TOWANDA:

Morning, September 11, 1852

Selected Poetra

HAY OF A STRICKEN HEART. BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

Wells the world around is bright, And its scenes are glad and fair, Darkened are they to my sight,
With the clouds of mute Despair. Once, how bright it seemed to me! orld of glorious faith and hope !

And the song rang loud and free,
Through my heart's expanding cope. Then my Fancy flushed with dreams Of a labor long and hard-Useful, holy-bringing gleams

Of a precious soul-reward. Young in hope I oft have thought Selfish ends should not be mine-And my guerdon I have sought In the path of life divine.

But the world is full of change—
And its hopes how quick they fail! Paths unknown, untried and strange. Or sad trial's sweeping gale.

So the world has come to me— Saddening with its weight of cares, Planing grief where joy should be, And for wheat it gives me tares.

I had fanh, but that is dead-I had love, but that is past-Ind hope, but overhead All my sky is overcast.

Te who sing of strong Resolve! Learn ye what it is to Do! It will then the man absolve Who in trial comes to you.

While the world has gone to rest. the morning light has come. Thave sought to do my best.

But the toil enricheth not! And the labor brings no crown ! o, liear, shall be my lot, Till in earth I lay me down.

facre my weary dust shall lie-May my death not be in vain ! I in Christ I may but die, I shall live-yea, live-again !

## neech of T. H. Benton.

FERED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MADOURACY OF ST. LOUIS. HELD IMME-MATELY AFTER THE RESULT OF THE

aces insolent triumph is foreign to our na-We have a right to rejoice: we have no on to insuit. Moderation, always respectasthe crowning ornament of victory, and the which cures all wounds We have gained a open field our theatre-hard knocks our pro-

here'y and county of St. Louis, the Gibraltar of county officers, twenty in number-the Conicket-the state ticket-all carried! and with. is had been carried for years, before-where as but successive defeats had sat on our ban-Stars. An average majority of a thousand, (\*0 years ago the majority (and a good one) trainst us; and this against a fee in possession es offices the state bank, the city govern-

out aide, no advantage of power or position:

digress election, in a district of twenty them! They did etand! over a field of rectify themselves the first time they vote again.

mons ride from London town to Islington.

And he did not degrade himself or the people.ing-no whining and blubbering-no confessing and begging pardon, and promising not to do so right and left-knocking over compromises, platforms, caucuses, conventions, regular nominations, fugitive slave law and all; and despising everything that jugglers contrive for the terror of timid politicians; armed with truth and courage alone; self-supported, and relying upon the people; answering no questions and telling no lies; that is which, being interpreted, signifies, "Thy glory honor of the people who recognize truth and courage-who despise the shuffling politician, and love the man of head and nerve-the man always frank and honest, whether always right or not.

Citizens! a week before the election, I saw a letter from a perspicacions politician in Pennsylvania, in which he said :

"I have read Benton's speech at the Rotunda in St. Louis, to the electors of your first Congressional District. It is such a speech as no other man in the nation has the courage to make; and if the people do not elect him they will have less spirit than they are credited for, and less gratitude than good men ought to have."

This is what that perspicacious man wrote; and before this time he has got the news, and sees that the people of Missouri-the twenty counties at isast, composing the First Congressional Districthave full as much gratitude as good men ought to have. And these twenty are only a specimen of the one hundred which the state contains.

Citizens! The debt of gratitude is on my part. I came to this city thirty-seven years ago, then a small village, and cast my lot among you. From the second year of my arrival I became the object of a warfare, such as was never carried on against any public man, and crowned in the year '49 by a benefit of the country. This noble county of St. conspiracy to destroy me, both life and character, if Louis sends twelve democratic members to the I defended myselt, the state and the Union, against | General Assembly; this grand Congress district of a domestic and national treason. You took me up twenty counties, fronting three hundred miles upon five years after I came to the country, sustained the father of floods, sends a democratic member to and when sold out of it by traitors, you, the people at the public crib, and then come back with their of twenty counties, (but emblem of the whole state,) fingers in their mouths! No; never! They are restored me to the national councils; that branch sent to work! and to bring back an account of good of it which erroneous ideas have placed below the work done ! or, at all events, of taithful endeavors Senate, but which the constitution intended to be to do it. This is their mission; and the election is above it-which for forty years was above it- a mandate for labor, and a bond for responsibility, which the reviving spirit of the constitution will as well as a call to honor and distinction. again place above it—and in which a seat is most | State legislation, is not for the adoption of good agreeable to me, because it comes direct from you. measures, at least for the prevention of bad, must full of results. You have rebuked treachery and conspiracy : you have justified courage and hones and the democracy must bear its brunt, and the St.

No Ulysses' work with us; but the Ajax's vy; you have justified the man who will not com- Louis county delegation above that of all others on by mutual consent to the Emperer Alexander, who points before the election, because I would not suband Little Ajax—hard knocks and no tricks: promise with the enemies of the Union : you have account of its numbers. With the rest of the de-Two senators fickle : and that an appeal to yon—the appeal di- good cause, and conrageous hearts, should be an and the controversy settled. the corresentatives in the General Assembly— rect where there is no room for juggling—is the overmatch for numbers. The whigs and the antitrial in my person in this election; that Europe and democracy—thanks to that fatal Jefferson City con-22-at one lick; and that where no tragment of America was looking on, the enemy of free gov- vention of April last. That convention has resus-The appliances of power -entrenched in pow- honor of republican government. This is a grand the state. Yes, that convention has done this, and the treaty of 1783; and, gain or lose, arbitration is will let you alone. And I believe I will let them tal is revenues, the whole system of jobs have material results also. We must have works. billiants, and the train-bands of a veteran city and that will depend upon the elected men whom of April last. The democracy will have to make

you have elected to state and federal offices. But I am astonished at the amount of the whiz are great disadvantages : entrenched fces in vote-above four thousand in this county, and near Miles in the rear, a Sinon in the camp. We Iv as many more in the remaining nineteen. This Naked hands, empty pockets, no ar- is impossible. If they mean whige in the revoluor military chests: one press in a foreign lan- tionary sense of the term, granted. We are all machine, the State Bank, is bribed through the two one little one, born at the eleventh hour; which in that sense; and the term so used is a na-Put old enough, and big enough, to have done tional, and not a party designation. But if they democratic ground must be taken of APPEAL to the but like the lame captain, commencing its mean whigs of the United States Bank war—the people, and REPEAL of the purchased charter. before the fight began. We were empty, all whige who quit Jackson and the democracy to stand except the heart ! and that was full! full to by the Bank-it is all a mistake. They went off to be done, for the failure to do which, or to try, I in bimitell! of courage and patriotism.— from their old friends under the belief that a nation-Diago of St. Louis—I love that Greek word— al bank was necessary; they now know it is not trotes of St. Louis, in this month of Au- now know that it is given up and abandoned by its Winday, and second day, in the year of former champion who induced them to join it—callhave done a deed which shall long re- ed an "obsolete idea;" that is to say, a dead and though the land; which constitutes an era defunct idea. Now, would it not be "obsolete," in Excry of Missouri, and sets an example for any of these mistaken democrats to remain mistake ble state to follow. Victory complete sits on? to remain a United States Bank whig upon a tationner. No dead no wounded, not a dead idea? to consolidate with the old federal paret lett upon the field. We have met the foe, I y under its new name? and thus became commit-The ours and now, like generous con- ted to all their principles while only joining them we will bind up their wounds, and wipe upon one, and that one now exploded? Impossible! shall press. the lears, and give them the best we have They will correct this mistake-return to their old Such is the result in the county friends-and leave their federal whigh at the next whole Union, I shall in the first place, join all the in the noblest county and city, in the no-election with a fraction of the vote which they have

now received. The same of that party who take a name which var part of the combat in St. Louis; and implies hatred to one man. They have voted above the other nineteen emulate the conduct of two thousands! Can there be that number of men ted enough to furnish reputation to any amount of county of the state. Benton was in the in twenty counties of the state, or of the world, who ceto lace with the people-no traitors be- take for their distinctive political principle, the feeland the question, whether they would ing of hatred to one man? Impossible! Nine-tenths for principle the trick and intrigue of slang politithe man who for six Roman lustrums had of these voters have voted under mistakes, and will clans. I shall act with the good men of all parties

miles—from the Missouri river to Citizens! Direct voting has made this great rehas line, from the Merrimac to the St. sult; and it is the only kind of voting which ought which is either above or below party. I shall be and to the Big and Little Black, Eleven to be tolerated in a republic—the only kind which the Currents; to White river and Black can save to the people any share in their own elec-Cooked Creek, Apple Creek, and the Castor tions. No intermediate body, self constituted, or to the Big Swamp and up to the hills- otherwise-no cancus, no convention, no electors, Cour to the Permiscot, (twice as far as no house of representatives, no general assembly to Beersheba) everywhere the demos should ever be permitted to stand between the votes

a long race; and they had put a weight upon your and cheat him of his choice. Who ever heard of all resources of honorable adjustments. The last not to prevent them : and to bring them on by an sick at the heart—reposing in his lair, only leaving without feeling it, about in the style that the re- sul, practor, quaestor, tribune or anything else? No: proudly inscribed on his cannon by Louis the Four- two men face to face, with a quarrel in their bo nowned captain John Gilpin, (of London train-band one ever heard of such a thing; and if it had been, memory,) carried the neck and handle of that bro- Rome herself would never have been heard ofken jug which hung dangling at his back in that fa- "Regular nominations" were there unknown. The people nominated, and nominated at the election, never failed to choose the most illustrious men No low arts of election earing—no begging for votes | which the Republic contained, not one of whom -no appeal to old services-no bowing and scrap- ever failed to carry the grandeur of Rome beyond the point at which he found it Cicero had six competitors when he was elected consul; and no one again; no cringing to foes. But right ahead, hitting thought of a caucus-I wonder how the word would sound in latin-to make a " regular nominee."-Neither Rome, nor Greece, nor any other elective government that ever existed, or now exists, could or did endure such lawless and fatal intervention The United States alone are the only exception and if it continues, her name will be " Ichabod : the way it was done. And to whose honor? His hath departed." I have been an advocate for direct own? No! But to the honor of the masses, to the voting all my life-have proposed it in Congress many times, and as far back as more than twenty vears ago, in the case of President and Vice-President; and deemed it indispensable in all elections. state and tederal, it our elections are not to degene-

rated into empty form and criminal substance. The Congress election in this district is an illustration of the difference between direct and indirect voting. A convention was held, and delegates and proxies-impostor delegates and forged proxiesmade a regular nomination, based upon upward of ten thousand votes to one, and next to none for the others; this was the indirect vote of the people, transmitted and transmuted through the interloping convention. The election followed, and direct voting after the indirect; and the basis of the nomination was exactly reversed-toward ten thousand for him who was to have next to none! and next to none to him who was to have ten thousand! and that is about a fair specimen of all such indirect voting-all such delegate and proxy work-all such interloping conventicles, from Presidential nominations down to thimble-rig-juggling for state and county officers.

But success has its duties as well as its enjoyments-its responsibilities as well as its exultation. Works are to follow-wise and good works, for the me, kept me in the American Senate thirty years; the national councils. To do what? Go and feed

We have gained a great victory, and one that is feel the influence of this election. A serious responsibility rests upon the next General vindicated the character of republican government | mocracy they will be formidable, but not the nu--shown that the people are neither ungrateful nor merical superiority-but enough to do much. A damage of the owners for twelve years, were paid or temporary object; and I cannot do it to-night; safe resort of every faithful honest public man. I Bentons will be in the majority in the next General can tell you that republican government was on Assembly. The anties alone will outnumber the ernment wishing defeat, that the stain of ingratitude citated and rehabitated an expired and defunct facand fickleness might rest upon you; the friends of tion-has brought the dead to life-and made it. free government wishing me success, that this stain | with the whigs, the controlling power in the next might be effaced. You have effaced it; you have General Assembly! to which it could not have rebuked treachery and venality, and vindicated the elected one single member in any one county in result of your victory-moral result; but we must has given me two years more of labor to get the democratic party back to what it was on the 5th day up in courage and vigilance what they lack in numbers; and may prevent bad measures from being passed if they cannot procure the adoption of good ones. They must take high ground, of principle, duy, honor and courage If the prostitute political Houses-(the only way it can get through)-the

In the national legislature there are many things shall admit my own responsibility. A system of roads from St. Louis to San Francisco; the develonment of the iron resources of the country; free trade in salt; the rectification of the vagary of universal advalurems; liberal disposition of the public lands; improvement of our national rivers; the preservation of the gold corrency; the acquisition of the arsenal ground for a public promenade in St. Louis; the completion of the marine hospital; preservation of the city harbor; these will be some of the measures of a more home character which

In my more extended character, as acting for the good men of all parties in restoring the decorum of the House, and confining it to its proper dutiesimportant enough and various enough, to exhaust the whole measure of any man's ability; and exal honorable ambition. I shall be a party man where concerned; and act with such in all those questions apposed to all plunder legislation, to all unnecesstry expenditures, to all extravagance; and endeavfrightfully departed.

I shall be in favor of peace, friendship and com-

and when reason and justice, not force and arms. should settle, as far as possible, the controversies of nations as well as individuals.

I shall not be in favor of a war with Mexico to enforce her revival of the Garay Tehnantepec grant, twice defunct under the laws of Mexico; once upon the limitation of time for the fulfilment of its conditions; and once upon a decree in Congress for bribery in its inception; and which double defunct grant is now held by some of our millionaire citizens who call upon the American governmen to bally or whip that teeble power to submission to their demands. That grant is for a monopoly road across the Isthmus, and is a route upon foreign territory. Justice, as well as charity, should begin at home; and the good book says, that man is worse than a heathen who does not provide for his own household We have territory of our own for making road to the Pacific ocean; and have been four years begging the means of making it-for making even a common waggon and horse road-but all to no purpose. Not even a bridle path marked out yet from the frontiers of Missouri to the State of California, or the territory of Oregon; nor any road to New Mexico, except the one I got marked out twentyor whipping Mexico into the establishment of the citizens, upon our own territory. I am against rushing into war with Great Britain.

to settle with cannon the meaning of some words in disinterested authority; and for submission to the those who will. decision of that authority. We want no new conconvention; that might be as difficult to understand the present one; for the diplomatic art is very successful in depositing the seeds of a new contestation in every settlement of an old one. We want the present treaty interpreted, and the interpretation depends upon the meaning of some half a dozen and statesmen, and surely susceptible of explication. Let us get an interpreter, any fair man in the character of an arbitrator, to tell Great Britain and America what the words mean. This is a usual proceeding among nations, even in the case of nnadjusted and complicated difficulties; and much more so in the case of disputed construction of existing stroplations. It is the course we followed with Great Britain herself, in the case of the slaves of the treaty of Ghent stipulated for their restituagree upon the classes of slaves which the stipu- that many on both sides, are saily misplaced; and

The treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain and the audience one-sided. contained a similar stipulation in relation to the slaves deported during the war of the revolution and the same disagreement as to its construction. Twenty years were consumed in its negotiation; no arbitration was proposed, or, if proposed, not accented, and the value of all those slaves lost to the owners. Arbitration procured under the treaginning under Washington, could not obtain under relation to this fishing privilege. We want no new to the same double interpretation. War does not construe treaties, but abrogates them; and by war bly not get another. I am for proposing arbitra-

the country, or to bring on hostilities. I am against alarming the country with a talk of war, when there is to be no war-at least none America and all Eastern Asia; such is the cityconstitutionally made. No Ministry in Great Brit. The golden horn of p'enty-the cornacopia of beni ain, and no Congress in the United States, can make war out of this question. Thirty-two millions of people one side, and twenty-four on the oth- of nature, and emptied full charged upon this city er, speaking the same language, professing the and state. They ask nothing more from naturesame religion, dividing blood, engaged in active commercial and social communication, with no rivalry, except in the useful arts, and which thirty. currency and democratic government on principle! two and twenty-four, the cause of liberal government throughout the world requires to stand to gether; no such fifty six millions of people can be dizement. Federal and state legislation must help, set to fighting, (with their own consent) to settle the meaning of some words in a fishing treaty, and their own resources, and no detriment to others, is they would smash, each part for itself, any Minis, all they ask. No shuffist when national roads are try or Congress that should set them at it withou to be made, or national rivers to be improved. No their consent. The Derby Ministry, which has given practical consequence to this verbal dispute, is already disposed of: the late elections have al- for national and agricultural benefaction. ready disposed of it-thereby proving that it was none constitutionally made; and it is wrong to party principle is concerned, but shall never mistake alarm the country with the tear of such a calamity. Such alarm does mischief to the business of the country-to commerce and stocks, and enterthought.

teenth—is not to, be, with me, the first argument of some, and arms in their hands, and how long will and then feture again to the sick bed. front them-tell them to take care of the national with all to whom war is a profession! And when blood once flows, there is an end to any argument but that of the cannon, until blood is avenged .-"American blood has been shed on an American ship," words were in relation to American soil, and on American soil," which put an end to all peaceful negociations, fired all passions, and extorted from Congress the declaration of war against Mexico. A similar shedding of " American blood on an American ship," on the coast of Labrador, or in the bay of Fundy, may bring on a war with Great Britain, the result of accident, or passion or misconstruction of orders; but not the less calamitous to the country for such a fortuitous beginning.

I therefore took upon this movement of ships to the disputed fishing grounds as unwise and dangerous-more apt to bring on a war than prevent itfive years ago. I should not be in favor of bullying and to bring it on suddenly and unconstitutionally; and in the midst of the active commercial and soforeign monopoly Tehuantepec ronte at all, even if cial relations of the two countries. Arbitration is the grant was yet alive: and much less when we the remedy, and it will be the successful one; for the United States, could stand an hour against the indignation of fifty-six millions of people, which ministry or administration should refuse to accede the fishing convention of 1818. The settlement of to that peaceful mode of settling the meaning of a the meaning of that treaty, and of all treaties, is a few words in a treaty. Let either make it and the proper subject for arbitrament—for reference to some other will be bound to accept it, or to give way to

Citizens: this is no time for didactic harangues -no time for elementary discources on politics; but there are two points on which I wish to speak and to become somewhat of a political teacher --The first is upon the difference between a League and a Union; which is, in fact, the difference hetween the present government of the United States lines of English writing, done by eminent scholars and the Federal Confederation; and upon the offect of Congress "compromises," in unhinging the present form of our government, and remitting the States to the condition they were in under that rope of sand," the Articles of Confederation -This is one point I wish to speak upon, and should have done it if President Taylor had not died so suddenly. The second point is a view of political parties upon principle, with the design to present politics as a science, and to show that political pardeported during the war of 1812. The first article ties are eadly confused at present in the United States -sadly debased by excrescent questions-sadly tion, or indemnity. The two powers could not degraded by unworthy or unskilful teachers; and verbal disputation; and then the point was referred ticular, but to both, I would not speak to these decided it in favor of the United States. And then ject a discourse purely didactic and disinterested, a milition and a quarter of dollars, withheld to the to the suspicion, however erroneous, of a setfish because the time is unfit, the occasion adverse,

It has been supposed by some-by a few who received some blows in the late contest-that I hit too hard. Let all such complainers remember that I had been hit myself for more than thirty years before I returned a lick; and that it is my nature, being forced into action, to do nothing by halves. But enough of this. By-gones are (with ty of Ghent what twenty years of negotiation, be. me) by-gones. Let us forget the past. I offer a child's bargain toall combatants: let me alone and I the right way to settle the meaning of the words in alone any way whether they let me alone or not.

Let us look forward. We have a noble city and treaty, and it we did, would admit the detect of a noble state, with those aggrandizement any man the present one, and the new one might give rise may be proud to interweave his name. Rivers. soil minerals, geographical centrality, and "the territorial extent for a great kingdom : such is the we should lose the present stipulation, and possi- state. Geographical centrality again; topographical pre-eminence; sheorbing capabilities; antention; and in the meantime, do nothing to alarm | 100, to reach out and rake in the commerce from the gult and the lakes, the plains, and the mountains, the Atlantic and the Pacific, all Western ficent Providence-has been filled to the brim with all that was rich and bounteous in the stores nothing from man but fair play to nature's work -Roads, bridges, safe rivers, safe boats, hardmoney is all that is wanted to give to this state and city, the full development of their magnificent aggranand not mar, the designs of nature. Fair play to dog in the manger, when the public lands are wanted for their own beneficial development, and I have been through a contest to which I had no

not a " stable" ministry, taking the word in what heart, and into which I have been forced, solely eversense it may bear. There will be no war- against my will. I have not conducted it like other men. Who, since it began, has seen me walk the streets of the city in which I live? stand at a comer? or visit a public place? Who has seen that? No one. Who has seen me talk to any individuwhen the honor and the interest of the country is prize of all kinds. Property is timid; and it is a all to conciliate his vote? No one. What have I cruel sporting with the interests of individuals to done? Gone forth, when too much assailed to speak raise this alarm; not the less so because the dan- to the masses—those masses always honest, someger with some is magnified, to magnify the glory times mistaken, but atways ready to do justice.-of averting it! with others, the war talk is nothing I have spoken the same language to all, kindly or to return to that economy from which it has so but fantaronade, to purchase cheap popularity; and deferentially to the good and mistaken-propowith the others, again, mere gab, without any ly and defyingly-to the false and wicked-and from the masses, and the repulse of assailants, I merce with all mations, and war with none, except | I am against sending ships of war to the scene of have always returned to the seclusion of my own the man who had stood by them. It was and the object of his choice—too often to juggle him for groat national causes; and that after exhausting dispute. It is the way to bring on hostilities, and house. My work has been that of a sick lion—up contention,

the first of the second se

leader's back—not very heavy; and he carried it these interlopers in the election of a Roman con- arguments of kings—the ultima ratio regum, so Executive order, matead of a law of Congress. Put it when the hunters and their pack bayed too closely; and then to slaughter or dispense the assailants,

> the Republic! especially in this age of advanced it be before they will use those arms ! before acci- I have gone through the contest to which I have civilization and social international communication; dent or design brings on conflict? It is the same, no heart, and into which I was forced by combinon a larger scale, with fleets and armies. Cou- ations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? honor and interest-and they will do it! do it in I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of the only way known to arms ! the favorite way Congress-have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing-and I should only be auxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely larcerated in these latter times; wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs will be just as potent over the passions as the same | my attentions now more than ever-children.som# separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans brought about in the same way. The manch of and continents, others by the slender bounds which the American troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio | separate time from eternity. I touch the age which Grande made that shedding of "American b'ood the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyone the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares, gatheringthe bones of death-a mother-a siater-two sons-a grand child-planting the cypress over assembled graves and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid; all on the sun-set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of unnumbered generations. These are can get nothing for a free national road, for our own | no ministry in Great Britain, or administration in | my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows

> > called proud because I was so. If by the term it was intended to say I had vulgar pride which treats with contumely honesty in rags, it is talse; it the lofty pride is intended which despises meanness though plated with gold, it is true. I have that pride. I never saw the poor honest man that I did not respect, nor the rich mean one that I did not Cespise. Of that kind of pride I have something from it to be proud of within myself, and more to be proud of from the people. I am proud of the thirty years in the American Senate which the free voice of Missouri gave me, and teel no degradation at being sold out of it by traitors to the people. F am proud of the five thousand two hundred and fitty votes this city and county gave me Monday before last; proud of the twenty counties which have made me their representative; proud of the acresof men who met me at the grand rally the Saturday night before the election; proud of the thousands upon thousands who are here at this grandcelebration to honor me this night. And I hope again to be proud of the state of Missouri; but se cannot be until she has purged berself of multification, high treason, vagaboud and paper money.

I have been reclu-et for many month, and was

"Hillo; little boy, where am I ?" said a superannuated gent who was standing at the junction of three post roads in the country.

"Why, yer on your feet, ain't yer?"

"Pshaw! I mean where does the roads go to ?" "Them roads doesn't go anyvers; they've teenlayin' still ever since I know'd em."

"You young ragamuffin! I mean which of these roads will lead me to Margburg ?".

"Well, it doesn't matter which; they all lead into Margburg, but they've not traveled none."

"Not traveled none! What do you mean young-

"Don't call me a young stir! cos I'm not a stir ?

an' the reason they doesn't travel these 'ere roads now are this: "They is so cussed crooked, that they isn't of no

account. Why, there was a traveler started from these 'ere forks mor'n a year ago fur to go to Margburg, an' he ain't got there yet, cos as fast as he gits on the bee line for the town, he finds himself goin' on the wrong 'un." "I'd advise yer to stan' still, on' wait till the

roads bring the town round to yer." "Good-bye to yer !"

"Father, look ye here. Wot's the reason your and mother is afters a quarrelling ?" "Silence, my son. Do you know what you're a

talking about ?" "Yes siree, I do. I was jist a wonderin' wot you'd do et you had as many wives as old Solo-

" Yes, it's werry well to say go to bed. Solomon had mor'n a hundred wives, all on 'em a livin' in the same house, a eatin' together and never a

fight." " Now wot a time you'd have of you had half as many. Why you'd kick up sich a rumpus as 'ud fetch up the police—and knock things to thunder." A broomstick interrupted the logacious youth,

and very suddenly to gested to him the idea of

traveling-which his did

A sensible cotemporary says : " The women ought to make a pledge not to kissa man who uses tobacco; it would soon break up the practice." A friend of ours says they ought to make a pledge to kiss every man that don't use it-and we go for that too. Ditto us.

Look at Plymouth rock," said an eloquent tump orator in Mississippi, "down there in old Virginia, and weep!"

The Whigs have adopted the somp bowl as an emblem. The Democrats will cool their broth for

A little boy going to church for the first time with his mother, was mightily pleased with the performance of the organ, and cried out " Mother, mother! where's the monkey."

Slanderers are the Devi.'s bellows, to blow

The second section of the second section of