EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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POETRY.

From an English paper.

SONG.

Give me an eye, a swimming eye,
To meet my ardent glances—
A sunny eye to gaze upon
When pleasure in it dances.
Give me an eye to mingle beams
When mirth and joy have bound me;
Give me an eye to mingle tears
When sorrow's clouds are round me.

Give me a cheek, a soft, soft cheek,
Warm roses blushing o'er it,
So bright, so pure, so angel like,
'Twere sinless to adore it.
Give me a cheek to press to mine
With that calm, holy feeling,
That fills the soul as music does,
When o'er the senses stealing.

Give me a lip, a balmy lip,
Sweet smiles around it wreathing—
A dewy lip, carnation like
Of love and fondless breathing.
Give me a lip to kiss when all,
Or few, or none caress me—
A full red lip to dream upon,
A seraph lip to bless me.

Give me a hand, a snow white hand,
To tremble when I press it—
A fairy hand to hold in mine,
A little hand to bless it.
Give me a hand to kiss, and breathe
O'er it my soul's devotion—
A hand to hold and press mine too,
With deep unfeigned emotion.

Give me a heart, a gentle heart,
With warm affection beating—
A heart to flutter with delight
When lip with lip is meeting.
Give me a heart to call my own—
Give me my [illegible] Tanning Business
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

By a late Officer in the United States Army.

In civilized countries, where war is reduced to a science and a profession, the strictest discipline, enforced by penalties of the greatest severity, is required as a substitute for the ferocious passions and the deadly hate which, in savage nations, are found competent to the work of destruction. The dire work of war cannot be accomplished, where men fight from merely professional motives, or in obedience to their rulers, without a system of the most rigorous compulsion. The weakness, the tender sensibilities, even many of the outward vices, must be subjected to this system—individual volition must be suppressed—and the whole army move like so many machines, only as the will of some controlling agency shall direct. With the dreadful severities, not to say atrocities of this system, I believe the community at large are very little acquainted.—Sometimes, indeed, the severity falls on one illustrious by birth or fortune, or character—an Andre, an Asgill, a Hayne, and then public sympathy and commisseration are excited, and the cruel severity of the laws of war deplored. But the fate of the poor private soldier, who is more generally the victim of such severity, is rarely known beyond the circle of his family, or his fellow soldiers—spectators or actors in the melancholy tragedy. Believing that a more general knowledge, among the citizens, of the scenes of the camp, & a more perfect acquaintance with the particulars which make up the compound of war, will have a tendency to diminish the war-like spirit, I shall relate a scene which occurred in the last war with England, and of which I was an eye witness.

In 1814, I was stationed with a detatchment of United States troops at Greenbush, in the State of New York. One morning several prisoners, confined in the provost guard-house, were brought out to hear the sentences which a court martial had annexed to their delinquencies read on parade. Their appearances indicated that their lot had already been sufficiently hard. Some wore the marks of long confinement, and on all the severity of the prison house had estamped impression. They looked dejected at this public exposure, and anxious to learn their fate. I had never seen the face of any of them before, and only knew that a single one of them had been adjudged to death. Soon, as their names were called and their sentences announced, I discerned by his agony and gestures, the miserable man on whom that sentence was to fall—a man in the bloom of youth and the fullness of health and vigor.

Prompted by feeling of sympathy, I called next morning, to see him in his prison. There, chained by the leg to the beam of the guard house, he was reading the Bible, trying to prepare himself, as he said, for the fatal hour. I learned from him the circumstances of his case, [illegible] having a wife and three [illegible] miles distant from the camp. His crime was desertion, of which he had been three times guilty. His only object in leaving the camp in the last instance, he declared, was to visit his wife and children. Having seen that all was well with them it was his intention to return. But whatever was his intention he was a deserter; and as such, taken and brought into camp—manacled, and under a guard of his fellow soldiers. The time between the sentence and its execution was brief—the authority in whom alone was vested the power of reprieving or pardon, distant. Thus he had no hope, and only requested the attendance of a minister of the gospel, and permission to see his wife and children. The first part of the request was granted, but whether he was permitted or not to see his family, I do not now remember.

Dreading the hour of his execution I resolved if possible, to avoid being present at the scene. But the commander of the post, Col. L———, sent me an express order to attend, that, agreeably to the usages of the army, I might, in my official capacity of surgeon see the sentence fully executed.

The poor fellow was taken from the guard house, to be escorted to the fatal spot. Before him was his coffin—a box of rough pine boards—borne on the shoulders of two men. The prisoner stood with his arms pinioned, between two clergymen—a white cotton gown or winding sheet reached to his feet. It was trimmed with black, and had attached to it over the place of the real heart, the black image of a heart—the mark at which the executioners were to aim. On his head was a cap of white, also trimmed with black. His countenance was blanched to the hue of his winding sheet, & his frame trembled with agony. He seemed resolved, however, to suffer like a soldier. Behind him were a number of prisoners, confined for various offences—next to them were a strong guard of soldiers with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. My station was in the rear of the whole.

Our procession was formed, and with much feeling and in low voices on the part of the officers—we moved forward with slow and measured steps to the tune of the death march, (Roslin Castle,) played with muffled drums and mourning fifes. The scene was solemn beyond the power of description; a man in the vigor of *life walking* to his grave; to the tune of his own death march—cloathed in his burial robes—surrounded by friends assembled to perform the last sad offices of affection, and to weep over him in the last sad hour—no not by these, but by soldiers with bristling bayonets and loaded muskets, by stern command to do the violence of death to a fellow soldier:—as he surveys the multitude, he beholds no look of tenderness—no tear of sensibility—he hears no plaint of grief—all—all is stern as the iron rigor of the law which decrees his death. And who made the law? It is the word of hard necessity, and as such is just. But alas who created that necessity? The guilty passions—the pride—the vain glory—the false honor of men! The voice of that blood will soon cry from the ground—whom shall it accuse? It will complain, not of the sentence of the law, but of guilty war cherished by human will and pride. And whose are that will and pride? To whom shall that widow and those orphans look as the auditor of their desolation?—Whom shall the spirit of this poor soldier meet at the judgement, and charge with this guilt?

Amid reflections like these, we arrived at the place of execution, a large open field, in whose centre a heap of earth, freshly thrown up marked the spot of the deserter's grave. On this field the whole force then at the cantonment, amounting to many hundred men, was drawn up in the form of a hollow square, with the side beyond the grave vacant. The executioners, eight in number, had darwn by lot. No soldiers would volunteer for such a duty. Their muskets had been charged by the officers of the day—seven of them with ball, the eight with powder alone. Thus prepared they are placed together, and each executioner takes his choice. Thus each may believe that he has the blank cartridge, and therefore has no hand in the death of a brother soldier—striking indications of the nature of the service.

The coffin was placed parallel with the grave and about two feet distant. In the intervening space, the prisoner was directed to stand. He desired permission to say a word to his fellow soldiers, and thus standing between his coffin and his grave, warned them against desertion, continuing to speak until the officer on duty, with his watch in his hand, announced to him in a low voice: *Two o'clock, your last moment is at hand, you must kneel upon your coffin.* This done, the officer drew down the white cap, so as to cover the eyes and most of the face of the prisoner—still continuing to speak in a hurried, loud and agitated voice. The kneeling was the signal for the executioners to advance. They had before, to avoid being distinguished by the prisoner, stood intermingled with the soldiers who formed the line. They now come forward marching abreast, and took their stand a little to the left, about two rods distant from their living mark. The officer raised his sword. At this signal, the executioners took aim. He then gave a blow on a drum which was at hand. The executioners all fired at the same instant. The miserable man, with a horrid scream, leaped from the earth, and fell between his coffin and his grave.—The sergeant of the guard, a moment after, shot him through the head, with a musket reserved for this purpose in case the executioners should not produce instant death. The sergeant from motives of humanity held the muzzle of his musket near the head—so near that the cap took fire—and there the body lay upon the face—the head emitting the mingled fumes of burning cotton and burning hair. O war, dreadful even in thy tenderness—horrible even in thy compassion!

I was now desired to perform my part of the ceremony; and placing my hand where just before the pulse beat full, and the life flowed warm, and finding no symptoms of either, I affirmed, he is dead.—The whole line marched by the body, as it lay upon the earth, the head still smoking—that every man might behold for himself the fate of a deserter.

Thus far all had been dreadful indeed, but solemn, as it became the sending a spirit to its dread account; but now the scene changes. The whole band struck up, and with uncommon animation, our national air (Yankee Doodle) and to its lively measures we were hurried back to our parade ground. Having been dismissed, the commander of the post sent [illegible] all the officers to [illegible] his quarters, whether we repaired, and were treated to a glass of gin and water.

Thus this melancholy tragedy ended in what seemed little better than a farce—a fair specimen, the former, of the dread severity—the latter of the moral sensibilities—which prevail in the camp. Do scenes such as this which I have described, enter the minds of those who have the chief agency in involving their respective countries in war? Do they ever flit across the imagination of the statesman while he is talking loudly of insults to his country's honor—of the splendor of military glory—of the necessity of warlike action to wipe off the imputations upon the national courage? Do they ever cast their dismal shade over the glowing picture of chivalry, which, in the ardour of passion rises to his vision? Are they entertained in the conceptions of those who without examination, reject as idle dreams, all plans for the adjustment of internal difficulties without resort to war and deride as visionary all specification for introducing the principles of a better morality into the code of international law? Do the great mass of men, ever eager at the voice of their leaders to cause the standard of war to be upreared know in reality WHAT WAR is?—Advocate of Peace.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.

THE CHANCES OF FORTUNE.

[The following tale illustrates one of the many instances of distress existing among the poor seamstresses of the city, and the lady who has communicated it for republication in the Mirror vouches for its authenticity.]

"Do you give out work here?" said a voice, so low, lady-like that I involuntarily looked up from the purse I was about purchasing for my darling boy, a birthday gift from his papa.

'Do you give out work here?'

'Not to strangers,' was the rude reply.

The 'stranger' turned and walked away.

'That purse is very cheap, ma'am,'

'I do not wish it now,' said I, taking up my parasol, as I left the shop, and followed the stranger lady.

Passing Thompson's, she paused—went in—hesitated—then turned and came out. I now saw her face—it was very pale—her hair, black as night was parted on her forehead—her eyes, too, were very black, and there was a wildness in them that made me shudder. She passed on up Broadway to Grand street, where she entered a miserable looking dwelling. I paused—should I follow farther?—She was evidently suffering much—I was happy—blessed with health, and, oh, how blessed in husband, children, friends! I knocked—the door was opened by a cross-looking woman—

'Is there a person living here who does plain sewing?' I inquired.

'I guess not,' was the reply. There is a woman up stairs, who used to work, but she can't get no more to do—and I shall turn her out to morrow.'

'Let me go up,' said I, as, passing the woman with a shudder, I ascended the stairs.

'You can keep on up to the garret,' she reamed after me—and so I did; and there I saw a sight of which I, the child of affluence, had never dreamed!—The lady had thrown off her hat, and was kneeling by the side of a poor low bed—Her hair had fallen over her shoulders—she sobbed not—breathed not—but seemed motionless, her face burried in the covering of the wretched, miserable bed whereon lay her husband. He was sleeping, I looked upon his high pale forehead, around which clung tresses of damp, brown hair—it was knit, and the pale hand clenched the bed-clothes—words broke from his lips—'I cannot pay you know.' I heard him say. Poor fellow! even in his dreams, his poverty haunted him! I could bear it no longer, and knocked gently on the door. The lady raised her head, threw her long black hair aside, and gazed mildly upon me. It was no time for ceremony—sickness, sorrow, want, perhaps starvation, were before me—'I came to look for a person to do plain work' was all I could say.

'Oh, give it me,' she sobbed. 'Two days we have not tasted food ——. She gasped & tried to finish the sentence, but could not. She knew that to-morrow they would be both homeless and starving!

'Be comforted—you shall want no more!'

I kept my word. In a few days she told me all—of days of happiness in a sunny West Indian isle, her childhood's home. Of the deaths of her father and mother—of a cruel sister & brother-in-law—how she left that home, hoping to find a brother in America—how she sought in vain, but found, instead a husband, he too, an Englishman and scholar, had been thrown upon the world. Sympathy depened into love—alone in a crowd to each other: they married—he procured employment in a school, she plain needle work. Much attention to the duties of his school, long, and scanty fare, brought ill health and confined him at length to his bed.

The shop, from which his poor wife obtained work, failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long, weary days for employment—many had none to give—others gave so work to strangers.' Thus I found them—to comfort them for a little time—then I trust, they found they had a Comforter in heaven!

The husband died first—died, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute, appealing look he gave me; I took her to my own happy home—it was too late!

It is a very little time ago, I went one morning to her room; she had passed a restless night; had dreamed she said of her dear George—she called me her kind and only friend—begged me to sit a little while beside her, and looked up so sadly in my face, that my own heart seemed well nigh breaking. I left her not again.

In the still deep night I heard her murmur—"Sister Anne, do not speak so harshly to me; oh mamma, why did you leave me." Then again said, "Give me an orange, my sister. I am very faint." Her soul was again in her own sunny home.

"Lay me by my George, and God will bless you," were her last words to me. I led my hushed children to look upon her sweet pale face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I gave them the first knowledge of both; then I told them of the sin, the cruelty, of those who would wound the 'stranger's heart.'

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE [illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1837.

In obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the undersigned respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Of the Revenue and Expenditures.*

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836, including some trust funds hereafter explained, was		$26,749,803 96
The receipts during the year 1836, from all sources except the Post Office and trust funds, were		48,873,964 36
Viz: from		
Customs	$23,409,940 52	
Lands	24,877,179 86	
Miscellaneous	586,843 97	
These, and the balances before mentioned, constituted an aggregate of		75,623,768 32
The expenditures during the same year, exclusive of the Post Office and trust funds, were		29,655,244 46
Viz:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	5,388,370 58	
Military service, including fortifications, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, Florida war, improvement of harbors and rivers, roads, arsenals, and armories	18,466,110 53	
Naval service, including gradual improvement and exploring expedition	5,800,763 25	
Hence there was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, a balance of		45,968,523 36
The receipts during the first three quarters of the present year, with similar exceptions to those before mentioned, are ascertained and estimated to be		15,144,916 00
Viz: from		
Customs	$8,908,873	
Lands	5,650,221	
Interest from deposite banks, and other miscellaneous and incidental receipts	585,817	
The receipts of the fourth quarter, including those from the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of four millions three hundred thousand dollars, are estimated at		8,355,065 00
Viz: from		
Customs	1,750,100	
Lands	900,000	
Miscellaneous and incidental receipts,	40,000	
Issue of Treasury notes	4,300,000	
First bond due from the United States Bank, excluding what belonged in trust to the Navy Pension Fund	1,364,965	
These combined make the total receipts for the year as ascertained and estimated		23,499,981 00
With the balance on the 1st of January last, they constitute an aggregate of		69,468,504 86
The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, with the like exceptions, are ascertained to have been		25,418,916 57
Viz:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	4,024,823 10	
Military service, including Florida war, other Indian affairs, fortifications, roads, harbors, pensions, &c.	16,310,208 35	
Naval service, including Exploring expedition, gradual improvement, &c.	5,061,865 87	
Public debt	22,019 25	
See particulars in the document annexed.		
The expenditures for the fourth quarter including those under the recent as well as former appropriations, are, on facts presented by the various Departments, estimated at		9,862,445 00
Making an aggregate for the year of		35,281,361 57
This computation would leave in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1838, a balance of		34,187,143 29

Before adverting to other topics it will be proper to explain what portion of this balance will not immediately be either available or applicable to public purposes.

The first three instalments, of deposits with the several States, which has recently been placed to the credit of the Treasurer for safe keeping, in conformity to the provisions of the act of 23d June, 1836, are included in it.

As the subsequent law of October 14th, 1837, prohibits the recall of those deposits till otherwise directed by Congress, their large amount will till then be unavailable for any purposes of the General Government. It is $28,101,644 97.

All the funds in the Treasury, which in any former years, from the foundation of the Government have become unavailable, being chiefly such as are still due from insolvent banks, are likewise embraced in the balance above mentioned. Their amount is not far from $1,100,000.

Another portion consists of what is yet unpaid by the banking institutions, which, during the last spring and summer, suspended specie payments, and thereby under the imperative provisions of the deposite act, were discontinued as public depositories. The amounts in their possession that have been or probably will, under the act of 16th of October last, be postponed and will remain unavailable, one-third till July next, one-third till January, 1839, and the residue till July, 1839 are estimated at $3,500,000.

Another sum, not immediately applicable to general purposes, is that part of the amounts transfered to the mint, which being now in active employment for the objects specified in the acts of June 23, 1836, and of January 18, 1837, cannot, without serious inconvenience and some delay be otherwise used. This sum is about $400,000.

If the aggregate of all these, amounting to $33,101,944 97, be deducted from the balance of $34,187,143,29 above mentioned, the residue [illegible] January next [illegible] available and applicable [illegible] purposes [illegible] will be [illegible] included in the balance on [illegible] 1836, ought also to be ded[illegible] now considered applicable [illegible] will be [illegible]

Most of it has been, or [illegible] required for the special objects to which it belongs. [illegible] friends and the public, that they have [illegible] Shoe Store, and intend to devote [illegible] whole equal to [illegible]

Previous to the consideration of other matters connected with the finances, the undersigned would add, that the appropriations which will remain unsatisfied at the end of the year, are estimated at $14,503,483. These, with the exception hereafter mentioned, will be chargeable on that balance, and on the revenue subsequently received.

To prevent misapprehension on this point, it may be proper to observe, that this is the amount of those appropriations considered as unsatisfied, after deducting all the money which has been actually paid to the public claimants, and all the advances which, having been made to the various disbursing officers, are still in their hands for the purpose of being paid over to such claimants. It is supposed that $10,351,091 of the outstanding appropriations will be required to accomplish the objects contemplated by them.

Of the residue about $361,839 will go to the surplus fund; or in other words will not be used at all; and it is proposed to apply $3,782,551 in aid of the service of the ensuing year without reappropriation, explained in the estimates.

It is proper also to explain, that by the act of May 20. 1836, an amount sufficient to pay the principal of the debt due in Holland, on account of the District of Columbia, equal to $1,500,000, was appropriated, and is still outstanding. But this sum has not been included in the foregoing statement of outstanding appropriations, as the reimbursement of the loan cannot commence, under the stipulations upon which it was contracted, until 1841; and the amount required may be partly reimbursed by the sale of the canal stocks pledged for that purpose.

2. *Of the Public Debt.*

The payments on account of the funded and unfunded debt since the first December, 1836, have been as follows:

1st. On account of the principal of the funded debt		$14,197 26
This leaves unclaimed and undischarged		$327,737 91
Viz. principal	$76,169 74	
Interest, with dividends	251,568 17	
The latter consisting of the amount due 1st December 1836,	$250,416 00	
Add excess of repayments since	1,152 17	
2d. On the unfunded debt there has been paid, including $199 51 for interest on Treasury notes of 1815, the sum of		$706 66
This leaves the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation		$36,933 40
Viz. certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798,		$27,293 31
Treasury notes issued during the late war,	4,320 00	
Certificates of Mississippi Stock	4,320 00	

3. *Estimates of the revenue and expenditures for the year 1838.*

The receipts into the Treasury from the ordinary sources during 1838, may under the explanations and conditions hereafter mentioned, be estimated at $31,950,787

Viz. Customs, including about four millions, which is expected to be collected on postponed duties $17,500,000

Lands, including one and a half million for estimated sales under another pre-emption law, if one passes, and of new tracts brought into market 5,000,000

Second bond of United States Bank with interest due September, 1838, 2,293,121

First instalment of the principal due from the former deposite banks in July 1839, estimated at 1,666,666

Interest on the same, with incidental and miscellaneous receipts 800,000

New issues of Treasury notes in 1838 5,700,000

These, and the estimated balance of $1,085,498, which will be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1838, available and applicable to public purposes, constitute an aggregate of $33,045,235

The expenditures for the year 1838, including the redemption of the Treasury notes, which may be paid in for public dues, or become reimbursable within that year, are estimated at $31,926,892

Thus the new appropriations called for are 20,622,249

Viz. Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$3,172,885
Military service, etc.	11,664,612
Naval service, etc.	5,685,752
The permanent appropriations for the service of 1838, made by former acts are	2,262,000

For the details of new and permanent appropriations, reference may be had to the estimates.

Appropriations expected to be made by Congress beyond the estimates submitted $1,000,000

These new and permanent appropriations amount to $23,785,249

The outstanding appropriations at the end of this year after deducting what will go to the surplus fund, are computed at 14,141,473

All the appropriations, then, which are chargeable to 1839, constitute an aggregate of 37,926,892

Of these, it is supposed that not over eleven millions will remain outstanding at the end of the year, and consequently [illegible] the expenditures of [illegible]

The balance that will thus be left [illegible] and applicable to public purposes on [illegible] of December, 1838, is estimated at [illegible] 393.

In the fluctuating condition of our rec[illegible] and expenditures, it may appear, before [illegible] close of the present session, that results [illegible] likely to happen essentially different [illegible] some of these calculations.

But it must at present be very question[illegible] whether the receipts in 1838 will exceed expenditures, so as to produce any surpl[illegible] which can be deposited with the States for safe keeping on the 1st of January, 1839, as required by the existing laws. On the contrary, any considerable departure from the estimates, either by increasing the appropriations, or reducing the receipts, or by paying in for public dues a larger amount of Treasury notes, will necessarily create a deficiency. Little certainty, therefore, can be attained in any calculations on these points, till further facts are developed concerning the revival of commerce, the probability of a speedy improvement in the currency, and the success in effecting, as fast as is compatible with the public interests, that reduction in the appropriations which, in the present, as well as prospective state of the Treasury, is, it may be presumed, anxiously desired by all.

4. *Exports and imports in 1837.*

The value of the exports and imports during the year which ended on the 30th of September last, may be seen, accompanied by some interesting details, in the annexed table. The exports are ascertained and estimated to have been $116,906,060.

Of these about $95,183,199 were of domestic and $24,722,861 of foreign origin.

They show since the previous year, a diminution in the former of $11,733,491, and in the latter of only $23,499.

The decrease in the value of domestic exports has been occasioned chiefly by the great fall in the price of cotton during the last spring. They would otherwise have been very large. The exports of foreign merchandize have been prevented from falling much below their former amount by the commercial embarrassments of the times. These particularly in the last quarter, led to an export of foreign articles, unusual in proportion to the imports, for the double purpose of obtaining the drawback on many of them in specie, and of discharging the large debt due abroad.

The value of the imports for the same year was $740,832,980.

This is $49,127,055 less than the value of those during the previous year.

The imports during the last quarter ending September 30th, were only $22,829,611, or at the rate of but $91,318,444 a year.

Perhaps a strong illustration could not exist of the extravagant over trading during 1836, than the fact, now officially ascertained, that the imports, which in natural condition of business, should be less than those of 1837, were nearly fifty millions larger, and were about one hundred millions beyond the rate of imports during the last quarter.

The exports during that quarter were $19,159,034, being $13,165,510 of domestic origin, and $6,052,524 of foreign growth. By this result it will be gratifying to see that the imports, though diminished, were not all needed for home consumption, and that a great [illegible] proportion of them in former quarters has been [illegible]

"Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex; 'the only way in the world that a true gentleman ever will attend to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes.'

'I can't endure a tobacco chewer'—said a dandy, 'for ever you are walking with him on the side opposite the wind, the juice that he spits is blown right into your face.

'For that reason,' said an old salt who was present,' you ought to get the right side of him.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—A tobacconist made a present of a bladder of snuff to a friend because it had been damaged, and had lost nearly all its pungency.

'How did you like my snuff said the former when he met the other a week afterward.

'It is not to be sneezed at' was the answer.

God has mercifully ordained it as the customary lot of nature, that, in proportion as we decline into the grave, the sloping path is made smooth and easy to our feet; as the films of clay are removed from our eyes, death loses the false aspect of the spectre, and we fall at last into its arms as a wearied child upon the bosom of its mother.

A proud thing it is to soar above the predictions of foes in that palpable road to honor which the world's hard eyes can see, and the world's cold heart can measure; but prouder is it to feel that you have never advanced one step to the goal which remembrance would retract. Ah, let them still call lofttiness of purpose and whiteness of soul the dreams of a theorist; even if they be so, the ideal in this case, is better than the practical.

SEVERE.—A Boston paper says,—'While we were at our office, on Monday night, a party of brave fellows went to our dwelling house, and saluted the females within with three groans; but when our youngest boy opened the door, to ask them to walk in, they all run away. They needn't have been frightened for the lad says he didn't intend to hurt 'em.'

Nothing suits the lower classes of society better than to see a superior individual reduced to pecuniary want. They take the same sort of pleasure in distressing him that a parcel of vulgar lads would exhibit in plucking out the feathers of a wounded eagle who had fallen into their grasp. Envy—the basest of human passions—is at the root of their low bred malice. We never knew a man in high life to taunt his indigent neighbor with his poverty; but we have often known the most boisterous advocates of equality to be the most cruel and relentless oppressors of the poor.

[Wanderer.

GERMAN VOTERS.—Previous to the late election in Michigan, the Germans in Detroit held a large meeting at which General Schwartz presided. They resolved to support the democratic ticket, and to support the democratic party in future, "inasmuch as it is in principle opposed to the illiberal and tyrannical doctrines of the whigs, who would deny the right of suffrage to all adopted citi-

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