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## WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share:
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls,

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live,
Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

### Eloquent and Soul Stiring

## SPEECH OF MR. WAUL,

OF TEXAS,

*In Presenting the Secession Ordinance of Texas to the Southern Congress.*

Mr. Waul, of Texas—I send to your desk, Mr. President, a communication from the president of the convention of the people of Texas, and an ordinance adopted by the people in convention assembled, by which that state has become a member of this confederacy. The people of that state, sir, did not know at the time of the adoption of that ordinance, of the confidence with which this congress had reposed in their fidelity and devotion to the rights of the South; they did not know that you had already admitted the members of that state to a seat to your counsels and deliberations; and that even before the proclamation which is submitted was made, her delegates were admitted to all the privileges of members upon the floor of this congress. The people of Texas will not soon forget such confidence reposed in their patriotism; they will ever remember with pride the fact that before the proclamation of their secession was issued, their state was already represented by one of the stars that shine in the galaxy of this confederacy. The people of Texas begin, sir, the revolution which has so gloriously resulted in the confederacy of states, under the guidance of those principles contained in the Declaration of Independence under which our fathers maintained their liberty, that all governments must derive their just authority from the consent of the governed. This revolution, like the torrents down the mountain side, gathered as they flowed, until as a mighty river it swept irresistibly all before it. The voice of the people came up like the roar of many waters, drowning the gurgling brooks and bubbling rills that attempted to swell their notes in opposition. It is known that a distinguished citizen of Texas was unfortunately at the helm of state, and in this hour of triumph, ere the song of triumph has died from our ears, I would do justice to Texas and to my own feelings did I attempt to pluck one leaf from the wreath that surrounds his brow, or place one blot upon the page of history illumined by his name. He and the people of his state have differed, he appealed to their generosity, and no man ever made it in vain; he was elected our governor. Let us hope that it was devotion to a Union he loved not wisely but too well, that placed him in opposition to a people who had ever honored him. When the news fell upon the ears of our people that Lincoln was elected; when it was known that South Carolina, the farthest from us in distance, would secede; that she stood like a knight in armor from head to heel, with visor down and lance in rest—another Curtius, ready to spring into the yawning chasm, willing to sacrifice himself for the liberties of his country—Texas became thoroughly aroused, and like the well trained, high mettled steed when the charge is sounded, who swells beyond the measure of his girth, throws the feeble horseman, and, with bit in his teeth, rushes to the van of battle—so Texas sought her place in the grand array of southern chivalry. When Texas permitted her territory to be divided in 1851, many of bold sons felt the humiliation, and when she bowed her proud neck and passed under the yoke, and permitted the fetters to be placed on her free limbs, believe not, sir, that she was less sensitive to encroachments on her rights than now. She felt that she was a new member of the confederacy, and should err, if at all, on the side of peace, and was unwilling to embroil her southern sisters in a quarrel that was chiefly her own; but mistaken indeed were they who supposed that her supineness then would become submission now. No, sir, as soon as the call went forth, "Sampson, the Philistines are upon thee!" she sprang forth, bursting the green and slender wythes, and stood like a young Samson; with his unshorn locks, revelling in his manhood, his beauty and his power. Nor is Texas ignorant of the position she occupies. By her act of secession 700 miles of frontier is left without protection from the most warlike, cruel and ferocious race of savages on the continent. On her western boundary is a nation whose life is revolution and whose support is depredation. From the mouth of the Sabine to the Rio Grande there is hardly one mounted gun to defend her against such enemies as would attack from their home on the deep. Texas knows all this—has counted the cost and comes a willing member to this confederacy, choosing to share all the perils of a new government than be less than equal amidst her former peers. I am satisfied that the constitution that has been unanimously adopted by this congress for a permanent government will meet with the universal approbation of our state. You will perceive by the documents forwarded that the desire was that a government should be formed based upon the Constitution of the United States. That has been done. In addition, the experience of seventy years has exposed some dangers and misconstructions which we have avoided or attempted to shun. The patronage of the government, which, like the maelstrom, drew within its vortex all that approached its attraction, we have endeavored to check. We have locked, bolted, barred and guarded the treasury. We have greatly curtailed the expenses of legislation, destroyed extra allowances, and saved the country to a great extent from jobbers and speculators.—Taxas are to be collected for the uses of the government alone, leaving industry free to pursue that channel best suited to the tastes and habits of our people. Indeed, much has been done to commend it to the people of the South; and no change from the old constitution that can with reason be condemned.

Texas has taken her place, and locks her shield with yours. Her eyes are to the front, and she casts no glance backward. Reconstruction upon any terms is never dreamed of within her borders, as that confidence that holds nations as well as individuals together is wanting, and, sir, we have learned from history that a nation once divided never, never reunites upon terms of equality. They have too vividly before their minds the example of the first secession that occurred in history under Jeroboam. When Rehoboam was asked to yield to the clamor of the people for justice, and a reduction of their taxes, after having consulted with the young men, instead of with the aged and wise, that "my father made your yoke heavy, but I will add thereto; my father chastened you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." After this the people answered the king, saying: "What portion have we in David? And have we none inheritance in the son of Jesse. Every man to your tents, O Israel, and now, David, see to thine own house. And every man went to his tent." The ten tribes went forth, and never, never has that breach been healed. And never, never will the people of Texas consent again, upon any terms, to live with a people from whom such injustice and oppression has been manifested I hope, sir, that the strife of that nation will find no parallel in this. We would go in peace, but if our adversaries desire, even so be it. If that flag, the old stars and stripes, are threatened as the banner to force our degradation, even so—

Free be their banner flung. We are loth
Its silken folds should feed the moth.

And we will strike at the tall crests of those who fought under its folds, as your fathers and grandfathers fought those who rallied under the banner of St George, associated as it was with their historic memories and gallant associations. We pay our devotions to the banner spread before us, and whether it dallies in the sunbeams, wantons in the breeze, or plays with its bright reflections in the waters, Texas will offer its love. And, sir, should it float over the crash of armies and the tide of battle, bathed in the red current that baptizes nations, while a shred remains aloft, or a man to fight for it, there, by his side, you will find a Texan seeking glory or a grave. Texas has embarked for the voyage on the ship you but launched the other day. All her life, humanity and liberty are with you; and though the storm rages and the timbers crack beneath the swelling waters—"though the strained mast quiver as a reed, and the rent canvas fluttering strew the gale"—no Texan's cheek will blanch, or heart grow faint. My life for it, she will ride out the storm, and make the port with her freight of human happiness and liberty. I move, sir, that the communication and the ordinance be placed upon the journals of this body.

It was so ordered.

### Final Action of the Baltimore Conference on the Slavery Question.

The following is the preamble and resolutions as adopted, comprising the form of action by the Baltimore Annual Conference, or the majority of its members, on the subject of the new chapter of the General Conference of the M. E. Church on slavery, and in opposition to it as a test in the discipline:

Whereas a memorial has been sent to this conference from a convantion of laymen held in the city of Baltimore, Dec. 5th, 1860, representing a large majority of the laity of our church, and like papers from other sources, asking this conference to take such action as will give quiet to our people and remove all obstructions to the preaching of the gospel among them by the preachers of this conference; and whereas a similar memorial from the convention of laymen representing the membership of the M. E. Church, under a call of the presiding elders, and an equal number of laymen, convened at Staunton, March 13th, 1861, for the purpose of devising some harmonious plan of action to be pursued by the ministry and laity of this conference in relation to the offensive change of the discipline of said M. E Church on the subject of slavery, has reached the following conclusions and present the same for our most favorable consideration, viz:

[Here follow the preamble and resolutions adopted by the laymen's convention held at Staunton.]

And whereas this conference is cognizant of the fact set forth in these memorials, that sixteen years of contention and strife within our borders, brought about by the continual agitation of the slavery question, has retarded the preaching of the gospel, hindered our co-operation in the great missionary and other enterprises of the church, and materially checked the growth of Methodism in a great part of our territory. And whereas we, the preachers of the Baltimore Annual Conference, feeling that we are called to preach the Gospel alone, and that not of strife and contention, but of peace And whereas the late General Conference at Buffalo, by its new chapter on slavery, has added additional burdens which we cannot bear, placed obstructions in our way in the forms of doctrines and duties which we all know will alienate the hearts of the people from us, and render us obnoxious to civil penalty and censure, and have wantonly aspersed the memory of our pious dead, by representing them as having lived and died in sin. Therefore,

*Be it Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference Assembled*, That we hereby declare that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Buffalo, in May, 1860, by its unconstitutional action has sundered the ecclesiastical relation which has hitherto bound us together as one church, so far as any act of theirs could do so; that we will not longer submit to the jurisdiction of said General Conference, but hereby declare ourselves separate and independent of it, still claiming to be, notwithstanding, an integral part of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, That nevertheless, it in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing preamble, three-fourths of the several annual conference, to be held prior to the next session of the Annual Conference, seeing the great wrong and injury done to the Baltimore and other border conferences, shall disavow the act of their delegates and the action of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery, and shall unite in a demand that the most thorough and satisfactory redress shall be given, and shall instruct their delegates so to vote in any Convention that may be called for the purpose of a more perfect union:

First, by abrogating the new chapter.

Second, by transferring the subject of slavery to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Annual Conferences, where it exists.

Third, that a fair proportion of the periodicals of the Church be placed under the charge and direction of said conference—then, and not until then, will we reunite with them, in the organization of another General Conference.

Resolved, That this conference has taken the action expressed in the above resolutions, after much reproach, to give freedom to our preachers, in the discharge of the duties in our territory, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the day may speedily come when agitation and strife shall have ceased among us, and the great Methodist family, East, West, North and South, be again united in the common effort which engaged the hearts and lives of our fathers—that of spreading scriptural holiness all over the land.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, consisting of S Register, J. S. Martin, S. S. Roszell, E. R Veitch, W. G. Eggleston, N. Wilson and T. H. W. Monroe, be appointed to prepare a pastoral letter for our people, setting forth the grounds and aims of the action.

This memorial was passed by the following vote: For the resolution 83; declined to vote 41; no 2; declined to vote for the present 3. At the conclusion of this action, Bishop Scott read the following paper:

"The whole action just had on what is called the Wilson proposition, is, in my judgment in violation of the order and discipline of the Church, and, therefore, is null and void, regarded as Conference action. I, therefore, do not recognize the said action as infracting the integrity of this body, and so I proceed to finish the business of the present session."

### Curious French Story.

A week or ten days ago, says a Paris letter writer, a young man, originally from the country, became engaged to marry a lady equal to him in age and fortune. She was a Parisian. He occupies a lucrative place in one of the railway companies' offices here. His father lives on the old family estate, which is situated in one of the mountain gorges near the Franco-Spanish frontier, and separated almost completely from the world. He had passed for a widower above twenty years. The young man paid a visit to the old family seat, where, indeed, he was accustomed to spend his summer vacations, to collect the innumerable documents the French law requires the officer who performs marriages to have in his hands before he stamps the civil contract made before him with its Median and Persian character. He asked his father for his mother's burial certificate. The father was extremely embarrassed by this appeal, but as no bans could be published until the burial certificate had been lodged at the Mayor's office, where the marriage was contracted, the father at last broke silence, saying: "My dear boy, I have for a great many years concealed a secret from you, because its possession would prove a painful burden to you, and because the honor of our house is interested in its maintenance and your tender years have hitherto rendered you incapable of preserving it. Your mother lives. She is a lunatic. Come with me, and I'll let you see her."

He carried his son, who was trembling with emotion, into an old tower, which formed part of the architecture of the chateau, and they went to the top of it. The chamber on the last floor was the lunatic's cell. He opened the door, the son entered it, and kneeling at the poor woman's feet, sobbed, "Mother! mother!" in a most heart-rending manner. These touching appeals, which would have moved stone idols almost, made no impression on the poor lunatic. Her stare continued as vacant and her lips as speechless as ever. The son, his soul sick at the sad spectacle, then gently upraided his father for denying him the melancholy solace of sharing the attentions he, the father, had bestowed upon his wife's wreck for so many years. The father repeated the excuses he had first given of his son's youth and the importance of the secret to the family's happiness. It became necessary to avow this misfortune to the bride's family; and they naturally desired to see for themselves, as the story that the wife was dead and the story that she was crazy seemed something awkward, which needed explanation.—Several members of the family went down to the distant chateau, and the poor lunatic was introduced.

As soon as she saw herself surrounded by witnesses she said, in a calm tone: "I am not mad. My husband, becoming the prey of a most unreasoning jealousy, and I being alone in this secluded mansion, to escape his continual scenes of violence, and to avoid the fear I was continually under of being assassinated by him, (he threatened more than once to kill me,) I say, I feigned madness in the hope of enjoying something like quiet. I preferred languishing in prison all my life to being hourly harrassed by these dreadful scenes of jealousy."

You may imagine the effect this declaration made. The persons assembled thought, at first, this accusation was but an additional evidence of the distracted state of her mind, for madness often borrows reason's mask, and wears it so well as to deceive even the most practised physicians of the mind. The faculty were appealed to. Before it could decide, her husband, who had been in a state of great agitation ever since his wife charged him with her sequestration became raving mad. His papers were inspected, and it appeared that he had for years been crazy—a monomaniac—his frenzy arising from jealousy. He was carried to a madhouse, and his wife signed the marriage contract of her son! Isn't that Venetian enough for you? To think it occurred in France, in this year of grace!

### Incredulity Run Mad.

THE VERDICT OF THE MANY AND THE FOLLY OF THE FEW.

There are people in the world so afraid of being imposed upon, that they prefer discreding their own senses to admitting the truth of any new and marvelous revtlation in science which conflicts with existing theories. This is the class of persons—fortunately a small one in this age of discovery—that denies or questions the healing, invigorating, life-prolonging properties of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. "What," say these Daniels, come to judgment; a mere salve cure scrofula, erysipelas, wounds, ulcers and tumors; a few pills eradicate hideous complaints, dyspepsia and other internal disorders? Impossible!" But why impossible? The same tainted atmosphere will engender fifty forms of disease, why should not one remedy relieve as well as one cause produce them? But this is not a subject for argument. Controversy is a waste of words, when facts have settled the question. "Here," says Professor Holloway, "is the testimony of hundreds of thousands whom my medicines have cured—answer that. Travel through Europe and America and hear from the lips of grateful multitudes, what miracles the Pills and Ointment have accomplished:—Reply to *them*. Reason *them* out of the confidence derived from experience, if you can." It cannot be done The triumphs of these wonderful remedies over pain, fever, congestion, inflammation, and all the terrors of acute and chronic disease, are as much a matter of history, as well authenticated, as the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz, or the capture of the Malakoff. We blame no one for being slow to believe in a mere hypothesis, but the man is a dolt who refuses his assent to self-evident truths.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

### The Pleasant World.

This is a very pleasant world and very pleasantly made, curiously contrived indeed, to keep life wide awake until we "round it with a sleep."

There is an arrangement effected in the last way in the world we mortals should have thought of—just by rolling the globe over and over. Of course we mean day and night—the lights and shadows of life's fair perspective. Aside from the necessity we feel of that almost dying now and then, we christen "sleep," what could possibly afford a grander series of surprises than the alternations of life and day.

Day: nothing but a lighted vestibule to something, we know not what. Night: a short, dim hall that leads us to another. And on we go, through this grand suit of brilliant chambers with shadowy passage ways between, until we have explored this wonderous castle of our mortal being. What if it were one great, unbroken day; how dull 'twould grow in life's long afternoon. How like Monday would existence be! Nothing made over new; no twilight musing; no dawning to await; no to-morrow to dream of, or to hope for; no surprise to quicken thought or heart, but just a steady blaze of day—an Arabia the Rocky, without an "Araby the Blest."

For our part, we are glad we are ignorant; glad we are not ubiquitous; we would not have the "wings of the morning," if we could. This opening and shutting of doors all through the world pleases us. It is a poem without a prefatory "argument;" a play without a programme. Were life and action shut out," then life and action would be a corpse, and we mourners would "go about the streets."—*Chicago Journal.*

BUT TWO POSTMASTERS AND FOUR COLLECTORS IN 72 YEARS.—There have been but two postmasters in the city of Charleston since the days of Washington. Gen. Washington appointed Mr. Balot in 1797, who served until his death, when the present incumbent, Mr. Huger (pronounced Uger,) was appointed by Mr. Munroe. Mr. Huger is now over 70 years of Huguenot blood, a gentleman of commanding and venerable appearance, about six feet high, well proportioned, fine Roman face, full head of hair and as white as snow, fine black eyes, heavy eyebrows, very erect, and one of the most high-toned gentlemen in all our city. One peculiar trait he has, and that is he is remarkably fond of the company of young peers; and whilst they show great deference to him, no one, however young, is at all cramped in his society. In many respects he greatly resembles the late Gov. Barbour, of your State.

We have never had at this port but four collectors of the customs since the formation of the United States, and one of these collectors died soon after being appointed. So you see, that Carolinians do not show the same readiness for the government rest as is the wont of many of your United States. This does not look much like office seeking.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST.—A southern clergyman says that in all his reading of the Bible, he never succeeded in finding any account of an Abolitionist in it. We beg to differ with him, for we believe there is one referred to frequently—we mean Satan. He is the genuine, orignal, Simon Pure Abolitionist. He has always been in favor of *abolishing* every thing that was good. He was the first advocate of the "higher law." He tried the experiment in heaven, and got kicked out for his audacity, and then undertook to content himself with the reflection that "it was better to reign in hell than serve in heaven," which seems to be about the only consolation left to Lincoln now.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE DEAD-HEADS. A Western correspondent of the Railway Review says, that on the Chicago and Milwakie Railroad a plan has been adopted which enables conductors to ascertain if the holders of "season passes" and "communication tickets," who are riding on a train, are the persons to whom they were issued. Photograph portraits, about the size of a postage stamp, of the real owner, are pasted upon the ticket, and the conductor can thus determine at a glance whether the holder is the person named on the ticket.

Dundee, New-York, is an unfortunate town. Last December they had a destructive conflagration, destoying a large amount of valuable property. On the 6th ult. over fifty buildings were destroyed by fire, leaving only one store in the town. Many of the merchants removed their goods to the streets, but they were destroyed after removal. There was a high wind at the time, and it was impossible to stop the flames. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

An awkward man, attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. "There, now!" exclaimed his wife, "we've lost our dinner." "Oh, no, my dear," answered he, "it's safe—I've got my foot upon it!"

"Dad, have you been to the museum?" said a ten-year-old. "No, my son." "Well, go and mention my name to the keeper, and he'll take you around and show you everything."

An Illinois paper: short time since said of [illegible] who was so dirty, that [illegible] of the town in which he lived [illegible] at him down as "real estate."

A lady being asked her place of nativity, replied: "I am so unfortunate as to have no native place; I am the daughter of a Methodist clergyman."

Why is the frost like "Boots" at a [illegible]? Because it changes one's shoes into slippers.

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