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PAUL PLIANT,

"OR THE MAN WHO COULDN'T SAY NO."

BY THE AUTHOR OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

Two negatives, they say, make an affirmative. Therefore, I think it safe to suppose that Paul Pliant's father and mother must have been as negative a pair as ever came together, for Paul was the most affirmative man that has yet been heard of. He always said 'yes' to every thing that was said, proposed, suggested, insinuated, or hinted to him. He was a true 'adminis'ration man' under all governments, never being in the opposition.—He was one of those over polite, over good natured, oh be easy, acquiescent mortals, who seem to be sent into the world for no other purpose than to show how much a man may suffer for want of a little contradictoriness. 'Yes.' 'Certainly.' By all means.' 'No doubt of it.' 'With all my heart,' 'Very happy to oblige you.'—'Entirely at your service.' 'Oh yes.' 'Oh yes.' 'Oh yes' Such were Paul's constant replies. As to saying 'no.' it was as impossible to get it out, as Macbeth's 'Amen.' When he had most need of denying, it 'stuck in his throat.' I don't know that he ever sat in the Legislature, but I am sure that if he ever did, when the 'yeas had it,' they had Paul also.—He would not have cried '*Nie poswalam*' in the Polish diet, if the words could have demolished the partition treaty. Though he was not in the opposition, yet I think it hardly correct to call him a Jackson man, for he never vetoed any thing in his life, unless in the style of the honest country representative, 'Mr. Speaker, I shall give my veto in favour of this bill.' In short, Paul was the very pink of assentments—an incarnate

Paul Pliant.'

'Rely upon my word! surely you may, Mrs. Wilful I should be *sorry* if——"

'Oh, don't mention it my dear sir. I never doubted for a moment; certainly you never would have hinted any thing like an attachment unless you had been sincere.

'Certainly, ma'am,' replied Paul in great amazement, with the conjecture how he had been so unlucky as to say more than he meant; for Paul would as soon have thought of jumping out of a steeple as of telling widow Wilful he felt an attachment for *her*. Certainly, by all means he continued to repeat, mechanically, Oh yes, certainly.'

'Pray, Mr Pliant, be so good as to hand me a glass of water; really, the room is so warm—just reach your hand.'

'Certainly, madam; my hand is entirely at your service,' Paul was in such a flutter that he was not aware what he was uttering till the words were past recall. 'Bless me! what have I said!' thought he to himself. But it was too late.

'Oh, Mr. Pliant!' said she, blushing up to the ears, 'you are too generous. I mean you are al most too precipitate, 'Now, were it any other man, I should suspect him of trifling. But such a man as Mr. Pliant.

'Confound the jade" quoth Paul to himself, 'how shall I get out of the scrape? I hope she isn't going to faint. Mrs. Wilful—madam— you know I say a thousand things of this sort. I cant help it, you know'

'That's just as I always supposed, Mr. Pliant; a man of your sincerity and frankness, can't help uttering his true sentiments. Ah! I like the honest man of all things! Oh, Mr. Pliant, you are an honest man.'

'Now this is too bad,' thought Paul, in great tribulation. What shall I say?'—My dear madam, I certainly wish to be honest. Compliments you know, *are* compliments; but when a man means nothing—you know'

'Certainly Mr. Pliant, you are quite right. When a man means nothing he should say nothing. I knew those were your sentiments. Wasn't I right!'

'Oh yes, by all means; quite right,' returned Paul in deeper embarrassment than ever. He found himself fairly

'Oh, Mr. Pliant! the sincerity of this avowel—you are sincere, Mr Pliant'

Certainly—yes, exclaimed Paul, for he could say nothing else: he was a lost man. The widow kept fast hold of his hand'—Paul struggled to say something—he felt how desperately he was situated—'Mrs. Wilful,' said he in great agitation, 'I do not wish you to be deceived—the fact is, I must speak plainly.

'My dear Mr. Pliant, I never thought you a deceiver. Oh! there are some men who are so deceiving!'

Paul was at his last gasp as the widow uttered this pathetic exclamation. 'I must see the matter right this moment,' thought he, 'or it will be all over with me!' He threw himself into an attitude of earnest entreaty. Listen to me one moment madam,' said he, with as much firmness of voice as he was master of—but luckless man! His foot catching in the hearth rug, tossed him upon his knees in an instant, and the attention of the whole company being aroused by the fall, every body looked around, and beheld Paul in supplication at the widow's feet. He remained transfixed with horror and vexation, for two thirds of a minute, and then, without uttering a word, made a leap for the door, and bolted out of the house.

The next day, Paul's adventure was the talk of the town, and the congratulations and condolence which he received from his friends on his engagement to the widow Wilful, almost drove him stark mad. 'Paul my dear fellow I give you joy—but who would have thought you had the courage to do it?' 'Paul, how could you do such a thing?' 'Paul I wish you much happiness—but widows *are* such cunning things!' 'Paul, its all over with you, then! &c. Such were the salutations to which he was subjected for a week, ay, for nine days; for so long must a wonder be allowed to last, especially when it gives people a privilege to remind a man of his misfortunes. As to denying the thing, that, of course, was out of the question with Paul; besides had not a whole house-full of people seen him on his knees before the widow? and did not the whole town affirm that it was certainly a match? Paul gave up in dispair all thoughts of gainsaying or denial, and only hoped that some lucky

terms of the meeting which ...ill find perfectly agreeable.' ...he handed a paper to Paul. ...st, and ran it over with his ...t having selt possession e... ...her the meaning of a parti... ...tents.

...greeable, certainly,' said ... usual assenting way. The ...ed upon his heel, and stalked

...d friend Tom snatched up ... and read—'Pistol—ten a... ...aces, seconds to mark out ... no interference till third ...ons for two, mortally woun...

'Why, Paul, do you know you are to fi... duel?'

'Am I, indeed Paul, 'then Heaven be prais... there is still a hope left; for if I am shot ... I shall escape marrying ...'

When he arrived at the field of action ... eventful day, he found his spiri... ...al firmer than he had expect... ...fact, he felt inspired by the ... ...the occasion, and very natural... when a man knows he must be ... or married, he must be aware ... crisis requires all his fortitude ... took his station, with the most bl... intention that ever prompted a man ... ...ttle. 'I had much rather be k... ...a kil,' thought he.

'One ... three' said the seconds, as Pa... his pistol to about forty seven ... of elevation 'Fire! bang! The ... bullet whistled by Paul's left ear, ... Paul's hit the steeple of a martin ... the top of an adjoining barn.

Twice ... were the pistols tried, when the ...nd's interfered; the colonel declared ... was satisfied, and they shook hands, ... by showing that Paul Pliant by shooting ... three times in the face of the bl... ...n, had proved that he 'never su... beguiled, and circumvented,' the ... said Colonel Strut; for so it is laid d... in the 'code of honor.'

I ... now to be all over with Paul, 'I *mu*... ...ried then,'—said he to himself— ... ...n't save me. The day was fixed, ...e appeared inevitable. ...

'Doct... ...an, 'how *shall* I escape?'

'Marriage,' said the Doctor, in his *most* solemn argumentative way, 'is considered by all authorities ecclesiastical, political, lemical, legal and judicial as a bond or covenant, entered into by the mutual consent and agreement of the two parties. Therefore, I am decidedly of opinion, that when the ceremony is to take place, and I propound the regular question, 'Will you take this woman for your wife?'—You reply, 'No'—it is not a marriage by no manner of means.

'I can't do it,' said Paul, mournfully, 'I have tried it a hundred times, but the word always stuck in my throat. There is a spell upon me in matters of denying; I must assent to everything. I was born without the capacity to do otherwise. Ask me if I have got three heads, I believe I should say 'yes.'

'Then you always say 'yes.'

'Yes, always, certainly'

'Good bye, friend Paul,' said the Doctor, civily touching his hat.

'Mercy on me!' exclaimed Paul Pliant. There was *such* a turn out among the belles the next day! I wish I had been there to see it. Trinity church was thronged for everybody knew Paul Pliant, and the acquaintance of widow Wilful comprised nearly the whole of that circle which calls itself 'good society.' I wish, moreover, I had the talent of the immortal author of Clarissa Harlowe at describing feathers and lutestring; then would I tell how magnificently the widow was decked out. But this cannot be done. Everything was as it should be—in the judgment of the world. The 'happy pair' drove to church, a long string of coaches followed them; the widow blushed and 'smiled,' and all the world was gay.' Was ever a bridegroom in a state of more inexplicable awkwardness? He debated with himself for a moment, whether he should not make a desperate effort, take to his heels and run—but it was too late.

Paul cast a longing, lingering look behind him as he entered the church door. 'Farewell! blessed light of heaven! said he to himself, 'tis the last time I shall ever see you a free man! The widow held him fast by the arm.

'My dear Paul,' said she, 'here we are at last.'

'Yes,' replied Paul, with a groan.

'We are all ready,' said the bridemaids.

'Dearly beloved,' began Doctor Bin demtight: Paul felt his heart beat terribly. 'One minute more, and there will be no remedy,' thought he. He looked most imploringly at the doctor, as much as to say, 'can you be so cruel?' The doctor made an awful pause before the great question. Paul's heart beat faster than ever. 'Now for the catastrophe?' said he. The doctor gave Paul a keen look; everybody was breathless. At length he spoke.

'*Do you refuse this woman for your wife?*'

'*Yes!*' exclaimed Paul, in the loudest tone he was ever known to utter. In an instant the idea flashed upon his mind that he was free. He sprang into the broad aisle with the quickness of lightning, knocking down an old gentleman in spectacles, burst thro' the crowd, and bolted into the street. He ran home without stopping, and it was not till he had locked himself within his own chamber, that he felt certain that he was not married to widow Wilful.

There was a terrible scene at the church, with fainting and so forth; but the widow is alive to this day & when she finds another man who can't say 'no' she may play again the game which had nearly entrapped poor Paul Pliant.

[*From the American Farmer.*]

PAGE'S SAWING MILL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at the residence of Gov Samuel Stevens, on Thursday, the 27th of April, 1843, Mr. Tilghman Golsborough presented and read the following paper descriptive of the Steam Saw Mill, lately erected on Tilghman's island, by Gen. T. Tilghman and Mr. George Page.

On motion, the said paper was ordered to be published.

(Signed)

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Chair'n.

In the latter part of February last I visited Tilghman's island, and observed for several days the operation of the lumber sawing establishment lately erected there by Gen. Tench Tilghman & Mr. George Page, and as this establishment may be classed among the mechanical wonders of the present age, and is likely to become interesting and important to agriculturalists, I deem it an appropriate subject of consideration for our Board, and therefore beg leave to submit the following:

It is known to the Board and to the country generally, that about two years ago, Mr. G. Page, of Baltimore, invented and patented a mode of sawing logs into lumber of all dimensions, by means of a circular saw—and I will here remark, who doubted

and in Europe, had for very many years, been vainly exerted in endeavoring to remedy the heating of circular saws when cutting long and deep lines, and that the difficulty of avoiding this had appeared to the mechanical world, to be insurmountable. But Mr. Page has overcome this difficulty by a very simple, & hence the more admirable, contrivance; and a visit to any of the mills he has constructed will convince the most skeptical, that his circular saw may be driven through a log at any attainable velocity, without becoming in the least hot provided the saw is in decent order and adjustment—The chief object of this communication is, however, to give a general idea of the particular establishment mentioned above.

Some time in December last, Mr. Page landed with his machinery on Tilghman's island, and temporarily fixed up in the woods, his patent portable Steam Engine of ten horse power, and the Saw Mill, and proceeded to saw the lumber for the houses requisite to cover himself, the hands and the mill, and he had erected when I was there, a building forty three by sixty five feet, to cover the mill, and five small buildings used as shanties, kitchen, stable, &c. &c. and having constructed a pile driver, which had, as a make shift, a large hickory log as a hammer, he had built a wharf about 200 feet out, into Black Walnut cove. Measuring from the extremity of the wharf through and beyond the mill, there was an extent of flooring of about 500 feet, on which they moved, and piled their lumber as it was cut. The amount of work which had been done by a dozen hands, to fix up and equip such an establishment in so short a space of time, and at such an inclement season, appeared wonderful; and could only have been effected by a master mechanical mind, directing the labor of men and of labor saving machines and implements.

In the north west corner of the mill house stands the portable ten horse engine, which drives all the machinery.—In the roof is a line of iron shaft 40 feet in length, which is put in motion by the engine, & from the pulleys on this shaft, belts are led to drive the mills and other machines. The saw mills are placed about the middle of the house, and the log carriages travel north and south in the direction of the wharf. The rail ways on which the log carriages travel, extend out about 100 feet from the house towards the woods, and where the teams deposit the legs along the sides of those rail ways, so that two men can push the carriage out and roll the log on, (which they do with facility, as the carriage is upon a level with the long poles, or skids, on which the logs are deposited by the teams) and then push the carriage with the log upon it, back to the mill. As each piece of lumber is cut from a log, it is laid upon a small two wheeled car, having eight cast iron wheels and an iron axle, and two men will draw to the wharf, or river bank (the way being floored and on a gradual descent) all the lumber cut from a large log.

It will thus be seen with what facility and consequent cheapness lumber can be sawed and handled at these mills.

At the south end of the building is placed a mill with a cross cut circular saw four feet in diameter, for cutting cord wood, or for cutting off scantling in lenghts suitable for garden pales, laths, &c. &c. The log carriage of this mill is placed parallel with those of the othet mill, but its saw being a cross cut, or cur off saw, is of course placed differently from the other saws, and cuts transversely of the carriage. This saw is placed in a frame, which is suspended from an axis fixed over head, and the saw with its frame swings to and fro transversely of the stuff to be cut. The saw being driven by a belt from a pulley on the said axis, the tightness of the belt is not affected by the different positions of the saw. The bed of the carriage, on which is placed the stuff to be cut, is concave, and is the arc of a circle whose centre is the aforesaid axis. The carriage being filled with slabs, or logs, to a depth of 22 inches or less, is moved forward until the ends of the stuff to be cut have passed the saw any desired distance, (four feet if for cord wood) when the saw is pressed in geer and speedily cuts through the pile; the saw is then pulled back by a weight attached to it by a cord, which passes over a pulley—the carriage is moved forward as before; a similar distance—the saw is pressed in geer again, and cuts off another length, and so on until the whole of the stuff in the carriage is cut up. As the slabs are cut from the logs by the other mills, they are laid upon the carriage of the cross cut mill, which, if not occupied in cutting logs into cord wood, remains at rest until it is filled with slabs as above described, when they are speedily converted into cord wood; and thus it will be seen, the proprietors of this establishment turn to profitable account even the slabs, which at other mills accumulate in huge unsightly piles, for which there is no market and the labor and cost of their removal is therefore dead loss. I would here remark that as the cord wood cut at this mill is precisely of the intended length, and the ends of the sticks are square, the consomer will get full measure, of spirits,

markets, ...into lengths for ordinary fire places and for locomotive engines, which would save the trouble and cost commonly incurred in chopping or sawing cord wood.

In the north end of the house is situated the machine for morticing fence posts. They furnish white oak posts morticed for five plank, and yellow pine plank six inches wide and an inch and a quarter thick, all ready to be put up without the aid of a carpenter, at fifty cents per pannel, five planks high and nine feet long.

They furnish garden pales at seven dollars per thousand. The garden pale and lath mill is placed in the roof of the building.

All these different mills are placed on the same north and south line through the house, and the saw dust falls into a trough which is placed just under ground, and extends from one end of the house to the other. In this trough is placed a large wooden screw, which being kept in constant motion by the engine, draws the saw dust into a pit at the north end of the house, from which it is dipped up by sheet iron buckets fastened to a belt, and is carried upwards and tumbled into a car, which will hold about 35 or 40 bushels. When the car is filled with saw dust, a lad draws it away on two parallel lines of plank (answering as a rail way) and tilts it into the river.—Beautiful are the contrivances by which labor is saved in all the operations at this establishment—those contrivances struck me as being more admirable and wonderful than the operation of sawing.

Of the regular speed of the mills in cutting lumber, I had no full and fair opportunity to judge, for whilst I was there, the hands were partly withdrawn and engaged in the construction of the bridge to connect the island with the main, & which was soon after completed But for the prevalence of low tides and high winds, this bridge, 300 feet in length, would have been completed in about two days. I saw, however, one of the mills cutting plank 12 feet long and 14 inches wide, at the rate of one such plank in three fourths of a minute; at which rate, both mills would cut 8 such plank in 3 minutes. I saw also 5 pales cut per minute, 20 laths cut per minute, & 1 post morticed per minute. But this, I presume, was faster than the ordinary work of the mill. I saw enough to be satisfied that the mills would perform all Mr. Page claimed for them in his advertisements—and having been for three years, somewhat familiar with, perhaps, the finest steam saw mills in this country, those at Wilmington, North Carolina, I am now convinced that lumber of all sorts can be manufactured cheaper at Tilghman's Island than at any other place in the country. They have great advantage from the mills being located in the heart of a forest, situated on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, and hence a large portion of the costs ordinarily incurred in bringing logs to the mill and in the shipment and transportation of the lumber, is saved.

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