EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

PUBLIC—No. 1.

AN ACT to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the transfer of the fourth instalment of deposite directed to be made with the States, under the thirteenth section of the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be and the same is hereby postponed till the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine: Provided, That the three first instalments under the said act shall remain on deposite with the States, until otherwise directed by Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, October 2, 1837.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

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 is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require, but not exceeding, in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of ten millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than fifty dollars for any one note, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes, authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States, at the Treasury thereof, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively; from which said dates, for the term of one year, and no longer, they shall bear such interest as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; which rate of interest, upon each several issue of the said notes, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per centum per annum. The reimbursement herein provided for shall be made at the Treasury of the United States to the holders of the said notes respectively, upon presentment, and shall include the principal of each note, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time of payment For this reimbursement, at the time and times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed, on behalf of the United States, by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury; and that those officers respectively shall, as checks upon each other, and to secure he public safety, keep separate, full, and accurate accounts of the number, date, denomination, and amount of all the notes signed and countersigned by them respectively; which said accounts shall be carefully preserved and placed on file in the Treasury Department; and, also, similar accounts, kept and preserved in the same manner of all the said notes redeemed, as the same shall be returned and cancelled; and the Treasurer shall further account quarterly for all such notes delivered to him for signature or issue by the Register. The Treasurer and Register of the Treasury are hereby authorized, by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ such additional temporary clerks as the duties enjoined upon them by this section may render necessary: *Provided*, Said number shall not exceed four, and with a salary of not more than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars to each per annum.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said Treasury notes as the President may think expedient, in payment of debts due by the United States to such public creditors or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid, at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expedient, on the credit of such notes.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes shall be transferrable by delivery, and assignment endorsed thereon, by the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes shall be received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by the said authority, and of all debts to the United States, of any character whatsoever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be so offered in payment. And, on every such payment, credit shall be given for the amount of the principal and interest which, on the day of such payment, may be due on the note or notes thus given in payment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person making payment to the United States in such Treasury notes, into the hands of any collector, receiver of public moneys, or other public officer or agent, shall on books, kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every Treasury note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public moneys, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive any of the said Treasury notes in payment, shall, on payment of the same, receive credit both for principal and interest computed as aforesaid, which on the day of such last mentioned payment shall appear due on the note or notes thus paid in, and he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment as aforesaid to the day on which the same shall be paid by him as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the Treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to make purchases of the said notes, at par, for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated, for paying the principal and interest of said notes.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise incident to the issuing of the Treasury notes authorized by this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note, in imitation of, or purporting to be, a Treasury note aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any Treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or to cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers of public money, depositaries and all others who may be authorized to receive the said Treasury notes on behalf of and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the safe keeping, disposition, return, and cancelling of the said notes so paid to and received by them respectively, and as to their accounts and returns to the Department of all such receipts, as may seem to him best calculated to promote the public interests and convenience, and secure the United States and the holders of the said notes against frauds and losses: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue any of said notes, but upon the return of the said notes, or any of them, to the Treasury, the same shall be cancelled.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly, of the amount of all Treasury notes issued or redeemed, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and that the power to issue Treasury notes, conferred on the President of the United States by this act, shall cease and determine on the thirty-first day December, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate

APPROVED, October 12th, 1837.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT to regulate the fees of the district attorneys. in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in cases of extension of the time of payment of bonds given for duties on imports, it shall be according to such directions as may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the extension of payment of the old bond, or the taking of a new bond, shall be by the respective collectors subject to no other charge than such as may be legally receivable on the taking of an original bond, upon the entry of merchandise.

SEC. 2. And be it further enated, That no fee shall accrue to any district attorney on any bond left with him for collection, or in a suit commenced on any bond for the renewal of which provision is made by law, unless the party or parties shall neglect to apply for such renewal for more than twenty days after the maturity of such bond.

APPROVED, October 12, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acts and parts of acts, or provisions contained within any act, which, by the terms thereof, are made to expire at the termination of the first session of the twenty-fifth Congress, be, and the same are hereby, declared to continue in force to the end of that session of Congress which shall commence, or shall be in session, on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven

APPROVED, October 12th, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 5]

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, approved January 18th,, 1837."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who had turned over to the service of the United States, his horse, saddle, bridle, or equipments, by the order of the commanding general, or other commanding officer, shall be paid the value thereof; That the claims provided for under this act, shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of war, with the assent of the President. This act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall extend to mules as well as to horses. Decisions, under this act, shall be recorded by the act aforesaid. and payment shall extend to cases where any person mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment shall have died in the service, and his horse, saddle, bridle, equipments, shall have been turned over to an officer, or other person for the benefit of the United States, by order of the proper officer, commanding, and not restored to the representatives of the deceased or paid for by the United States.

APPROVED, October 14th, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 6]

AN ACT making further appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the navy, as enumerated in the act of the third of March last, in addition to the amount appropriated by that act, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses attending the prosecution of the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed by the late James Smithson, of London, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer five hundred dollars.

For preparing printing and binding documents ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of the second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to be disbursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the revenue from duties, or from the sales of public lands remaining in the hands of the receiving and collecting officers, be not sufficient at any time to pay debentures and other charges which are by existing laws made payable out of the accruing revenue before it is transferred to the credit of the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the said debentures and other charges out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to arrange and settle any of the outstanding transfer drafts given to traufer moneys to the States under the act of twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and which have not been paid by the depositories upon which they were drawn or otherwise arranged and settled by the United States, without any allowance of interest for the time the drafts have been outstanding and unpaid, or any other allowance for interest or damages of any description.

APPROVED, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC —No. 7.]

AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby aprpopriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians: to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the second of July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the acts therein referred to.

APPROVED, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 8.]

AN ACT authorizing a further postponement of payments upon duty bonds.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to grant such further extension of credit upon all bonds for duties now outstanding as shall make the whole extension of credit upon each bond nine months from the time when the original bond become due and payable; making the extension in each case to depend upon the same conditions as to additional security, the payment of interest, and other terms, which have been prescribed by the Treasury Department, to the extension of revenue bonds since May last: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any existing bonds where the parties to the same have not, since the bonds became payable, given the additional security, or made part payment, and are by the proper officers of the Government, considered insolvent, or unsafe securities for the payment of their bonds.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a credit of three and six months shall be allowed on the duty on all merchandise which shall have been or may be imported on or before the first day of November next, upon which the duties are payable, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and shall be in the form of and upon the conditions prescribed by existing laws and by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That where the security in any bond which has been, or may hereafter be postponed, is entirely satisfactory, the principal or sureties in the same shall not be disabled from being in the mean time, till the period of postponement provided for by this act expires, received as principal or sureties in other bonds for duties, notwithstanding the bonds first given may not have been actually paid, discharged, or expired before or on the day it fell due: *Provided*, That such principal and sureties shall be orthy, in all other respects, safe and satisfactory security for the funds to which they may be proposed as parties

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the operation of all prior laws, and parts of laws so far as inconsistent with this act, be suspended in the particulars in which they may conflict with, or differ from, its provisions, until this act shall cease by its own limitations.

APPROVED, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 9.]

AN ACT for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized to continue to withdraw the public moneys now remaining in any of the former deposite banks, in a manner as gradual and convenient to the institutions as shall be consistent with the pecuniary wants of the Government, and the safety of the funds thus to be drawn; and that no further interest than that required by the deposite act of the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, under which those deposites were made, shall be demanded of any bank which has met, and shall hereafter meet, the requisitions of the Department. This provision shall also extend to such public moneys as may remain in any of the said banks, whether standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any disbursing or other public officer of the Government.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of neglect or refusal by any of the said banks to comply with the requisitions of the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall make them, in conformity with the first section of this act, suits shall be instituted, where that has not already been done, to recover the amounts due to the United States, unless the defaulting bank shall forthwith cause to be executed and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, a bond, with security to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to pay to the United States the whole moneys due from it in three instalments. The first to be paid on the first day of July next, the second on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the remaining instalment on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and the default mentioned in this act on which interest is to commence at the rate of six per cent. shall be understood to be the neglect or omission of said banks, or any of them, to answer the drafts or requisitions of the secretary of the Treasury, made on them according to the provisions of the first section of this act; and interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of default, together with any damages which may have accrued to the United States from protests of drafts drawn upon it, or from any other consequence of its failure to fulfil its obligations to the public Treasury.

APPROVED, October 16th, 1837.

[PRIVATE.—No. 1.]

AN ACT for the relief of D. P. Madison.

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, authorized and requested to cause to be executed, grant and reconveyance to Mrs. D. P. Madison, her executors, administrators and assigns, of the right to publish in foreign countries, for her own benefit, the manuscript debates of the convention which formed the Constitution of this Government, as well as the net avails of any such publication which may have been ordered by her: *Provided, however*, That she shall not be allowed to withdraw from the possession of the Government either of the copies of said debates which accompanied her conveyance.

Approved, October 14th, 1837.

RESOLUTION No. 1—PUBLIC.

A RESOLUTION directing the postage on letters sent by the Express Mail to be paid in advance

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the postage on all letters sent by the Express Mail of the United States to be paid in advance at the time of depositing them for transportation by said mail.

APPROVED, October 12th, 1837.

POETRY.

The following whimsical Parody on Barry Cornwall's Popular Song, is copied from 'Frazer's Magazine.'—

A PARODY.—THE SEA.

The sea! the sea! Oh me! oh me;
The pail—be quick; I quail—I'm sick—
I'm sick as I can be:
I cannot sit, I cannot stand;
I prithee, steward, lend a hand,
To my cabin I'll go—to my berth will I hie,
And like a cradled infant lie,
I'm on the sea—I'm on the sea;
I am where I would never be;
With the smoke above, and the steam below,
And sickness wheresoe'er I go.
If a storm should come, no matter, I wot:
To the bottom I'd go as soon as not.

I love, oh! how I love to ride
In a neat post-chaise, with a couple of bays,
And a pretty girl by my side;
But, oh! to swing amidst fire and foam
And be steamed like a mealed potato at home:
And to feel that no soul cares more for your woe
Than the paddles that clatter as onward they go.
The ocean's wave I ne'er moved o'er;
But I loved my donkey more and more,
And homeward flew to her bony back,
Like a truant boy, or a madman's sack:
And a mother she was, and is to me;
For I was—an ass—to go to sea.

The fields were green, and blue the morn,
And still as a mouse the little house
Where I—where I was born;
And my father whistled my mother smiled,
While my donkey bray'd in accents mild:
Nor ever was heard such an outcry of joy
As welcomed to life the beautiful boy;
I have lived since then, in calm and strife,
With my peaceful donkey and termagant wife;
With a spur for the one, and a whip for the other,
Yet ne'er have wish'd to change with another:
And a proverb of old will apply well to me.
'Who is born to be hang'd, will not die on the sea!'

THE ORPHAN.

BY L. E. L.

Dear Child, we now are left alone on earth,
The grave has those who loved us—desolate
Our home of happiness: the dear fire-side
Round which we clung has many a vacant place—
Death has passed over it.

There is no smile to answer thine,
No gentle lip thy lip to press;
There is no look of love, save mine,
To meet thy look in tenderness.

But thou art dearer thus bereft,
Since all who loved thee so are gone;
Dearer to me thus lonely left,
Oh far more dear, thou orphan'd one:

I loved thee well in happier hour,
Not then thus desolate on earth,—
When thou wert as a favourite flower,
The cherished blossom of our hearth!

Now thou and I alone remain,
And thou art doubly dear to me;
A sweet link of the broken chain
Whose last found relic rest with thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SCENE AT HAMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

The more thou dam'st it up, the more it burns,
The current that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou knowest, being stopped, impatiently doth rage. SHAKESPEARE.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his happiness
Which terminated all, BYRON

Long Island is, it is said, the garden of America. Our authority is one Rumor, a fellow who, like a genealogy, is hard to be traced. Who was this Rumor's parent, goodness only knows. Every Rumor has a parent—ergo—this Rumor had a parent. It is a wise child that knows his own father—Perhaps though that he was sinning when he begot it, and so set it afloat like some other unnatural parents who are ashamed of their offspring, without acknowledging the child.

It is of little importance whether Rumor's father sinned or not in this assertion. Rumor is at our ears We will let him out at our pen's point. Long Island is the garden of America. There you young rascal, we have got rid of you.

In this said garden there is a beautiful village called Hampstead. In this beautiful village is a beautiful church, and in this beautiful church is a beautiful organ. There are other beautiful things there occasionally, though not without organs, or the phrenologists lie. There is the parson with the organ of communicativeness—there is the clerk with the organ of ametiveness—then there is the congregation with a variety of organs by far too multitudinous to mention.

A short time since—

Dates, dates. Dates for facts.

Well, then, Sunday week. A great number of organs were assembled in the church—The parson preached—some listened to the discourse, some did not. This was doubtless the fault of their organs—some thought of dresses, some of their neighbors—some that the sermon was long, one that it was short; some that it was neither long nor short but just middling like. At length the sermon was over, and the tide of organs walked forth.

Nearly the first person who went out of church, was one who had excited particular attention during the service. He was a young man, and dressed in a Quaker's garb. There was nothing very particular in this, but then he had a magnificent gold chain thrown over his vest, and there was something particular in that—more particularly particular, was an unquiet eye, a restlessness of vision, that seemed to indicate a world of thought and trouble.

There he stood at the door, as the living tide poured forth. At length a beautiful young creature and an elderly gentleman came forth—instantly he rushed towards her, seized one of her arms, the old gentleman seized the other. The lady seemed in a fair way to be torn to pieces between them when suddenly the young man drew a bowie knife from his bosom.

'Stand back,' he cried, his eye glistening more fearfully than the blade itself. The old gentleman quailed an instant beneath it.

"Oh, do not harm him. I'll go with you!" exclaimed the lady.

The young man drew her arm through his own and proceeded to walk rapidly away through the crowd of astonished beings who had closed around them, wondering at the strange scene and fearing that some dire mischance would be the result.

The old man instantly recovered from his momentary alarm, and foaming with rage, followed the young couple.

"Stop them—stop them," he cried, "It is my child!"

The assembled multitude, interested on behalf of the old parent, whose grief seemed so excessive, followed them on. They quickly came up with them.

"Give me my child!" cried the old man, "or I will dash your brains out with this club!"

With one arm the young man pressed the trembling girl to his bosom, with the other he drew forth the murderous weapon.

"No," cried he, "for three years you have kept her from me—for three years your obstinacy has blasted my peace, my happiness. I will not give her to you. If she choses to go of her own accord, she shall,—not otherwise.—Speak love without fear—in open, honest truth Will you go with your father, or your husband?"

"With my husband," she replied.

"It is sufficient," said the young man. "This lady," he added, is my wife—her father has separated us for three years—she is my lawful wife, and he who will seek to prevent her wishes and mine must hold his life cheap."

None however did, on the contrary, the assemblage seemed quite pleased at the termination and explanation of the affair. The young couple withdrew together while the old father remained wringing his hands and calling after in a voice almost choked with his emotions Rage and despair sat upon his countenance—but all was vain—the husband and wife had departed.

RAT SOUP.

A work has just been published in Paris, contains many amusing accounts of incidents connected with military life. The following is an extract:

Our troops were on bivouac one beautiful night, but I could not sleep Seated near the fire, I smoked my pipe by the side of the soldier, who, acting the part of cook to the company, was charged with the duty of making soup. On peering into the pot as it was boiling, I remarked that from time to time, something of a dark colour and suspicious appearance frequently bubbled up, showed itself and immediately disappeared. My curiosity was considerably excited to know the nature of these mysterious looking materials I took my sword, and after many vain attempts succeeded in transfixing and bringing out of the pot not merely one, but two, three or four well grown mice! I awoke the cook without more ado. 'Well' said I, 'my friend, it appears to me you have chosen a singular material to season your soup.'

"The same as usual, Lieutenant, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, pepper and salt'

'And all well boiled together in a strong decoction of mice,' said I. 'Look here—see what beautiful vegetables I have just fished out of the soup kettle.'

'It is impossible, sir.'

'It is nevertheless true. Where did you get the water with which you made the soup?'

'From a hogshead, well filled, which I found in the village near by.'

'Do you know what was in it?'

'It was dark—but I tasted it and smelt it, and knew it was water, and took it to make soup with. Who could have supposed that in a hogshead of water, snugly placed in the out house of a peasant, one would fall in with a squadron of mice?'

'Well it is now too late to remedy the evil—you must throw away the soup, and make some more.'

'That,' replied the cook, 'cannot be done; for besides that I have not sufficient quantity of materials, I have no time. All these brave fellows who are snoring so loud at present, will awake half famished in the course of an hour, and if it should chance that their meal is not ready, they would pummel me without mercy. I beg of you sir, as the mice are taken out without having done any harm, that you will say nothing about it—the soup will be excellent and highly nourishing—and if you do not fancy it, you can take your breakfast with another mess.'

'And you?'

'Me? I shall eat of it heartily'

He did eat of it with the rest of the company—and afterwards told me that he never tasted better soup in his life! It appears that the hogshead from which the mice were taken, was a trap, such as is frequently used in Germany for taking rats and mice. A board covered with grain, is placed over a large vessel of water, in such a way that the mouse steps upon it, it will incline and precipitate the intruder into the water beneath, where he will infallibly be drowned. It was from one of these mouse traps, that the cook of the company had unfortunately taken his water.

"Mother, where is the State of Wedlock? It ain't in my Geography," said a little girl about ten years old.

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