EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 52.

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THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
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(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

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June 14

POETRY

[From a late Foreign Journal.]

THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.

Where does the spirit of Beauty dwell?
Oh! said one, if you seek to know,
You must gaze around, above, below,
For earth and heaven and ocean tell
Where the Spirit of Beauty loves to dwell.
But see, she comes with the early spring
And winnows the air with her fragrant wing,
Clothing each meadow and hill and tree
In the bloom of her rich embroidery.
Ask her now ere she pass away
Where on earth she delights to stay,
And the Spirits will pause, while earth and sky
Ring with tones of her glad reply—

"Seek for me in the blue hare bell,
In the pearly depths of the ocean shell,
In the vesper flush of the dying day,
In the first faint glow of the morning ray.
I sleep in the breast of the crimson rose
And hide in the stately lily's snows;
I am found where the crystal dew drops shine,
No gem so bright in a diamond mine;
I bloom in the flower that decks the grave,
And ride on the crest of the dark green wave;
I'm up and away o'er earth and o'er sea,
Till there is not a spot from my presence free

"I am seen in the stars, in the leaf enshrined,
And heard in the sigh of the whispering wind;
On the rippling breast of the winding stream,
In the mellow glow of the moon's mild beam;
I fan the air with the bird's light wing,
And lurk in the grass of the fairy ring;
My tents in the rainbow arch are set,
And I breathe in the fragrant violet;
Look where you may, you will find me there,
For the Spirit of Beauty is every where.

"Now listen to me—for sooth to say,
There is one dear spot where I fain would stay;
I love all things in earth, sea, sky—
But my own best home is a maiden's eye!
Oh! I could linger forever there,
Nor sigh for another, a sphere more fair,
Lurking for aye in her cheek's warm smile,
Round her rosy lips with their playful wile:
Roving at will through each golden curl,
That waves o'er a brow like an Indian pearl;
And sinking at night to a blissful rest
Mid the spotless snows of her fragrant breast.
Seek for me there, for I love full well
With the young and bright eyed maid to dwell."

DROLL CONCEIT.—An Englishman has lately erected on the river Theiss, in Hungary, a mill in the form of a colossal man—the head being the dwelling house—the eyes the windows—the nose the chimnies, and the machinery in the body, driven by a stream of water from a canal, in the form of an immense bottle emptying into his mouth.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to him under the convention for the settlement of claims between the United States of America, and her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, concluded at Madrid on the seventeenth day of Febuary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, which are provided for by the said convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the principles of justice, equity and the law of nations. The said commissioner shall have a secretary, versed in the Spanish and French languages, both to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the commissioner, secretary, and clerk, shall, before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioner shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying his said commission into full and complete effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner, so to be appointed, shall attend at the city of Washington, and his salary shall begin to be allowed within thirty days after his appointment; and within twelve months from the time of his attendance as aforesaid, he shall terminate his duties. And the Secretary of State is required, as soon as the said commissioner shall be appointed, to give notice of his attendance at Washington as soon as may be; and shall hold [illegible] By —! I would [illegible] if you please, and as much as you like, and, as I am a living man, it shall not interfere with your future prospects. [illegible] presented the handle of the [illegible] are in, or [illegible] this commission, may come [illegible] sion of the Department of State, in relation to such claim, shall be delivered to the commissioner aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely. To the said commissioner, at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to the secretary, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commissioner as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the inscription or inscriptions which shall be issued by the Spanish Government, in pursuance of the aforesaid convention, to be deposited in the archives of the Legation of the United States, at Paris until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States; and it shall also be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause the moneys which may from time to time be paid, in pursuance of the said convention, to be duly received and accounted for at Paris, and the same to be remitted, on the most advantageous terms, to the United States of America; and the said moneys, so received and remitted, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be distributed and paid to those authorized to receive them, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner aforesaid shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be by the said Secretary of State transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then received; first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made; and shall cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the nett proceeds of the general instalments, payable by the Government of Spain, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all communications to and from the secretary of the commissioner appointed under this act, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, 7th of June, 1836.

[Resolution—No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION authorising the repair of the bridge across the river Potomac, at Washington.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to have all repairs made to the bridge across the Potomac river, which have become necessary from the late flood, and that the expenses of said repairs be paid out of the money heretofore appropriated for the erection of said bridge, and which is now in the Treasury unexpended.

APPROVED, 7th of June, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 31.]

AN ACT to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Tereasury, not otherwise appropriated, towards the purchase of a site and the building of an arsenal of deposite and general construction, near the town of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina.

JAME K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED June 14th, 1836
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 32.]

AN ACT repealing the fourteenth section of the "act to incoporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved, April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 15th, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 33.]

AN ACT to divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the country on the western shore of Lake Michigan, embraced within the limits of the Green Bay land district, as established by the act of Congress, of the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be, and is hereby, divided by a line commencing on the western shore of said district, and running thence between townships ten and eleven north, between ranges seventeen and eighteen, east; thence north, between said ranges of townships, to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north; thence east, between said townships twelve and thirteen, to Lake Michigan, and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east shall be constitute a separate district and shall be called the Milwalky land district

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That two additional districts shall be, and are hereby established in the peninsula of Michigan, one to be called the Grand river, and the other the Saginaw land district, the former of which shall be bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the shore of Lake Michigan, on the line between townships three and four north, and running east on said line to the line between ranges number six and seven west of the principal meridian; thence, on said meridian, to the north boundary of township ten north; thence west, on the line between townships ten and eleven north, to the western boundary of range two west: and thence north, following the line between ranges two and three west, so as to include all that portion of the peninsula of Michigan lying west of said line. The Saginaw district shall embrace all the tract of country bounded on the west by the Grand river district aforesaid; on the south, by the division line, between townships number five and six, north of the base line; on the east by the division line, between ranges eleven and twelve, east of the principal meridian; and on the north and northeast by Saginaw bay and Lake Huron.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for each of all the aforesaid districts there shall be appointed a register and receiver, who shall reside and superintend the sales of the public lands at such place, in each respective district, as the President of the United States may designate. They shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and their compensation, emoluments, duty, and authority, shall in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which may be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, provided by law relative to the registers and receivers of the public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them, respectively; and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands the reasonable expenses which may be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands which were ceded to the United States by the treaty made with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians at Fort Armstrong in the State of Illinois, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made a part of, the Wisconsin land district, in the Territory of Michigan; and that said lands shall be liable to be surveyed and sold at Mineral Point, or wherever the President may direct, in the same manner as other public lands of the district.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of August next.

APPROVED, June 15th, 1836.

CHANCES AND CHANGES.—About five years ago our city was honored with the presence of a whiskered & moustachoed foreigner, rejoicing in one of the longest and most unpronounceable names in the whole list of Italian Nobility. Count C——— arrived in this city from the Lord knows where He quartered himself at one of our most fashionable hotels, and one whole page of the Register was devoted to the use of his name, rank and titles. He ate nothing at the Hôtel, for the dinner was not *done* by an *artiste.* Delmonica received his patronage in that line. He purchased a span of beautiful *imported* horses and a *German* Landau. In fact, nothing American pleased the Count but the ladies.—They, dear souls, according to his account, (which by the way was always given after dinner,) had discovered and fully appreciated his extraordinary merits.

Among his stories, which were somewhat *a la mareille,* there was one of his having paid $20,000 damages in one of our western cities, on an action for a breach of marriage promise, but he always maintained that he had contested the point, he must have gained, as the lady was in fault, but he was too gallant *un homo* to mind a trifle of $20,000 when a lady was concerned. *Ego* was his theme morning, noon and night, and he actually believed many of the stories he had told, because he had related them so often, they were a part and portion of himself.

The Count visited in the first circles and was "the observed of all observers." The very name of Count had its effect upon many of our bright ladies through whose busy brains ran visions of Palaces at Milan, Villas on the Arno, and splendor enrivaned One young lady who had most probably read or heard of Wilkes, was once heard to declare pettishly, in answer to the impertinent remark of some native fop that the Count squinted "not more than a gentleman should." He did squint, I had forgotten to mention that, but in a Count that could be no defect. It is a beauty in an editor—how different in a Count?

The Count's funds held out for some time although he had cut a pretty severe dash; but there must be an end to all things. His first retrograde move was the sale of his Landau and horses. Then he grew extremely partial to American cooking and took his meals at the hotel. He also grew temperate, but did not give wine up entirely. From Hock and Champagne he fell to humble Port and Claret. Beautiful rings disappeared one by one, people began to wonder at the singular habits of the Count, in changing his attire and habits so thoroughly.

About six months after his arrival, an American naval officer returned from the Mediterranean, and put up at the hotel honored by having as its guest the Count.—At the dinner table the first day, he was seated opposite him, and there was something in the Count's appearance which attracted his attention particularly, for he kept his eyes steadily fixed on his lordship during the whole meal. It was very annoying to the Count as every [illegible] paleness of his face, and the tremor which seized upon him. His eyes fell beneath the steady firm gaze of the Yankee, and Nobleman as he was, he *dared* not to ask the cause of this disagreeable and impertinent scrutiny. Alas, he knew too well. But I will not anticipate.

"What Count is that you have got there?" asked the Yankee officer, whose only rank was Lieutenant, and who affixed to his name on the book at the bar, U. S. N.

"Here, Sir, is his name and titles. His name is so long I cannot speak it, but you can read for yourself."

"Hum," said the Lieutenant, having finished the string of titles; "d—d puppy."

The bar keeper was amazed at such boldness. Puppy, and to a Count with a page full of titles, and quarterings as numerous as those of a German Prince. He reported, as in duty bound, to his master this outrageous insult. The master looked at the officer, the officer laughed at him.

"Do you know the Count!"

"Know him!" replied he, with a sneer that would graced the lips of Richard the Third. "No Sir I do not know him."

"Good God, Sir? what do you mean?" enquired mine host, aghast. (The Count's bill still due and unpaid, amounted to upwards of $200.)

At this moment the Count entered the room where the above conversation had passed; and as he met the eye of the lieutenant, he turned to the landlord. It spoke volumes. He turned to go off.

"Come here, Sir," said the officer; and to the amazement of the landlord, bar keeper, and assembled company, the Count, with a faltering step, approached. His eye was downcast, and he looked the very picture of a detected and convicted felon.

"You infernal rascal, how dare you come here and assume such names, and attempt to pass yourself off for a gentleman?"

"Oh, Sare!" commenced the Count, but he was interrupted by the officer, who exclaimed in a voice that made the poor devil quake, "Silence, Sir—no lies"

Catching him by the collar of the coat, he held him passive, and addressed those present as follows;

"This vagabond here, was formerly my servant on board the——up the Straits. He always had a passion for wearing my clothes, and for a long time his practice remained undiscovered. At last I caught him ashore in my new uniform, and kicked him out of the ship. How the devil he ever got here, Heaven only knows—but how he managed to pass off for a Count, for six months, you, gentlemen, can say best"—and with these words, and saluting the Count with his foot *en derriege,* he turned and left the apartment.

The Count wished to follow but was collared by the enraged landlord, who, though but an hour before had been all bows, and smiles, now had the impudence to touch his sacred person.

"Pay my bill you infernal scoundrel" roared he as he shook the poor Nobleman, till his delicate nerves, unused to such harsh treatment, almost sunk under the shock, or shaking, as you will. He made no reply to the question, but called upon all the saints in the calendar for protection. They were busy and his prayers passed unheard and unheeded. The question was asked twice and thrice, but receiving no answer, he turned the face of the Nobleman towards the door, which was conveniently open, and with the assistance of the landlord's foot, his Lordship reached the bottom of the stairs very quickly. Without waiting further parley, he made for the front door and vanished, just as the toe of the host's boot came in contact with his person for the last time.

The landlord went to his guest's the noble Count's room; his trunks were there but, alas! they were with the exception of one shirt, which occupied the largest empty. Necessity had driven the Count to dispose of his wardrobe piecemeal, and the landlord's share of the stock on hand was Hopson's choice.

The truth is for we must now tell it, the Count was no less a personage than an Italian valet, who, having long been in the employ of noblemen and gentlemen, had imbibed certain notions of his own importance far from derogatory, & he determined to infect others with the same. For that purpose, he for a long time had hoarded up his wages, and when he had amassed enough to commence operations on a scale suited to his own ideas of grandeur he started—he purchased a fine wig and some false jewels, and *disguised* as a common sailor, he sailed for New Orleans in capacity of steward. Thence he went to Cincinnati in the same manner on board one of the steamboats, and from Cincinnati he started for this. Here he commenced his opporations, which, for nearly six months, had succeeded to admiration, and for how much longer time he might have acted Count, none can say.

But who shall tell the anger, the disdain, the contempt of the ladies, who had fondly dreamed of one day hearing themselves addressed as "Mi Lady" (I don't mean all at once.) Who shall say how they reviled—how they abused the memory of the poor Count? Not I, although I have heard and know. I leave you to imagine them.

Last week I saw the Count—but what a Count! He had managed to keep his over coat, and that reminded one of "auld lang syne." His hat "had been." Before I had time to remark further, he turned a corner very sharply and disappeared. I turned to see if there was any cause for this apparent sudden change of course and purpose, as he had previously been coming directly towards me. I saw one of the police officers coming, and I was enlightened. "Alas, poor Yorick."

VICIOUS FORMS OF SPEECH AND COMPOSITION.—We think it is impossible to write or to speak too correctly; and most of the vicious forms of speech and compositions, which we unconsciously adopt, might be avoided by a little care and attention. We therefore submit to the reader a few of the most prevalent blunders, both in speaking and writing, for the purpose of putting every one upon his guard.

Both, whether as a numeral or conjunction, ought not to be applied to more than two objects or sentences.

Couple, this applies simply to the junction of two objects, and cannot properly be used to denote two separate objects. 'A couple of shillings,' for [illegible] music in his [illegible]

Don't [illegible] In one of his late [illegible] loquial [illegible] the young bloods who are dedicating nocturnal hours to serenading the ladies [illegible] person's [illegible] latter time, as it is [illegible] properly [illegible] 'He don't.' This error, vulgar as it is, advances apace in good English society.

'Had better,' 'had rather.' These are vulgar absurdities, arising perhaps from the desire of brevity. 'I had rather,' must have originally been, 'I would rather,' contracted into I'd rather."

'The above:' is improperly used as an adjective, as 'the above statement may be relied on.' Above, being an adverb can never be correctly used as an adjective.

'A great many, a good many,' 'a few.' Here a singular article is used with plural nouns. These are incorrect forms of language.

Without: in the sense of unless, is a vulgarism.

Progress: as a verb, is an Americanism.—What fault can be found with the good old English word advance.

Last night, last evening; these are poor substitutes for the fine old English word, Yesterday night.—National Intel.

We beg leave to add a few others in our own authority.

Call again: addressed to the luckless wight that has brought you his "little bill for services rendered" for the tenth time, is certainly improper; *damn your bill* is equally absurd.

Not at home: that is an incorrect salutation to one that has walked a mile to see you. It generally signifies that the mistress of the mansion is *en dishabille;* slipshod, with her hair garnished with bits of old newspaper.

Happy to see you: this is also rather misplaced when we wish our guests at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Better take another glass: this is improper, when addressed to a neighbor already "half seas over," being only in reality applicable to one that is sober.

You have made a poor dinner: this phrase to a man that has demolished half a turkey and a pound of beef, with tarts and jellies in proportion, is very absurd.

Dear, charming, interesting: adjectives improperly applied to any dirty faced, snub nosed, throublesome urchin, whose mamma happens to be present.—Washington Mirror.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

No subject of greater importance has been treated by modern writers than the succession of crops. Until within a few years, this topic was but little treated, and by many writers on Agriculture scarcely adverted to. It has at length obtained something approaching that attention which it merits.

The main principle upon which all practice on this subject proceed, are, that some crops are more exhausting than others; that some although of a very impoverishing character, yet being consumed on the farm, return to it as much as they originally deducted from it, and perhaps, even more; that some admit profitable tilling and accurate cleaning during their growth while by others the land is almost unavoidably rendered foul by weeds, is exhausted without return, and when they are applied in succession, will be extremely and fatally impoverished. By experience, much is found to depend on a certain arrangement of crops of those different and opposite characters; and in no one circumstance is observation and reflection so necessary as in relation to this subject.—Unless this department be well understood, the effort of the farmer in others are either abortive or injurious.

An important difference is observable between culminiferous and leguminous plants, or those which are cultivated for their seed, and such as are raised for their roots. The former bind the soil, while the latter uniformly give it openness and freedom.—The former also are decidedly the most exhausting, though unquestionably the most profitable. No soil can bear them in long and uninterrupted succession. And on the other hand, without the interposition of them among leguminous plants the soil in which the latter grow, would, by their loosening quality, become deficient in the tenacity which is necessary for vegetation. Some crops are rendered valuable chiefly from their preparations for others that are more valuable, of a different kind.

The husbandmen of a former age sowed frequently in successson that specie of grain which they wished to possess abundantly; whereas by this practice, their object was at length completely defeated.

That rotation is admitted to be the best, which enriches the land with abundant manure; preserves it best from weeds; pulverizes the soil most effectually when it is too tenacious, and binds it most completely when it is naturally too open.

CHEATING A MAN OUT HIS TEETH.—Mr. Chas. Purnell dock master at Liverpool relates the following:

"A man called on a Mr. Bowland, a dentist with four teeth in his hand, saying 'I want you to give me something for these teeth.'—He informed Mr. R. that he had been sick in an infirmary,—had been sick in an infirmary, had been salivated, and finding his teeth loose, he had wrenched them out, for he wanted SOMETHING TO DRINK, not having had any for a long time; he wanted a shilling for them, but finally sold them to Mr. R. for seven pence half penny. Mr. R. has exhibited, the teeth which are perfectly sound, excellent double teeth, and he is willing to come forward and state the above particulars under oath, and to produce the man, who is not ashamed of this act, but makes his boast that he sold his teeth to get drunk."

Could any thing but strong drink bring a man to this?

JOHN WESLEY.—It is not easy to imagine any thing more COMPREHENSIVE than the POLITY, or more perfect than the organization, of the Wesleyan economy. Its discipline and constitution form a stupendous monument of the genius of its author. They show him to have been born to leave an indelible impress of himself on after generations. In this respect, Napoleon Bonaparte is not worthy to be compared with him. The name of Napoleon is, indeed, imperishable. But it is written on the ANNALS of Europe, not on her INSTITUTIONS. His gigantic foot-steps were on the ocean-sand; and the waters have closed upon them, and have swept away their traces—even as it were the toy in architecture of boyhood. The name of John Wesley lives in the system which he [illegible] is written there, in characters [illegible] are expanding, and becoming deeper, as that system spreads. He was a mighty religious legislator. The foundations of his polity are broad and deep: and the spirit of internal discord must become potent, indeed before it can rend his superstructure to pieces. *British Critic.*

LOVE AND INSANITY.—A most affecting case is related by Dr. Nervins in his treatise on disorders of the brain. A lady on the point of marriage whose intended husband usually travelled by the stage coach to visit her went on one day to meet him, and found instead of her lover an old friend who came to announce to her the tidings of his sudden death. She uttered a scream, and piteously exclaimed, "he is dead!" But then, all consciousness of the affection that had befallen her ceased. From that fatal moment," says the author, "has this unfortunate female daily for fifty years, in all seasons, traversed the distance of a few miles to the spot where she expected her future husband to alight from the coach; and every day she utters in a plaintive tone, He is not come yet! I will return to-morrow!"

From the New York Herald.

MERITED CHASTISEMENT.

S. Y. L'Hommedieu, a clerk at 59 Maiden Lane, who smuggled through our columns last week, an article signed "DECENCY," reflecting on the character of several amiable and respectable young ladies in Mercer street, was publicly chastised yesterday afternoon before our office by the brother and portector. The fellow took the medicine kindly. "I deserve it all" said he, and so he did. Let young men take warning how they meddle with female character merely to gratify malice or folly.

"I am glad, sir," said a lady to Dr. Johnson, that you have omitted all improper words from your dictionary," I hope I have, madam, answered the surly sage, "but I see you have been looking for them."

EPIGRAM.

On a man by the name of Treble, being apprehended for picking pockets:

Treble with London pick-pockets they say
Has long held the tenor of his way;
If this be true, and can be prov'd the case,
Then Treble's tenor has been thorough base.

As we entered our office the other morning, one of the coldest we've had, we discovered our devil holding the thermometer within about a foot of a red hot stove. We inquired the reason. Says he, 'I can't work with the thermometer down to *nothing,* and when it gets about the right notch, I mean to go at it strong."

Your universally cried-up beauties are the very last choice which a man of taste would make. What pleases all cannot have that individual charm, which makes this or that countenance engaging to you, and to you only perhaps, you know not why. What gained the fair Gunnings titled husbands, who after all, turned out very sorry wives? Popular repute.—*Elia.*

COMPETITION—At the door of the Commercial Coach-office, Manchester, there is a large placard, thus inscribed;—"Beat this who can; inside or outside to Sheffield, what you please."

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