EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

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 unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates. two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, be and the same is, hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the payment of the sums due by law to the several messengers of the respective States as compensation for conveying to the seat of the Government the vote of the electors of the said States for President and Vice President of the United States.

[PUBLIC—No. 2]

AN ACT supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain occasions.

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 to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever, where by the laws of the state in which said court shall be held, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished.

Approved, Jan 14, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 3]

AN ACT further to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

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 such of the assistants to the marshals, in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such marshals under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty one, and for the marshals of such States and Territories to make their return to the Secretary of State at any time before the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty one: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: And provided, further, That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eleventh section of the act for taking the sixth census as applies to the printing, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of the aggregate returns received from the marshals, be so construed as to apply equally to the census of pensioners, & the statistical aggregates returned by said marshals. And be it further provided, That for arranging and peparing the census of pensioners required by the thirteenth section of the act for taking the sixth census and for compiling and supervision of the printing of the statistical returns taken under said act, there be allowed to the superintending clerk, upon the completion of the work, such compensation as the Secretary of State may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the rate heretofore allowed for compiling the statistics of the third census; and that allowance be made to the disbursing agent of the Department of State for the extra duties which have been, or may be, imposed upon him on account of the sixth census, in relation to its preparatory measures, the accounts of the marshals, and the disbursements, at a rate not exceeding that allowed him for his services in relation to the fifth census according to the time he shall have been engaged in such duties.

APPROVED, January 14th, 1841.

[RESOLUTION, PUBLIC—No. 1]

JOINT RESOLUTION to present incorporate universities, colleges, &. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress be presented to each of the universities, colleges, athenæums, and historical societies of the United States, not exceeding three hundred in number, and to the American Antiquarian Society.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 14, 1841.
M. VAN BUREN.

OH! DO NOT FORGET ME!

Oh! do not forget me,
Though all should forget;
Let the hour I last met thee
In memory be set,
Like the bright star that keepeth
Its watch the long night,
While the bonnie flower weepeth
Beneath its cold light.

Oh! do not forget me,
My own chosen dear!
Oh! do not forget me
When gay ones are near,
When at night round the hearth, love,
Light spirits are met,
In the midst of their mirth, love,
Oh! do not forget.

TURKISH NAMES.

Sultan is the title of the Turkish despot. It is a word of Arabic origin, signifying mighty. The power of the Sultan if hereditary, and knows no limit except the precepts of the koran and no restraint except the fear of the assassination. The whole administration, civil, military and religous is at his disposal. Grand Seignor is another title by which he is known. The title Padishah also belongs to him, and is regarded in Turkey as highly honorable.—The present Sultan is Mahmoud II.

Ottoman, the appellation given to the Turkish empire, is derived from the name of its founder, Othman, Ottoman, or Osman.

Ottoman Porte, or *Sublime Porte*, is the name of the Turkish government. The word Porte (Latin *porta*, a gate,) was applied because this was the name given to the gate of the Sultan's palace.

Divan, the name of the supreme council of state its original signification is—a board or low level. Its use therefore corresponds nearly with our use of board for council

Grand Vizier, the prime minister of State. On him devolves the actual authority. He appoints to all civil and military offices, and puts to death whom he pleases. The word *vizier* propably come from the Latin *video* to see.

Mufti.—This is the title of the supreme judicial officers, and interpreter of the Koran.—His office cannot be compared with any in the governments of western Europe. His rank is next to that of the Grand Vizier, if not superior.

Reis Effendi, the Secretary of State. The word *effendi* is of modern introduction, and is a corruption of a Greek word signifying *lord* or *master*. It is often used as a term of respect.

Pashaw or bashaw, or pacha the first being the most correct. This is the governor of a Turkish province. He is appointed by the Sultan or Vizier, and exercises great power.

"The most distinguished have three horse tails carried before them, the interior only two.'—The Capudan (Captain) Pashaw is the high admiral.

Musulman or *moslem* signifies, in the Turkish language *a true believer*.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE RUSTIC.—Anthony Collins, who has generally been considered a Freethinker, one day met a plain countryman going to church. "Where are you going?" said the philosopher. "To church, sir. "What to do there?" "To worship God, sir." "Pray is your God great or little?" He is both, sir," How can that be?" He is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and he is so little that he can dwell in my heart" Collins afterward declared, that this simple observation of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes he had perused, written by the learned doctors.

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottiwattomie tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man and a good American, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey.

The agent replied that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered—that it was bad Indians only who demanded whiskey. "Then, replied the Indian quickly, in broken English," me d———d rascal.

Ladies who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptile. It is taken from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Worms in pots may be easily destroyed simply by watering the soil with lime-water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime, weighing about two pounds, into a pail of water; when the whole is slacked and well stirred up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may then be turned off, and the soil in the pots should be liberally watered with it. The worms will soon leave the premises, by crawling out upon the surface, when they may be taken off and destroyed, If any remain, another watering may be applied. We have never found any difficulty in destroying them by this method.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN TEXAS.—The corner stone of the first Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas was laid on the 14th October last, in the city of Matagorda, the Rev. C. S. Ives officiating on the occasion.

WINDING UP.—Several banks in Massachusetts are closing business, and a call is made upon the holders of their bills to forward payment before the period arrives when they will cease to be redeemed.

A HEAVY REVEUE.—Cuba, with a population of less than a million and a half, pays to the mother country the enormous revenue of $12,000,000.

DEFINING POSITIONS.

The following debate, which took place in the House of Representatives, will be found interesting. The Globe says, before Mr. Wise made his speech on the Treasury Note Bill, which was unpalatable to the distributionists, every effort was made to dissuade him from it.

Mr. Wise, after some preliminary remarks observed, that if deviating a little from both parties, and acting on an independent ground was "erratic," that, in the language of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Vanderpoel) he was "eratic."

Mr. W. went on to say that he feared a great many of the Whig party who had hitherto been crying against the "spoils" system with so much earnestness, were now going for the "spoils" themselves,—But he took this opportunity to give them notice, that if such shonld prove to be the case, he would lash them as he had done others. He stood now as he had always stood. He stood precisely the same as he did before the election, and at the election. He was a Whig then, and a Whig now, and he would take the occasion to say that neither sugar nor salt could catch him acting contrary to his conscience.

After some further remarks, Mr. W. went on to say that it was time for the whig party to go back to the good old principles, and take a fresh start; but whenever they stepped aside, either to the right or to the left, they might be assured that they would find him "erratic."

All who knew him, knew that he was not for men, but for principles for which he went. He hoped that Gen. Harrison, when in power, would act for himself, and not suffer himself to be led into measures, for the benefit of sections only; but that he would be a second Washington, and act for the whole country.

Mr. W. after some observations on the tyranny of party drill, said he would give notice that if they (his Whig friends) attempted to bring down upon him the tyranny of party, he would resist it, as he had before resisted it in the time of Jackson. And on the other hand continued he, so long as I hold a seat on this floor, I give notice that if they offer me any "principality" even that cannot catch me. So long as I am a member of Congress, they will not appoint me to office. I ask for nothing, and I will take nothing. Further, whether in Congress or out of Congress, I will not beg for office, nor will I ask my friends to beg for me. I am free and will continue to be free. I am now where I have always stood, and where I shall continue to stand. I tell you I can go with neither party contrary to the dictates of my conscience. I will be free as air; free as the eagle, soaring above the trammels of party; and like the eagle I will look down independent and alone.

Mr. W. proceeded to say that he would not, in the political wars of the country, be drilled in the political camp as they were in the military camp. He wished here to say, also, that all the castigations of a whig editor at Richmond would not drive him into drill.

If, continued Mr. W. I fight I shall fight after the fashion of the old fellow at Yorktown, who, with a long old fashioned fowling piece, a cow's horn full of powder, and a broad brimmed hat, kept loading and firing, bringing down at every discharge one of the enemy, and being under neither drill sergeant nor captain.

Seeing the bravery of the old fellow, one would step up to him and accost him:

I say my friend, what company do you belong to?

Be quiet, you bother me; don't you see I am busy?

Presently another would address the old fellow with—

Hallow, there, to what regiment do you belong?

Don't bother me; I belong to no company, nor regiment either, I am fighing against the British, and on my own hook.

Mr. W. then proceeded to explain that he was precisely in the same position with the old man at Yorktown, viz: fighting in the political battle, on his own hook. He neither belonged to any of their little companies, or to the regular army. But still was ready to fight the enemy and to do battle with the red coats, like the old fellow at Yorktown, with an honest heart and without bounty. If, however, gentlemen would join his "erratic" army, he then would become a regular. Did gentlemen understand him now? He begged to assure them he was still a Whig, and would fight against the British, taking as good aim as any of them.

Mr. Jenifer here took the floor and expressed his intention to reply.

Mr. Andrews rose to a point of order.—He hoped the Chair would not suffer the debate to take any longer such a course.

The Chair said the whole debate had been "erratic," but as the gentleman from Virginia had risen to make a personal explanation, he conceived the usual courtesy observed on such occasions, warranted the Chair in permitting it thus far.

Mr. Jenifer then proceeded, but spoke in so low a tone that he could not be heard but at intervals. He was understood to allude to the recent course of Mr. Wise and his colleague (Mr. Mallory.) He also made some observations in relation of certain gentlemen taking the "back track."

Mr. Wise said, as the gentleman from Maryland appeared to be the drill sergeant of the party, he would ask him if he had found out the opinions of all his Whig friends on the floor. Would the gentleman be kind enough to tell him whether he had ascertained the opinions of any of his Whig friends, except his (Mr. W.'s) and the gentleman from the Norfolk district (Mr. Mallory.).

Mr. Jenifer said he possessed no more information as to the opinions of his Whig friends than the gentleman himself.

Mr. Andrews called both the gentlemen from Maryland and Virginia to order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Graves hoped that the debate would proceed, until the position of Mr. Wise should be fully understood.

The Chair hoped the good sense of the gentlemen would enable them to see that the debate had assumed an improper latitude.

After some discussion of a conversational character on the point of order,

Mr. Jenifer, on leave, resumed his remarks. He proceeded to say that the commanding attitude that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] held through the country, rendered it highly important that his true position should be known. The gentleman, in his recent three days' speech, notwithstanding the doctrines advanced, had still avowed that he was a whig. But he, [Mr. J.] would tell the gentleman that when an individual avowed certain doctrines, it was not for that individual to say whether he was a whig or not. It was for the country to determine, after the avowal of those doctrines, what he was.

After some further remarks, Mr. Jenifer in reply to a question from Mr. Wise, said, I ask the gentleman to lay his finger upon any one portion of his three days' speech, which was not satisfactory to the Administration party now in power.

Mr. Wise replied that when the speech should have been printed, he would then show many points where no Loco Foco would agree with him.

Mr. Jenifer understood the gentleman to have said that he had pleased some of both parties. Now he desired to know how the gentleman did stand, or whether he was in a state of betweenity.

Mr. Wise said he did not stand in a state of betweenity; he was a whig. But he did not choose to be driven out of the ranks by gentlemen who assumed to speak for the coming Administration, before they knew what the measures of that Administration would be. Perhaps, when the measures of that Administration should be made known, he would have as much power to unchurch certain gentlemen, as they supposed themselves to posses.

Mr. W. then proceeded to denounce the idea of having so many "*little* Harrisons" in the House, dictating and speaking for the coming Administration, when it could not be known what the measures of that Administration would be. He [Mr. W.] had been dragged into the discussion by the remarks on his course by the whig papers on the one hand, and the Loco Foco papers on the other. He wished merely to assert that the friends of General Harrison were not all of one mind as to the measures proper to be pursued, and this being the case, he denounced the idea of any one section setting themselves up as *the* party. Mr. W. concluded by asking Mr. Jenifer if he had sounded *all* his whig friends.

Mr. Jenifer said he did not speak for either General Harrison, or any body besides himself, on that floor. Mr. J. then proceeded to notice the following remarks of Mr. Wise, viz: "that if any man attempted to bring down the tyranny of the party on him, he should be lashed, etc." Now he, Mr. J. desired to know if the gentleman meant to say that any party drill had been attempted to be exercised against him here. If so, let him point it out.

Mr. Wise, [across.] I point it out now; I refer to you.

Mr. Jenifer said the gentleman, in the course of his remarks, had intimated that he was resolved to fight on his own hook.—But he would remind him, that people was sometimes *hung* on their own hook. Mr. J. then went on to urge that the course taken by Mr. Wise was calculated to bring distrust upon the coming Administration.

After some explanation from Mr. Wise, in which he disclaimed any design to bring distrust upon the coming Administration, or that he had made any charge against it.

Mr. Jenifer said he was happy to hear that the gentleman disavowed charging any thing against the coming administration.—But at the same time, he would ask that gentleman whether it would not be more manly to make direct charges than to pursue the course he had? Mr. J. was understood further to say, that if the gentleman did not distrust the coming Administration, why was all this cry about the danger of a high protective tariff? When the gentleman spoke about the "spoils," the "lash," etc. what did he mean, if he did not distrust the Administration? Why this denunciation, if there was no object? When the gentleman said he could not support the coming Administration unless it should agree with his views, and did he go beyond any other whig? The gentleman had thought proper to make a speech in advance, to show the ruinous effects of an extra session, and the danger of adopting measures when the Representatives came fresh from the people, under the influence of triumphant feelings. He Mr. J. considered that it was safer to legislate when the Representatives came fresh from the people.

Mr. *Wise* here rose to explain.

Mr. Andrews called him to order. In his opinion, the debate ought not to be suffered to proceed any further.

Several members called *Mr.* Andrews to order, on the ground that he had called *Mr. Wise* to order before he had said any thing.

Mr. Wise said he had risen to make a sweeping declaration, viz: that the gentleman from *Maryland* had not stated correctly a single position he had taken the other day.

Mr. Andrews. There, he has said something *now*, and I call him to order on the ground of irrelevancy.

After some conversation on the point of order,

Mr. Wise, on leave, proceeded, and denied that he had ever said he anticipated all would be wrong in the coming Administration, as charged by the gentleman from *Maryland*. He said no such thing. On the contrary, he believed that all would be right.

After some further remarks, *Mr. Wise* said, he did say, however, that some gentlemen were trying to swerve the Administration from its course, and he meant the gentleman from *Maryland* as one of them, for, continued *Mr. W.* every mite goes to make a mass.

Mr. W. went on to say, that as he had found gentlemen actively engaged in manufacturing public opinion in advance, as the sentiments of the whig party, he thought it high time that he should speak, lest his silence might be construed into acquiescence. And when certain sentiments were held forth, in relation to the tariff, the distribution system, &c. he had taken the liberty of saying that, as one of the whig party, they were not his sentiments.

After some further observations as to his views on the tariff question, he expressed his repugnance to any set of whigs undertaking to manufacture public opinion, before the new Administration came into power.

But, said *Mr. W.* the gentleman from *Maryland* has said that it would be a little more *manly* for me to come out, etc. Now, all I have to say is, that the gentleman is about thirty years older than I am, yet he connot teach me manliness. *Mr. W.* said if the gentleman would lop off a little of his Federalism, he would go with him as far as he could, but in the first place it would be necessary to see how far they could go, as he expected to go with the gentleman in a variety of matters.

Mr. W. then stated that be was in favor of economy and retrenchment in the expenses of government; against appropriations for internal improvements, etc.

Mr. Jenifer was understood to say that he differed.

After some further explanation between the gentlemen as to their views,

Mr. Wise said, but the gentleman contends that because I do not go for a distribution and a tariff, that I am no whig.

Mr. Jenifer. I said no such thing. I said ——— the remainder of the sentence was not heard.

Mr. Wise. Well, that is precisely the same thing. It amounts to this, that unless I vote for a tariff on luxuries, I am no Whig. But my constituents will see my politics on that subject when my speech is printed. Mr. W. went on to say that if other gentlemen had not defined their position, and spoke for the coming administration, he would not have said a word. He wished merely to have it understood, that the friends of the coming Administration *differed* in their views on certain matters.—But for doing this, said Mr. W. the gentleman from Maryland has taken me in hand, with my colleague from the Norfolk district. There are some whose intellects are so dull that they *cannot* understand; while there are others who *will* not understand. But my friend from Maryland is, I know, an intelligent gentleman, and I cannot suppose he is one of those who are not *willing* to understand. I hope I am not *in the way* of my friend from Maryland, and that it is his wish to put me out of the way.—I hope it is neither the object of that gentlemon, nor others, to put me out of the way.

Now, said Mr. W. in order that my friend from Maryland may understand me fully, I will tell him that I do not intend to stand in his way; and if he wishes to go to Europe to attend to the tobacco interest, I assure him that I do not want to go. If any other of my whig friends suppose that I am in his or their way, they may dispel their fears, for I assure them I shall be in the way of none of them.

Mr. W. then proceeded to say, that neither he nor his constituents should ever be brought under the drill of party. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Jenifer] had, in the course of his speech, thought proper to be very witty, and to say, that "it sometimes happened that gentlemen who fought on their own hook, were *hung* on their own hook." Now, he, Mr. W. would say, in reply, that some gentlemen were never hung at all.

The gentleman from Maryland has also said that he speaks for nobody but himself. He said, however, almost in the same breath, that if *I* took the ground I did against the protective tariff, etc., I differed from all the Whig party, with the exception of the gentleman from the Norfolk District. Now, here he has undertaken to speak for all the Whigs but two and a half; for my colleague from the Norfolk District counts one, and I and my friend from Maryland composes the remaining one and a half.

But, continued Mr. W. I tell the gentleman from Maryland that on the question of the distribution and the tariff, he has found more than two and a half. Where is the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Alford?] Did he not give his views the other day in sufficiently plain terms for the gentleman?—Now, although my friend from Maryland took me to task on the score of "manliness," I take it for granted that he will admit the gentleman from Georgia to be a *whole* man.

But, said Mr. W. the gentleman from Maryland has asked me where is the tyranny of party? Why, there it is, (pointing to Mr. Jenifer;) there is the drill sergeant himself. He took me into his hands, and one of my best friends from Kentucky [Mr. Graves] undertook to help.

Mr. Graves explained.

Mr. Wise went on to say that he would *make* gentlemen understand him before he had done. He had said that he would not be brought under party drill, and whenever it should be attempted, he would resist it. It had now been attempted and he now resisted it. The party drill had already commenced, but he would not submit to it.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee made some observation in relation to imputation on the Whig party.

Mr. Wise said he made no imputation on the whig party. He would further say, that he acknowledged no gentleman there as the *Whig party*.

After some further discussion of a conversational character,

Mr. Wise went on to say that he did not acknowledge the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Jenifer] as the whig party, and (said Mr. W.) I tell the gentleman from Maryland that if *his* tyranny is all I have to resist, I can soon overcome it.

Mr. *W.* proceeded to say that none other of his whig friends had attempted to subject him to party drill, but that the whig papers had attempted it.

But, said Mr. W. even if it were my design to separate from the party, it would be a question with me whether honesty lies on the side of those in power, or on the side of those out of power. But I wish it to be understood at home and elsewhere, that I spurn the attempt to unchurch me, whether insidiously or openly, directly or indirectly. If any one is to hold the sword over my head, the General himself shall do it, but no drill sergeant shall.

Mr. Jenifer was understood to ask if there was any thing personal intended by the above remarks.

Mr. Wise disclained any personal allusion in applying the term "drill sergeant;" but said he, I will tell the gentleman from Maryland, that if he attempts to whip me into the ranks, he will find me as difficult to drive as the Irishman's pig. The gentleman will no doubt remember the story.

An Irishman was attempting to drive an obstinate pig.

"Arrah Pat," said a friend, "where is it that yourself is a going."

"Hush, honey, my dear," said the driver, "it's to Cork I am going, sure; but for the blood o'ye spake soft, or the pig will hear!"

After an application of the above to his political course, and the absurdity of any attempt to *drive* him, Mr. W. said his position was based on high *principles*, and not *men*; and on those principles he was ready to stand or fall.

After some remarks from Messrs. Graves, Pope, and Andrews, the committee rose, and The House adjourned.

Agriculture is an Art.—Man is the artist; the soil his laboratory; manure his raw material; animal strength and machinery his power; air, heat and moisture, his agents; and grain, roots, fruits and forage, his product.

Agriculture is a Science—Which teaches the artist the best mode of fitting up and improving his laboratory; instructs him in the properties and economical use of his raw material—learns him how best to apply his power, and to profit by his agents; and it thereby enables him greatly to abridge his labor and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands *to do*—the science *what* to do, and *how* to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship—science the compass which directs her course. *With*out the sail, the ship would not 'go ahead,' without the compass, her course will be eratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. *With* sail and compass, her progress will be "onward," her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

A FAIR TRADE.

How will you swap watches, said B. to a plough-jogger, one day last week.

I have no watch, was the reply, but if ye want to trade, I will sell ye a horse.

Is it good for any thing?

Yes, the best saddle horse in the country.

How is he in a carriage?

He ought to be good—he was brought up to a baker's cart.

I will give you ten dollars and my watch for him.

The watch is yourn, said he of the sod.

Our friend mounted, and found the horse as recommended, an excellent saddle horse. B. was mightly pleased with his bargain, and, determined to prove all his good qualities at once, forthwith harnessed him into a wagon.

Gee up, says B.

Gee down, says the horse.

And our friend found six feet of himself in the mud, with the front of the wagon flying in all directions around him.

Friend, says B. you told me the horse was good in a carriage.

I told you no such thing, said Plough.

Did'nt you say he was brought up to a baker's cart.

Yes, sartin I did, but then he was taken away again, as the devil himself could'nt drive him.