we believe it may be ascended by steam boats some 4 or 500 miles. Matamoros, some 70 or 80 miles from the gulf, is the usual head of navigation.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHAPARRAL. The word chapparal occurs in the news from Texas which we publish this morning. As that is rather a new word with our readers, we will explain it again, and is important in illustrating the 'seat of war,' we think proper to say that a Chaparral is a term applied to a species of eye-green thicket, composed of the musquit bush, matted with vines. It generally grows about six or seven feet high. The whole country between the Mexico river and the Rio Grande, is more or less covered with this chaparral, interspersed with salt lakes. There is very little fresh water or grass to be had in any portion of the whole intermediate distance, average 150 miles wide. [Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

'Peter' said the schoolmarm, 'of what fruit is cider made?'

'Don't know.'

'Why, you stupid boy, what did you get when you robbed widow Coffin's orchard?'

'I got a licking.'

THE HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

Our last Herald announced the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, which the congregated wisdom of the United States have solemnly declared to be War.

And in accordance with that declaration, President Polk has issued his Proclamation announcing the fact that "War exists with Mexico." Thus has the President succeeded in embroiling us in a war, the commencement of which has called for the enlistment of 50,000 men and the appropriation of \$10,000,000, and which may, and probably will before we see the end of it, demand appropriations of men and money ten times that amount. What of that? Have we not gained TEXAS, with territory enough for five more Slave States? Of what consequence is \$100,000,000, or the sacrifice of 50,000 lives, in comparison with the perpetuation of the peculiar institution of the South? Thus we go. Truly this is a great country.

All eyes are now turned towards Texas, and the next news from the Army of Occupation is awaited with the utmost anxiety. Nothing since our last has been heard from the army. The last dates from the camp are to the 25th of April. No general engagement had then taken place, but it is confidently expected that the next mail will bring the news of a general engagement.—The news from Washington is that Gen. Scott is to take command of the forces to be called out. 23,000 men, consisting of three regiments each from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the residue made up from the other States, are to be called into the field immediately. The balance of the 50,000 are to be held as a reserve corps.

Baltimore Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

BALTIMORE, May 13th, 1846.

We are here all in excitement about the news from the Army in Texas.—War of some kind, now seems "inevitable"—not, as Gen. Cass said, with England, but with Mexico; and if Mr. Polk is allowed to go on, as he has been going, for the last ten months, we shall have war with England too, most probable. Was there ever a more unnecessary war than this with Mexico? With ordinary prudence—with respectability—and restraint only by a spirit of justice—peace never could have been disturbed. But whilst Mexico is distracted in her councils—her people, excited by almost monthly revolutions—and her masses, stimulated by the rapacity that is seen every where in her borders, to deeds of wrong—at this time, and seemingly only in a spirit of bravado, the small handful of soldiers who compose our army, is ordered to the Del Norte, to taunt the Mexican robbers and adventurers to make incursions upon any party that may be found straggling from it,—and to bring on a fight, if there is any fight in the Mexican Generals or soldiers.

Why, would not a man, with ordinary foresight and discrimination, have seen that a reconnoitre could scarcely be avoided by armies so placed, opposite to each other, where the common soldier would be sure to conclude that it was right to take advantage of any opportunity to engage in one? The only wonder is that there was not a contest between straggling parties of the armies before, or how, indeed, a general engagement was kept off.

Was ever any thing more wanton than this? Madness must have ruled the hour, when the army was ordered from a place of comparative security, from where the country could be better protected, and from where the incursions of the Mexicans could as effectively be resisted, to a place which it could only reach after exposure and hard traveling; and which, were reached, put the army to great disadvantage in the essential points of retreat, supplies, defence, and even offence.

Who doubts, that if Mexico had done to the United States what the United States has done to Mexico, and had then marched its small armies up to her very lines, and floated her flag in the face of her soldiers and citizens, that the United States would not have fallen upon the Mexicans and slaughtered them? No one can doubt that we would have done this, if the places of the countries were changed. Another illustration of the fable of the bull that goaded the ox.

But we do not stop with foolishness;—we must needs assume, in taking our ground for a war, a false position. In the former, Mr Polk is responsible,—for the latter, Congress has made itself accountable.

You have the debate in the Senate yesterday, and in the House on Tuesday. You will see that the two Houses of Congress, in the very face of the facts, have passed a bill, declaring that war now exists between the United States and Mexico, 'by the act' of the latter! This was denounced in the Senate, as little less than a downright falsehood,—and in the House, Mr. Holmes and others did so call it; and yet the majority insisted upon keeping it in the bill, resisted all attempts and all beseechings of the minority to take it out, and the vote for the supplies might be unanimous. But nothing would satisfy them, and the bill was passed, with this falsehood blazoned upon its very forehead!

The distinction between hostilities and war was well taken, and conclusively shown in the Senate. Numerous cases were referred to; but one was not touched, which is exactly in point. I refer to the seizure by Com. Jones, some two years ago, of a Mexican town on the Pacific. The cause is familiar. A rumor had reached Com. Jones, that there was war between Mexico and the United States; and, acting on what he regarded as correct intelligence, he goes ashore, takes possession of the town of Monterey, arrests or deposes the authorities, and raises the American flag. Here was an act of aggression, in a natural point of view, more important than the recent skirmishes between squads or detachments of the armies at Rio Grande. You know what was the result? Com. Jones was misinformed, abandoned the city he had taken, made acknowledgments and his act being disavowed by the United States, the matter was settled. Now, suppose the Government of Mexico, on hearing what Com. Jones had done, had deliberately adopted a declaration that war between Mexico and the United States "existed by the act" of the United States, what would we have said? What would the civilized world have said? That Mexico was wrong—that she had assumed what she had no right to assume.—The act of Com. Jones was an act of hostility—but it was not one of war. The Supreme Government only can declare war. The act of hostility may be repelled—it ought to be repelled—but the Government, whose officer had made it was entitled to be called on, to say whether it avowed it. If it was avowed, then a declaration of war followed. If it was disclaimed, it was a case for indemnity.

The case of the steamboat Caroline is another case. That vessel was seized, in the waters of the United States and burned. Mr Van Buren, then at the head of the Government, did not treat it as an act of war on the part of Great Britain—he scarcely regarded it, in fact, as an act of hostility. But he called on the British Government to say whether it held itself responsible for the act; and, when told 'England was responsible,' did not even push the matter to a settlement. Here was a clear case, as Mr Webster demonstrates in his recent great speech on the Washington treaty—was a case which should have been repelled at the time it occurred, and for which satisfaction ought to have been peremptorily demanded; but Mr Van Buren and his administration did neither. It was left for Daniel Webster to obtain the last—and for this he is abused, by the leaders of the party who set themselves up as the haters of every thing British.—When will nations learn to be just? And when will men learn that it is more honorable to do right than to do wrong, when you have the might?

The flurry about stocks is well-nigh over. Our stock market went up yesterday, and again today, and are now nearly where they were when the war news first came.

No change in flour or grain.

New Orleans Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

New Orleans, May 6th, 12 o'clock, M.

To the Editor of the Boston Atlas.—No news from the army yet. The anxiety to hear further intelligence is intense. A report was raised, yesterday afternoon, that news had been received of General Taylor's command having had an engagement with the Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated, but there was 'nothing in it.' It created a great sensation, for a time, and spread through the city like wildfire. When the report reached the State House, the Legislature, amid loud cheering, adjourned. Every hour gives rise to reports, which are eagerly swallowed, such is the degree of excitement prevailing. I think we must have news from the Army today. The enrollment of volunteers still continues, and several companies have already been mustered into the U. S. service, while others are ready to be mustered.

The number of volunteers is about 1200. Recruiting parties are marching through the streets, in all directions, and the sound of drum and life may be heard in all parts of the city. As I write, a fine company of volunteers—the 'old Hickory Guard'—are marching down St. Charles street, on their way to the U. S. Barracks, I presume. I learn, from the Delta, that a company of U. S. troops, stationed at Fort Wood, left, on Monday night, in the steamboat Undine, for Brazos Santiago. The prompt action of the Mobilians, on receipt of the news from the Army, is the theme of universal praise.

Mr. LEVI LEWIS of Wells, has been appointed an Agent for this paper, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, make collections, &c.

It appears that our commerce is not likely to suffer from letters of marque to the extent that was at first apprehended. The Courier des Etats Unis states, that by a treaty, signed in 1825, between Central America and this country, it is agreed that when either of the contracting parties shall be en-

gaged in a war, no citizen of the other country can accept any commission of letter of marque against the former, under penalty of being treated as a pirate. Similar treaties have been concluded, and are now in force with Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, England, France, Spain and Denmark.

The widow of Col. Cross died at Washington on Thursday morning.—She had been in failing health for some time, and the shock of her husband's death was too much for her.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Washington, says: 'General Scott has, to my certain knowledge, denied, in conversation, that he was consulted on the subject of the removal of the army from Corpus Christi to their position on the Rio Grande. He says he did not approve of the removal. This is important, inasmuch as it has been attempted to relieve the President from the responsibility of so injudicious and unnecessary an act, the consequence of which was the provocation of war.—The President's proclamation will be speedily followed by one for a rigorous blockade of all the Mexican ports.'

On the 7th inst. no reinforcements had left New Orleans for the seat of war. At that time about 1500 men had volunteered, and were nearly all formed into companies and officers.—The remainder 1000, called for by Gen. Taylor, from the state of Louisiana, were to be raised at once by draft. Meantime the volunteers have gone on from Mobile, and 16 men, all told from Galveston. (We must be permitted to say in parenthesis, that the Texans do not exhibit quite so much patriotism as had been expected of them. They seem determined to fold their arms while Uncle Sam is defending his country!) The 'old gen.' man, 'July 'put his foot into it' this morn'g.'—[Boston Daily Mail.]

The Ingersoll Investigation.—The Union of Wednesday says: The two committees of investigation into the charges of Mr Ingersoll against Mr Webster, and of Mr Schenck against Mr Ingersoll, have both been in session, and the former with authority from the House to sit during its sessions. Owing to Mr. Wilmot's regretted illness and Mr Penit's refusal to serve without a clerk, the former committee has been retarded. But Mr Brinkerhoff and Mr Jones having been substituted for Mr Wilmot and Mr Penit, the important business will probably proceed without further delay. The other Committee we understand, has examined Mr Buchanan and Mr Trest and is prosecuting its inquiry.

The following are the yeas and nays in the Senate, on the passage of the bill on Tuesday, recognizing a war with Mexico, and giving power to the President to prosecute it: Yeas—Messrs Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Brees, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Houston, Jarnagin, Jones, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Lou., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Penningbacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Woodbridge, Yulee—40. Nays—Messrs. T. H. Clayton, and Davis—2. [Mr Crittenden's name being called, he answered 'ay, except the preamble'] In the House the vote on the above bill was 173 yeas to 14 nays. The following are the names of the members who voted in the negative: Messrs John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, Grenall, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden and Vance—14.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America do hereby proclaim the same, and whom it may concern, and do hereby commission persons holding office in the Military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessings of Divine Providence of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for attaining a speedy, a just and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-sixth.

JAMES K. POLK. By the President, JAMES EUCHAMAN, Secretary of State.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. MARTIN S. DOWNS of Shaftsbury was killed on the 12th inst. by the explosion of a grindstone. Mr D. was engaged in the shop polishing spindles upon a dry stone. The stone had been elevated to a proper height to be most convenient for such business. The accident occurred about 1 o'clock P. M., shortly after Mr D. returned from dinner, when but a portion of the hands who usually worked there were present. He was holding a spindle upon the stone when it burst, a large piece of which struck him in the forehead; he expired in about twenty minutes, he probably realized nothing after the stone hit him. The piece of stone that hit him, struck a vice stand with so much force as to break it. Fortunately the man who had been to work there, and would have been again a few minutes, was out, or he would doubtless have shared the fate of his fellow. Mr D. was in the 32d year of his age and fortunately of this time. He has left a wife and two children, mourn his early death. The accident must have been occasioned by the effect of the velocity or force with which the stone was turning.

Mr D. was a skilful mechanic and carpenter by trade. He had few enemies, therefore his death will be lamented by all who knew him.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—Some judicious collector of statistics has taken pains to ascertain the number of churches, clergymen, communicants, &c., in the United States; from the result of his labors we extract the following, which will be read with interest and surprise. The numbers and amounts far exceed all previous estimations.

Total number of churches, 25,074; these 625 are Catholic. Value of church property, \$100,000,000. Number of ministers, 32,563; Catholic Priests, 709. Number of communicants of all churches, 4,795,543; Catholic communicants, 1,071,880; Baptist do., 619,333. Politicians and those who live by politics, about 500,000—who do not attend church.

Total number of Lawyers in the United States is estimated at 20,000. The number of physicians and surgeons, 24,000.

The whole army of the United States, 7,500. The entire navy at less than 4,000. Professors, teachers and schoolmasters, 8,000.

Rogues in prison estimated at 100,000. Rogues out of prison—no return.

CATARAUGUS CAVE, SCHENAROCK.—The Cataract Cave was first opened about 10 years since by a young man of the name Howe. The opening when first noted was but little larger than a man's arm; after arduous labor for some hours, he succeeded in making his way into a passage where he could stand erect, and coming on, numerous chambers were discovered, of great extent and beauty. The cave has since been examined to a distance of seven miles. One of the most interesting of the caverns, is about a mile from the entrance, and a half a mile from the main entrance there is a fall of water, of great magnitude, whose roar is compared to Niagara; the cave is named, from this fall, the Cataract Cave. The rock in which it occurs is limestone.—[Sullivan's Journal.]

CASTOR OIL.—It is impossible for many of us to know that castor oil can be easily taken, if mingled with orange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe, is sweet. The difference between the and other modes of taking this valuable medicine, is surprising.—[Exchange.]

The discoverer of the above receipt (if it be true) should make himself known, that he may be honored as one of the ancient sages has justly remarked. "He who makes hard things go easy, is a public benefactor."

New England Farmer.

BOTH DEAF AND DUMB.—The late Mrs JANE W.—was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and ability of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar, whose stout and healthy appearance startled her into a momentary display of needfulness of charity in his instance. "Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "look well, able to work." "Yes," replied the supplicant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man," said she, "I have had much sympathy for such a heavy affliction," exclaimed Mrs W., "I had some time giving him relief with a shilling hand. On her return home she mentioned the fact, remarking, "What a dreadful affliction it was to be so deprived of such precious faculties!" "But how," asked her son, "do you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why," was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so."

GOOD LUCK.—The Green Bay Republican says: "We understand that our old friend Ebenezer Childs has made a fortune by the discovery of the hauntable beds of copper and silver at a permit near Fort Wilkins."

"Love is the shadow of the mortal which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening which strengthens with the setting sun of life." "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."