EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TESDAY, JULY 9, 1839. VOL. VI-NO 26.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
is edited and published every
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BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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☞All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obt. servant,
JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connexion with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.
J. H. K. S.

Feb. 19, 1839. tf (G6weow)

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed rout to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St Michaels about 1 o'clock proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

Important to Farmers.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING
Machine.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both horse power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its machanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which s a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which in so detrimental to other machinery. The horse power occupies the space of 3 feet by 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvemen is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent & Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Glouces. ter, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer & Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S.—Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS Names—E. Shore Maryland; Cecil county, John Kirk—Kent county—G. B. Westcott, Chestertown—C. W. Spry, N Market—Jas. S. Dunbar, Georgetown Cross Roads—John Spencer, (Centreville, Q. A.) Talbot, Thomas R. Holyday—E. McDowell, Easton—Dorchester, Jas. Dixon (Cambridge,)—Caroline, James Sangston & Son (Denton.)
Western Shore—(Anna Arundel) John Ridout of H.—(Annapolis.)

June 25 3w

The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher in his Family. None need apply except such as can produce the best testimonials as to character and qualification.
WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING

at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, *without troubling any one to do it for him*

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY.

may 28 tf

NOTICE
Of the Sale of valuable lands in TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm. Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY, the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parce of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheepshead Pointt bounded on the east by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore, and on the north west and north by the cove and St. Michaels river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end o year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being [illegible] in wood and timber, [illegible] the omo[illegible] which will be sold by the Sheriff [illegible] and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the farm. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be offered.

THOS: I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank,
at Easton

March 12 6m

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

Black & White, Russia, Silk

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the county, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect one moment upon the impropriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places—Such a course will, in its operation beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.

Denton, april 30, 1839—may 7 tf

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY GOOD
RAMAGE PRESSES
SUPER-ROYAL SIZE.

Apply for particulars to the Editor of the Whig.

June, 25 3w

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OAK TREE AND THE MULBERRY.

Stand off Sir Morus—though no ill it work us,
None should be so familiar with King Quercus,
Sovereign by sylvan right, I'll keep my state,
Nor near my throne a rival tolerate.
Thou art the present bubble of the world,
Therefore hast thou thy lip at others curled.
Poor banquetter of grubs thy pride subdue,
Though Nature decks thee with the purple too,
Let not thy transient glory make thee vain,
Briefly as Duke of Berry shalt thou reign.

What moves my forests liege to sudden ire?
To vie with thee I never did aspire,
Alba and *Nigra* are not more distinct,
Though in the same great chain of being linked,
Then are the arms of royal Oak and Morus,
To whose joint praise the nations raise a chorus.

Joint praise! presumptuous vassal cease,
Nor by thy arrogance my wrath increase.
Mushroom! dar'st then associate thy name
With one thrice honored by the voice of Fame
Who from the world of waters boldly springs
And on the breeze triumphant banners flings
By turns appearing on the naval stage
A warrior's castle or commercial cage,
Braving the crested sea god in their might
Or to domestic affairs tending light.
Calmly upon the fatal axe I lo[illegible]
And shrink not from the [illegible]
Content for man a thous[illegible]
My spirit hallowed
From gall nurs[illegible]
Mechanics, me[illegible]
To various [illegible]
Sly, canst [illegible]
Or equal ho[illegible]

No Aspira[illegible]
But pardon m[illegible]
Tart in my histo[illegible]
Because no art[illegible]
I banquet gra[illegible]
That traits of [illegible]
Acorns for pala[illegible]
The law is [illegible]
Fellowes
These were [illegible]
Some other point[illegible]
This question to [illegible]
What marks the [illegible]
And finds that [illegible]
Does not the ros[illegible]
Show the patric[illegible]
[illegible]

Mr. H[illegible]
county, ba[illegible]
ty one [illegible]

"W[illegible]
weigh?" "Oh [illegible]
much as I ea[illegible]
wouldn't."

The chief [illegible]
of Turkey, is a Y[illegible]
by the name of Rhodes

VAN AMBURGH'S
new lion has been added to the [illegible]
Drury Lane theatre. The noble animal was brought last week from the vessel in which he had been brought over, and as Mr. Van Amburgh had [illegible] the animal, it was imagined that being a stranger he would not venture into the cage. At his first introduction the lion was sulky, withdrew to a corner of his appartment, and glanced ferociously upon the spectators. Van Amburgh, however entered the cage, and although it was the first time he had been with him, he lay down by the side of the lion, who licked his hands and face and he took the animal by the jaws and made him roar and bark in the same fashion with those which are nightly exhibited, to the astonishment and almost consternation of every one present.—There can now be no doubt but that this extraordinary person has some power over animals which is as inexplicable as it is astonishing.

PORTUGESE SUPERSTITIONS.—Among the superstitions of the Portugese, we may be forgiven for relating the following, as its elegancy of fancy almost redeems its absurdity.

Every individual is supposed to be born under the influence of some particular destiny of fate, which it is impossible for him to avoid The month of his nativity has a mysterious connection with one of the precious stones, and when a person wishes to make the object of his affection an acceptable present a ring is invariably given, composed of the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined or described. For instance, a woman born in January, her ring must therefore be a jacynth or a garnet, for these gems belong to that month of the year, and express constancy and fidelity. The following is a list of them:—

January—Jacynth or Garnet. Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.
February—Amethyst. This month & stone preserves mortals from strong passion, and ensures them peace of mind.
March—Blood stone. Courage and sucess in dangers and hazardous enterprizes.
April—Saphire or Diamond. Repentace and Innocence.
May—Emerald. Success in love.
June—Agate. Long life and health.
July—Cornelian or Ruby. The forget-[illegible]
[illegible] of the evils springing from friendship [illegible]
[illegible]ugust—Sardonyx. Conjugal fidelity.
[illegible]eptember—Chrysolite. Preserves from or cures folly.
[illegible]ctober—Aqua-marine or Opal. Misfortune and hope
[illegible]ovember—Topaz. Fidelity in friendship
[illegible]ecember—Tourquoize or Malabite. The most brilliant success in every circumstance of life. The tourquoize has the property of seeing friendly regards; hence the old saying that 'He who possesses a tourquise will always be sure of friends.'

"ANCIENT DAYS."

BY MICHAEL J. QUIN.

The description of the Egyptian curiosities lately exhibited in London, and the splendid [illegible] of engravings representing the discoveries [illegible] Hassan and Thebes, have furnished [illegible] of a capital article on "Ancient [illegible] which we find some extracts in [illegible] Gazette:

[illegible] had abundance of salt fish, [illegible] in the same way as [illegible] laid open with a knife [illegible] being divided as far [illegible] and exposed to the [illegible] somewhat ana[illegible] salt fish on ce[illegible] laid upon them [illegible] enjoined [illegible]

[illegible] have hi[illegible] were the [illegible] Egypt. Did [illegible] trade to [illegible] of Chinese ma[illegible] suppose a trade [illegible] China, and Egypt, [illegible] hundred years ago, to [illegible] the precedence in ci[illegible] this area to be awarded [illegible] the British Museum many [illegible] of glazed pottery and glass ornaments, such as beads for chaplets or necklaces, and many imitations in glass of precious stones. It is clear from these specimens, and from the engravings of some of them, that the early Egyptian artists were acquainted with some instrument for cutting glass, though we have no proof that they used the diamond for this purpose. They also knew how to make casts in vitrified materials, and to counterfeit in glass the amethyst and the emerald with a degree of success that has been yet unequalled in any other country. Nor were they unpractised in the ingenious process by which the representation of a bird or a flower may be imprisoned within a piece of glass, so as to form part of its own substance. It would appear that they constructed the device from filaments of grains or colored glass in the instance, put together in the Mosaic style, then covered with transparent lammæ of glass, and all fused together with so much skill, that no joinings in any part of the work can even now be detected by the most powerful magnifier.

Some years ago a Frenchman attempted to introduce a process of this kind into England. He incorporated colored portraits or flowers with the bottoms of tumbler glasses, & sometimes with glass medallions which he affixed to the sides of decanters Specimens of this kind of workmanship were often exhibited in the window's of Green's warehouse, St. Paul's churchyard; and may, I believe, be still seen at Pelfatt's manufactory, in Holland street, Blackfriar's road. But they failed to excite much attention: there was a want of finish about them, from the circumstance that the colored material was porcelain painted in the usual manner, and afterwards inserted in the vitreous substance while the latter was in a state of fusion. Hence there was an opacity about the specimens which was fatal to their success. The Egyptians formed the whole of glass, and with such ingenuity that the device seemed as perfect on one side as on the other. Figures of birds were thus composed of extremely small filaments or cylinders of several inches in length; they were then cut through at intervals, and each portion so divided contained in itself a perfect copy of the bird.

Every body knows that it is by an operation of superfusion the glass pieces used in the Mosaics on the vaults of the domes in several of the churches at Venice and Rome, have been enabled to preserve their original colors and gilding for centuries with unimpaired lustre. I happen to have in my possession some of the gilt squares which contributed to constitute a beautiful Mosaic on one of the domes of St. Sophia at Constantinople. I purchased them at the door of the mosque from a workman employed in clearing out the ruins of a dome, which was blown down by a tempest while I was sojouring in that capital.—One side of a small diamond of glass was first gilt in the usual way; it was then very thinly coated with the virtrified material while in a state of fusion. An Egyptian sarcophagus of granite may be occasionally seen cased over in the same manner, in order to preserve the sculptures and legends engraved upon the stone.—The celebrated Portland vase now in the British Museum was long supposed to be a real sardonyx. It is known now to be formed of layers of colored glass united by fusion. Imitations of it have been executed by Wedgewood.

The cases in the Egyptian room at the Museum contain several necklaces; small figures, scarabæi, and other objects, which would appear to an ordinary observer to be composed of precious stones. They are, in fact, at least most of them, formed either of glass throughout the whole substance, or of materials covered with a glass coating. The manufacture of articles of this description pre-supposes a market for them; and the desire upon the part of the less affluent members of society to possess, at a cheap rate, ornaments in imitation of their superiors, necessarily leads to the conclusion, that even at the most ancient periods I have mentioned, the Egyptians had made a [illegible]rkable advance in the customs of civili[illegible]

The Museum cases also exhibit net[illegible] glass bugles, with which the wrap[illegible]mmies were often decorated; and [illegible]dance of evidence to show that [illegible]uently served at table in glass [illegible]ps. Alexander the Great is [illegible]ven buried at Alexandria, in a [illegible]sed wholly of glass.

[illegible]t of the variations in head dresses [illegible]aken place in all countries dense[illegible] would form a series of curious chap[illegible] history of human nature. Our [illegible]me few years ago were am[illegible] contain a moderate sized infant, [illegible]came so marvellously diminish[illegible]y that they scarcely shaded the [illegible] the sun. Feathers are all the [illegible], flowers another, now black [illegible]xt pink, then some shade of [illegible]n come out, with some fine [illegible]ich runs the round of fash[illegible] two, and fades, destined, [illegible]t some future period or [illegible] Half things move [illegible] clocks, (the Span[illegible]

[illegible] a complete revival last year from the [illegible]ation in which they have been sleeping for more than half a century.—There are no symptoms at present of a restoration of those huge piles of artificial hair, pomatumed and powdered, which crowned the beauties of days not long passed away. But no doubt their time will come again, though I hope without the powder.

If the reader have any fancy for the sensations that spring from surprise, let him pay a visit to the new Egyptian School of the Museum, where he will behold a real wig, composed of dark brown hair, and resembling very strongly the compilation worn by our judges. It is supposed to be at least three thousand years old. The crown and a part of the sides are formed of ringlets of human hair, all the lower part of the hair very closely plaited. The frescoes of Thebes represent royal personages with wigs precisely like those of our own judicial dignitaries, curling down over the shoulder in front. It further appears from those memorials that wigs of various shapes were almost universally worn by the ancient Egyptians, male and female. They always had the head shaved very closely, and, before the turban became known, they found in the wig a safe preservative against the effects of the sun, while the reticulated texture to which the hair was fastened afforded to the head a degree of coolness, peculiarly acceptable in that warm climate.

There can be no doubt that the Egyptians manufactured carpets and rugs. Mr. Hay has lately brought to England a rug which he found at Thebes, having in the centre the figure of a boy in white, with a goose above it. Rope-makers, cobbers in their stalls, shoemakers with specimens of their manufacture hanging up in their shops, tanners, curriers, potters, fullers, carpenters, people pounding various substances in stone mortars with metal pestles, coffin makers, boat and ship builders, manufacturers and painters of sails, goldsmiths, jewellers, miners, sculptors, painters, barbers, dress-makers, are all represented in the frescoes of Beni Hassan and Thebes, employed in their various mysteries, upwards of three thousand years ago.

The New York correspondent of the U. States Gazette tells the following affecting story of the fatal effects of an indulgence in the worst of all vices—habitual drunkenness.

A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery, and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a tattered form, that reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful, and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him he had raised his arm, and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary act upon the inebriated wretch, had not the same delicate form interposed to prevent the consummation of the deed. She approached timidly, and fondly begged the monster to go home. He swore by the living God that he would never return. Little did he think, as he uttered the oath, that the vengeance of that God his sacrilegious lips profaned, was at that moment hanging over him, and that the angel of Death was waiting upon the waters to bear him, with all his sins upon his head, into the presence of the Creator he had mocked.

He shook the fair girl from him with a curse, and staggered to the railing. A cluster of boats was at some distance from the shore, and a few voices were singing one of Russell's excellent songs. The drunkard contrived to clamber on the uppermost rail, and having seated himself, called to the singers to perform something lively, or d—n his eyes, he would come out there and sing for himself.' These were the last words he uttered. In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the waters to raise no more. Great exertions were made by the boats to render him assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged into the sea; but all in vain—his body has not yet been recovered. The tide was running strong at the time, and we may hear of his body being washed upon the opposite shore in a few days.

The poor girl was almost frantic—she rushed to the water's edge, crying "Father! dear, dear father! For Heaven's sake, save my father!" It was indeed her father. He had once enjoyed a handsome property, but liquor ruined him. He sold his house for it, and at last his garments. His wife had died from want, and this daughter had supported him and three brothers by the labor of her hands. He swore he would never again enter her house, because she would not give him liquor—he cursed her, and died while a curse against himself yet hung upon his lips. The daughter did not leave the spot before midnight, and her cries appalled the stoutest hearts around her. Twenty dollars were raised among the spectators but when handed to her, she exclaimed, "No! no! give me my father."

Poor girl, she called in vain. That father was in other presence. She was borne from the place by some friends, and when I left the spot, the lightness of heart which had drawn me to the scene, had departed and I felt it almost a sin to be happy amid the wretchedness man makes for himself.

EDUCATION.

William Penn, the benevolent founder of Pennsylvania, says: "That which makes a good constitution must keep it, namely, men of wisdom and virtue; *qualities, that because* they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated, by a virtuous Education of youth, for which (he adds) *spare no cost*, for by such parsimony, all that is saved is lost."

George Washington, the great Deliverer of America from foreign dominion, in his farewell Address to the Nation, says: "Promote, as an object of *primary importance*, Institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

Thomas Jefferson, the President who followed next after Mr. Adams, as the Ruler of the people's choice, expresses the same sentiments, when he says: "I look to the diffusion of light and Education as the resources most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man. And I do hope, in the present spirit of extending to the great mass of mankind the blessings of instruction, I see a prospect of great advancement in the happiness of the human race, and this may proceed to an indefinite, although not to an infinite degree." A system of general instruction, which shall reach every description of our citizens, from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it shall be the latest of all the *public concerns* in which I shall permit myself to take an interest. Give it to us, in any shape, and receive for the inestimable boon the thanks of the young, and the blessings of those who are and all other exertions that prayers for the prosperity, or [illegible] those who promote it."

James Madison, who next occupied the distinguished situation of President, says: "Learned institutions ought to be the *favorite objects* with every free people; they throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against craft and dangerous encroachments on the *public liberty*. They multiply the educated individuals, from among whom the people may elect a due portion of their public agents of every description, more especially of those who are to *frame the laws*; by the perspicuity, the consistency, and the stability, as well as by the justice and equal spirit of which, the great social purposes are to be answered."

James Monroe, the next successor to the honor of the National choice, says: "Let us, by all wise and constitutional means, promote *intelligence* among the people, as the best means of preserving our *liberties*.

TIPPOO SULTAN'S THRONE.—The Sultan's throne, [illegible] to be conveyed away, was broken up. It consisted of a *howdah*, or armed seat, upon a tiger covered with sheet gold; the ascent was by silver steps, gilt; the canopy was equally superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of whitepearls all around it. The eyes and teeth of the tiger were of glass; it was valued at 60,000 pagodas, or upwards of 25,000*l.* sterling. The sheet gold alone was estimated at 40,000 pagodas, Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic inscription, chiefly from the Koran, and superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones was fastened to the top of the canopy; its beak was a large emeral, its eyes were carbuncles, the beast was covered with diamonds; on its back were many large jewels, fancifully arranged; while the tail, made to resemble a peacock, was actually studied in the same manner. The whole was so formed as to have the appearance of plumage, and so closely set, that the gold was hardly to be seen.

THE LATEST CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.—The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of recently occurred on one of the western canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife, child and other "household plunder" was making his way "out West" on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal, he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans on board some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf, he enquired,

I say you, capting, haint I left something aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?"

"Yes, I do. I miss sum of my things, but I'm darn'd if I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over every thing?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauld my duds twice—know there's sumthin's a missin' jest as easy as nothin,' and here the other craft is about a startin,' and I've got to go off and leave it. It's tu darn'd bad, I snum it is."

"Well, there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child"

"Them's sum—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping for joy. "Now who'd a thought it? Here I was goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann be-