EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837 VOL. III.-No 14

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞ All communications to insure attentio should be *post paid*

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC.—No. 10.]

AN ACT to suspend certain provisions of An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the close of the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Represenatives.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro. tem.

Approved, March 1st, 1337.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 11]

AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas shall have the same jurisdiction and power, in all respects whatever, that was given to the several district courts of the United States by an act of Congress approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," or by any subsequent acts of Congress, concerning crimes, offences, or misdemeanors, which may be committed against the laws of the United States in any town, settlement, or territory belonging to any Indian tribe in amnity with the United States, of which any other district court of the United States may have jurisdiction.

Approved, March 1st, 1837.

PUBLIC.—No 12.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven; that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one million, ninety thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

For the subsistence of officers, three hundred and thirty two thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For forage of officer's horses, sevety thousand nine hundred and eighty seven dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharge soldiers, thirty thousand dollars:

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and forty five dollars, including the sum of three hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars, for the subsistence of the volunteers and militia called out for preventing or suppressing Indian hostilities:

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars:

For the medical and hospital department thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars:

For the regular supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationary and printing, two hundred and eight thousand dollars:

For barracks, quarters, store house embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks quarters, store houses, and hospitals at the several posts, the erection of temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the sea board, the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, of store houses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c. and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, ninety five thousand dollars;

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

For the transportation of troops and supplies viz: transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freight and ferriages; purchase of horse, horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of garrison; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and the points of delivery under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the case may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundaries and arsenals to the fortification and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of one hundred and seventy seven thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expense of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members and witnesses, extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress on the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts, of the necessary articles for the interment of non commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers, compensation to clerks in the offices of quarter masters and assistant quarter masters, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; purchase of horses to mount the second regiment of dragoons, and expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of additional stables, one hundred and ninety two thousand dollars;

For contingences of the army, three thousand dollars;

For two month's extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty four thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars;

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of the fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and twenty three thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars;

For arsenals, three hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty nine dollars;

For the purchase of percussion cannon locks, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the manufacture of elevating machines for barbette and casemate [illegible] eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the manufacture of sponges for field and battery cannon, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For the rifle factory at the Harper's Ferry armory, eight thousand five hundred and sixty nine dollars:

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, being an amount expended out of the general appropriation for the Quartermaster's department, to enable the accounting officers to close the accounts, twenty three thousand nine hundred and sixty nine dollars and five cents:

For completing the wharf at Fort Monroe, Virginia five hundred dollars.

For constructing a river wall, making embankment to the same arching, stone walling, repairing, the embankment of the new canal, and for completing the tilt hammer shop at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fifty three thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars.

For a magazine at the arsenol at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land, building a brick warehouse, and wharf, and making a turnpike road to the river at the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in addition to former appropriations for these objects, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For enlarging the site at the arsenal at Frankford, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars.

For a blacksmith's shop, a reservoir and a guncarriage house at Watertown, Massachusetts, twenty three thousand one hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ten thousand copper rifle flasks seventeen thousand dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of the Secretary of War, and, so far as shall be necessary, the same shall be expended for the following purposes, to wit.

For the pay, travelling, clothing for six months, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered into the service of the U. States under the requisition of Gen. Gaines, under date of April eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and the proclamation of Gov. Cannon of twenty eighth of same month, and approved by the Secretary of War, on the ninth May by direction of the President of the U. States one hundred thousand dollars; Provided, that such of said volunteers as volunteered under the proclamation of Governor Cannon of the sixth of June or twentieth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and were mustered into the service of the United States, and are entitled to clothing under the act of May twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, shall not be paid for clothing out of the aforsaid appropriations.

For pay, travelling, clothing, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered into the service of the U. States under the order of the Secretary of War of May twenty fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and Governor Cannon's proclamation of June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, ninety five thousand dollars.

For pay, travelling, clothing, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered in the service of the United States under General Gaines's requisition, under date of June twenty eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and Governor Cannon's proclamation of July twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, thirty five thousand three hundred and ten dollars.

For the liabilities incurred by Governor Cannon in raising money; so far as said money has been properly expended in the service of the United States on account of the the aforesaid volunteers, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay due the Executive staff of the Governor of Tennessee, while actually engaged in obtaining, organizing, mustering, or marching volunteers, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, to the place of their rendezvous, or making returns of said volunteers, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, be and he hereby is directed to cause to be paid to the volunteers and militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, including the companies in Mississippi, mustered into the service, who were duly called into service, and whose service was accepted by the Executives of the States respectively, during the summer of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, under requisitions from the Secretary of War or from generals commanding the troops of the United States and who are discharged before marching, the amount of one month's pay, with all the allowances to which they would have been entitled if they had been in actual service during the period of one month; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That eleven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for paying the Rifle Rangers, Coosada volunteers and the Independent Blues, under the command of Major Holt and for the payment of Major Holt and battalion staff, or so much of said sum as may be necessary for those purposes be appropriated and paid on the presentation of the rolls of said companies and battalion staff to the Paymaster General, with evidence of the time they were in the service against the Creek Indians in the months of May and June, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for arming and equipping the militia of the United States, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for paying the claims of the State of Connecticut for the service of her militia during the late war, to be audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under the superintendance of the Secretary of War, in the following cases; first where the militia of the said State were called out to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion; provided their numbers were not in undue proportion to exigency; secondly where they were called out by the authority of the State and afterwards reorganized by the Federal Government; and thirdly, where they were called out by, and served under requisition of the President of the United States, or of any officer thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary for that purpose, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That to pay all the claims of North Carolina for the services of her militia during the late war with Great Britain, in the cases enumerated in the act approved the thirty first May, eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to authorize the payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia during the late war," and also the claims of said state, for disbursements in the purchase of munitions or other supplies on account of the war, and expended thereon, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Approved, March 1st, 1837.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Militiary Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, to wit:

For pay of the officers, cadets and musicians, fifty six thousand and twelve dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty nine thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars.

For forage of officer's horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars.

For clothing officers's servants, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To defray the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand and seven dollars and eighty four cents.

For, fuel, stationary, printing, transportation, postage, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats and fences, ten thousand one hundred and seventy eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

For pay of adjutant's and quarter master's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For modles for the department of engineering, three hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus and contingencies of the department of chemistry, and instruments and repairs for the mathematical department, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental expenses of the department of artillery, three hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

For completing the chappel, one thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars and thirty five cents.

For the erection of a suitable building to contain the public store, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the preparation of a yard and construction of permanent shops suitable for carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, and so forth, and for the safe keeping of implements and materials, eight thousand dollars.

For the erection, as per plan, of a building for recitation and military exercises, in addition to amount heretofore appropriated, thirty thousand dollars.

For the erection of a new barracks, for the Military Academy department, to consist of eight buildings, at five hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For grading the grounds, about the execise hall and removing temporary buildings, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the acting professors of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, at the Military Academy, between the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty even, at twenty five dollars per month, three hundred dollars.

For a painting room for the professors of drawning, eight hundred dollars.

Aproved, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 14]

AN ACT respecting discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same duties shall be levied and collected, in the ports of the United States,, on Belgian vessels and their cargoes, which are now levied and collected on Dutch vessels and cargoes; but nothing in this act contained shall be constructed to prevent the President of the United States from enforcing, whensoever he may deem proper, both against Dutch and Belgian vessels, or either of them, and their cargoes, the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," approved the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

Approved, 24 March, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No 15.

AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

Ayproved, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No 16.]

AN ACT to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the time of the enlistment of seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen nor over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty one years; and it shall be lawful to enlist other persons for the navy, for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President of the United States; and so much of an act entitled An act to amend the act authorising the employment of an additionol naval force, approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That when time of service of any person enlisted for the navy, shall expire, while he is on board any of the public vessels of the United States employed on foreign service it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the fleet, squadron, or other vessels, unless his detention shall be essential to the public interests, in which case the said officer may detain him until the vessel in which he shall be serving shall return to the United States: and it shall be the duty of said officer, immediately to make report to the Navy Department, of such detention and the causes thereof.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That such persons as may be detained after the expiration of their enlistment under the next preceding section of this act, shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy until their return to the United States; and all such person as shall be so detained, and all such as shall voluntary re-enlist to serve until the return of the vessel in which they shall be serving, and their regular discharge therefrom in the United States, shall, while so detained, and while so serviving under their re-enlistment receive an addition of one fourth to their former pay.

Approved, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBLIC No. 17.]

AN ACT concerning pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situate upon waters which are the boundary between two states, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the states bounded on the said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port; any law, usage, or custom, to the contray notwithstanding.

Approved, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March one thousand eighhundred and thirty one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and an act to revive and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, be, and the same are hereby extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency which shall have occurred on or before the first day of January last.

Approved, March 24, 1837.

POETRY.

POOR LOUISE.

As sung with great applause by Mrs. Keely.

COMPOSED BY G. H. RODWELL.

Of all the mountain maidens fair,
With young Louise, none could compare;
Her full blue eyes, her shining hair,
Made captive every heart; sweet Louise, (*Repeat*)

Her voice was ever kind and low;
When sorrow told its tale of woe,
She'd hope, and tears, and help bestow,
Ere she could say depart; kind Louise

As she no guile, no art o'er knew
She thought that all the world was true;
She trusted, and she liv'd to rue
She e'er put trust in man; weak Louise.

Her lover left her—madness came,
And cloth'd her gentle thoughts in flame;
Her reason could not bear the shame,
She sank beneath the blow; lost Louise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser, of a recent date related the following:—'One bright frosty morning, not long since, a young and beautiful lady, of slender form wrapped in a flowing cloak, with graceful bow, entered the dry goods store of Mr.——, in Broadway. She was not slow to exercise all the "privileges of her order," (i. e. overhaul half the contents of the store.) The counter was covered with rich silks, satins and velvets—the delicate manufactures of Paris, and the more substantial productions of Spitalfield, were in turn submitted to her inspection, and after a proper lady-like delay, some trifling selection was made, and the pretty purchaser tripped out, casting sweet smiles upon the good looking young clerks as she passed down the counters. But her actions had not been unnoticed by the lynx-eyed proprietor. He instantly followed her, and waiting till they approached the corner of one of the quiet streets leading off Broadway, he tapped her on the shoulder, and requested a few minutes' conversation.

At first there was a manifestation of indignant hauteur, but a single whisper converted the haughty curl of the lip into one of trembling terror, and an imploring look from a pair of beautiful dark eyes, almost unhinged his resolution; but a moment's reflection suggested all the advantages her imprudence had given him.

All arts of woman conscious of the majesty of beauty, were brought to bear in succession upon the feelings of the impenetrable merchant; and hints were thrown out of the immeasurable extent of her gratitude; but all in vain. At length, finding all her shifts bootless, she was forced to make a candid confession of her name, rank and connexions.

What was his surprise to find that she was a daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of the city! He paused, and walked a few paces in silence by the side of the unlucky girl, whose feelings could not have been enviable. At last having made up his mind, he turned abruptly on his victim and said, 'Madam, you have robbed me—[an imploring look;] yes, madam, you have robbed me, and you know it; you have now about you the articles abstracted from my store—(another look, and a wringing of the delicate hands.) Now listen to me,' he continued firmly, 'I offer you but one alternative—you must accompany me to a magistrate or a minister!"

What could she do? Exposure and disgrace—disgrace to which death itself would be preferable to herself and her friends—stared her in the face. She looked in her accusers face, but there she read nothing but inflexible sternness; a second glance, too, told her that that countenance was neither old or ugly, in short, that 'as men go,' it was very passable.—And then the terrible alternative—the public police court—the awful frown of the magistrate; the rude gaze of the multitude—could she hesitate? Placing one delicate hand upon his arm, while the other applied the white cambric handkerchief to her tearful eyes, 'Do with me what you will!' she murmured out.

The result was that the triumphant storekeeper, instead of losing his property to the value of a few dollars, gained a lovely, accomplished, and virtuous wife, (this little foible excepted,) and with her upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

GIVING A TIGER A PINCH OF SNUFF.

Dr. Dunlap, while in the East Indies, conquered a royal tiger with a bladder of Scotch snuff. The doctor having crossed the river Ganges with his quaterly allowance (seven pounds) of snuff, observed a tiger at some distance. Being without guns, he ordered his men to use their oars as weapons of defence. They formed into a close column, with their backs to windward, whilst the doctor emptied the contents of a bladder into a piece of canvas, and danced upon it till it became as fine as dust. The tiger continued winding, and occasionally crouched. When he approached within twenty yards of the party, the doctor discharged about half a pound of the ammunition, part of which was carried by the strong wind into the face of the tiger. The tiger growled, shook his head, and retreated. In a few minntes he returned to the charge, approaching the party cautiously, rubbing his eyes with his fore legs When within about fifteen yards of the party he again crouched, and was preparing to make his murderous spring, the doctor and his party let fly at him about two pounds of snuff, which told well, for the royal tiger commenced roaring, and, springing into the Ganges, fled to the opposite shore. For this achievement the doctor received two hundred rupees, a silver snuff box, and the title of Tiger from a native prince.

Some time since an extremely clever thing of this species was done in Vienna. A young count, with some prodigiously high blood name, an officer in the imperial Hulans, was sitting on his horse, waiting outside of the gate of the cathedral for the return of their majesties. A watch set with brilliants, which he took out from time to time, showed that he was weary of the ceremony. A vastly sparkling snuff box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulous; in fact the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. He was aroused by a well dressed person making his way to him, and with a very low bow begging of him to preserve that attitude. He exclaimed this odd request, by saying, that one of the archduchesses was desperately smitten with him, and desired to have his picture; but that, no oppurtunity having hitherto occurred, and etiquette being altogether against her asking it in person, she had employed an eminent artist to sketch his likeness as he mounted guard. The count, notorious for a good opinion of his own charms, was infinitely delighted; but he affected to laugh at the idea, and threw himself into an attitude which he conceived to be much more captivating. His friend in the mob again begged him to remain steady for a moment, and pointed out to him in an opposite window, an artist busy in sketching a crayon drawing. The man's eyes were fixed on him. It was undeniable that he was sketching the count, and the handsome Hulan was too gererous to make an archduchess wretched for want of his picture. Two or three slight changes of attitude were required to complete the performance; they were gently recommended by the count's new friend, and approved of by the nod of the artist in the window. At length the operation was completed. The artist made a low bow and retired from window. The count was enchanted with having captivated a princess. But what was the time with which this interesting performance had occupied? He felt for his watch, no watch was there; for his snuff box—it had disappeared. His purse had followed them. He was now thoroughly awake. The worst of the matter was, that the unkind pickpockets were so proud of their having plucked the dupe that they told the story at the first roulette table they came to. Thence, of course, it spread like wild-fire thro' the court, the capital, and the country.

ADVERTISING—ITS BENEFITS.—The author of the work entitled the "Great Metropolis," says, that every one who has paid the least attention to the philosophy of newspapers, must have remarked that as advertisements are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the last to leave it. There cannot be a stronger general proof of the advantages of advertising. If a tradesman pays 20 dollars for a sign over his door, which can be read by those only who pass it, what must a more descriptive sign be worth, in the shape of an advertisement which is carried into many hundreds of families in town and country, and read, beyond all doubt, by thousands of people? Advertisements, in truth, are moveable signs, which meet the eye of customers in all places and situations; and that man of business, who is deterred by the comparatively trifling charge of the printer, from availing himself of the advantage advertising affords, cannot boast very largely of the minuteness or care with which he has traced causes and effects.

A couple of chaps hit upon the following expedient to raise the needful, one was to feign himself dead and to be put into a bag by the other, and sold to a physician in the neighborhood as a subject of dissection. The bag was procured, the fellow tied up in it, and, at night's meredian, carried to the doctor. The bargain was soon finished. The money pocketed, and the seller was upon the sill of the door, taking his leave, when the subject in the bag began to kick. Stop, stop, cried the Doctor, the man isn't dead? No matter, replied he in the door, way, you can kill him when you want him.

A down east editor says, 'there is a man living down Maine, whose feet are so large that he pulls his pantaloons over his head." We have an acquaintance quite different from the Maine man; his HEAD is so large that he is obliged to pull his hat over his FEET.

WEDDED LIFE.—The picture of wedded life, in Mr. Willis's INKLINGS of Adventure, is very beautiful, appealing to the heart by its purity and tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness of the description and the elegance of the periods.

"I like to go unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes, moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes; and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who, blushes even now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footstep as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come: and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her fair hand. Their children are growing up about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die."

"How old are you, Pat?" said a clerk of indictment to a convict at an assize in the south of Ireland.

"Faith, sir, I believe I'm pretty well as owld as ever I'll be," said Pat; and in good truth he was, for he was hanged on the Monday following.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0764