# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS A PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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## BY AUTHORITY.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

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

[PUBLIC No. 7.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the port of New Orleans shall extend, on the river, from the lower to the upper corporate limits of the municipalities of the city of New Orleans.

JAMES K. POLK.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

Approved, 9th Feb. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

### A PROCLAMATION

*By the President of the United States of America.*

Whereas, a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco, was concluded and signed at Meccanez, on the sixteenth day of September, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

*In the name of God, the merciful and clement!*

Abd
Errahman
Ibanu Kesham,
whom God
exalt!
Praise be to God!

This is the copy of the Treaty of Peace which we have made with the Americans, and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed seal, that with the help of God, it may remain firm forever.

Written at Meccanez, in the city of Olives, on the 3d day of the month Jumadel lahhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to September 16, A. D. 1836.)

Article 1. We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty live articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to James R. Leib, agent of the United States, and now their resident consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorised on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

Art. 2. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

Art. 3. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods, belonging to any nation with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

Art. 4. A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if a commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

Art. 5. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

Art. 6. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States of their effect to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

Art. 7. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

Art. 8. If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

Art. 9. If any vessel of the U. States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

Art. 10. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers, within gun shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

Art. 11. If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the U. States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

Art. 12. If any ship of war belonging to the United States, shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the Governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

Art. 13. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.

Art. 14. The commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports, whenever they please, without interruption.

Art. 15. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

Art. 16. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed, that all prisoners shall be exchanged with 12 months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person authorised by either of the parties.

Art. 17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited to other Christian nations.

Art. 18. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board; and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board; in which case the person who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

Art. 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any articles without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

Art. 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

Art. 21. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial, and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Art. 22. If any American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; and if the heir to the deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

Art. 23. The consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any sea port of our dominions that they shall think proper, and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof; without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

Art. 24. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects, and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

Art. 25. This treaty shall continue in force with the help of God, for fifteen years; after the expiration of which term, the treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months notice to the other, of an intention to abandon it; in which case, its operations shall cease at the end of twelve months.

Consulate of the U. States of America, }
For the Empire of Morocco. }

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known Whereas the undersigned, John R. Leib, a citizen of the United States of North America, and now their resident consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed commissioner, by letters patent, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of North America, bearing date at the city of Washington, the 4th day of July, A. D 1835, for negociating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of North America, and the Empire of Morocco. I, therefore, James R Leib, commissioner as aforesaid, to conclude the foregoing treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and the seal of this consulate, on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1836, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

[L. S.]

JAMES R. LEIB.

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified by the respective Governments. Now therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty first.

L.S.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

## POETRY.

### BECAUSE I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

BY MARY L. HORTON

'Tis wondrous strange how great the change
Since I was in my teens;
Then I had beaux and billet-doux,
And joined the gayest scenes,
But lovers now have ceased to vow;
No way they now contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night was e'er so bright,
I no'er abroad could roam
Without 'The bliss' the honor, miss,
Of seeing you safe home;
But now I go, through rain and snow,
Pursued and scarce alive
Through all the dark, without a spark
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call and ask me all
About my health so frail,
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale
But now, alas! if I am ill,
None care that I revive;
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now, if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age;
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive.
They think 'twont hurt me now to fall,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Oh, dear! 'tis queer that every year
I'm slighted more and more,
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door.
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address
My spirits now revive;
And one might near as well be dead
As say, 'I'm twenty-five.'

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALENDER.—The Roman calender, and from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romilius, who made the year consist of 304 days. Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it consist of 12 lunar months, of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days, but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Cæsar, as a further improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours 40 form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calender was called the Julian, and the old style, in opposition to the new style introduced by Gregory XII., who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off 10 days from the calender, and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every one hundred years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By Act of Parliament, to remedy the inconveniencies arising from the differences of style this kingdom adopted the Gregorian or new style, by leaving out 11 days of the month of September, in the year 1752. The solar year consists of 365 days, 6 hours, and almost 10 minutes. The lunar is less by 11 days, and consists exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, and is the year now used by the Turks. The civil year, and by which each nation contrive to compute time, generally consists of whole days. The common civil year consists of 365 days, and the bissextile, or leap year, of 366 days, making one day more than the common, and which is called the intercalary day.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

### A SHORT STORY AND A TRUE ONE.

A lovely morning in October, 17,—was rendered a gloomy one to the inhabitants of Martinique. Repeated injuries inflicted by the ruling powers, coupled with a burning desire among many ambitious and perhaps patriotic men to crush foreign influence upon their beautiful isle, and to govern themselves as a free and independent people, had long rendered a residence there precarious. On the morning in question, the banner of revolt was seen floating in proud defiance upon the walls of the castle at Fort Royal, and in the far distance the smoke of villages showed the track of the merciless demon of Insurrection. Every vessel in harbor of Fort Royal was crowded with refugees, who having hastily collected their most valuable effects had fled before the tide of destruction which was rooling fearfully over that ill starred island. Among them was a merchant of high repute, who, with his wife and daughter, a beautiful girl of about fifteen, took passage for France, whether on the following day the vessel sailed. Fair winds gave them a quick passage to the Cape de Verds, and after a tarry of a day or two there they weighed anchor for Havre. At dawn on the second morning after their departure, they espied a dark looking brig bearing down upon them, and as the sun rose above the horizon, it portrayed to them the truth that an Algerine corsair was their early visiter. So much were the high seas infested at that time with pirates, that every vessel went prepared for an encounter. Immediate preparation was made for a contest, should the corsair overtake them, and all sails were spread to the breeze.

The pirate came up—the contest was fearful—the father and mother were murdered—and the beautiful orphan was made the prize of a band of ruffians. In a few days they neared the Barbary coast, and she was sold to the Bey of Tunis for ten thousand sequins.

The prediction of a fortune teller, years before, that she would one day wear the coronet of a queen, impressed her mind with a conviction of its truth, which spread a halo of light around her amid the darkness of the worst of slavery. Her beauty made her a favorite, and about two years afterwards, Sultan Mustapha carried her in triumph to Constantinople. Her beauty, her virtues, her ample powers to please made her the exalted favorite of the imperial Seraglio, and she became the honored Sultana. Then indeed were the predictions of her destiny verified, and she wore the crown of queen of the Ottoman empire.—Mahmoud II, the present Sultan of Turkey is her son, and to her influence upon his early character may be attributed his taste for European customs, and the frequent innovations which his will has made among the customs of his people. The last act of importance, and which seems a great stride towards the elevation of Turkish women to the same station which women hold through Christendom, is the opening of the doors of the seraglio, and permitting his women to go in or out at their pleasure, and enjoy themselves by rambles upon the lovely plains which stretch along the banks of the Bosphorus. The numbers who were confined in his seraglio were about six hundred!

The fate of that young girl was similar to that of Josephine, wife of Napoleon. She, too, was the subject of a similar prediction, and even when confined by prison bars, and upon the eve of conveyance to the guillotine that prediction stood up before her with all the brightness of Truth; and when the downfall of Robespierre caused her prison to be thrown open, "There," exclaimed she to Madame Fontenay, a fellow prisoner, "I told you I should yet be Queen of France." And she was indeed Queen, not only of France, but of the heart that beat in the bosom of that proud Corsican who swayed its destinies.

### SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

During the last week, Mr. George Thompson, the abolitionist, has been lecturing in Manchester. We perceive from the report of one of these lectures in the Manchester Guardian, that the abolition cause is making rapid progress in America. We extract the following:—There are 700 societies, 64 lecturers on emancipation and the national society are in treaty for 16 more. Instead of their being here and there a minister on the side of abolition, afraid to show himself, fearing that his church might eject him, there were now 2000 ministers of every denomination, in its favor.—There are 150 newspapers which, if not exclusively devoted to the cause, now entertain sound views on the subject. At one meeting of the anti slavery society at Charleston South Carolina, 15,000 dollars were collected.

This scoundrel, Thompsen, is not content, it appears to interfere with the relations which exist between the States, but he must propagate infamous falsehoods. FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED BY AN ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY IN CHARLESTON! We know not which most to admire—the folly or the infamy of such an assertion.

### DEATH PREFERRED TO DISHONOR.

During the Irish "reign of terror," in 1798, a circumstance occurred, which in the days of Sparta would have immortalized the heroine; it is almost unknown, no pen has ever traced the story. We pause not to inquire into the principles that influenced her; sufficient that, in common with most of her stamp she beheld the struggle as one in which liberty warred with tyranny. Her only son had been taken in the act of rebellion, and was condemned by martial law, to death; she followed the officer, on whose word his life depended, to the place of execution and besought him to spare the widow's stay: she knelt in the agony of her soul and clasped his knees, while her eye, with the glare of a maniac, fell on her child beside him. The judge was inexortable, the transgressor must die. But, taking advantage of the occasion, he offered life to the culprit on condition of his discovering the members of the association with whom he was connected. The son wavered—the mother rose from her position of humiliation and exclaimed—"My child, my child, if you do, the heaviest curse of your mother shall fall upon you, and the milk of her bosom shall be poison in your veins." He was executed—the pride of her soul enabled her to behold it without a tear—she returned to her home—the support of her declining years had fallen—the tie that bound her to life had given way—and the evening of that day that saw her lonely and forsaken, left her at rest forever. Her heart had broke in the struggle.—[New Monthly Belle Assemble

### MECHANICS.

From the Lancaster Journal.

I once heard a young lady exclaim, "Do you think I would be seen walking with a mechanic? The individual referred to was a young Blacksmith, very intelligent and of excellent moral character, and what made the exclamation the more remarkable was, that the father of the young lady had worked at the same trade until he had acquired a fortune of between 20 and 30 thousand dollars, with which he had retired from business. Misfortunes, however, have since that time dissipated his earnings and he is now, in old age, making a living at the occupation she so much despised. The lady herself, even during the prosperity of her family, made a runaway match with a carpenter.—He was a man of education, and sound sense, and has been called from the saw and jack-plane to fill several important public offices; and at the present time is a representative of his native state in the legislature. This is not a solitary instance of the children of tradesmen despising the profession which raised them from obscurity; but the fact does almost stand alone, of a person whose mind was warped by prejudice and education, getting so far the better of those feelings as to marry an independent man, for such we consider every man who is master of a trade.—If he possesses industry and the least ingenuity, he is certain, while in health, of being able to command all the comforts of life; and yet parents who by honest industry have been enabled to educate their children better than they were themselves, are ambitious of forcing them into professions, when it frequently happens they are not able to assist them further,

Then, if they are not possessed of fine talents or money, or influential friends, the chance is against their getting forward in life they must live as well as other men, and they either become a burden to their relations or a pestilence to society. Even those who are more successful, often become beggars for offices, and dependent upon great men's influence.

A general system of education will raise the working man in the scale of intellect, to a level with these of the learned professions, and this will more effectually do away with the distinctions and prejudices of society than any other scheme that can be devised.

### A TALE OF CRIME.

The New York Transcript gives the following details of an occurrence, which has, for the last few days, created a very great sensation in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Fairfield co. Conn. The whole tale and incidents form certainly a rather romantic affair, and goes strongly to disclose the depraved workings of a bad heart, for some time pent up or restrained under the garb of a religious deportment.

"Between one and two years since, a shoemaker named Hiram Brundage, of fine and prepossing appearance, who is about 25 years of age, and who then resided at North Castle, near Greenwich, in Fairfield co. stole from a maiden lady of that place a watch, and a considerable amount of other property, with which he absconded and fled to this city. The lady pursued him, and succeeded in finding him; when after certain negociation, it was arranged that if he would return with her to Greenwich, where she resided, and would marry her, that no prosecution should be commenced, except such as would accord with hymeneal laws and that instead of sending the felon to do "the State some service" at Sing Sing, she would receive to her arms a loving, fond and felon husband.

The terms imposed on Hiram by no means accorded with his inclination, inasmuch as the lady was not one of those beauties who might be mistaken for a Venus Medicis; and what was worse than all, the maid happened to be some twenty years older than himself; but, as a set off to these disadvantages, she was rich; and he by agreeing to the terms, escaped from prosecution and punishment. The bargain was consequently struck, and he forthwith went to Greenwich and made the maiden Mrs. Brundage.

The wedding of Mr and Mrs. Brundage was not the introduction to a life of happiness on either side, but least of all on hers. Her husband continued to live at North Castle, and she at Greenwich, nor did he often visit her, except he went for the purpose of getting from her all the money she at the time might be in possession of. Thus things went on until last Saturday evening, with only this difference, that the thief Brundage, became, as he stated, a repentant sinner, and made a violent profession of having become a very religious and a truly pious man—albeit his piety worked no improvement in his treatment to his wife.

In consequence of a great revival in religion which occurred lately in the neighborhood of North Castle, a meeting of its professors was held at that place on Saturday evening. Brundage attended it, and officiated in its proceedings. After he left it, he went to the residence of his wife, and sat and conversed with her in a totally unusual, pleasant and free manner, but principally on religious subjects. In the course of his conversation, he urged her to be religious and reminded her of the necessity of preparing for death. He then went on to tell her that she was very old—that her Star was far in the West—and that she must prepare to die. As soon as the latter expression was uttered, and without any further intimation, he deliberately took the tongs and struck her so repeatedly and violently with them over the head that she was knocked senseless, bleeding and almost lifeless on the floor. In this condition the monster left his wife, as he doubtless supposed dead. He then proceeded to set fire to the house, and after having done so, left the premises under the hope that she was dead, or that if she was not, that the burning of the building might consume her—and that the proof of his inhuman barbarity might thereby remain. Providence however, decreed otherwise—the poor woman, after having lain senseless for a considerable time, so far recovered from the effects of the cruel treatment she had received, as to leave the house and crawl to that of her two nephews, named Rascoe, which is but a short distance from her own. As a proof of the injury she received at the hands of her unnatural husband, we mention that up to this very moment there is a trail of blood along the whole distance she went to her nephew's residence. On reaching Rascoe's house, she had just enough strength left to make them hear her cries (they being at this time in bed,) and that was all, for on their procuring a light and coming down stairs, they found the poor woman had swooned and there lay senseless at their door. Mrs. Rascoe, however quickly succeeded, with the aid of her husband and his brother, in getting the old lady in doors, where she was immediately undressed and put to bed—and, we are glad to state, at present seems in a fair way of recovery. At about the time of Mrs. Brundage's awaking, her nephews saw the flames begin to appear from her dwelling house, and before they could be extinguished, the whole house and its contents were reduced to ashes.

On the following morning (Sunday) the authorities of the place had Brundage taken into custody, having arrested him in the church at the village of North Castle, where, after the diabolical and inhuman conduct he had been guilty of the previous night, he was quietly and demurely aiding in the religious services of the congregation. He has since been examined, and is now committed to Harford jail for trial on the two charges of arson and attempt to murder. We are told that about two months since, the fiend threatened his wife he would murder her and set fire to the house, and that the threat was overheard by a person who was in an adjoining room.

### THE HUMORIST.

We select from the American Messenger the following humorous paragraphs.

"You must be careful, or you will get the cholera," said a person a few days since to a disciple of Bacchus. "Don't tell me such stuff," said he, "I understand all about it: this cholery is a plan of the priests to unite church and state!"

The mayor of a diminutive city called to consult a legal friend with regard to the method of quelling riotous proceedings, which were growing ungovernable. "Why," said the lawyer, "do you not appeal to the posse comitatus?"—"Well, that's what I've thought of but, blast the fellow, I never knew where to find him."

R was saying at the club a few evenings ago, that during his travels in the East he saw a juggler place a ladder, in open ground, upon one end, and mount it by passing through the rounds, and stand upon the top erect." H., who was present, immediately exclaimed, "Poo! poo! I saw another do the same thing with additions. When he arrived at the top he pulled the ladder up after him."

An old lady, not remarkable for the clearness of her ideas, describing a fine Summer evening, said, "It is a beautiful bright night. The moon makes every thing as light as a feather."

The late Rev M. G. happening one day to go into the churchyard while the beadle was employed neck deep in a grave, throwing by the mound and bones, to make way for another person, thus: "W ll, Saunders, that's work you are employed in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you dinna repent o' your evil ways" The old worthy, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied, "I thought, sir, ye kent there was no repentance in the grave."

The minister of a neighboring parish was called, some time ago, to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman of a certain village, and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly to chastise manually, his beloved cara spousa, the minister concluded—"David, you know that the wife is the weaker vessel, and ye should have pity on her." "Confound her," replied the morose fisherman, "if she's the weaker vessel, she should carry the less sail."

A MILITARY OFFICER.—A lady who was unacquainted with military terms, asserted in a company of gentlemen, that her husband was an officer in the army.

"What is his station, madam?"

"I don't recollect—but the word ends with *ral*," said she.

"You must mean a gene *ral*, madam:"

"No, that is not the word."

"Perhaps—a corpo-*ral*" said another.

"No, sir."

"Well, madam, perhaps, it is a d——d scound-*ral*?"

"Yes, yes! that is it," she cried eagerly.

Some years ago, as the late Rev. Mr. Pringle, of Perth, was taking a walk one Summer's afternoon upon the Inch, two young beaux took it into their heads to break a jest upon the old parson. Walking briskly up to him, and making their bow politely, they asked him, if he would tell them the color of the devil's wig. The worthy clergyman, surveying them for a few seconds, made the following reply: "Truly, here is a most surprising case! Two men have served a master all the days of their life, and can't tell the color of his wig!"

A soldier was stationed at a post with directions to let no one pass without giving the watchword, which was Boston. In the course of his patrol, some one approached, and the sentinel demanded—

"Who's there!',

"A friend" was the answer.

"Well, friend, advance and give me the countersign."

No answer.

"Blast you!" said the soldier, levelling his musket, 'say Boston, or I'll shoot you."

A French barber lately returned to London in high spirits with all the Parisian fashions, and put an illuminated transparency over his door with the words "Coiffuer." A boy seeing it went in and demanded a cup of coffee He found the barbar frizzing the hair of a Mademoseille going to a Christmas party. "Je ne suis pas fabriquant—je vous assure monsieur—I am not de dam coffee maker." "You hant—vy I'm blown if your sign doesn't say you are—hant you a *coffee-er*?"

Jonathan Gawk, who had just arrived at Boston, from Vermont in search of his brother, who resided in the city, entered a millinery store near Old South, and inquired, "Do you keep tobacker?"—"No, sir," said the fair shopkeeper. "Well, don't our dam keep here?"—"No, sir."—"Congress all Jerusalem! Marm told me he kept in a store along side the Boston mastin' house.

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