

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance—or \$3 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

[Whole No. 1413.]

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday August 26, 1841.

New Series—Vol. 6, No. 11.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq., Newville. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq., Hopewell township. WILLIAM M. MANSER, Esq., Carlisle. JOHN MCHAFFY, Esq., Carlisle. JOHN CLENDEN, Esq., Hogshead. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq., Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, Esq., do. JOHN STOUGH, Esq., Stoughton. JACOB LONCKECKER, Esq., Wornleysburg. J. B. DRAWBAUGH, Esq., Cedar Spring, Allen tp. MARTIN G. RUFF, Esq., Shiremanstown.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 31st of August instant, for the hearing of us, and our creditors at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, JACOB HECK. August 12, 1841.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Carroll township, York county, 12 miles east of Dillsburg on the 9th of June last, 15 Head of Sheep, (10 old ones and 5 young lambs) marked with the letters A & F on the left side. Whoever takes up said sheep and gives information of the same, shall receive a liberal reward.

ALEXANDER FULTON. August 12, 1841.

Estate of George Myers, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Myers, late of Silver Spring township, residing in East Pennborough township: All persons indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

DAVID HUME, Adm'r. August 12, 1841.

Estate of Samuel Bricker, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel Bricker, late of Newton township, residing in Hopewell township: All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SNUEL HEBBERIG, Adm'r. July 29, 1841.

OFFICE and Dwelling in B. of High Street,

next door to V. S. Thom. if

A CAMP MEETING.

WILL be held under the direction of Ministers of the Methodist E. Church, on the 1st of September, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Brown, 3 miles east of Carlisle, on the Mechanicsburg road, to commence on Friday the 10th of September. All persons friendly to such meetings are respectfully invited to attend. No Hicksers will be allowed to preach within the limits prescribed by the law of the state.

THOMAS McGEHE. August 12, 1841.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice and attend to collections in the county of Venango. In any business that may be entrusted to him, he will be assisted by Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., of Butler. Franklin, August 12, 1841.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS.

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines. DEAR SIR:—I was afflicted with a bilious and nervous disease to a very alarming degree, with all the symptoms, viz: frequently effect a relaxed condition, viz: giddiness in the head, violent tremors; chilliness, with a fixed pain in the right side, complexion bad, and costiveness; indeed I was in the most miserable condition. I had tried many remedies, but found no permanent relief until I purchased Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which from their superior virtues, was completely cured, and am able to pursue my employment, free from pain or disease. (Signed)

JOHN BOLES. Dated Xenia, Ohio, June 7, 1840.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where testimonials may be seen. AGENTS.—Dr. John J. Myers, Carlisle; William Peck, Shippensburg.

REGISTERS NOTICE.

REGISTERS OFFICE, Carlisle, July 31, 1841. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been filed in this Office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 31st day of August A. D. 1841.—viz:

- The account of Henry Ruple, Administrator of David Creps, deceased. The account of John F. Hummer, Administrator of Jacob Crozier, deceased. The account of Ephraim Corman, Administrator of Eliza Spizer, deceased. The account of Jacob Kosh, Administrator of Benjamin Swartz, deceased. The supplemental and final account of Curtis Thompson, Administrator of Jane McCall, deceased. The account of John Coover, Executor of Mary Hupp, deceased. The supplemental and final account of William Hinney and John Coover, Executors of Andrew Fetrow, deceased. The account of Jacob Engle, Administrator of Dr. Thomas Greer, deceased. The account of Samuel Bricker, Administrator of Peter First, deceased. The account of James H. Eagin, Executor of Martin Zernan, deceased. The account of George Patterson and Francis S. Hubley, Executors of Joseph Burd, deceased. The account of Abraham Bretz, one of the Executors of Jacob Miller, deceased. The account of Philip Koonz, Administrator of John Moody Moor, deceased. The account of Mary Cochran and Robert Cochran, Executors of Patrick Cochran, deceased. The account of David Blosser, Executor of Henry Blosser, deceased. The account of William Blosser and David Blosser, Executors of Peter Blosser, deceased. The account of Peter Barnhart, Administrator of William Kreitzer, deceased. The account of William Weakley, Guardian of Susan Jane Weakley. The account of John Gillen, Guardian of Owen McGurgen. The account of George Christlieb, Guardian of Margaret Herry, now Margaret Killion. The account of Jacob Shrom, Guardian of Wm. McKim. The account of Christopher Swiler, Administrator of John Swiler, deceased.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscribers in Hopewell township, a Black Steer, about 3 years old, has a letter B branded on one of his horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. ELIAS STOUFFER. JOSEPH HARSHBY. Hopewell tp. Aug. 12, 1841.

MESSAGE

of The President of the United States, RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. AUGUST 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The People at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against.

The country has been agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the People Vice President of the United States.

By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the U. States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which, no Government can be prosperous, and no People can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

It will be entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period, the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820, its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of the public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1825, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833, its dealings in the exchanges, amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these

immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means.—The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and the general welfare.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

In the measure now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual Legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: And provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formal legislative act; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vessel—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity, which ever produces an implied assent, which is never after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition, suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote of the Senate; and yet, the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by act of Con-

gress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust inference—but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such a condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, it is not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling of fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further; the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, August 16, 1841.

Burning of the Erie.

We find in the Free Circulating Advertiser, a letter from a survivor of the terrible disaster on Lake Erie, from which we make the following:

"When I wrote you last, I said I thought of going to Mackinaw and perhaps to Chicago; I intended to have taken the Illinois, but meeting Captain Titus, a few days since, I needed but little persuasion to wait for the Erie; for we were old friends. Some of my acquaintances were going, and we proposed to make it partly a pleasure excursion, and to take along a band of music. Monday came, the day for starting. But the weather had been squally during the night, and the morning the blue white capped waves were dashing against the pier, as we have so often seen them in a gale.

I went on board at the usual time, and found her well filled with passengers, and among the rest about one hundred German emigrants, bound for the West, who were on the forward deck, quietly engaged in arranging their baggage; to make their voyage as comfortable as possible—and every soul, in a few short hours, in rolling flames, and the rolling waves, made their last voyage to the eternal world.

"There was a beautiful complement of cabin passengers, just enough to make her comfortable, such as usually for business or pleasure, travel at this season on the western lakes. I was standing by the office talking with the captain, when Squires, of the Clinton, came on board, and playfully said, 'Come, Tit, why don't you cast off—what's the use of laying over on the night boats?—You have got passengers enough.' [Titus made some remarks about the weather, and thought it was useless to make all the passengers sea-sick. 'I shall go soon,' said Squires, 'at any rate—it will do them good to be sick—there is no use in waiting and fleeing the passengers.'

"He left, and at about two o'clock passed us. On seeing the Clinton put out, notwithstanding the gale, many of our passengers were anxious to follow. The Germans were getting impatient to be on their voyage, and the workmen on board, the poor painters, who were the unfortunate cause of the disaster, wishing to lose no time, and being accustomed to the lake in all weathers, were especially clamorous to start.

The waves were running high but the boat pitched easily, and the whole company was in high spirits, and those who expressed any fears were laughed at for their timidity. We sat down to tea, and selected our berths expecting a pleasant morrow.

At about 8 o'clock I was sitting in the saloon, Parmelee, the bar keeper, had just made me a punch, and we were playing a rubber of whist, when all at once, we heard a slight explosion, a hissing sound, and a cry of fire. So many accidents have occurred, and I had so schooled myself to the thought of such an accident, that I was comparatively cool and self possessed. I sprang to the door; followed by Parmelee, and we were met by a mass of scorching flame. I rushed forward. He followed, but no more. Of the dozen or fifteen in the saloon at that moment, not another survives. In a second all that part of the boat nearest to where the flames burst out, the boiler deck was in flames, and they must have perished horribly in the saloon, from which there was no escape.

On going forward I saw at a moment the whole fervor of the scene. The flames burst out from the wind, enveloping in one minute the whole body of the boat. Titus sprang to the wheel and headed her to the shore, and the wind now drove the flames into every part of her, and she rolled over the seas a mass of fire—for she had been lately painted, and her panel work varnished, so that she caught as if dipped in spirits of turpentine.

Then the air was filled with shrieks of agony and despair. I shall never forget the wail of terror that went up from the poor German emigrants, who were huddled together on the forward deck. Wives clinging to their husbands, mothers frantically pressed their babes to their bosoms, lovers clung madly to each other. One venerable old man, his grey hair streaming in the wind, stood on the bows, and stretching out his bony hands prayed to God in the language of his fatherland.

But if the scene forward was terrible, that aft was appalling, for there the flames were raging in the greatest fury. Some madly rushed into the waves. Others, with a yell like a demon, maddened with the flames, which were all around them, sprang headlong into the waves. The officers of the boat and crew were generally cool, and sprang to lower the boats, but those who threw themselves into them, regardless of the execrations of the sailors, and of everything, but their own safety.

I tried to act coolly—I kept near the captain who seemed to take courage from despair, and whose bearing was above all praise. The boat was veering towards the shore, but the maddened flames now enveloped the wheel-house, and in a moment the machinery stopped. The last hope had left us—and a wilder shriek rose upon the air; at this moment the second engineer, the one at the time on duty, who had stood by his machinery as long as it would work, was seen climbing the gullows head, a black mass with the flames curling all around him. On either side he could not go, for it was one mass of fire. He sprang upward, came to the top, one moment felt, madly around him, and then fell into the flames. There was no more remaining on board, for the boat now broached round and rolled upon the swelling waves a mass of fire. I seized upon a settee near me, and gave one spring, just as the flames were bursting through the deck were I stood—one moment more and I should have been in the flames. One moment, and I found myself tossed on a wave, grasping my frail support with desperate energy. At one moment I saw nothing but the yawning sleep and the blackening sky—at the next the flaming mass was before me, as the wave pitched me up; and around were my fellow-passengers struggling with the waves, some supported with nothing but their strong arms—every moment growing weaker, while the wild agonizing shrieks of those who were every moment taking their last look at the upper world, and those who were still clinging to the bulwarks, but every moment dropping with every pitch of the vessel, made such a scene, as nightly haunts my dreams, and can never be obliterated while memory remains.

I had been in the water but a short time; though each moment seemed an age, when I heard the voice of Captain Titus, who, the last to leave the vessel, was now in the water, calling out with a firm voice, 'Courage—hold on—help is coming!' Oh, words of hope! how it cheered us in that hour of gloom. A moment after I saw the lights of a steamboat, and in a short time, the hull of the Clinton, which, upon seeing the fire, had hastened to our assistance. Her boats were ready lowered, and guided by the light of the vessel and the prayers for help, twenty seven of us were saved from a watery grave. Some were terribly burned, and some in the last stage of exhaustion, but all thankful for their preservation.

Of the poor German emigrants, I do not know that one was saved. Parents and children seem to have found one common grave, and lay at the bottom of the lake, all locked together. There was but one female of the whole number saved, and among the passengers were some of superior elegance and rare beauty. The number burned and drowned cannot be less than two hundred. It may be more. Oh! never on earth may I witness such a scene of horror. It seems like a frightful dream—only too real. That pale old man haunts me. The agony of some of those beautiful girls will be impressed upon my mind forever, and I would that I could forget the horrible sight of that poor fellow calling in the air for some escape from the flames, which were raging all round him. It was all terrible! dreadful! horrible! I can find no language which will portray my feelings. Adieu.

Why is a cat biting her tail like an economist? She makes the two ends meet.

"Seeds known to have been nearly one hundred and fifty years old, were planted about thirty years ago, by a gardener in Vienna, and vegetated as promptly and vigorously, as if they had been the product of the preceding year. Seeds believed to have been one thousand years old were made to vegetate in London. But the most memorable instance of the kind remains to be mentioned. The city of Hierocount was buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the latter part of the first century of the Christian era. In this state of exhumation, it continued about 1700 years. In exploring its ruins, a foreign traveller found some ancient Roman beans in a place where they had lain from the time of the catastrophe. He planted them, and they grew as readily as they had done during the reign of the Cæsars. From that source are derived the old Roman beans, now cultivated in several parts of Europe. Again, wheat is now growing in France, the seed of which was taken from an Egyptian mummy, where it had lain upwards of two thousand years—possibly more than three thousand."

Hessian Fly.—Mr. Edward Tilghman, of Maryland, says, in a communication to the Albany Cultivator, that many years ago he sowed his wheat on the 19th of September, 20 or 25 days earlier than he had usually sowed. Shortly after the wheat came up, he made critical observations, and the view of determining whether the Hessian fly does deposit its eggs upon the growing plant.—He discovered a number of small black flies, which the best judges pronounced to be the genuine Hessian, in the very act of depositing their eggs. Some of the eggs he took home on a blade of grass, placed them in a tumbler, and on the fifteenth day discovered a small maggot pass down the blade, and conceal itself between the blade and stem of the wheat. Some farmers adopt the practice of late sowing, in order that the cold may prevent the deposit or hatching of the insect egg, and assert that in this way they have protected their wheat from all injury from the Hessian fly.

PATENT SERMON OF DOW, Jr.

Hear how he discourseth upon DANDIES. They are mere walking sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass heads, and barely touched with the varnish of etiquette. Brass heads, did I say? Nay, their caputs are only half ripe musk-mellons with monstrous thick rinds, and all hollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about with vast quantities of sap. Their usual garments are of double-breasted coat of vanity; padded with vanity, and lined with the silk of self-complacency; their outer apparel is all in keeping, and imported fresh from the devil's wholesale and retail clothing establishment. Finkered up with broadcloth, finger rings, safety chains, soft sodder, vanity and impudence; they are no more silver than a plated tea spoon is solid silver. I detect a dandy as a cat does a wet foot. There are some vain fools in this world, who, after a long incubation, will hatch out from a hot bed of pride a sickly brood of fussy ideas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self-importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have antipathy to such people.

THE DARK DAY.—The following anecdote is told to show a characteristic trait in the character of the Hon. Abraham Davenport, of Stamford, Conn., who was a member of the legislature in 1780. Under every circumstance, he was fond of "doing his duty."

The 19th of May, 1780, was a remarkable day. Candles were lighted in many houses—the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost. The Legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed, that the day of judgment was at hand.—The House of Representatives, being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposition to adjourn the council was under consideration. When the opinion of Mr. Davenport was asked, he answered, "I am against an adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty, 'doing his duty.'"

A BACHELOR'S OPINION OF MATRIMONY.—Look at the great mass of marriages that take place on the whole world; what poor wretched creatures they are. A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchase of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks too many lonely persons are seen dangling on each other's arms, looking at waterfalls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cakes; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine; the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children gather around them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of matrimony.

A VIEW OF BOTH OCEANS.—The lofty point on which we stood was perfectly clear, the atmosphere was of a transparent blue, and looking beyond the region of desolation, below us, at a distance of perhaps two thousand feet, the whole country was covered with clouds, and the city at the foot of the volcano was invisible. By degrees the most distant clouds were lifted, and over the immense bed we saw at the same moment, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was the grand spectacle we had hoped, but scarcely expected to behold. My companions had ascended the volcano several times, but on account of the clouds they had not seen the two seas once before. The points at which they were visible were the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of San Juan, not directly opposite, but nearly at right angles to each other, so that we saw them without turning the body. In a right line over the tops of the mountains neither more than twenty miles apart, and from the great heights at which we stood they seemed almost at our feet. It is the only point in the world which commands a view of the two seas; and I ranked the sight with those most interesting occasions, when from the top of Mount Sinai I looked out upon the Desert of Arabia, and from Mount Her I saw the Dead Sea.—Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Central America.

Courting is generally unsuccessful, unless done sigh-entifically—so says cotemporary.