EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 75.

EASTON, MARYLAND SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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☞ All communications to insure attention hould be *post paid.*

A NEW FAMILY NEWSPAPER, OF THE LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST CLASS IN THE COUNTRY—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE SCIENCE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia, a weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Miror of the Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the fullest sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having caquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, from a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following.

D. B Brown, Esq.	Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. M'Kenny,	W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr. Esq.	Dr. James M'Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq.	Chas. Naylor, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq.	R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie,	Dr. Joseph Pancoas
Miss E. C. Stras,	J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dumont,	Chas. S. Cope, Esq
John Clarke, Esq.	Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq
Rev. Jos. Rusling,	B. W. Richards, Esq
Dr. A. C. Draper,	C. B. Trego, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq.	Dr. J. A. Elkinton,
Wm. T. Smith, Esq.	Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias Merris,	Victor Value, Esq.,
Wm. Darby, Esq.,	Jos. R. Hart, Esq,
Prof. John M. Keagy,	Morris Mattson, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

eshee. Chronicle is issued in good type, and on Thet of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and $3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. or six months, $1 00—in advance.

☞ Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

☞ Postmasters and others remitting $10 00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

☞ Orders free of postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

☞ Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions

☞ Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for one year. August 6. tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Wilson & Taylor, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. The subscriber will be in Easton, at the store of Stevens & Rhodes, every Tuesday from the 23d, until Tuesday, 1st of November, after which date, the accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JACOB C. WILSON.

aug 20 tf

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME

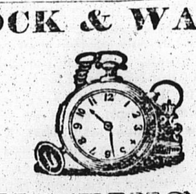
P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th August next.

W. H. G.

Easton June 21 5w

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

CLOCK & WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and in complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, hat he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointcils.
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

N B The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those whthdo not call, will find their accounts placed on the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th REGIMENT.

ORDER NO. 1.

The 4th Reg. of M. M. are ordered to meet for drill on the third Saturday of Sept. next at 10 o'clock A. M. at Easton. The order is made under the Law, and a punctual attendance is required.

It is recommended that the militia within the 4th regimental District meet on Saturday, 27th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the usual place of company meeting, to select their officers, and report to the Colonel of this Regiment.

SAM'L. STEVENS, Col.

Aug 91 [G]

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July 1836, a negro man, as a runaway, named RICHARD HAWKINS, says he belongs to Elizabeth Lake, on the Eastern Shore, beyond Denton, aged about 24 years, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches in height—has a small scar on his right ear, and one on his left foot. Had on when committed a dark blue cassinett roundabout, cotton shirt, red striped vest, light blue casinet pantaloons, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore city and county Jail

July 30

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 69.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," passed twenty third June, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That nothing in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from making transfers form Banks in one State or Territory, to Banks in another State or Territory, whenever such transfers may be required, in order to prevent large and inconvenient accumulatinns in particular places, or in order to produce a due equality, and just proportion, according to the provisions of said act.

JAME K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING.
President of the Senate. Pro. tem.
APPROVED, 4t, July 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 70,

AN ACT to carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States in regard to the five per cent. fund, and the school reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum equivalent to five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the land within the State, of Mississippi, ceded by the Chickasaws by the treaty of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which have been or may hereafter be sold by Congress, shall be, and is hereby, reserved, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied in the same manner, and for the same uses and and purposes, as is designated by the fifth section of the act of Congress of the first of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be reserved from sale, in the State of Mississippi, a quantity of land, equal to one thirty sixth part of the lands ceded by said Chickasaws as aforesaid, within said State of Mississippi, which land shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in sections or half sections, or quarter sections, out of any public lands remaining unsold, that shall have been offered at public sale within either of the land districts in said State of Mississippi contiguous to said lands within said State, so ceded by the Chickasaws as aforesaid; which lands, when so selected as aforesaid, the same shall vest in the State of Mississippi for the use of schools within said territory in said State, so ceded as aforesaid by the Chickasaws; and said lands, thus selected, shall beholden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds the lands heretofore reserved for the use of schools in said State.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum equivalent to five per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands within the State of Alabama, ceded by the Chickasaws by the treaty aforesaid, which have been or may hereafter be sold by Congress, shall be and is hereby reserved out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied in the same manner, and for the same uses and purposes as is designated by the sixth section of the act of Congress of the second March eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be reserved from the sale in the State of Alabama, a quantity of land equal to one thirty-sixth part of the lands ceded by the Chickasaws aforesaid, within said state of Alabama, which land shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in sections, or half sections or quarter sections, out of any public lands remaining unsold that shall have been offered at public within any land district in said State of Alabama, contiguous to said lands within said State so ceded by the Chickasaws, as aforesaid; which lands when so selected, as aforesaid, the same shall vest in the State of Alabama, for the use of schools within said territory in said State, so ceded, as aforesaid, by the Chickasaws; and said lands thus selected, shall be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions in all respects, as the said State now holds the lands heretofore reserved for the use of schools in said State.

APPROVED, July 4, 1836.

[Public.—No. 71.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of additional Paymasters and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint three additional Paymasters, to be attached to the Pay Department of the army: Provided, That the appointments be submitted to the Senate for their confirmation, in the same manner as other officers of the army.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That the officers appointed in virtue of this act shall perform the same duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present Paymasters of the armys and shall in like manner be subject to the rules and articles of war; and previous to entering upon the duties of their office shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct for the faithful performance of their duties.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States, so that the Paymasters authorized by law shall not be deemed sufficient to enable them to pay the troops with proper punctuality it shall be lawful for the President to assign to any officer of the army the duty of Paymaster, who, while so assigned shall perform the same duty, give the same bond, be subject to the same liability and receive the same emolumentt as are now provided for Paymaster, of the army;—Provided however, That the number of officers, so assigned shall not exceed one for every two regiments of militia or volunteers; And provided also, That the whole emoluments of said officers, including their pay and allowances in the line, shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a Paymaster.

Sec. d. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint three additional Surgeons and five assistant Surgeons, to be attached to the medical staff of the army.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted,* That during the absence of the Qnartermaster General, or the chief of any other military bureau of the War Department, the President be authorized to empower some officer of the Department or corps whose chief is absent to take charge thereof and to perform the duties of Quartermaster General or chief of the Department or corps, as the case may be during such absence: Provided, That no additional compensation be allowed therefor.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives as soon as may be after the close of the present session, and of each succeeding session, to prepare and publish a statement of all appropriations made during the session; and also a statement of the new officers created and the salaries of each and also a statement of the offices the salaries of which are increased and the amount of such increase.

Approved, July 4th, 1836.

[Public—No. 79.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the security of the navigation and commerce of the United States, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby, directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the disposition of the President, for the following objects, viz:

STATE OF MAINE.

For erecting a breakwater on Stanford ledge in Portland harbor, according to the plan reported by John Anderson, of the engineer corps, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty two thousand dollars.

For the survey of a ledge near Owl's-head harbor, to determine the expediency of erecting thereon a breakwater to improve said harbor, four hundred dollars.

For the examination and survey of the passage into Cobscook bay, in the State of Maine for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing two ledges whereby the navigation of said bay is materially obstructed, three hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For deepening the channel of the Cocheco branch of the Piscatuqua river, leading into Dover harbdr, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For the improvement of the harbour at the mouth of Bass river, ten thousand dollars and forty-one cents.

For removing the wreck in the harbour of New Bedford, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a breakwater at Sandy bay, agreeably to the report of a survey made by direction of the Department of War transmitted to Congress by the President, April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty, ten thousand dollars

For preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Gurnet, in Dexbury, by hurdles of double ranges of piles, five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of Rainsford island, in the harbor of Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For a breakwater at Church's cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to a survey made by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the United States topographical engineers, in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

For improving the harbor of Saybrook, by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river, twenty thousand dollars.

For improveing the harbour of Westport, agreeably to the report of John Anderson, of the Engineer Corps; three thousand dollars.

For the sea-wall to preserve Fairweather island near Black Rock harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For securing the public works at the harbor of Southport; one thousand five hundred dollars.

For further securing the beach at Cedar point, in Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel of tha river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor, ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF VERMONT.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Burlington, ten thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel to eight feet, between the islands of North and South Hero, near Saint Alban's in Lake Champlain, in Vermont, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For the improvement of the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of the harbour at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario, according to the several plans of said harbor, submitted through the Department of War, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, on Lake Ontario, according to the plan thereof made by Joseph G. Swift, civil engineer, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in the county of Jefferson, five thousand dollars.

For building a breakwater or prier at the harbor of Plattsburg, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor at the mouth of Cattaragus creek, on Lake Erie, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Whitehall harbor, on Lake champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For building an ice breaker, on Staten Island nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

For improveing the harbour at New Brunswick, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river, according to a plan reported to the War Department by Hartman Bache, seven thousand dollars.

For the protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor, according to the plan reported to the War Department, five thousand dollars.

For a survey of Crow Shoal, in Delaware bay, to ascertain the expediency of constructing a breakwater or artificial harbor, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For repairs at the harbor of Chester, three thousand dollars.

For removing the bar on the river Delaware in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin, with the view of improvement the harbor of Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

For improving the harbor of Wilmington by removing the bar at the mouth of Christiana river, according to the plan recommended by Hartman Bache, of engineer corps, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

For deepening the harbor of Baltimore twenty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the head waters of Chesapeake bay, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, five hundred dollars.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

For a survey of James river, with the view of improving the harbor of Richmond, five hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal, fifteen thousand dollars

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For removing a sand shoal in Pamlico river, five thousand dollars by means of the dredging machine now in operation at Ocracock inlet.

For removing the oyster shoal in New river Onslow county by means of the dredging machine, now in operation in the collection district of Wilmington, five thousand dollars.

To improve the harbor of Beaufort, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

For a Survey of the bar and harbor a Georgetown ohe thousand dollars.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

For the Removal of the Brunswick bar with a view of improving the harbor of Brunswick ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF OHIO.

For constructing two piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river ten thousand dollars, according to the plan reported to the War Department.

STATE OF INDIANA.

For the construction of a harbour at Michigan city, according to the plan reported to the War Department, twenty thousand dollars.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

For increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river, by closing some passages leading out of it, or by cutting a ship channel, or by any other means which shall be deemed expedient by the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, seventy five thousand dollars the said sum to be expended in whole or in part, as may be thought proper by the War Department, after the necessary survey shall have been made.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

For a pier to give direction to the current of the Mississippi river, near the city of St Louis fifteen thousand dollars.

For a survey of Saint Frances, Black and White rivers, in Arkansas and Missouri, to determine upon the expediency of removing the natural rafts thereof, one thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

For removing a mud shoal, called thr Bulk Head, in the Channel from East Pass to Appalachicola, ten thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

For the constructing of a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river Saint Joseph, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

For the survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on Lake Michigan, to determine the practicability of making a harbor by deepening the channel, four hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the reports upon all the aforesaid surveys shall contain a statement of all such facts within the knowledge of the engineers respectively making the surveys, as are or may be in any way materially connected with the proposed improvements, and also with estimates, in detail, of the sums of money necessary for such improvements respectively.

APPROVED, July 4th 1836.

A DECLARATION

Jotham Jenkins, in his Sunday's best, sat one evening twirling his hat at the house of Mr. Twistleton. It was about nine o'clock in the evening, & Mr. Twistleton and Mrs. T. judiciously retired to their apartment, while Tabitha Twistleton politely sat up to hear what Jotham had to say, and rake up the fire after he had taken his leave.

Jotham had been coming over a fine speech which he meant to utter when opportunity should be given him, by the withdrawal of the old folks. But when that opportunity came, the words would not come The fine speech stuck in his throat, and he twirled his hat more industriously than ever. But Tabitha, Twistleton had more presence of mind; and after enjoying his embarrassment for a while, she opened her mouth and asked him what made him so dumb?

"Upon that hint he spake."

Anything was better than nothining to break the ice; and that bemg effected by the considerate remark of his charmer, he thus began:

'I say, Tabitha—'

'Well Jotham:'

'I've come here to night—'

'I see you have.'

'To inform you that—that—somehow or another—'

'Very likely, Jotham.'

'I don't know how it is—'

'Nor I

'It's very qucer any way, and I feel rather sleepish—'

'Bah!'

'Darn it! Tabitha, I love you! and now it's out.'

'And you feel very much relieved, I dare say.'

'I do, I swow, feel shockingly relieved, I feel as if a fifty six was off my stomach.'

'Poor fellow! was your love so heavy?'

'I guess you'd think so if you knew the weight on't. It pressed me down like a night mare.'

'Well, Jotham, I'm glad to hear of your deliverance. But it's growing late and mother told me to cover up the fire.'

'O don't think of the fire now just as I've broke the ice. I've a world of fine things to say to you.

'What are they?'

'I hav'nt told you halt my love yet.

'Oh! I thought you'd got it all out

I love you like pizen—I do indeed Tabitha.

'That love must be fatal then.'

'It will be to me' if you dont marry me.

'Fudge' Jotham, dont be a fool. Go home, now and let me cover up the fire that's a good boy"

'Wont you have me, then?'

'I can tell you better, Jotham, when you come to be a man.'

'Aint I a man now, Miss Tabitha, I'd like to know? said Jotham, rising with spirit and putting his hat upon his head—if I aint and a whole hog one, too, I think it darned strange.'

'As to the hog part there is no dispute about that said Tabatha, covering up the last brand in the ashes.

'Well if that is the way you treat me Tab, you may go to grass and get a husband where you can for what I care.

'Thank you Jotham. Now go home like a good boy, and tell your mamma not to let you stray out o' nights, you may get lost.'

Jotham put his hat on his head harder than ever, and telling tab as he called her she might go to the devil for all him, he left the house, giving one proof, at least contrary to our shakesperian motto, that a man may be endowed with a tongue, and yet not be able to use it so as to win a women withall."—N. Y. Transcript.

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections and histories, is a mine that still contains a multitude of rich, and as yet, unexplored veins. The history of the secret associations that sprang up during the latest days of the empire, would form a most curious and interesting volume, and there would be no lack of materials to fill it. The Society of the United Brothers alone would furnish pages of the most absorbing interest, while nothing could appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the strange and dramatic episodes connected with its existence and the details of its mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred incidents might be related as striking and well conceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred the suspicion of resentment of the emperor, thought it expedient to abandon his country, and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and here he became advised of and iniated into a society, whose objects was to hurl to the ground the Colossus, whose arm smote and governed the whole continent of Europe with a formation sceptre of iron. One day a letter was brought to him, containing the usual signs and passwords of the society, and requiring him to repair on the following night to a secluded spot in a forest, where he would meet some of his associates. He went but found no body. The orders were repeated four times, at intervals of a few days; and four times the officer sought the appointed place, with no better success than at first. On the fifth night of his appearance at the rendezvous, after waiting some time, he was on the point of returning, when loud cries suddenly arrested his attention.

Drawing his sword he hastened to the spot whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired upon by three men, who seeing that he remained unwounded, instantly took to flight; but at his feet lay a bleeding corpse, in which, by the feeble light of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of animation. He was yet bending over the man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned apparently by the noise of the pistols that had been discharged by himself, came up suddenly and arrested him as the assassin. He was loaded with chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die of his supposed crime. His execution was ordered to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace by the light of torches, and amid the funeral tolling of bells, to a vast square, in the centre of which was a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these were a numerous group of spectators, who muttered impatiently, and at intervals, sent forth a cry of abhorrence

The victim mounted the scaffold, his sentence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was on the point of fulfilment, when an officer let fall a word of hope. An edict had just been promulgated by the government, offering pardon and life to any condemned criminal who should disclose the members and secrets

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