EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1839. VOL. VI-NO 18

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
is edited 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 very subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.
☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*

New *Hat* Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS,

AND

BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices, (Wholesale and retail)
His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaston. E. R.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has take the room formerly occupied by Mr James D Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.
If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's ob't. servant,
ELISHA MECONNEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments.
E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

"Maryland Eclipse,"

Will stand at Easton from Monday till Thursday morning, of every week.
At St. Michaels and Clover Fields, near Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from Thursday forenoon, until Saturday afternoon.
He will be on his Stand at St. Michaels on Thursday the 21st —at Easton on Monday the 25th,—and at Clover Fields, on Thursday the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid by 20th day of September next, fifteen dollars, and thirty dollars to insure with foal—if paid by 20th day of January next, twenty-five dollars. Fifty cents in every case to be paid to the Groom If any Mare be parted with before it is ascertained whether she be in foal, the person so parting with her, will be held liable for the insurance. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Clover Fields.

JAMES SEWALL.

N. B. Breders to Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with Wm. K. Lamdin, Easton Md.
March 19, 1838.

NOTICE.

All persons, who purchased property at my Vendue last fall are hereby, notified that their notes are now due, & punctual payment is expected, inasmuch as my present business requires cash.

WILLIAM CATRUP.

April 6, 1839—3w

Mantua Making.

MRS. MARGARET CLEMENTS,
TAKES this method of informing the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity (as well as all others who may need her services) that she has commenced the above business on the corner of Washington street and the road leading to St. Michaels where she intends carrying it on in all its varieties. She receives regularly the fashions from Baltimore & Philadelphia and is prepared to execute all orders in her line with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style; she flatters herself that her long experience in the business will enable her to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour her with a call.

April 2 1839.—3w

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obt. servant,
JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connexion with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.
J. H. K. S.

Feb. 19, 1839. tf (G6wcow)

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

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-nine, that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one million five hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For the subsistence of officers, four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, and to officers, in lieu of clothing for their servants, fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars;

For subsiste ce, exclusive of that of officers, one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, four hundred and seventy three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For the medical and hospital department, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars;

For the regular supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and printing, two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For barracks, quarters, store houses, 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 of the forts on the seaboard; 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, and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, sixty 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 or hire of 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 service may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expenses 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 of 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 quartermasters and assistant quartermasters 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; 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 two thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, seven thousand dollars;

For two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars;

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

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

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars;

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For arsenals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For new machinery at the Springfield armory, twenty thousand dollars;

For purchase of land at the Allegany and Watertown arsenals, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the Ordnance Department, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For arrearages prior to the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, per act of the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, payable through the Third Auditor's Office, three thousand dollars;

For surveying and opening of the western frontier military road, being the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications and incidental expenses for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence, at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, at Boston, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, at Newport, ten thousand dollars.

For the fort at New London harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, at New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Columbus, and officers' quarters, at New York, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, ten thousand dollars. *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be applied till the title of the said fortification shall be decided to be in the United States.

For Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Caswell, five thousand dollars.

For fortification in Charleston, South Carolina, and for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Marion and sea-wall at St. Augustine, ten thousand dollars.

For fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in the neighborhood, fifty thousand dollars;

For the fort at Grande Terre, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the preservation and repair of Fort Niagara thirty thousand dollars;

For repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego including the construction of the necessary barracks, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Sackett's Harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars;

For the construction of barracks, quarters store houses, hospitals and stables and the necessary defences of the posts it may be deemed proper to establish for the better protection of the Western frontier, eighty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, 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 Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and four dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars;

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and ninety dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the board of visiters at West Point, two thousand dollars;

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-five cents;

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents;

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents;

For the department of engineering, three hundred dollars;

For the department of philosophy, twelve hundred dollars;

For the department of mathematics, ninety seven dollars and fifty four cents;

For the department of chemistry, eight hundred & twenty seven dollars & fifty cents;

For the department of drawing, two hundred and eighty five dollars;

For the department of tactics, three hundred and sixty dollars;

For the department of artillery, two hundred and seventy five dollars;

For a reservoir, three thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars;

For two fire engines, with hose complete, one thousand nine hundred dollars;

For the completion of the buildings for the library and the engineering, philosophical, and chemical departments, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty eight, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty nine dollars and fifty cents.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That payment shall be made under the directions of the Third Auditor, to the Missouri volunteers, whose horses were lost, or cast away at s a, or which perished or died in consequence of suffering at sea, in the voyage from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven; and that the sum of thirty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to make said payments.

And when it shall appear that erroneous valuations have been made of such property, with a view to defraud the Government, the Secretary of War shall suspend payment therefor until a satisfactory investigation can be made, and it shall be made to appear that such valuation was made in good faith.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:

For pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and of seamen, two millions three hundred and fifty two thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars and sixty four cents;

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, forty four thousand dollars;

For provisions, six hundred thousand dollars;

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, one million of dollars;

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, seventy five thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, thirty thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty six thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, eight thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, twenty six thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, sixty four thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, twenty five thousand dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, sixty five thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz. for the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent for pursers when attached to yards and stations where no house is provided; for funeral expenses, for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; and for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and for the repair of steam engines in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations; for repairs of magazines or powder houses; and for no other purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy four thousand three hundred dollars;

For the provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates serving on shore, servants, and washerwomen, forty five thousand and fifty dollars;

For clothing, forty three thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars;

For keeping the present barracks in repair until new ones can be erected, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York, ten thousand dollars;

For the transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars,

For contingent expenses of said corps, freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts of inquiry, compensation to judge advocates, house rent where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the quartermaster's department, expenses of burying deceased belonging to the marine corps, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks and carpenter's tools, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dollars;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars;

For completing the hospital at New York, twenty thousand dollars;

For conveying Schuylkill water to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and for all necessary repairs, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars;

For current expenses of the hospital and its expencies near Norfolk, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For completing the hospital buildings at Pensacola, and building a wharf for landing the sick, four thousand dollars;

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, to make preparations for, and to commence, the construction of three steam vessels of war, on such models as shall be most approved, according to the best advices they can obtain, or to complete the construction of one such vessel of war, upon a model so approved, as in the opinion of the President shall be best for the public interest, and most conformable to the demands of the public service; and that to enable the Department to carry into effect this requirement, a part of the sum already appropriated for the gradual improvement of the navy, equal to the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, shall be, and is hereby directed to be subject to the disposition of the Department for this object, in case that amount can be diverted from that appropriation without a violation of existing contracts, and if that cannot be done consistently with the rights of contractors and the public interests, then so much of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars as can be to diverted to this object, from the appropriation referred to, shall be subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Navy for this purpose, and the residue of the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: and the said sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be expended in the manner in this section prescribed, shall be in addition to any materials now on hand, applicable to the construction of the said steam vessels of war.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

THE BIBLE.

AIR—"*Woodman spare that tree.*"

Sceptic, spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf,
Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
'Twas my forefather's stay
In the hour of agony;
Sceptic, go thy way,
And let that old book be.

That good old book of life,
For centuries has stood,
Unharm'd amid the strife,
When the earth was drunk with blood,
And would'st thou harm it now,
And have its truths forgot
Sceptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall harm it not.

Its very name recalls
Thy happy hours of youth,
When in my grandsire's halls
I heard it tales of truth;
I've seen his white hairs flow
O'er that volume as he read;—
But that was long ago,
An the good old man is dead.

My dear grandmother, too,
When I was but a boy,
I've seen her eye of blue
Weep o'er it tears of joy,
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me;
Sceptic, forego thy will,
Go, let that old book be.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Make way for the people! the crisis has come!
We come from the east, west and north, and the south,
We heed not the peal of the thundering drum,
Nor the red fire of death from the dread cannon's mouth,
To call us to duty; we come from the main,
We come from the city, we come from the plain!
We laid down the flail when our country appealed,
And the harrow and plow-share now rust in the field.
We rise in our power, we rise in our might,
We ask equal justice, we ask for our right!
We ask for the boon that our forefathers gave us,
And no earthly power shall ever enslave us!
What, freemen! shall we, the decendants of Penn,
Bow down to the mandates of Stevens and Fenn?
Shall scape-knaves from justice, assuming command,
Now trample to earth the just laws of the land?
Shall we of the hammer, shall we of the plow,
Surrender our rights to an enemy now?
Shall Washington's glory be blotted and faded,
And the names of a Warren and Jackson degraded?
Shall the heroes of Yorktown and Bunker be told,
Their land is surrendered to tyrants or gold?
No! freemen! As long as an arm shall remain
To strike for our country, our rights we'll maintain?
As long as the flag of our country shall gleam
In the purple of sunshine, or wave o'er the stream,
As long as the name of our country shall last,
Our breasts shall be bared to the hurricane blast!
By thousands we'll flock round the Liberty Tree,
And in glory defend it, or proudly die free.

TO THE PRINTER.

Permit a giddy trifling girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner;
She cares not how the critics snarl,
Or beaus and macaronies scorn her.

She longs in print her lines to see!
Oblige her, (sure you can't refuse it,)
And if you find her out, your *fee*
Shall be—*to kiss her*—if you choose it.

A NOBLE FRENCHMAN.—During the retreat of the patriots, after the battle of Windsor, on the 4th ult., a soldier had in some way got separated from his company, and being hotly pursued by the British troops, took refuge in the humble dwelling of a Frenchman, which happened to be at hand. It was early in the morning; the Frenchman had risen, but his wife had not. The soldier hastily asked—

"Are you a patriot?"

"Oui Monsieur," said the Frenchman, "you Patriot too."

"Yes."

The whole souled Frenchman, in a twinkling, clapped a woman's night cap on the soldier's head, and, hurried him into bed with his wife who was in the same room. The clothes were scarcely adjusted, ere the British in pursuit, entered but seeing only two women in bed, & the Frenchman up, they asked for the rebel they had seen enter a moment before. The Frenchman pointed to the bush through the back door, and away they went pell-mell in chase of the rebel, who by the aid of his noble host and a canoe, was soon in safety on the American soil.—Detroit Mor. Post.

It is stated that if the eyes of seed potatoes are soaked in milk three days before planting, finer and more mealy potatoes than can grow in any other way are produced, and more of them. By this simple process, a farmer, upon a bet grew 620 bushels of potatoes off one acre of land.

SILK CULTURE.—We learn from the Williamsport (Md.) Banner, that a company has been recently formed in that place, for prosecuting the Silk Culture, and a joint stock capital subscribed for that purpose.

It is stated, that Messrs. Prince, of Flushing Long Island, have within a short period, disseminated 400,000 *Morus Multicaulis Trees* throughout the country, and realized a profit of $200,000.

A TEST OF THRIFT.

"Will you let me have a few articles out of your store on credit?" asked a new customer of a Quaker merchant.

"Well, I dont exactly know. When thee re-sets thy fence in the spring, does thee set it inside or outside of where it stood before?"

"Why, I set it outside, and clean up the row where it stood."

"Does thee? Well, thee shall have credit in my store for any thing thee wants."—Greensboro' Patriot.

CAUSE OF QUARREL—"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them into your pasture," said Ned. "No you would'nt." "Yes, I would." "No, you *would'nt*." "Yes, I *would*." You *shan't!*" "I *shall!*" And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight!

To remove panes of glass, put soft soap on the putty for several hours, and it becomes as soft as if just put on, though the putty had become as hard as stone.

It is said that the aboriginal name of Mackerel is *Waunnekeseag*, a plural term, signifying fatness—a very descriptive and appropriate name.

A Prize for the Ladies.—The Iowa News says, the bachelors of Du Buque will give a premium of a *husband* to the *Miss* who first makes her appearance in that place dressed in silk of her own manufacture.

A Pinch of Snuff.—My dear Julia,' said one prety girl to another, can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?' 'Why, my dear Mary,' replied Julia, 'I believe I could *take him at a pinch.*'

From the Boston (Massachusetts) Courier.

TRIUMPHS OF LABOR.

We have rarely seen the mighty results of the labor of man more strikingly elucidated, than in the following extract of an address by Henry Coleman, to several Agricultural Societies of this State, assembled in their annual festival, last October. We find it in the New England Farmer.

"Two years since, I traversed the great Erie canal from one end to the other; I floated on the waters of the Ohio canal; and I returned to the sea shore by the Pittsburg and Pennsylvania canals and railways. What a magnificent excursion? What mighty triumphs of art and labour are here! What a moving of the affections! What an expanding of the imagination! How many beautiful and splendid visions have floated before the mind, which were surpassed by the great realities. Here where mountains levelled, and valleys filled. Here were deep basins excavated, and noble stretching embankments, which rivalled the neighbouring hills. Here were rivers hundreds of miles in length, flowing at man's pleasure, and in channels formed by his hands. Here were streams crossing streams on beautifully arched aqueducts Here were mountains of granite pierced through and through! and a passage opened through the heart of adamantine barriers for vehicles freighted with human life. Here were deep inland oceans mingling their waters with the mighty sea that sweeps from pole to pole, and bearing upon their quiet tides ten thousand floating & deeply laden arks; myriads of human beings, active in pursuits of business or pleasure, accumulations of wealth from the deep and tangled recesses of the forest, now first springing into life under the touch of civilization, from the glittering fields of polar ice, and from the shores of the Western ocean; accumulations, whose growing extent defies all calculation. All this, too, is the work of a little animal of the ordinary height of sixty inches, with only two feet and two hands, and of an average duration of life less than twenty years. His mighty implements in these great exploits were only a kind of Robinson Crusoe assortment, a hoe, a pickaxe, and a spade. Such are the great results of intelligent, concentrated, persevering labor, achievements of our own times, and scarcely a quarter of a century old.

"These results are wonderful. They are no maraculous creation. They are the fruits of the labor of individuals, applied in its most minute forms, and at successive times. When De Witt Clinton firsts struck a spade a little bigger than a man's two hands into the ground, and said, "This shall bring the mighty waters of Lake Superior into the ocean, and the vast, and as yet unimagined treasures of the great West shall float upon their decending current," few minds could believe that this was any other than such stuff as dreams are made of. But the prediction was accomplished, and in his day. The thundering cannon never sent a more electrifying appeal than when its successive accumulations along the whole bright line announced that the nuptial union between the vast lakes of the North and the beautiful Atlantic was consummated. Never was a gladder note poured into the patriot's ear since the Declaration of 1776, than the assurance which then fell upon it, that these internal communications, these glittering silver bands, were to form the strong bonds of friendly union and sympathy with those distant territories now brought into such near conjunction; territories before scarcely known to each other by name, now shaking hands with each other as next door neighbors. Such are the great results of labor."