THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 7th February.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—FIVE HUNDRED MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—Having a competency of force and being desirous of making our paper one of the best in the State, we have thought proper to extend the following inducements in order that we may be justified in our course:—Any subscriber to the Chronicle who will furnish us with FIVE responsible names, shall have the paper for the present year free of charge. We have been informed that there are names on our books that have been subscribers to the Chronicle from 15 to 20 years, and to such we feel disposed to extend the most liberal terms. Let but one hundred of them send us five subscribers each, and we shall have the number called for, and they shall have the paper for one year gratis. We cannot but believe that there are at least from eight to ten hundred persons in this county who ought to take their own paper, and we feel sure that by a very little exertion on the part of each subscriber, five hundred can be obtained. Also, a commission of 50 cents will be given to any Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Postmaster, for each subscriber. At these rates any energetic officer can make as much by obtaining subscribers to the Chronicle as at his official duties. See prospectus on fourth page.

SANTA ANNA THE ADMINISTRATION, AND THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE LATTER.

Santa Anna has issued a long and labored defence of milttary conduct since President Polk sent him to Mexico to defend his country. He throws the whole blame of the successive defeats he encountered, from the landing of Gen. Scott till his retreat from the city of Mexico, to the cowardice and disobedience of his generals. He admits that he had under him 90 pieces of cannon; 20,000 men, including 5000 veterans of the army of the North, and the 24 pieces of artillery brought by Gen. Valentia from San Luis Potosi. "Therefore," he says, "on the 11th of August, when the enemy showed himself in the neighborhood of the Penon our situation was imposing, and confidence and enthusiasm were visible in every countenance." And yet with 6000 men Gen. Scott conquered this large army, and succeeded in bearing down every thing before him till he entered the city of Mexico in triumph.—In almost every instance Santa Anna says his orders were disregarded, and defeat was the consequence. Had they been obeyed and his instructions followed, the result would have been very different. This, we think, is most likely, and to whom should the shame and disgrace of such a result be attributed? Assuredly to the Administration who, notwidstanding all the efforts of the gallant Scott to increase his force, seemed to lend a deaf ear to his importunities and to act as if they wished his defeat and dishonor. What are the people to think of such an Administration—and especially of its head—who foolishly involved the Nation in a war, and to render that war, disastrous, sends the best general the enemy possesses, to organize a powerful force, and to resist and subdue the troops he orders to carry on his unjust war?

According to every statement, official or otherwise, Gen. Scott never had engaged in any of his sangunary conflicts with the enemy, a larger available force than between six or seven thousand troops of all kinds. The Whigs in Congress had performed their duty by granting men and money, though the war was deemed by them unjust and unconstitutional. Fifty thousand men and ten millions of dollars were voted, for the purpose, it was thought, of bringing the war to a speedy close. And what has been the result? The ten millions have been expended, and the whole military strength of the country does not exceed, at the present moment, 32,000 men. It is scarcely necessary, at this time, to dwell upon the unconstitutionality and injustice of the war in which we are now engaged with a sister republic. That is a point that has been demonstrated, we think, to the satisfaction of every dispassionate mind in the country. The war was conceived in folly and the ambitious lust of territory, and has been prosecuted with imbecility of purpose and feebleness of action.

The history of this war will show to posterity and the world that the gallantry and indominable courage of our armies alone saved the nation from disgrace and dishonor, and form a splendid contrast to the inertness and imbecility of those who brought the war upon the country. Some future Tacitus will be able to portray the character of him who to the misfortune of the nation, has been placed at its head, but whom nature never intended to elevate above the condition of a mere pettifogger or "fomenter of village vexation." This example may, however, have a salutary effect, and impress upon future generations in our country the absolute necessity of always selecting, as their Chief Magistrate, a man whose intellect is not less prominent than his patriotism. He perhaps deserves impeachment more for the manner in which he has conducted this war than for commencing it, as he did. He has repeatedly endangered the safety of our armies in every part of Mexico, either intentionally, from feebleness of purpose, or purpose, or pusilanimity of mind.—He cannot plead ignorance as a justification of his most disgraceful conduct in this whole matter, because the commanding officers in Mexico have kept him, or his Minister of War, constantly informed of the condition of the armies under their command, and the vastly superior numbers arrayed against them. They have repeatedly besought him to send them reinforcements to prevent a disaster which, under any other circumstances, would have been the consequence. No necessity, no importunity would enable them to see the impending danger, or to stimulate Mr. Polk and his Cabinet to action. In quiet security themselves, they conceived that the danger was imaginary, and that a handful of men would do as well as the largest army that could be raised, and they neglected or refused to send the aid required, in contempt of solicitation, and in defiance of public sentiment everywhere expressed, except among the mere tools of party. The capture of Monterey astounded the President and his Cabinet here as much as it did the Mexicans themselves. It was not, and perhaps could have been expected, from so small a force, but still Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance. He obeyed, and for months waited to be reinforced, but waited in vain. Neither fresh troops nor instructions were received, and, at the very moment when a powerful army under Santa Anna marched down upon him from San Luis Potosi, and he was surrounded on all sides at Buena Vista by the enemy, with whom he was engaged in the bloodiest conflict of the war the House of Representatives was endeavoring to pass a vote of censure upon him, and President Polk to supercede him in command by the appointment of a Lieutenant General taken from the ranks of civil life, and who had perhaps never seen a battle.—This injustice, however, was too gross to be tolerated even by his own party, and the scandalous scheme proved abortive, and only added another item to the catalogue of offences and follies of the Administration. The victory at Buena Vista covered General Taylor and his little army with glory, and induced his countrymen to think of him as one more worthy to fill the Presidential chair than the poor cypher who now occupies it. This was another source of mortification to the Administration, and he was left to fight his way onward or to hold possession of the places his valor had won, without additional force or any new instructions.

Gen. Scott has been served in no better manner. His requisitions have been disregarded, and he has been compelled to fight his way to the city of the Aztecs with not more than the handful of men with which he landed at Vera Cruz. The glory of victory could not be taken from him, which his own valor and military skill had secured to him; but it was hoped that some reverse of fortune would occur to tarnish the brilliancy of his escutcheon, and that his fame might be obscured by a defeat. He remained at Puebla for some months, called for reinforcements, but they came "few and far between," and he determined to proceed. But finding that he too was increasing the laurels that already encircled his brow, and that he was likely to acquire the honor of concluding a peace with Mexico, a subordinate clerk of the State Department was despatched with full powers to negotiate with the Mexican Government, and to propose such terms as might be honorable to both governments. The Commander-in-Chief was to be thrown aside, and, perhaps, not even consulted in a matter so important to the nation. Contrary to the usages of all foreign nations, he who had successfully carried on the war, and everywhere conquered the enemy, was not to enjoy the privilege of bringing that war to an end by negotiating the terms of peace or acquiring fresh laurels as a successful pacificator. It was a direct insult offered to him by the Administration and one which should excite the indignation of the whole country. Such has been the unjust, pusillanimous and disreputable course pursued by the administratton from the commencement of the war to the present time—a course alike discreditable to our brave generals, and the armies under them, and to the character of the nation. We shall resume this subject hereafter.—*National Whig.*

FROM THE CHESTERTOWN NEWS.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

During periods of high political excitement, the caption of the remarks, has always been a theme of the party in minority and played upon as loudly, and with as much variation, as time and circumstances would admit. It is thought by some that there is a magical influence, in the words "Retrenchment and Reform," and like Aladdin's Lamp, they will effect wonders, provided they be kept well burnished, for constant use. This assumption however, is not very creditable to the capacity or intelligence of the people; but if party purposes can be accomplished, and the weaker be made the stronger by it "the end will sanctify the means," and that portion of the community who do not read much and examine closely, into causes and effects, must consent to bear the reflection, if others can be benefitted. "Retrenchment and Reform" is an old jade, which every tiro, in politics, as well as every old party veteran, has mounted and rode with whip and spur for many ages, and although the old nag has been spavined, galled, and greatly injured, "in wind and limb," every new occasion for her use affords an opportunity for the party hacks and demagogues to ride her as unmercifully, as if she were a young and spirited colt.

These thoughts have been induced by the reminiscences of the late Gubernatorial canvass, and by a perusal of some of the reasons urged for the call of a convention. We have been surprised however at the repetition of some of these reasons in the Inaugural of Gov. Thomas—for instance: the reduction of the fees of Clerks and Registers and the reduction of the number, but not the salaries of the Judges!! The curtailments of fees of officers, is an ordinary matter of Legislation, and could not be regulated by a convention which could only lay down general principles. The other changes commended by the Governor, can be done, if thought to be necessary, as other modifications, have been made, but we consider them as unnecessary and uncalled for.

The revenues derived from taxation and other sources are more than adequate to pay the interest on the public debt—as appears from Governor Pratt's late message. If this excess be added annually to the sinking fund, the principal of the debt may easily and in a reasonable time be paid. Neither the exigencies, nor the condition of the State, are such as to call for the parsimoniousness, and niggardly reduction, for which some contend.

The Legislature of the State, in the old constitution mode, has from time to time passed measures of reform, without any addition to ordinary expense of legislation. They have changed to gratify the wants or desires of the people, until almost the resources and expedients of the mere partizans and office seekers, are exhausted. The Whig measures of Reform, are:

A Governor elected by the people.

A Senate elected by the people.

The council to the Governor abolished and all appointments to office to be made by the Senate on the nomination of the Governor.

Clerks and Registers appointed for seven years

Biennial instead of annnal sessions of the Legislature.

A new appointment of representation in the House of Delegates, giving to the populous counties and to the city of Baltimore, larger delegations than the small counties.

The office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore abolished.

The Land office of the Eastern Shore consolidated with the Western Shore.

After all these Reforms, in what position do we find the self-styled Democretic party! They call themselves the especial friends of Retrenchment, and yet almost in a mass in the Legislative Halls, opposed the Biennial Session Bill, which was to reduce the State's expenses about $30,000 per annum. They have called loudly for reform, but have resisted all the salutary measures introduced by the whigs. They frofess to desire a reduction of the State's expenses and taxation of the people, but they cry out for a *convention* to reform the constitution, when they know it would cost the State at least from $50,000 to $75,000, at a time when the tax-payers can bear no more burthens! And yet they are the *exclusive friends* of the people!!! The Legislature have the power to pass any reform measure which the people demand, without abstracting a dollar from the Treasury of the State, or adding a single farthing to the public burthens. It was said by Milton that a certain notable personage, would rather "reign in h—ll, than serve in Heaven," and judging from the conduct of some politicians, they would rather have *no reform*, unless they can get it through an expensive convention!

All the Departments of the Government have neen reformed, except the Judiciary, say they, and that is too expensive. Does any one believe that the services of competent Judges can be procured at a less price than is now paid? It is notorious that for less competent and qualified men cannot be induced to quit a profession more lucrative than their salaries! Many of those who make *a-to-do* upon the subject, are aware of this, but they have certain ends to accomplish, and do not choose to avow their opinions of the danger to the community in having unqualified Judges! Of the uncertain tenure by which every man's property would be held, as also the hazards to his reputation and personal rights. To reduce the number would be to increase the danger. The people ought to know, that the Legislature is the tribunal and the only tribunal to pass upon the expenses of the State. A convention could only settle general principles, and would necessarily have to refer the detals to the Legislature. Why then all this noise about a convention? To any one who will analyze the subject, the reasons will be obvious. We premise, that there are a number of the legal class who would be pleased to receive appointments to the Bench? There are a greater number of other classes, who would be as highly gratified to be made Clerks and Registers. The most of these offices are now filled with whigs, and unless they can be reached in some way, many of the people's loving friends, the "*Democrats*" cannot reasonebly be accommodated.

A convention would have absolute power over all the officers. Judicial and Ministerial: and by a mode of constitutional legislation, to remove every officer; hence the anxiety to have an opportunity to *scramble* for the offices, and show *patriotism and love for the people.*

Again! who knows but that a convention might revolutionize the whole constitution—abrogate the Reforms already secured—abolish Biennial Sessions (as a prominent member of the Loco party in the House of Delegates is now attempting to do)—affect the relations of master and slave—destroy the influence of the Eastern Shore and the small counties, making Judges elective, admitting foreigners to vote, and by other radical and ultra provisions, unhinge the old and established order of things, and bring into reproach, derision and ruin the good old State of Maryland. Whenever, I hear an advocate of conventional, in preference to Legislative Reform,, I begin to speculate whether he has considered the subject or taken it upon the trust of some partizan, or would like to have a snug office held by some Whig?—The guise of referring to a a popular vote any Conventional Constitution is too thin to conceal the objects and purposes of its advocates. From the result of the late Gubernatorial election and the character of the vote in certain quarters, no measures are too ultra or exceptionable, to be carried by a party or popular vote.

The truth is, that "Reform and Retrenchment," like Irish potatoes, have "*nearly run out.*" The chirstening of "Conventional Reform," cannot add any vigour or vitality to the decrepit and broken down nag, neither can the new-jeckets, who have mounted by any new appliances, restore the bottom, spirit or speed of the failing and almost exhausted old courser. The duty of the Whigs, the true conservative friends of the State who are indentified with the people, and are friendly to their best interest, who love the renown and history of their State, and under whose auspices she has been brought from a state of Bankruptcy to one of envied punctuality and fidelity, is to stand fast to their principals uninfluenced by any attempts of self-styled Reformers, and pursuing the "even tenor of their way," they will as suredly receive the thanks of their constituents, as well as the approbation, of their consciences.

The writer has not a single aristocratic feature, in his social or political feelings—but is emphatically, one of the people, in action, principle and sympathy; but he has considered the subject spoken of, his conclutions are those of reflection and care, and what he conscienciously believes, the conservative principals by which the good order and interests of the community can be promoted and preserved from destruction.

Columbian Typographical Society.—The Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday contains the toasts, speeches, &c., at the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of this association, on the 1st inst.—Our brethren of the type appear to have had a joyous time, and most sincerely do we hope that they may long live to greet the return of the day.

Several members of Congress were present by invitation—were toasted and made speeches in return. We notice an observation made in the course of the address of the Hon. T. J. Henley, which deserves to be impressed on the minds of those who undertake the management of newspapers without understanding anything of the art of printing. He said—"I believe that no man ought to be considered qualified for an editor, until he is first acquainted with the art of printing.' We think that investigation would establish the fact, that those papers which are edited by practical printers, are conducted with more moderation and forbearance, than those edited by individuals not thus qualified. It is seldom that practical printers are found intolerant or prescriptive; and however zealous they may be in maintaining their own opinion, they are not unwilling that those who differ from them shall also be heard.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Leap Year.—The Brattleboro' Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt. availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of leap year, made arrangements for a dance on Tuesday evening, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—*paid the bills.*

IRELAND.—We find in Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of the 1st instant the following summary of intelligence respesting the condition of this suffering Island:

At no former period has the social state of this unfortunate country been so appaling. Murders, threatening notices, robberies, crimes and outrages of every species and degree, are the order of the day. Added to all this is the extreme destitution of a large number of the poorer classes. It is most painful to be obliged to record, in every publication, the details of such sanguinary and barbarous deeds. Nevertheless, it is a duty that we owe to our readers. The short period that has elapsed since the despatch of the last mail furnishes melancholy proof of the disturbed condition of the south and western provinces. We subjoin some of the details:—A Dublin paper of the 23d, in referring to the subject, says:—"We deeply grieve to state that further accounts of insubordination have been received since our last, and from districts heretofore comparatively free from agrarian crime. We have repeatedly stated it as our opinion that the parties engaged in the perpetration of the frightful outrages that disgrace the country are, in almost all cases, idle vagabonds, altogether regardless of the sufferings of the poor, but who take advantage of the prevailing destitution to organise secret confederacies. Up to this time we have not heard of a single case where persons really distressed have been concerned in this system of atrocious crime. Some of the best landlords in the country have become obnoxious to those miscreants, and threatening notices have been served upon them."

The State of Sligo is thus described:—"A fearful reign of terror is being established throughout the country. The highest officer of the country,—the head of the magistracy—had to make a hasty and undignified retreat from his seat, to avoid the deadly blow of the noon-day murderer. A Protestant dignitary was also compelled to leave his house from the same cause, and he had to be conducted out of the country by an escort of police. But this is not all. Notices of a threatening nature have been served upon many of our landlords and their subordinates. At Drumcliffe, one of those fearful documents was posted, in which a declaration of war was made against some of the highest men in the county, as well as others of influence rank and station. With an infatuation which we cannot account for, those who did most good during the famine have been selected as objects of attack."

It would appear that the peasantry of Clare, not satisfied with maltreating and murdering the gentry of this county, have made an attempt upon some soldiers who happened to come in their way, inasmuch as on the night of the 7th ult., the sentry at O'Brien's Bridge, in the county of Clare, was fired at by a body of Terry Alts, but providentially without inflicting any outrage.—The cause of the outrage is supposed to have been a desire on the part of the Terries to possess themselves of the soldier's musket, as they had disarmed a sentinel at Broadford a few nights previous of a gun, which, by the exertions of the parish priest, was returned. A rencontre, hand to hand took place in the same place between another body of marauders and a soldier, who plunged his bayonet into the shoulder of one of the party, who then decamped, bearing off their wounded comrade.

The Government, armed with the new Coercion Bill, have resolved to act with the utmost rigour in repressing the crime and outrage which prevails. Accordingly, a meeting of the Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 24th ult., when a proclamation was issued, declaring the act to be in force from and after the 29th December.

The amazing sum of £10,342,500 has been voted by Parliament since 1st August, 1846, for relief and improvement in Ireland. Of this sum £7,815,553 has been expended as follows: £4,814 000 in labour relief: £1,676,000 for food relief and fever hospitals; £31,052 advanced to parties for land improvements, but applications have been received for £1,763,000, and loans have been sanctioned to the amount of £609,600.

THE WAR.—We have a firm conviction that this war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced. For this Mr. Polk is responsible. But being in the war, we must fight it out. We should prefer that the defensive line policy, recommended originally by Gen. Taylor, and so ably advocated in the speech of Mr. Calhoun, that we publish to-day, should be adopted. But we have no idea that the Whig party, no matter what policy is adopted, should place itself in a position of even seeming to withhold supplies, either of men or money. If the war must go on, let it go on with all the vigor the country is able to exert. All the wrong of having brought it on, rests upon Mr. Polk. All the honor it may bring to our arms, belongs to the men who have so nobly sustained the flag of the country, by land and sea.

We have no idea of giving the administration the only issue upon which they can ever hope to defend themselves before the country, by placing the whig party in a position of withholding supplies. And this is the sentiment of the whig party, in Congress and out of it. This is Mr. Polk's war. He brought it on—he must be held responsible for it. But the people will sustain the country in fighting it out.

On this subject the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express, one of the soundest whig papers in the country, thus expresses itself, and we fully agree with it:

"The whig members of Congress, with very few exceptions, and perhaps none, will vote to provide the means for a speedy and honorable termination of the war. The chagrin of the administration will be increased daily by the patriotic action of the whigs in that body, until an honorable peace shall be secured.

"This is true American feeling—this is whig feeling and whig doctrine. While we hold that a necessity for the war did not exist when the two countries became involved—we roll that responsibility over upon the administration that madly produced it—and cling to the honor of the country, and chivalry and glory of its arms. We act with a patriotic determination, that, although injustice marked the instigators of this effusion of blood, the country shall be brought out of it without dishonor, and saved from the misguided power and selfish motives of such men as Polk, Cass, Buchanan and the legion of their hirelings and subsidised presses throughout the country, in future. The whigs will stand by their country, let the emergency be what it may—whether of peace or war abroad, or of a corrupt and dangerous administration at home."—*Balt. Patriot.*

Democratic National Convention.—The democratic members of Congress have resolved that their National Convention shall be held in Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The War and the Finances.—In an editorial on these subjects, the editor of the New York Tribune expresses this conviction, after a week of observation at Washington, that the Administration does not desire a present peace with Mexico. He goes on to say—

Congress will fail to do just two things desired by the President—it will knock in the head his bill authorizing Ten Regiments of Regulars in addition to our present enormous Military establishment, and it will sternly refuse to legalise any new issues of Treasury Notes beyond those authorized by existing laws. We think so much may be safely calculated on; but nothing more, unless the refusal to tax Tea and Coffee be deemed something. Any amount of Volunteers, and of Regulars to fill up or increase existing Regiments, will be carried through both Houses; and if the additional Ten Regiments had not been proved so wanton and useless an increase of Executive patronage and National expenditure, we think they too would be carried by the overruling desire to do nothing which can be characterized as obstructing or embarrassing the President in his efforts to 'conquer a Peace.'

The Loan Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means will certainly pass, and we fear with a modification authorising Mr. Walker to sell the stock for what it will fetch, which we cannot estimate above 95 cents on the dollar.—Thus, for ninety-five dollars in hand, wherewith to prosecute the subjugation and annexation of Mexico, the People of this Union will be bound to pay two hundred and twenty dollars in the course and at the expiration of a term of twenty years, or Forty-four Millions for Nineteen Millions. Against this scheme of reckless prodigality a resolute stand will be made, yet we do not anticipate more than twenty votes in the Senate and eighty in the House in favor of retaining the Committee's proviso that the stocks must not be sold below par. The defeat of that, and the knowledge that many millions of new U. States stocks are to be thrown on the market for what they will fetch, are morally certain to depress all stocks still farther and increase the Money pressure already prevailing.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We mentioned briefly yesterday that a Complimentary Dinner had been given to this gallant soldier by the authorities of the town of Lafayette. When the name of the distinguished guest was presented in a toast by the Chairman, the General made his acknowledgements in substance, as follow:

"The gallant General, in acknowledging the toast, said that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by every patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring Republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual goodwill, and whom he would much prefer to see vieing with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle.

He had always hoped and believed, that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practise towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights, and the interests of both nations. In this, however, he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity contributing more towards the accomplishment of the desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted and would submit without much complaining: perhaps he had already said more than was prudent. He preferred adverting to a more agreeable topic, to wit: the evidences which he observed of the growing prosperity of their city. The gallant General concluded by giving. The City of Lafayette: unsurpassed in the public spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WAR.—There is a great deal of beauty as well as truth in the remarks of Gen. Taylor, in reply to some complementary address to him in New Orleans. He feels as every man of sensibility must feel after witnessing the blood and carnage of a field of battle, and has himself been instrumental in producing the death and suffering he beholds. Such men as General Jackson may, as he was wont to boast, have been able to "look upon blood and carnage with composure," and we have no doubt even with pleasure, but the more tender and noble-hearted must be shocked at the spectacle, and the memory of the blood he has caused to be shed: and even though necessary in the discharge of his duty, must bring with it pain and anguish. Such are the feelings entertained by Gen. Taylor, and we have heard similar ones expressed by General Shields:

"I know not how others felt," said Gen. Taylor, "but for myself, how much soever I may forget, in the hour of battle, the sad consequences of the strife, they always rush upon my mind afterwards, making my heart sink, and causing me to feel like a child. I had hoped to have done more for my country than I have. I thought I might have been able to accomplish a speedy and honorable peace—an event essential to the welfare of both countries, and particularly so to our own."

PAPERS.—How inconsiderate are those who send abroad for a newspaper, and will not subscribe for one at home. They do not wish the local paper to go down, but really the times are so hard they cannot afford to take two—at least not the one they can borrow at home. If they want to publish a marriage, a long obituary, a meeting of some kind, or a "big pumpkin," they go to the nearest printing office, and very politely ask, 'will you be so kind, sir, as to give this an insertion," and are vexed if their request is denied. How very honest! Here boy, tell your daddy to lend me his horse and a shilling to buy some oats.—*Cecil Dem.*

Ship Fever.—The British ship India arrived at New York from Liverpool a few days ago, having lost, during the passage, the captain and 39 *of the passengers* from ship fever.