THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞ DOCT. DURBIN'S LECTURES.—Our readers will bear in mind that the course of Lectures proposed to be delivered in the M. E. Church of this town will commence on next Monday evening. Doct. Durbin's high character as a Divine—his chaste and classical style of oratory, would of themselves be sufficient to attract a large audience—but when it is recollected that he has himself been an eye-witness of the scenes he describes—that his own personal observations enable him to speak with confidence of the subjects introduced in his lectures—that he has stood upon Mount Sinai where Moses delivered the laws to his people—that he has trod the ground of the garden of Gethsemane where the Saviour agonized previous to his death—and above all that he has stood upon Calvary's bloody brow where the Saviour was crucified by the Jews, and that all these subjects will be presented and discussed in a style of masterly eloquence, we have no doubt a large number will be in attendance. We can safely promise all who attend that they will be both gratified and instructed.

ORDER OF "THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE."—This institution which has been in existence for but a short time in our town, seems to be rapidly increasing. The objects and design appear to us so laudible and praiseworthy, promise so much of practical good. that we cannot but hope the institution will meet with the cordial support of all who have at heart the best interest of society, the cause of virtue and morality.

There is also, a Division at Tobacco Stick, and we have been informed bids fair to be prosperous in that village.

MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Whigs of the Legislature held a meeting on the 9th instant, at which resolutions were adopted recommending the Whig voters of the several counties and the city of Baltimore to assemble in primary meetings, at such time and place as may suit their convenience, and appoint delegates to meet in State Convention, in the city of Baltimore, on the seoond Thursday of May next, to select delegates to represent the State in the Whig National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June next, and to nominate Electoral candidates for the next Presidential election. Each county is to send as many delegates to the State Convention as they do to the Legislature.

IMPORTANT BILL.—*Sale of Intoxicating Drinks on the Sabbath.*—A bill has passed our State Legislature, which enacts that after June next, it shall not be lawful for any person within this State, to sell, dispose of or, barter any spirituous or fermented liquors or cordials of any kind, in any quantity whatever, on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall be liable to indicment in any court of this State having criminal jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not less than $20, nor more than $100, at the discretion of the court for the first offence, and if convicted a second time for a like offence, the license of the person or persons so offending, shall be declared null and void by the judge of said court. The treasury of the State, in preparing a tavern license, is directed to insert a clause specially excepting the Sabbath. One half the fine imposed to go to the informer, and the other half to the use of the primary schools of the County where the conviction takes places. The judges of the several County Courts are directed to give this act in charge to the grand juries at every term. The act of 1834, chapter 244, is repealed by this act.

DEATH OF TWO MORE GREAT MEN.—The country has further sustained a two-fold loss in the death of eminent citizens. The venerable Ambrose Spencer has at length yielded to the protracted illness under which he has been lying, and on Saturday the Hon. H. G. Wheaton expired at his residence in Roxbury, Mass. Mr. W. returned, not very long ago, from a diplomatic residence of many years in Europe, his last post of duty having been the capital of Prussia.

Mr. Spencer has been long and well known as a State Senator of New York, Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of Congress, and died at his residence, in Lyons, Wayne county, on Monday, at the age of about 85. He was the President of the Baltimore Convention of May, 1844, which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Ratification of the Treaty.—The Treaty of Peace and Cession concluded between the Comissioners of the United States and Mexico, which has been for two weeks under debate in the Senate, was last [Friday] evening ratified by a vote, it is understood, of 38 yeas to 15 nays—two-thirds of the Senate being the number required to carry it.

Though the Treaty is thus ratified, the injunction of secretary has not been removed, either from the Treaty or the proceedings under it, because being incomplete until it has the sanction also of the Government of Mexico, the usage of Nations requires that the particulars of the Treaty should not be divulged. But no one doubts that the main features of the Treaty are substantially such as we have heretofore stated.

It is quiet necessary, however, to be borne in mind, that not only is the ratification by Mexico wanting to give effect to the Treaty, but amendments have been made to it (not affecting either the Peace, the Cession of Territory, or the consideration to be paid for it,) which require the assent of Mexico before the Treaty can become binding upon the United States or upon her.—*National Intelligencer.*

GREAT LOSS BY FIRE—FOUR STEAMBOATS AND TWO BARGES DESTROYED.

PITTSBURGH, March, 11, 1848.

Accounts from St. Louis inform us of the destruction by fire, of the steamers Avalanche, Hibernia, John G. Harding and Leclede, together with two barges. The loss sustained by the owners of the boats will amount to fifty thousand dollars insurance on them. The fire originated in the Avalanche. The steamers Eudora and Charter Oak barely escaped.

OLD ISSUES AND NEW.—A writer in the Boston Courier reviews, in a summary manner, the history of parties in this country for the last fifteen years, and surveys the present political aspect of affairs. The tone of the article is calm and dispassionate, and its views seem in the main to be sensible and just. We quote from it as follows:

The *present* has brought its own questions, its own duties, and its own necessities. We have a war on our hands, out of which the country must be extricated. Or if it be ended, it leaves great and important questions, which will of themselves essentially modify every old party issue, or the remains of every such issue. Is any body now to talk about distributing the proceeds of our public lands, for example, when the country has run in debt a hundred or more millions, besides having covered our national domain all over with bounty grants? The consequences of the war will certainly involve a revision of the tariff, while the condition of our finances bears a direct relation to the subject of internal improvements; and the fact of the government's being deeply in debt, destroys of itself the most obnoxious feature of the Sub-Treasury. The fact really is, that the existing state of affairs demands a *new* man rather than an *old*, a man of the *present* rather than the *past*; and those who imagine that the great questions of the day can be best treated by those who will bring to their considerations the party heats engendered by old party division, are themselves interested in maintaining those divisions, or else look upon political affairs from an entirely wrong point of view. We have Texas, and the war with Mexico, and a large national debt, and a considerable slice of Mexican territory, ON HAND; and if we comprehend aright, *old* party issues have very little to do with either.—We have suddenly entered into a "new dispensation," and we cannot see the fitness of immediately hustling up every body, according to old party affinities, without any reference to an independent opinion upon the new relations in which the country suddenly finds itself placed.

With regard more particularly to the two most prominent of the old issues, the Currency and the Tariff, it is urged that those most dissatisfied with the Sub-Treasury have no idea of reviving an old fashioned Bank of the United States, even if the thing were practical; still less is there any disposition to restore the short-lived pet bank system. In so far as the Sub-Treasury principle relates to the non use of the public deposites as a basis of discounts, we believe there is now a general acquiescence in its propriety.—What modifications the system itself may receive, the results of its own operation and the necessary requirements of the Government in the exercise of its fiscal functions, may show hereafter.

On the question of the Tariff the principal of protection, as distinguished from that of revenue merely, does form an abstract issue, but not a practical one. For there is very little doubt that any Tariff which will furnish revenue enough to support the Government, pay the interest on our national debt, and gradually reduce the principal, will afford sufficient protection to our manufacturing interest.

In connection with this aspect of political affairs, the most elegible man for the next Presidency is evidently one whose character and position will tend rather to hurmonize than to perpetuate old differences. The article from which we have quoted alludes to Gen. TAYLOR as such a man. Undoubtedly he is; and in addition to this characteristic, he possesses the hearts of the People more generally, we believe, at this time, than any other man.—*Balt. American.*

APPOINTMENTS OF M. P. CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Conference which was held in Georgetown, adjourned on the 14th. About $300 were collected for the superannuated fund. The next Conference will be held in Alexandria, on the 2d Wednesday in March, 1849. The following is the lisst of annual appointments for the ensuing year:

Josiah Varden, President
Alexandria station—S. B. Southerland
Cumberland station—William T. Eva
East Baltimore station—Dr. John S. Reese
Georgetown station—Wm. Collier
Harper's Ferry station—John Roberts
9th street, Washington—L. R. Reese
West Waltimore—J. J. Murray
1st M. P. Church, Washington—J. W. Everest
Anne Arundel circuit—R. S. Norris, sup; (one to be supplied)
Allegany circuit—D. Wilson
Accomac circuit—Wm. Fisher, sup; (one to be supplied)
Baltimore circuit—Eli Henkle, sup; J. W. Smiley
Concord circuit—J. K. Helmbold, sup.
Cecil circuit—W. D. Hamilton
Caroline circuit—G. D. Hamilton
Cambridge circuit—D. E. Reese, J. C. Davis
Clearfield circuit—J. M. Bryan
Carlisle circuit—Fred'k Swentzell
Dear Creek circuit—J. Elderdice, W. Reimich
Dorchester circuit—D. Shermet
Frederick circuit—H P. Jordan
Howard circuit—J. Webster, O. Cox
Huntington circuit—Thomas Whitworth
Jefferson circuit—L. W. Bates
Kent circuit—Wm. T. Wright, Wm. J. Dale
Liberty circuit—Jas. M. Elderdice
New Market circuit—D. W. Bates, J. Wait
Newtown circuit—D. F. Ewell, T. Burton
Pipe Creek circuit—J. Morgan, W. Roby
Prince William circuit—Nicholas Lemon
Potomac circuit—Isaac Shreeve
Queen Anne's circuit—T. M. Wilson, H. J. Day
Snow Hill circuit—Wm. T. Dunn
Sussex circuit—Richard Atkinson
Talbot circuit—T. L. McLean, J. McClelland
Union circuit—W. C. Poole, T. A. Moore
Williamsport circuit—T. Valiant, J. McFaden
Franklin mission—D. F. Waters
Smyrna mission—J. A. Jackson
Charleston—S. K. Cox, loaned for one year, by order of Conference.
Bethlehem, Philadelphia—P. L. Wilson, loaned for one year, by order of Conference.
Superannuated—Alfred Baker, L. A. Collins.
Placed upon the Unstationed List—J. W. Porter, J. M. Henkle.
Left without appointments at their own request—George Herritage, Daniel Collier, James K. Nicols, F. Stier.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., with advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d. She brought over the remains of Lieut. Davis, of the mounted Rifles, and a number of passengers. We are indebted to the Picayune for the subjoined intelligence:

The train which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba under command of Lt. Col. Biscoe, was attacked by a band of guerillas 400 in number, Col. Biscoe's command scarcely exceeding 80. An express was sent back to Gen. Twiggs to acquaint him with the facts. This courier was wounded in the leg, but reached Vera Cruz, and reported that a fight was going on when he left, but that the Mexicans had gained no advantage. Gen. Twiggs at once despatched three companies of cavalry to the support of Col. Biscoe. They left Vera Cruz the evening of the 19th, but returned again the next day, having gone as far as San Diego. They saw nothing of Col. Biscoe. Two wagons were found burned and one man and a horse killed upon the road.

Subsequent intelligence, however, had been received from Col. Biscoe. The issue was as we anticipated: the guerillas were dispersed, but not without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lt. Henderson and 12 men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Biscoe charged the guerillas three several times. His teams are said to have stampeded, and we regret to say that the Colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them, were burned; the mules were taken by the guerillas. Col. Biscoe reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

Gen. Cushing had left the city of Mexico, under an escort of Dragoons, for Puebla, to attend the Court of Inquiry. Capt. Ridgely, of the 4th Artillery, accompanies him.

Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 9th ult. We copy from the American Star of that date the following article in regard to Gen. Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico in obedience to the orders of his Government.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT. By referrence to general orders it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Maj. Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the general had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstaces his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambination as to applaud the recall, athough the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

Windfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has earned his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning, when they read his *last order.*

Even in this short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here until to day.

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a general of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our advices from Europe are down to the middle of February.

Lord Bentinck had avowed in Parliament the propriety of Great Britain's seizing Cuba to pay off the Spanish debt to British bondholders, and to abolish slavery therein. The subject was referred to a committee.

The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, aged 84 years, is dead.

The Pope of Rome had addressed a letter to the Irish Catholic Clergy commanding them to cease interfering in politics, &c. It was well received.

The American Minister had asked the British Government whether it was prepared to allow American ships to trade from any port in the world to British ports on the same footing as British ships, provided the United States would grant the same boon to British ships. The British Minister had answered that the question would be laid before Parliament.

The British Government had told Austria plumply, that if she interfered in Italian affairs by force of arms, it would be a cause of war upon her by Great Britain.

Things in Paris looked very revolutionary. The Government had proclaimed its determination in the Chamber of Deputies to put down the reform banquets or the right of Frenchmen to eat, drink wine, and discuss political affairs. This avowal produced a stormy session on the 9th of February in which Odillon Barrot told the ministers of Louis Phillippe that they had threatened what the ministers of Charles Tenth dared not to threaten. The Deputies opposed to the government signified their intention to go to the next banquet at all hazards.

That tyrant, the king of Naples, has been reduced to terms by his subjects. They compelled him to grant them a representative government, nearly like that of England. The revolution in Palermo was frightful. In Naples it was only prevented by the wretch's yielding to the demands of the oppressed.

Austria has protested against the grant of this constitution, and Russia is angry at it. England, however, supports it, and that is enough.

Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are in full eruption. A town in Sicily was swallowed up by the earthquake preceding the bursting out of the volcano.

The Pope has refused to Austria the right to march across his domains to help the tyrant devil of Naples to oppress his subjects, and England backs the Pope.

The Pope had written to the Archbishop of Milan reproving him for standing by and witnessing the Austrians murder the people, and telling him that he should have gone into the streets in full robes, surrounded by the clergy, to prevent these murders.

The Danish King has given his subjects a written constitution.

The Pope's Nuncio had been well received at Constantinople by the Sultan.

The Emperor of Russia had proposed to loan the empty treasury of Austria thirty millions of florins.

The application for a mandamus to compel the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear objections to the consecration of the Bishop of Hereford—a Puseyite movement—had failed, two judges being for it, and two against it.

The people of the towns along the Italian coast had forbidden the landing of the King of Naples' execrated minister of Police, who had fled from the revolution.

The Queen of Spain continued to have her own way, though her health was not good. Sixteen physicians—enough to kill her—could not agree as to her disease.

Commercial affairs had brightened up in England, and people looked ahead to brisk trade and good prices. Failures had nearly stopped. Specie was flowing into the Bank of England.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—Precisely upon the same grounds with those of Washington, rest the claims of Zachary Taylor. He, like his great prototype, has no practical acquaintance with the duties of civil administration—he is diffident of his powers to conduct the Government, as it should be conducted—he prefers, greatly prefers, that some other, whom in his modesty he esteems wiser and better than himself, should be selected for the arduous duties, at the bare contemplation of which he seems to shudder. Without design, he has struck into the very rein of Washington—he feels the same embarrassments—is harrassed by the same misgivings—is guided by the same determination. But, like Washington, he too is gifted by nature with strong common sense, and a sagacity which, as yet, in all the trying situations in which he has been placed, has never been known to fail him. To argue that any thing which he has yet said of himself and his qualifications proves him unworthy, were to cast an imputation on Washington, whose wishes, doubts, difficulties and disclaimers were of a nature precisely similar.

Let the people elect Gen. Taylor, and our word upon it, they will have an administration which has not been surpassed by any since the days of Washington. The very fears of the man with regard to his fitness, furnish the strongest evidence of his qualifications. In him, we shall have, what we have not had for nearly a quarter of a century—a President of the People! The vast amount of talent which has been locked up in the bosom of the proscribed party, will be allowed to exercise itself for the benefit of the country, and the range of selection being enlarged small men will cease to rule the country, and worth will resume its legitimate position.—*R. Whig.*

PROSCRIPTION.—When Philip Francis Thomas, the present Chief Magistrate of this State was a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair, it was proclaimed by his partisans, that his election would a new era in the political history of our commonwealth—that the spirit of proscription would be laid low, that freedom of sentiment would be fostered, and that political toleration would be the watch-word of his administration. In view of this liberal and popular position, many who were otherwise opposed to him were willing to try him—or rather if they were to have a Governor of politics adverse to their own, they were willing that Philip F. Thomas should be the man. Well, time wore on and this man of many promises—this advocate of liberty of thought and action, was elected Governor—and shouts were raised and bonfires lighted in commemoration of this glorious event. Many of his political opponents—men in the possession of emolument and office, hugged to their hearts the promises made prior to his election; and if a doubt was suggested as to the honesty of his pledges and the purity of his intentions, why their honest bosoms swelled with indignation at the enormity of the supposed slander. In fine, Mr. Philip Francis Thomas went into office with the entire confidence of the people—at all events that portion of them who wanted office, or innocently expected to retain it.—And what is the result? Why at one dash of his pen hundreds have been awakened from their dreams of security, office has slipped gracefully and noislesly from their grasp, and they have found themselves duped and deceived by promises made but to betray. We cannot say that we placed any very great reliance in the promised system of toleration—we were afraid that the acknowledge principal of the present dominant party 'to the victor belongs the spoils,' would demand some sacrifices—but we were not prepared for proscription so entire, as has been demonstrated by the recent acts of His Excellency.—One particular instance is worthy of note—and we call attention of both parties to the case, as being one in which the spirit of persecution has been allowed to run riot, and the maxims of the immortal Jefferson held in defiance. We call upon the people at large, to frown down so arbitrary an exercise of the removing power, and let the author thereof know that such acts merit and receive the execrations of those who elevated him to power. We have been hustled out of the magistracy—shorn of our official dignity, and the alluring perquisites of office transferred to other hands! and this too, when we had paid one dollar and twenty five cents to the clerk of the county for our documents, and only realize one twelve and a half by the year's operation!

Now in view of these facts, if there is not an indignation meeting, or a fuss of some kind raised, we shall be compelled candidly to say, that 'Republics *is* ungrateful,'—we shall.—*Centreville Times.*

Shocking Murder near Richmond—Arrest of the Murderer.—We learn, says the Clipper, from the Richmond papers, that on Saturday night, the house of Mr. William B. White, in Henrico co., five miles from that city, was entered, while he was asleep, by a negro man, who struck him a blow with an axe or hatchet, which he repeated until Mr. W. was most shockingly mangled about the throat and head, his teeth knocked out and jaw broken, producing death in a few moments. The fiend then attacked and beat Mrs. White, leaving her for dead also, when he robbed the house of specie to the amount of $1000 or $1500, and escaped. A small black girl was left unharmed. On Monday two negro men were arrested at Richmond, charged with the horrid deed, and one of them was instantly recognized as the murderer by the girl. Mrs. W., whose recovery is very doubtful, in the scuffle inflicted a blow on the assailant's head with a poker, and on examining the head of the negro arrested, it was found to be covered with blood.

CHLOROFORM.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says:

"To guard against the abuses of the new remedial agent is of very great importance, not merely to prevent its perversion to injurious and demoralizing purposes, but that its utility may be permanently established by rational and enlightened experience. Much is yet to be learned as to the modes of its preparation and preservation, so that it may be of *uniform* strength; which is known not to be the case with that procured from different venders, and hence the variation in the results reported in different experiments. So also, the best mode, and safest proportions, for its administration, cannot be said yet to be ascertained. Nor, indeed, can we yet decide how far it is reliable, without a still greater number of trials, in many of the emergencies in which its adaption is theoretically inferred. Especially does it remain to be established how far it is judicious and appropriate to employ the inhalation of chloroform, with the view of suspending conscious suffering during maternal travail.

"Thus far, experience and authority will fully justify a resort to this agency in the various forms of preternatural, complicated or instrumental labor. Indeed, on the occurrence of any pathological condition during labor, which involves extreme suffering or hazard to the mother, a failure to avail ourselves and our patients of this new resource would be inexcusable; but its innocence and safety should be more fully confirmed by the testimony of experience before it would be discreet to employ it indiscriminately in natural labor, when the mother is in health. That it may be thus used by mercenary members of our profession, is one of the dangers attendant upon the publicity which chloroform and its effects have received. Let us beware lest this blessing be turned into a curse, and this by carefully discriminating between its use and its abuse. If this can be effectually done, the chloroform promises to be a precious boon of science to suffering humanity."

Late from the Rio de la Plata.—Advices from Montevideo up to 19th January have been received. Three vessels, two Brazilian and one English, in attempting to run the blockade at Buenos Ayres, had been captured by the French and with their cargoes, condemned as lawful prizes and ordered to be sold. The blockade is now most rigidly enforced, the French making a complete line across the river with their steamers and other men-of-war, say from Ensenada to Colonia. All this has been done in consequence of the decree issued by Rosas, closing the port of Buenos Ayres against the trade of Montevideo. After the few vessels which are now loading are dispatched you must not expect any produce from here for some time to come.

LANDS IN ARKANSAS.—Arkansas Lands are freely offered to emigrants who will go and settle in that State. The lands thus proferred by the State are, many of them, farms which have become forfeit to the commonwealth for unpaid taxes, and it is said that the emigrant who goes to take possession must expect to meet the original proprietor, armed cap-a-pie, after the most approved fashion of the State, who will, no doubt, contest the claim of the new comer to the last extremity.

SANTA ANNA'S RETIREMENT.—There is no reason to doubt (says the New Orleans Delta) the truith of the report brought by the Edith, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war, and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defence of Mexico, had received his pasports from our commander-in-chief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the letter to General Twiggs from General Scott, directing the former to allow General Sata Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz.—The retirement of Santa Anna is a death blow to the war party.

CONSUL TO TANGIER.—We understand that our fellow townsman, THOMAS HART HYATT, late editor of the New York Globe, has been appointed by the President and Senate Consul to Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco, and expects to start for that destination on or before the 1st of April next. Mr. Hyatt, it will be recollected, recently received the appointment of Consul to Belfast, Ireland, but declined that appointment, thinking the climate of the Mediterranean region would be more congenial to his health.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

A Mother's Voice.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas concludes a notice of a visit to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., by relating the following:

Of one, an intelligent and modest young lady, who had become deaf from sickness, when two years and a half old, we inquired if she could recollect any thing of sunds or words. She answered that she could not. It occurred to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembrance of her mother's voice. It will be long before we forget the sweet, peculiar smile which shone upon her features, as by a quick inclination of her head she answered, yes. What a world of thought and feeling clusters around such a fact! In all her memory thsre is but one sound, and that is her mother's voice.

For years she has dwelt in silence unbroken from without, but those gentle tones of love still linger in her heart. There they can never die; and if her life should be prolonged to three score years and ten, o'er the long silent track of her life the memory of that voice will come, in loveliness and beauty, reviving the soul of weary old age with the fresh lovely sounds of her cradle hours.

TO OBTAIN BUSINESS.—"There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements, the Newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going." *Backwood's Magazine.*

A SIGN.—The Boston Courier, one of the most influential papers of New England, contains a leading article on the subject of the Presidency, in which the writer takes strong grounds in favor of Gen. Taylor.

PUNCTUATION.—The want of a comma in a sentence often so confuses the reading, that it is impossible to make out what is meant by the author. We give the following as an example:

Every lady in the land
Has twenty nails on each hand,
Five and twenty on hands and feet.
This is true without deceit.

The above appears rather puzzling; but by placing a semicolon after the words *nails*, *five*, and *feel*, and omitting the comma after *hand*, the author's rhyme will be at once intelligible.