

VERMONT PHOENIX.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
WM. E. RYTHEY.

Laws of Vermont.

AN ACT, relating to the Bank of Windsor. Whereas the corporation known by the name of *The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Windsor*, have become insolvent, and in consequence of such insolvency the stockholders have lost their capital; therefore,

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the listers in the several towns in said Bank may be owned, are hereby authorized and empowered, in lieu of the present mode of assessing said stock at its actual cash value, and set the same in the list of the several owners thereof, at ten per cent. of its value. Approved, Nov. 1, 1838.

AN ACT, to facilitate the rendering of turnpike roads, free roads.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: 1. On the application of the agent of any turnpike company within this State, it shall be the duty of the turnpike inspectors in their respective counties, to divide such turnpike into sections, apportioning to each gate, if there be more than one, an equal part, having regard to the expense of keeping the same in repair.

2. It shall be lawful for any town or towns, or any company of individuals, to purchase of said turnpike company the whole or any portion of such turnpike, so divided, for the purpose of rendering the same free, and that, thereupon, the road, or section of road, so purchased, shall cease to be corporate property, and become a town or county road, as the case may be.

3. The purchasers aforesaid may, if necessary to effect the object proposed, demand and receive the legal tolls at the gate or gates on the road so purchased, until the same shall amount to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of such purchase money; Provided however, the right of taking tolls shall not extend beyond the term of five years from the passage of this act. Approved, Nov. 1, 1838.

AN ACT, to repeal an act providing for surveyor-general and county surveyors.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: 1. The act entitled "an act directing the appointment of a surveyor-general and county surveyors and regulating their office and duty," is hereby repealed.

2. The present surveyor-general is hereby directed, within one year, to deliver to the Secretary of State, the surveying instruments now belonging to the State, to be kept in the Secretary of State's office, for the use of the State. Approved, Nov. 1, 1838.

AN ACT, relating to retailers of foreign and domestic distilled spirits.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That no county court, or any judge of said court, shall grant any license to retail foreign or domestic distilled spirits; except under the same restrictions and limitations as are by law provided in the first section of "an act directing the mode of obtaining licenses and regulating Inns and houses of public entertainment," passed Nov. 2, 1798. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, relating to the sale of machinery.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: 1. When any machinery used in any factory, shop or mill, be sold or mortgaged the purchaser or mortgagee may cause the bill of sale or mortgage deed conveying such machinery, to be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town in which such factory, shop or mill shall be situated.

2. Such record shall have the same effect as if the purchaser or mortgagee had taken possession of such machinery, at the time of making the record.

3. The bill of sale mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are sealed, witnessed and acknowledged. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, making appropriations for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: 1. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, the debenture of the Auditor of Accounts, such salaries as are provided by law, & such sums as are directed by special acts of the Legislature to be paid from the Treasury.

2. A sum not exceeding forty-eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying such demands against the State as may be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, and such orders as may be drawn by the Supreme and county courts, and such orders as may be drawn by authority of the act entitled "an act for regulating and governing the militia of this State," approved by the Governor, Nov. 1, 1837.

3. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of claims against the Vermont State Prison, which sum the Treasurer is authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Superin-

endent of said Prison, to be by said Superintendent applied in payment of the claims now outstanding against the Prison. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, assessing a tax for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That there is assessed a tax of three cents on the dollar on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this State, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; to be paid into the Treasury by the first day of June next, in money, certificates, or notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, orders drawn by the Auditor of Accounts against the State, or in orders drawn by or under the direction of the Supreme or County Courts. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, relating to Banks.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That whenever any banking corporation in this State may desire to close the business of such corporation before the time fixed by its charter for the termination of the same, the Governor may, on application of such corporation, issue his proclamation, fixing and designating some day for the termination of the same, which day shall be at least six months after such application, and the business of any corporation so applying shall be as fully and effectually closed and terminated as were such charter to expire by its own limitation. Provided, the Governor shall not issue such proclamation unless it shall be made to appear that two-thirds of the legal votes of the stockholders shall have been given in favor of such application.

Provided, that nothing in the provision of this act shall be so construed, as to deprive any stockholders of any rights they might have, were such corporation to expire by its own limitations. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, in addition to an act governing the militia of this State.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the several companies heretofore comprising the first rifle regiment in Franklin county, here tofore attached to the third division of the militia of this State, are hereby reinstated and restored to all the privileges, as a regiment which said regiment possessed previous to the revision of the militia law in 1837, to be attached to the second brigade in the first division of the militia of this State, according to the new organization, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, said regiment shall not be entitled to receive of the Governor the quota of arms, or colors, now required by law to be furnished to each regiment. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, relating to the measure of Salt.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That it shall be the duty of the selectmen of any town in this State, on application of seven freholders, to appoint one or more measurers of salt, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, and whose duty it shall be, on the application of any seller or buyer of any salt, to measure the same, and who shall receive from the person so applying one-half cent per bushel by him measured for any number of bushels less than five hundred, and one-fourth of a cent per bushel, for all excess beyond such five hundred bushels. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, in addition to an act, entitled "an act reducing into one the several acts for laying out and repairing highways."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That no person shall be entitled to compensation from any town or other corporation for a loss sustained in consequence of the failure of any road or bridge, such failure having happened at the time and having been caused by the passage or attempted passage of a carriage bearing a load exceeding, in weight, ten thousand pounds. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, in addition to an act, entitled "an act for the support of the Gospel," passed Oct. twenty-sixth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. Whenever any number of persons shall associate for the purpose of procuring and establishing in any town, parish or village, in this State, a suitable parsonage, the avails of which shall be appropriated for the support of public worship in such town, parish or village, such association, so formed, is made and constituted a body corporate and politic in deed and in name, by such name and style as a majority of the members of such association may agree upon, and by such name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, may purchase, hold and convey so much personal and real estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of such associations, not to exceed three thousand dollars, and that subject to taxation, may have a common seal, and the same alter at pleasure, and enjoy all the privileges and powers incident to corporations for the purpose of erecting or repairing suitable buildings for the convenience thereof.

2. Each and every corporation, so formed, shall have full power to make their own by-laws and regulations, such as, appointing the time and place of holding their meetings, regulating the mode of electing their officers, determining the authority and duty of each officer, dividing the stock of said corporation into as many shares as they may deem proper, and establish the mode of transferring the same, either by private sale or the

payment of such assessments and taxes as may be ordered and directed by said corporation, which shares shall be considered as personal estate, to all intents and purposes; and when any share or shares shall be attached on mesne process, an attested copy of such process and the officer's return thereon, shall be by the officer serving the same, lodged with the clerk of said corporation, otherwise the writ of attachment shall be void, and said shares may be sold in the same manner as provided for the sale of any other personal property, and the officer serving the execution, by virtue of which such sale shall be made, shall leave a copy of said execution, with his return thereon endorsed, with the clerk of said corporation, within twelve days next after such sale, and said shares, so sold, as aforesaid, shall, to all intents and purposes, be vested in the purchaser.

3. The form of agreement, for constituting such association, shall be as follows: "The undersigned inhabitants of 'do hereby voluntarily associate for the purpose of according to the first section of an act entitled 'an act, in addition to an act, for the support of the Gospel,' passed the day of one thousand eight hundred thirty-eight." "In witness whereof, we have hereunto severally set our hands. Dated at this day of in the year of our Lord 'Which said agreement, after the due execution thereof, shall be filed in the office of the town clerk for the town where such association shall be formed, and who is hereby required duly and fully to record the same, and which shall be, together with the record thereof in said town clerk's office, sufficient evidence of said association.

4. Any future Legislature may alter or amend, modify and repeal this act, at any time, as the public good may require. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

AN ACT, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum therein mentioned.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Treasurer of this State is authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in the whole, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government, and paying appropriations that are or may be made. Approved, Nov. 5, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

TEXAS, RIGHT OF PETITION, &c. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their utmost efforts to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and the slave trade between the several States and Territories of the Union.

Resolved, That the adoption, by the House of Representatives of the United States on the twenty-first of December last, of the resolution by which all petitions, memorials and papers, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves, in any State, District or Territory of the United States, were laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read or referred, was a daring infringement of the right of the people to petition, a flagrant violation of the constitution of the United States; and we do, in the name of the people of Vermont, protest against the passage of the same, or any similar resolution by the present or any future Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to present the foregoing resolutions to their respective Houses, and use their influence to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GRANT OF LAND FOR COLLEGES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the members of Congress from this State be requested to use their efforts to procure from the U. S. the grant of a tract of land for each of the colleges in this State.

THE MILITIA.

Resolved, the Senate concurring herein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their influence in obtaining the passage of a law for a more thorough organization of the militia of the United States, and that provision be made for arming, equipping and disciplining said militia at the expense of the General Government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

THANKS TO AMMI B. YOUNG.

Resolved, the Senate concurring herein, That the thanks of this Legislature be presented to Ammi B. Young, Esq. as a testimonial of their approbation of his taste, ability, fidelity and perseverance, which he has manifested in the design and execution of the new capitol of this State; which will abide as a lasting monument of the talents and taste of Mr Young as an Architect.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by his Excellency the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State, and presented to Mr Young.

REVOLUTIONARY PAY ROLLS.

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the Treasurer be

and he hereby is authorized to deliver to the Secretary of State, such pay rolls and payable orders as may be in the Treasurer's office, containing evidence of military services in the Revolutionary War.

STATE PRISON.

Resolved, the Senate concurring herein, That the Superintendent of the State Prison be and he hereby is authorized to sell at auction all such property of the State as may be on hand at the State Prison and is not wanted for the use of the State; Provided he should be of opinion that such sale would be for the interest of the State.

Resolved, the Senate concurring herein, That Robert Pierpont of Rutland, Samuel Adams of Grand Isle, and Allen Warner of Windsor, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to repair to the State Prison, on or before the 25th day of September next, to examine the situation of the Prison buildings, and ascertain the expediency or necessity of any alterations thereto; and, if found expedient or necessary, to prepare a plan or plans of such alterations or additions, together with an estimate of the probable expense of the same. Also to settle with the Superintendent of the Prison, examine and appraise the property remaining on hand, and make report of their doings at an early day of the next session of the Legislature.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE DEAD-HOUSE OF PARIS.

La Morgue (or the Dead-House) of Paris, is a retired gloomy building, situated on that part of the left bank of the Seine, which lies between the city quay and that of Orleans. The object of the establishment, as its name partly implies, is to receive the bodies of all those who have come to a violent end, by land or water, and either to retain them till they are claimed by friends, or to bury them if they remain unknown. It is strange how the existence of this building influences the district in its immediate vicinity. La Morgue is the centre of attraction, the source of news and novelty. The neighbors there talk not of politics or revolutions. "A fine corpse was that brought in this morning." "He was fair, was it not?" "Did you see the girl to day?" "What long black hair she had!" It trailed on the ground as she passed on the hurdle! Such is the general nature of the gossip in the neighborhood of the Dead House.

I visited La Morgue twice. On the first occasion, Francois, the receiver of the bodies, could not show the establishment to me in the absence of the recorder, M. Perrin—These two persons dwell with their families in the upper floor of this house of death, and have the sole charge of it. Francois, with whom I became somewhat familiar, desired me to return at a certain time, and I should see the whole. Accordingly, I went again to La Morgue.

"Ah, you are there!" said Francois, rising to receive me, and introducing me to his wife and another person who was present. "This is a neighbor," continued Francois, alluding to the latter individual, "who comes, out of sheer friendship, to help me when I require assistance, and on this morning his services have been much required." Your visit has been timed most luckily, sir. We have to-day a woman who hanged herself with her garters, a man who has been four hours in the waters, and a third a little female child, an infant who was suffocated last night by accident in a stage coach. They mistook her for a packet, and crushed her. Poor thing! How lovely she is!"

"Ah!" said the wife of Francois, perhaps she had a mother, who waited anxiously for her return from the country! By the bye, Francois, where did you lay her? On the dissection table?"

"No no; why, what use could there be in opening her? Who could think of that dear little child having been poisoned? Go and look at her; she is as clean as if she had come out of a bath. And then the young nurse, who brought her here in her apron, wept as if the little one had been her own. She told me that she had been returning from her native village in Normandy, when she had gone to nurse the child, and that the stage coach, in which she was, was so full of people that she was compelled to put her little nursing between her knees. She was then much fatigued, having slept none for two days. When night came, she fell asleep. The child slipped from her grasp; she slept still. The child moved, and perhaps cried, but the rattle of the coach stifled the sound; and the nurse slept on. In the morning when she awoke, she found that she had but the body of her babe!" "Is this all, Francois?" said his wife.

"The rest may be conceived. On reaching Paris where the mother lives, the nurse durst not go to the house, and thus she thought of bringing the body here for interment. But she would scarcely part with the child. She kissed its cold brow, she kissed its hands, she kissed its shoulders, its feet, saying all the while, 'Oh! can it be true that she is dead, sir!' Then she gave the body to me, took it back again, shook it, called it by its name, and strove with her fingers to open its eyes. 'Oh! do you know no way to open its eyes for me? Ah! they were such pretty eyes, so round, so blue!—its eyes! My girl had blue eyes like her mother—oh, she will kill me, that mother! I will tell her the child died from its teething; but all our village will say it is not true. No, no; I will tell nothing. I will go back to my village, and wait till her parents come to see the child. Perhaps they may not come for three—or six months—perhaps not for a whole year! But oh! I can never go back to my village—never more, if I have not my infant, my little Leonore."

Here Francois interrupted his account of the poor nurse's exclamations to tell his wife to note the name of Leonore. "Remember, wife, to repeat it to Monsieur Perrin, that he may inscribe it in his register." Francois then resumed the nurse's soliloquising.

"Ah, I cannot return to my village in Normandy. Every body there was so fond of my Leonore. Sugar plums and cakes were shrouded upon her. Monsieur the Curate was distracted about my girl! Oh! sir, could we not bleed her, and bring her back? Or put her feet into warm water? Ah, you know many cases of children being restored—don't you now? Ah, you do! No! Oh, tell me—tell me what to do! Her mother will kill me, yes, certainly she will kill me! Or if I go home to my village, they will stone me—they will throw dirt upon me like a toad! Oh, sir, bring my Leonore to me, and I will—yes, I will give her to you!"

Francois paused, and then continued in his own words. "When it was absolutely necessary to depart, the nurse again kissed the infant's cheeks, and brought leave from me to take away with her, the cap and handkerchief that were upon it. It is not our custom to permit this, but I always was too softened. I bade her take them, and, after snatching them up, the poor woman threw her apron over the babe's features, and ran out of the house." This was all Francois had to say about the nurse and child, and his wife summed up by the remark, "You see, one ought always to take two places in such a case in a stage coach." This was all Madame Francois thought about the matter.

A knock at the door was now heard, and Francois, opening it, introduced M. Perrin, the recorder of La Morgue, a little old man, who coughed incessantly. He politely professed his willingness to show me his establishment, and away we went for that purpose. We went up a flight of steps and, in doing so, we were obliged to stand by the wall, in order to allow a heavy, showy, pretty young girl to pass us. "These are four of my daughters," said M. Perrin. "I have eight children. Francois has had four, and he has been so fortunate as to see them all married. He is a good father Francois."

So (thought I) twelve children have been born in the Dead-House! Conjugal and domestic joys, marriages and baptisms, love, religion, virtue, all have a place in this funeral abode, as well as elsewhere. Meanwhile we passed through several chambers which it is not my purpose to describe, until we came to the administrative cabinet or registry-office of M. Perrin. I asked and received permission to look over the book containing the records of the dead. It was in double columns, the one for the known and the other for the unknown. The numbers of the unknown greatly predominated. Such entries as these were abundant—"Brought at three in the morning; skull fractured; unknown.—Brought at midnight; drowned under the Bridge of Arts; a pack of cards in the pocket; unknown.—Child newly born, found dead from cold at the door of a hotel; unknown." And so on.

"Ah!" said M. Perrin to me, "don't you find our registers very nicely now? My hand does tremble a little, but you may see that it is yet a firm hand-writing for my age. I have cultivated a flowing hand with some success. There is a capital M now—nearly turned, is it not?"

Good, simple man! Proud only of the turn of a capital letter, whilst heedless of the fact, that very letter was the commencement of a prince's name, of a name inscribed upon an Italian coinage. How came the name of a prince into the pages of a death-house register? I remember the occasion, though I know not the cause. One night when a proud mansion was lighted up in Paris, when its magnificent halls were crowded with the gay and fashionable, all thinking only of life and its enjoyments, a domestic, with a haggard look, ushered up the mistress of the dwelling, who was surrounded by the guests entertained by her in her husband's temporary absence. The lady had no sooner listened to her servant than she flew from the Assembly. The music ceased, the dancers stopped, whispers passed among the crowd, a voice cried "to La Morgue!" and away rushed the whole, some of them unclashed, some with their very heads uncovered, and all in confusion. A strange sight it was to see that lately brilliant throng flying in disorder through the open streets, in a night of storm and darkness. They reached La Morgue one by one; and there stretched on a table they beheld the lord of the mansion they had left, cold and lifeless. The body of the Prince—had been found in a wood in the environs of the capital. How he died was undiscovered. But, opposite to his name on the register, there was, as M. Perrin made me remark, the words *well known*.

To return, however, to M. Perrin. From the chamber of registry we went to another apartment, that in which the clothes of the dead were kept. There they hung upon the wall, of all kinds, forms, and dimensions; hideously coupled together; a spatterdash joined by a pin to a sleeve, of a shawl resting upon the collar of a man's coat; dresses of gentlemen, ladies, workmen, and in short, of every class mingled together, all dirty and defaced, and exciting the most painful impressions in the mind. One could even mark the aprons of workmen still rolled up, and showing that death had surprised them at the end of a day's common toil.

Francois, who followed my eyes in looking at these objects, in order to observe the effect made by them upon me, here drew a profound sigh,—"What! you then are moved at this sight?" said I to him; your condition is unsatisfactory—repugnant to you then is it?"

"Not precisely that, sir," replied Franco-

is. "But you must know, sir, that hitherto the clothes of the Unknowns have fallen to us after being exposed for six months. We then sell them. Now they speak of taking the clothes from us!"

Strange callousness of habit! I consoled Francois by the assurance that neither the government nor the world at large spoke of taking away the perquisite of the clothes. From this apartment we now went to the room where the bodies are exposed; and here, upon a marble table, its sole furniture, I beheld the three bodies spoken of. The infant which had fallen from the grasp of its poor nurse, and been suffocated in the stagecoach, was beautiful! The other bodies were disagreeable objects, and I hurried from the sight of them.

I said to M. Perrin, when he came to his register room again, that I feared he must find his situation tedious in the long nights of winter. "No, no," said he, in a lively tone, "my daughters sing and work; Francois and I join our wives at a game of piquet. The mistletoe is, that our little party is often put into disorder. A knock comes below; we are obliged to descend, to receive and address the new comer, and to put the case in the register. This disturbs our game; we forget to make the points."

"But your daughters, are they perfectly—"

"Oh! you mistake much, if you imagine that the common spectacle to be seen here distress them at all," said M. Perrin. "They pass the night here with the greatest composure and cheerfulness. One grows to any thing."

He might well say so. The room which his family occupied were in the floor immediately above that where the bodies were laid. Nay, the piano of the young ladies stood directly above the table on which the unfortunate were exposed, before being reclaimed or buried. So much was I struck with the wonderful sear of habit in this instance, that I could not help fancying it possible for these girls—so familiar with the idea of dead bodies, so accustomed to the domestic spectacle of their existence—to forget themselves on some occasions, and to ask strangers whom they visited, just as one would inquire for a garden or a kitchen, "But where do you keep your dead bodies here?"

I now prepared to leave La Morgue. After bidding farewell to M. Perrin and Francois, they opened the gate for me, and I was about to issue, when I was driven back by an advancing crowd. These people were following or rather surrounding a man, who was wheeling a barrow to the door of La Morgue. As it entered, a track of water marked the course of the vehicle. The cover which was over the body—for I could see which the barrow contained—was taken off, and it was plain that the young woman who lay there had died recently, from the clasped hands and compressed lips. From one of her hands Francois found some difficulty in withdrawing a kerchief which she held. He had no sooner got it than he cried "Good heavens! let me look at this woman!"

He gazed for a moment at her countenance, and exclaimed "It is she!"

"Who? what she?"

"The visitor of the morning—the Norman nurse!" was the reply of Francois. I had been affected by the story, and was more so now, when I saw what despair had driven the poor nurse to. Francois said quietly, "Ah! well, we shall lay her beside the body of the little one."

M. Perrin put on his spectacles, opened his register, and wrote with a superb dash, UNKNOWN!"

Examination in Grammar, at a Fashionable Seminary for Young Ladies.

Pray, miss, what part of speech is the parson of the parish?

I suppose he is a conjunction, madam.

A conjunction, miss? What kind of a conjunction?

A copulative conjunction, madam.

Why a copulative conjunction?

Because he connects cases and like moods and tenses.

How does he connect like cases?

He unites parties, both of whom are in love; which I take to be, that both are in the same case.

Very well. How does he connect like moods?

The parties to be united are, I suppose, both in a mood to be married, and are thus in like moods.

But how does he connect like tenses?

If both are desirous, at the time of the ceremony, of being immediately united, as I presume, is always the case, then both are, at that time, in the present tense; and thus he connects in like tenses.

Does such a copulative conjunction connect like genders?

No, madam; that is not according to the rules of Cupid's grammar. His rule is, that copulative conjunctions connect unlike genders, or rather contrary genders; that is masculine and feminine,—never the neuter.

Very well indeed, miss; your examination does you much credit; you may pass. You are entitled to the degree of Bachelors of Arts. You shall have a husband when you are married.

Thank you madam. [Bost. Post.]

Emblem—As the snow drop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of hope, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, where the sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.—*N. O. Observer*.

In some parts of Germany a gentleman gives his right arm to his intended before marriage, and his left after it.