PHE VILLERIALIAN MARCH

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD." BUGGANAN.

VOL. LXII.

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TERMS.

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Jos Printing—Such as Hand Bills, Poeters, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and on the abortest notice.

MR. AND MRS. DOUBLEDOT.

A QUARRELSOME COUPLE WHO ARE KNOWN AMONG THEIR FRIENDS AS THE "DOG AND CAT." A scene enacted by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul

in their entertainments, which have become very popular throughout England. In London they gave one thousand representations, being the longest "run" ever attained in the metropolis by any entertainment, with the single exception of the late Albert Smith's Lectures on "Mont Blane:" Hs.—Let me have a moment's peace!
I implore, I beg, 1 pray!

Stay your tongue! your scolding cease,
Or you'll scare my wits away!
Wrangle, clatter, noise and din!

Wrangle, clatter, noise and din?
All day long endure I cant't!
Do be quiet! Pray, give in!
Will you, madam?
She.—No, I shan't!
Hs.—Tell me, then, what have I done?
She.—Everything! Don't ask me what!
You would break a heart of stone!
He.—So would you! Now would she not?
She.—There! Just like you! Off you go!
In a rage you always fly!
'Tis a shame to treat me so!
I'll not bear it!
He.—Nor will I!
She.—Nor will I!

I'll not bear it!

He.—Nor will I!

She.—Ne'er was wife so badly used!

What I suffer none can know!

Snubbed, neglected and abused!

Where do you expect to go?

He.—Silence, madsm! I command!

Hush this instant! Pray, forbear,

Some one's coming close at hand!

They will hear you!

She.—I don't care!

He.—Do you wish to drive me mad?

Stay! what's this? Oh, never! The stay! what's this? Oh, never!

Fray, forgive me. 'Twas too bad.

She.—Leave me, or I'll box your ears!

He.—Really, madam, 'pon my life,

"This is going much too far!

I'm your husband!

She.—I'm your wife!

He.—Then obey me!

She.—Ha! ha! ha!

Do you take me for a slave?

Shs.—Ha! ha! ha!

Do you take me for a slave?

He.—There, there; come, now, let it rest!

Shs.—For as such I'li not behave!

Hs.—Goodness, gracious, what a pest!

Shs.—Yes, 'tis I that's all to blame!

Well, 'tis woman's lot to bear!

Hs.—What the dickens—

Shs.—Sir, for shame!

Sir, for shame!
Rave, abuse, but do not swear! Rave, abuse, but do not swear!
You must know I'm far from strong;
Spare me, then, this new distress,
I shall not be with you long!
—Bissful thought, what happiness!
—I declare—now, if I don't—
. Cruel man, to let you see,
Go and drown myself!
.—No, don't. Think what would become.
—Sir, you are a perfect brute!
.— Like yourself my love, I fear.
.—And a wretch, beyond dispute!
.— Thon we are a pair, my dear.

Shs.—Sir, you are a perfect brute!

Hs.— Like yourself my love, I fear.

Shs.—And a wretch, beyond dispute!

Hs.— Then we are a pair, my dear.

Shs.—Would your face I'd never seen.

Hs.— Fond regrets, clas! how vain!

Shs.—What a goose I must have been.

He.— Yes, and constant still remain! Shs.—Oh, you monster! He.—Oh, you shrew! She.—Ruffian!

She.—Ruman!
He.—Vixen!
She—Fright!
He.—Old Squib!
She.—You're a savage!
He.—You're a nother!
He.—That's a fit! -That's a fib!

Black and blue. I tell you that!

Hs.—Yes, you treat me like a Dog! He.—Then you're a Cat!

INAUGURAL ADDRESS Gov. Andrew G. Curtin,

DELIVERED JANUARY 15, 1861. FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania, with the administration of the Executive department of the Government for the next three years, and having taken a solemn fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me.

Deeply impressed with its responsibilities and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determi-nation to fulfil them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the pubmind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for settle ment in the uncertainty of the future. A selfish caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in me demands, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom which requires a frank declaration of the princi ples to be adopted, and the policy to be pursued during my official term.

We have assumed, as the great fundamental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self-government, and that all power emanates from the people. An experience of seventy one years, under the Constitution of the United States, has demonstrated to all mankind that the people can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their will should furnish the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self-government, and the importance of preserving, pure and unsullied as it came from the ands of the Apostles of Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatred or ambition, by fanati-

cism or folly.

The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fraternal in its aims, liberal in its spirit, and patriotic in its progress. The fre dom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high prerogatives to which the American citizen is born. In our social organization the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of all. The intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our government, and the high-est hopes of the patriot for its safety rest on enlightened public morality and vir-

Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty. The system has been gaining in strength and lusefulness for a quarter of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of just appropriations, from changes and amendof the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in its administration; but it has surmounted every difficulty and is now regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the great bulwark of safety for our free institutions. The manner in which this subject is presented to the Legislature, by my immediate precessor, in his annual message, fully harmonizes with public sentiment; and his recommendation for aid to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania meets my most cordial approbation. Invited to the

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

rich prairie land of the Well, where the subject of the Assolve themselves from their obligations to labor of the hustandings is simple and uniform, when population has filled on a walkeys it bases away from our highland soils where scientific culture is required to reward labor by bringing fruitfulness and plants of the Editor.

The Lancaster Intelligencer rich prairie lands of the Well, where the will, is now placed directly before the Assolve themselves from their obligations to merican people. Unhapply this question it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure people in the simple form of possive from the Union, without the consent of litical discussion, but complicated with the rest, is to confess that our government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquired to reward labor by bringing fruitfulness and plants on the life of Mr. Linplenty out of comparative sterility.
While individual liberality has done

the bulk pyr division existing in these

much for an institution that is designed to educate the farmer of the State. the school languishes for want of public aid. An experience of ten years has fully de-monstrated that the institution can be made self-sustaining; and it requires no and from the State except for the comple-tion of the buildings in accordance with the original design. A liberal appropria-tion for that purpose would be honorable to the legislature and a just recognition of a system of public instruction that is of the highest the highest importance to the State in the development of our wealth, the growth of our population and the prosperity of our

great agricultural interests.

The State having been wisely relieved of the management of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its resources are certain and well understood, and the amount of the public debtis defini-tely ascertained. A rigid economy in all its various départments and a strict account ability from all public officers, are expected by our people and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual diminution of the indeptedness shall not be interrupted.

analy not be interrupted.

To promote the prosperity of the people and the power of the Commonwealth, by increasing her financial resources, by a liberal recognition of the wast interests of our commerce, by husbanding our means and diminishing the burdens of taxation and debt. will be the highest objects of my ambition, and all the energy of my administration will be directed to the accomplish-

ment of these results.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great caution, and never except on the most conclusive evidence that it is due to the condemned, and that the public security will not be prejudiced by the act. When such applications are presented to the Executive it is due to society, to the administration of justice, and to all interested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be strengthened.

The association of capital and labor, un-

der acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. Where the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the con-centration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such as-sociations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. vast resources of Pennsylvania and the variety of her mechanical and other indusinvite capital and enterpris from abroad, which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be en-couraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by applications for spe-cial chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as w move needless and burthensome restraints. and at the same time afford ample protec tion to capital and labor, and to the com munity at large. Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges, various as they are nu merous, dissimilar in their grants of pow-er, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations, would remedy the evil, economise time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privi leges, and be just and equal to all in their

The veto power conferred upon the Ex ecutive was given with much hesitation, and not without serious apprehensions a to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and only when legis lation is manifestly inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality.— The legislators, chosen as they are direct ly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true the people, in such a manner that policy of the government can always be had, give to all well considered measures of legislation the solemn sanction of the highest power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by the sacred trust reposed in me by the peo-ple of the Commonwealth, I would have all other departments of the government appreciate the full measure of responsibil-

ity that devolves upon them. The position of mutual estrangement in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent denunciation of heated partizans, the apprehension of still more serious complications of our political ffairs, and the fearful uncertainty of the States, the principle of protection was one of future, have had the effect of weakening the prominent issues. With the proceedings commercial credit and partially interrupt ing trade; and, as a natural consequence deranging our exchanges and currency. Yet the elements of general prosperity are everywhere diffused amongst us, and noth ing is wanting but a return of confidence to enable us to reap the rich reward of our diversified industry and enterprize. Should the restitution of our confidence in business and commercial circles be long de layed, the Legislature, in its wisdom, will I doubt not, meet the necessities of the

crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit. Thus far our system of Government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and has demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-government. The country hasadvanced in wealth, knowledge and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness. The workings f our simple and natural political organ izations have given direction and energy to individual and associated enterprise, maintained public order, and promoted the welfare of all parts of our vast and ex panding country. No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all us invite them to join us in the fulfilment of our constitutional obligations to them.— our obligations under the Federal Constitutional without being sued.

generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity. The election of a President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a averted. pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the pow-

actual conflict.

There is nothing in the life of Mr. Linclon, nor in any of his acts or declarations before or since his election, to warrant the appreliension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. No sentiments but those of kindness and conciliation have been expressed or entertained by the con-stitutional majority which elected him and nothing has occurred to justify the ex-citement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and is precipitating them into revolution.

The supremacy of the National Govern-ment has been so fully admitted and so long cherished by the people of Pennsyl-vania, and so completely has the conviction of its nationality and soverelgnty di-rected their political action, that they are surprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere maintain the opposite view. The traditions of the past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, the security of their freedom and prosperity, and their hopes for the future, are all in harmony with an un-faltering allegiance to the National Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. They have faithfully adhered to the compromises of our great National compact, and willingly recognized the peculiar institutions and rights of property of the people of other States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits that his first civil, and political duty is to the general government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligation to protect the constitutional rights of all who live under

its authority and enjoy its blessings.

I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which in fringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its exe cution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws inter-fering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutional ly to all American citizens, an example of nagnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt re of every statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable object tion, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

Pennsylvania has never faltered in her recognition of all the duties imposed upon her

by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the interests of her own people, promote frater-nity and peace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her convictions on the vital ques-tions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as uniform as they have been decisive. in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the gov-ernment is founded, and menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her peo-ple, expressed in a peaceful, fraternal and constitutional manner: and when they shall Peter Chancery, Esq., and his Five as soon they will be, the madness that now rules the hour will subside, as their pa-triotic, faithful and national aims bring am ple protection and peaceful progress to all

In the grave questions which now agitate the country, no State has a more profound concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing through her borders, carrying on an extensive commerce with her neighbors, in the vast and varied productions of her soil, her mines and her manufacturing industry, and bound to them by the ties of kindred and social intercourse, the question of disunion in volves momentous consequences to her peo-ple. The second of the thirty-three States in population, and the first in material re ources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States, that the position and sentiment of Pennsylvania on the question should h

distinctly understood.

All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Providence with profuse liberality. Our temperate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people and improved the skill of our mechanics. To develop, enlarge and protect the interests which grow out our natural advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Penn-sylvania, and the opinion every where prevails among our people that development, progress and wealth depend on educated and requited labor; and that labor, and the in terests sustained by it, should be adequately protected against foreign competition. The people of Pennsylvania have always favored the industry of the country in the collection of revenue for the support of the General Government; and whenever they have had the opportunity, in a fair election, they have vindicated that policy at the ballot-box.— When their trade was prostrated and their industry paralyzed by the legislation of the General Government, which favored adverse interests, they waited patiently for the return of another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In of Congress at its last session fresh in their memories, a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania enrolled themselves in an organization, which, in its declaration of prin-ciples, promised, if successful, to be faithful to their suffering interests and languishing industry. Protection to labor was one of the great principles of its platform: it was in its public journals; and throughout the can-vass it was a leading text of the orators of the

successful party.

This is a propituous moment to declare that while the people of Pennsylvania were not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass they were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, and had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred their rights and their power, our people look-ed to the ballot-box alone as the legal reme-

do the ballot-lox alone as the legal remedy for existing evils.

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States that remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let These we are ready and willing to observe tion and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal States are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or boss ?

ountry by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the people conferred on it when they adopted the Constitution. By this movement the question whether the government of the United States embodies the prerogatives, rights and powers of sovereignty, or merely represents, for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated in a league which any one of them may dissolve at league at length restored to his family and to within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are he right and duty of self preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people conferred on it when the right and duty of self preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the prerogatives, rights and powers of sovereignty, or merely represents, for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated in a league which any one of them may dissolve at league at length restored to his family and to to the fact that they were to come out of my own pocket before they could be safely and yown pocket before they could be safely at the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my own pocket before they could be safely and yown pocket before they could be safely and young pocket to get the costs of suit blinded me to the family and to the tength, from a state of weakness which anxiety of the population of the united States are parties. It is the total the pocket to his family and to the tength of the pocket the costs of Ours is a National Government. It has

esce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. 'It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvanis with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union

at every hazard! Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three quarters of a century has embrac ed thirty-three States and thirty millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extend-ed over new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. Every thing requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been foreseen and provided for by the wis-dom and sagacity of the framers of the Con-

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand. It provides that amend-ments may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the careful and deliberate consideration which their importance may demand. Change is not always progress, and a people who have lived so long, and enjoyed so much prosperi-ty, who have so many sacred memories of the past, and such rich legacies to transmit to the future, should deliberate long and seriousbefore they attempt to alter any of the ly before they attempt to atter any of the fundamental principles of the great charter of

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicious and jealousies. Serious appre-hensious of the future pervade the people.— A preconcerted and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, dissolve the union of the States. and mar the symmetry and order of the noblest political structure ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to deserve your

approbation.

With a consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enmities to avenge, no wish but the public good to gratify, and with a profound sense of the solemnity of my position, I humbly invoke the assistance of our Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my dependence, that His strength may sustain and His wis-dom guide me. With His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my onsible duties, and abide the judgment

of a generous people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and Nation, it shall highest object of my ambition to contribute to the glory of the Commonwealth, maintain the civil and religious privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

Dollars: SHOWING THE BLESSINGS THAT MAY FOL-

LOW THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SMALL-EST ACCOUNT. 'Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day,' said for the tenth time, a half grown boy in a dirty

jacket, to a lawyer in his office. The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen, gave a long whistle, thrust his inky fingers into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at

the boy's face. 'Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh?' said the legal young gentleman, extending the tips of his fingers towards the well-worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at the contents.

'Hum!-for capping and for heel-tapping, six shillings-for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh! So your master wants me to settle this bill, your shirts done. eh?' repeated the man of briefs 'Yes, sir; this is the nineteenth time

have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day.' You're an impudent boy.' 'I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I

can't help it, -its catchin'.' You've got your eye teeth cut, I see.

'That's what boss sent me for, instead that policy which aims to elevate and foster of the 'prentices as was gettin' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months' old with a hand-saw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill, he'll sue you.' 'Sue me? I'm a lawyer!'

'It makes no odds. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it-so fork 'Declares he'll sue me ?'

As true as there is another lawyer in Filadelphy.' 'That would be bad!'

'Wouldn't it?' 'Silence, you vagabond! I suppose I nimself. 'Its not my plan to pay these for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! 'Tis just five to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, dollars. It comes hard, and he don't want the money. What is five dollars to him? His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending him to me for it .--So your master will sue me for it if I

don't pay !' · He says he will do it, and charge you new pair of shoes for me." 'Harkee; I can't pay you to-day, and if your boss will sue me, just ask him to employ me as his attorney.'

'Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served. and then you see I shall put the cost into my own pocket, instead of seeing it go fabric of our national Union. Conscious of another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make cost-capital

> though, if as how you won't pay it no how I had rather be sued, if he will employ me. bov.

> a, boy,?
> But who is to pay them costs—the

to me, and the writin' shined like Kapp's paid him. The poor woman's daughter | C TAR OF THE PRESENTED blackin'-its torn dunin' so much.

Bill and Markey are december 1

with the greatest pleasure." 'Thank'ee, sir,' answered the boy, pocketing the five; 'but you are the only dunin' customer boss has, and now you've paid up, he hain't none but cash folks.-Good day to you.'

'Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow no good. I am in want of it. but he is not. It is five thrown away. It wouldn't have left my pocket but that to do with paying them.'

Last, was to be any benefit to him, and to hundreds around them. was of an opinion that it was money thrown away, let us follow the fate of these five dollars through the day.

'He has paid,' said the boy, placing the money in the master's hand. Well, I'm glad of it,' answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses—and its a half eagle too. Now run and pay Mr. Furnace, as the boy delivered his errand and the money. '1 was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill that is due to-day.— Here, John, he called to one of his apprentices, 'put on your hat and take this money to Capt. O'Brine, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect.

Capt. O'Brine was on board his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with a hat in his hand looking very gloomy as he spoke with him 'I'm sorry, my man, I can't pay you

but I have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water, to pay my insurance money to-day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails. But I am very much in need, sir; my

wife is failing, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store, expecting to get money of you to take them up as I went along home. We hain't in the house no flour, nor tea, nor-'Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless

I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me.' The sailor who had come to get advance of wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing: 'Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace

owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he didn't expect some money that came in after you 'Ah, that's my fine boy! Here, Jack,

take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages. The seaman with a joyful bound took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessaries his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered a poor woman was trying o prevail upon the store-keeper to settle demand for making his shirts. 'You had better take it out of the store,

Mrs. Conway,' he said to her, 'really I have not half the amount of your bill today, and I don't expect to. I have to charge everything and no money comes

if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money, madam. At this instant Jack made his appear-

ance at the door. Well, shipmate, said he, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain, well, my hearty, hand over your freight. I've got the documents, so give us possessson; and displaying his five dollar piece he laid hold of the purchases. The store oust pay this,' muttered the attorney to keeper examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with bills. What is a lawyer's profession good him; and then, sighing as he took another and last look at the piece, he handed it received it from him and hastened from the store. In a low and very humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened and a man in coarse, patched garments, entered with a wood saw and a horse, and laid them down by the door

> 'Are you any better, dear?' he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones. 'No-have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, could regain my strength.'

side and approached the bed.

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his horse went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow and saw some wood for her-His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart The lawyer looked all at once very with the delicacies he had provided. Till serious, and gave one of those long whistles now he had had no work for four days,

La Ribert | In well of Mark and very deplie of winter.

was also revived and ultimately restored Well, here's your money,' said the to health, and was lately married to a young man of law, taking a solitary five dollar man who had been kept three years absent, gold piece from his watch fob; 'now tell and returned true to his troth. But for your master, Mr. Last, if he has any other the five dollars which had been so instruaccounts he wants sued, I'll attend to them mental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she whose memory had been so long the polar star of his heart had perished.

So much good did the five dollar piece do, which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this gentleman for the result that followed. It is thus Providence often makes had men the instrument of good to others. Let this I was sure his patience was worn out and little story lead those who think a small cost would come of it. I like to get costs, bill can stand because it is a small bill, but I can't think a lawyer has anything remember how much good a five dollar piece has done in one single day, and that As Peter Changery did not believe in in paying one bill they may be paying a his own mind, that paying his debt to Mr. series of twenty bills and dispening good

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11.44

in.'

'I can't do without it,' answered the woman earnestly, 'my daughter is very ill and in want of every comfort; I am out of firewood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended upon this money to get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done.'

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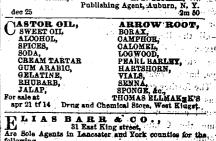
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