(EW SERIES VOL. 9, NO. 49.

SLIGHT PUR

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

OLD SERIES VOL. 10. NO. 18.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in salval to paper discontinued until all erroranges are paid. All communicalizations or letters on business relating to	ice,
See, to incure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS.	av.
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usiness Cards of Five lines, per annum, I derchants and others, nelvertising by the year, with the privilege of interting dif- ferent advertisements weekly. Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.	00
E.B. MASSER,	100

MATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. ded to in the Counties of No ad, Union, Lycoming and Column Befor to:

P. & A. ROYOUST. LOWER & BARRON, BONENO & SHUNGRASS, REFROLDS, MCFARLAND & Co. Spening, Good & Co., BRUA CAMERON COOPER & CAMERON,

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Jane 16, 1849,—

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the lowest prices.
Philadelphis, June 2, 1849.—1y

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lake for making Linen, Portfolius, Dissocted Maps and Games, Chessman, Cards, Gold Pens, &c., Philadelphia, June 2, 1849.—3m EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT

MUNN & Co. publishers of the "SCIENTI-FIC MMERICAN," have favoured us with a Phamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessarto filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., a-mount of fee required at the Patent Office, and a person in making his own applications.

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Bonnet and Hat Me Philadelphia June 2, 1849.—

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SELECT POETRY.

H. B. MASSER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT AND SHADOW. BE MRS. J. Y. POSTER.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Hark! 'tis our little daughter's step!

know her merry call;
I hear her laugh and gleeful words resounding
through the hall!
She greets me from her noonday walk with soft and warm careas;
I feel her little clasping arms—I feel he welcoming kiss; Her sack and bonnet laid aside, she sits upon

tells me in her childish way of blosses bird and tree;

The squired in the square hard by, the children at their play,
And all a mother joys to hear a little loved

one say;
Her nurse with fond, proud look stands by,
and oft her aid doth lend,
Explaining every lisping word I cannot comprehend— She thinks—and so perhaps do I—no child of

Had ever more of loveliness or talent to unfold List to the tinkling of the bell! she's gone She watches for the opened

"papa" in glee;
We walk in converse through the halfdarling runs before, With "peep-oh, papa!" as she hides behind the parlor door. She climbs upon her father's lap, now happy

ouly there, And "Mother Goose's Melodies" pours in willing ear; She sings the "Song of Sixpence," with wonders and its woes, Until the blackbird—sad to tell !—nipt maiden's nose; Cock Robin's death and burial she tells

The Bull's feet raised to are quite sublime; We've listened late to Shakspeare, read with all a Kemble's art,
"reading" such as these are they that
touch a parent's heart.

Our little Alice had till now, a playmate and Alike in age, we fondly hoped their future lives would blend, Our daughter is of stature tall, and as the lily

fair, With soft blue eye, and rounded form, and But-light and bright as sunbeam when

stoops to drink the dew— Her cousin was of slighter mould, with hair of darker hue: We cannet soon forget her eye, its arch and merry glance, We cannot soon forget her smile, her sunny

countenance; Her tiny foot is bounding still, her laugh sounds sweet and clear, Her happy voice—it seemed but now—was ringing in my ear. Oh! lovely, bright and well-beloved! the missed and mourned of all!

know that thee att happy now-why de the tear-drops fall? little brother Helen had-a pure and gen tle child, So beautiful in quiet mirth, methought ar

No trace of passion could we see, nor taint o mortal birth, He seemed but lent awhile to cheer our pilgrimage on earth. had the power to save, We could not thick that aught so brigh

* should be within the grave;
At even, full of hope and joy, the mother spoke and smiled, orning we were summoned to a nation Upon her little couch she lay, her shrunke

lips apart, Low marmuring the names of those Such sweetness to her voice in life had ne'e before been given, We knew it was preparing for the melody of

She raised her eyelid's drooping fringe, she called me once again, And asked "Where's Alice !" in a tone ever thus in life and health she met r with a smile, happy bours came thronging back, and

rained fast the whil Then stricken was the lovely boy-we felt that it was death-We knew not who would soonest draw the last faint, dying breath; A group of friends surrounded each in that sad, solemn room,

Yet angel brightness hovered gath ring gloom; parting sigh was given, delen's best spirit passed to happiness

We turned to where the living lay with low, sweet, gentle moan, mother cried, "Oh, God! not both! oh spare me only one!" Two hours;—and then our little gathered to the fold, Forever sheltered from the storm,

or shiving cold;
The Heavenly Shepherd marked them both upon the world wild heath,
He saw them levely in their lives, nor parted Forever tended by His love, their days

glide serene, the still waters they shall lie, through pastures green;
When weary they would fain repose, and sink to happy reat.
He will receive them in this arms and fold them to his breast.

thern 'mid fast falling

The infant boy lay nestling close unto his Oh! surely tired of happy play, they sank to dreamless rest!

"My darlings! could I lie between and pas away with you !" Then came a long and anxious day, a weary day to me, parents wake from numbing g

sad reality; mother dear! we missed thy love, thy We missed thy hand in tenderness upon the

aching head; een us Ocean rolled his waves;—from In time of trial ever near, our comforter wert We strove to fill thy vacant place although it might not be, We would to others pay the debt we've owed

You know not yet your children's grief, and when ye joyful come, agling of our smiles and tears will be your welcome home.

We clad our loved ones for the grave in robes of simple white, Robes that in health and beauty were familian to our sight; We laid them softly down to rest within one cotfin bed; white rose and the jesamine fair, their

fragrance round them shed;*
We placed a white rose-bud upon each little breast of snow, Pure as the tiny, loving heart that once had beat below;
'Twas hard to bear them from our sight, with kindred dost to dwell!

silken curls are all we've left their love liness to tell.

When to our happy home we turn, and meet our child's embrace,
And watch the welcoming joy that beams upon her fair young face, Amid our love there comes a thought that saddens with its gloom, sister's heart is lonely now, and childless

Home Journal. Report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } December, 1849. The Secretary of the Treasury reports: Receipts and Expenditures. The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal

year ending 30th June, 1849, were: Receipts from customs, \$28,246,738 82 public land. 1.688.959 55 miscel's sources, 1,038,649 13 avails of Treas'ry notes and loans in specie, 17,755,750 00 Do funded. 10,833.000 00

Add balance in the Treasu ry, July 1, 1848,

tures for the same fiscal vear were in cash Treasury notes

Leaving a balance in the Trea \$2.184,964 28 sury July 1, 1849, as appears in detail by accompanying state-

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, are : Receipts from customs-1st quarter, by actual re-\$11,643,728 54

Receipts toms-2d qu'ters, at estimated Receipts from public lands 1,700,000 00

1,200,000 00

Receipts from do in Treasury notes fund-1.238.500 00 Total receipts add balance in the treasury July 1, 1849, Total means as estimated,

Expenditures, viz. penditures for the 1st quarter ending ber 30, 1849.

Fortificat'ns ordmilitia, etc., 1,997,420 93 Internal impove-77,072 30

859,963 73 682,630 77 Pensions, Naval establishment, Interest on pub-lic debt & trea-6,814,783 43 3,700,878 40 sury notes,

43,651,585 94 Deficit 1st July, 1860, \$5.828.121 66 The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850,

and ending June 30, 48\$1, are: Receipts from customes, \$32,000,000 00 public lands, 2,150,000 00 miscellaneous sources, 300,000 00 Total estimated receipts \$34,450,000 00

estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury. War, Navy, Interios, and Postmaster General, are: The balances of former appro-

red to be expended this year \$5,656,536 34 Permanent and indefinite ap propropriations, 5,643,410 24

for this year, 33,697,152 15

culars: and miscellaneous, nue from costoms,

noe from lands, 170.835 00 Army proper, &c., 8.296.183 44 Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c., Internal improvements. 1,247,203 38 Indian department, 1.912,710 53

1.927.010 00 Naval establishment. 11,353,129 64 Interest on Treasury notes and public debt, Purchase of stock of the loan of 28th January 1847 492.898 97

\$44,997,092 73 Deficit July 1, 1851, \$10,547,092 73 Do July 1, 1850, 5,828,121 66

Prior to the 1st of July last, the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were paid out of the accruing revenue at the several ports, and only the balance came into the easury; of course the receipts at the Trea sury, actual and estimated, were of the nett

By the act of the 3d of March last, ystem was changed from and after the 1st of July, 1849. And, accordingly, the receipts actual and estimated, from that date are of the gross revenue, and estimates are submitted of the expenses of collection. Public Debt.

Annexed will be found table marked (E.) in compliance with the 22d section of the act of the 28th January, 1847, containing the information required thereby respecting the issue, redemption, purchase, and resale of trea-

As required by the first section of the act of 10th August, 1756, a statement is appended (marked E E) showing the am't of Treasory notes paid within the preceding year

ked (G) se follows:

Parts of the old funded and unlended debt on \$122,735 10 presentation Debts of the District cities sammed by Con-gress, \$60,000 payable annually Pive per cent stock, per act of August, 1846, re-deemable 9th August 303,573 92 Do do do do Six per cent loan of 31st March 1848 redeema-ble 1st July 1868 15,740,000 00

Treasury notes issued prior to 1846, payable on presentation, if con, verted into stock, un-der the act of January, 1847, will be redeem able 1st July, 1868

Ways and Means.

The expenditures during the same period, as

priations which will be requi-Specific appropriations asked

\$44,997.092 73 This sum is composed of the following parti-

Civil list, foreign intercourse. \$11.088,724 64 Expenses of collecting reve-2,750,000 00 Expenses of collecting reve-

Total deficit, 1850 & 1851, 816.475.214 38

revenue after deducting all expenses.

nder the provisions of that act.

Statement (F) shows the payments into the treasury on account of the loan of 1848. The public debt amounted, on the 1st of October, 1848, agreeably to table (O) annexed to the last report of my predecessor, to the sum of \$65,778,450 41.—Since that time \$1,073,756 70 of the debt has been redeemed and extinguished by the purchase of stock, &c.

Of the amount thus redeemed and extinguished there were—on account of the debt of the cities of the District of Columbia assumed by the act of the 20th May, 1836, \$60,000; on account of the old funded and unfunded debt, \$5.089 58; of treasury notes purchased at par and received in payment for lands and customs, 82,150; of military bounty scrip \$233,075; of the stock of 1842, \$80,700; of the stock of 1843, \$136,000; of the stock of 1848, \$260,000; of the stock of 1847, \$382,500; which last was paid for out of the land fund, and purchased by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., collector of New York, with the aid (kindly afforded of C. W. Lawrence, Esq, the late collector of that port, whose resignation had, at that time, just taken effect, and who acquired some experience in similar operations, from having, been employed in them by the government in the previous See statement hereto anuexed maryear.

The public debt now amounts to the sum of \$64,704,603 71, which will be redeemable

Pive per cent lean of 8d March, 1848, redeem-able 1st July, 1853 Six per cent loan of 22d July, 1848, redeemable

ble 31st Dec. 1862 Six per cent loan of 28th January, 1847, redeem-able 1st January, 1868

144,139 31 \$61,704,693 71

It will be observed that there is estimated a deficit on the 1st July next, of \$5,828,121 66, and on the 1st July, 1851, of \$10,547,092 73; making, in the whole, an estimated deficit of \$16 875,214 39 to be provided for, arising from the expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico.

In proposing some alterations in the exis-ting tariff, with a view as well to the necessary augmentation of the revenue as the en couragement of industry, I think it right to present distinctly the views entertained on the latter subject, in the hope that a course may be adopted by the wisdom and patriotism of Congress which may to harmonize discordant feelings and promote the general

prosperity.

1. I entertain no doubt of the rightful power of Congress to regulate commerce and levy imposts and duties, with the purpose of encouraging our own industry. In selecting for adoption one of two proposed regulations of commerce, it would appear to be clearly the right of Congress to choose to one which would, in its opinion be most salutary to the country; and, in like manner, in laying imposts and duties, it would seem that the endeavor ought to be to regard the interests of the whole people, not as little, but as much

It is not a question of assuming a power expressly granted by the constitution, on the ground that it may tend to the attainment of general end therein expressed. Here the power to regulate commerce and the power to levy and collect duties are and collect duties are expressly given, and the only question is, whether they ought not to be exercised with a view to the general good.

It seems to me that to exercise these or any other powers with any other view. would he a misuse of power and subversive Sthe legitimate end of Government. I find no obligation written in the constitu-

tion to lay taxes, duties or imposts at the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue. As instances of the exercise of the power of regulating commerce, may be mentioned the prohibition of importations, except the designated ports; the prohibition of the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, and to all American vessels, not licensed and enrolled; the prohibition of certain trade to foreign vessels under the navigation act of 1846; the prohibition of certain trade to American vessels by the nonintercourse act, and of all trade by the embargo act; the draw back on the re-exportation of foreign goods, finally, the prohibition of the introduction of adulterated

drugs into the country by the act of the 29th of June, 1848. Under the power to levy taxes, duties and imposts, I refer to the discriminating tonage duties on foreign vessels, the discriminating duties on their cargoes the preamble to the first law imposing duties possed under the constitution, and the enactments of most of

the subsequent ones. expressed appear to have been sustained and

II. All legislation designed to favor a particular class to the prejudice of others, or to appear in these accounts, but justly belong to injure a particular class for the benefit of them. others, is manifestly unwise and unjust .-Nothing can be more destructive of the true interests of the country than such legislation, except the refusal of real salutary legislation, under an erroneous impression that it may favor one class to the prejudice of others, while in fact the denial of it injures all classes, and benefits nobody.

III. As every producer in one branch of seful industry is also a consumer of the products of others, and his ability to consume epends apon the profits of his production, it follows that to give prosperity to one branch of industry there will be individual rivalry, but among the several branches of useful inlustry there must almost exist an unbroken armony of interest.

No country can attain a due strength of

prosperity that does not by its own labor carry its own productions as nearly as possible to the point necessary to fit them for ultimate consumption. To export its raw mateial and re-import the articles manufactured from that of another country, is to prefermit he means which nature has provided for its

advancement; For instance, we exported, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, raw cotton to the value of about sixty-six millions of dallars. If that cotton had been spon and woven at home, (supposing its value to be increased fourfold by manufacture,) it would have produced a value of about one hundred and ninety-eight millions in addition.

This question would not be comple

lions of dollars to a large profit to the m inswered by deducting the cost of send wheat from the value of the crop, and pro-

with the planting of the cotton; it is carried to a certain point by the planter, and then \$7,213,819, or an annual average of \$2,792. taken up and perfected by the spinner and weaver. The planter and manfacturer are not engaged in different branches of industry, but in the same; the one commences the process which the other completes .-Cotton seed of insignificant value being by regular stages of labor developed and brought to the form of cotton cloth, has acquired a value of about two hundred and sixty-four

The planting States have added many millions to the annual production of the country by the culture of cotton. By continuing the process they could quadruple that addition. The planter would then have a market at his door for all his produce, and the farmer would in like manner have a home market for his The power of consumption of not

only breadstuffs, but of every article useful or necessary in the feeding, clothing, and housing of man, would be vastly increased the consumer and producer would be brought nearer to each other; and in fact a stimulus would be applied to every branch of produc-

tive industry. It is gratifying to know that the manufac ture of ention has already been introduced into several of the planting States, (see document marked W. hereto annexed,) and it ought not to be doubted will rapidly be extended:

The manufacture of iron, wool, and our other staples, would lead to similar results. The effect would be a vast augmentation of our wealth and power. I will proceed to state the nature of the

modifications which it appears expedient to

make in the existing tariff, and, if required-

will bereafter present a plan in detail. The rates of duty are, in my opinion, to low, especially on articles similar to our own staples. I conceive that the revenue has suffered materially from this circumstance. Indeed, I am compelled to believe that it would have been greatly diminished but for the extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs and provisions produced by the famine in Europe in 1847 and to a great extent continued by the short crop abroad in 1848 .-(See the statement marked M. hereto annexed.) Even under these favorable circumstances, the average revenue from woollens cottons, hempen goods, iron, sugar, hemp unmanufactured, salt, and coal, has fallen under the act of 1846 from \$14,162,607 to \$13,392,-624 50, taking the average from the receipts of 1845-1846 and and those of 1848-1849; being an average diminution of \$769,982 50, as will be seen by the table marked N, here-

On cottons 61,794 50 181,741 50 On hempen goods On sugar On salt On coal 70,030 00

\$1,580,898 00 The gain as follows: \$355,592 50 On woollens On iron 415,240 00 On hemp unmanufactured 40,083 00 \$810,915 50

Warehouses. A statement is herewith presented, (marked P,) showing the expenses incurred during the last fiscal year in the execution of the act of the 6th August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," from which it will be periods of our history the views which I have seen they amount to \$194,634,66 beyond all the receipts from storage, &c. To this sum there are to be added many charges for rent. labor, clerk hire, stationary, &c., that do not

> The subject is one of great embarrassmen to the Department. Congress has not made any provision for these expenses unless they are embraced in the appropriation for the experses of collecting the revenue from cusoms. To a large extent, they are incurred without the receipt of any revenue whatever. and, in order to meet the provisions of this act, and grant all its facilities to commerce in the several districts, it must continue to mpose au annual charge upon the Treasury This act provides that, in all cases where the duties upon imported merchandise are not paid within the period allowed by law, or whenever the importer shall make entry for warehousing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the Collector and the importer It appears also to be contemplated by the act that the storage shall be at the usual rates at the port of importa-

The act of 3d March, 1841, require "that all stores hereafter rented by the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the Collector as such."

These requirements of law have impose upon this Department the necessity of making ample provision for large quantities of mer chandise in advance of their arrival, and of securing the attendance of competent officers clerks, and laborers, to take charge of the same. The experience of three years fully proves that the receipts from storage at the usual rates, and no other should be charged will not defray the expenses of the system.

A statement is also presented, (marked Q.) showing the value of dutiable merchandisc re-experted from 1821 to 1849, from which will be seen that the total amount of such exports during that period was \$293,-716,670, or an anual average of \$10,128,161.

The manufacture of cotton cloth is begun June, 1849, the aggregate exports of dutiable merchandise from warehouse amounted to 439. In these exports from warehouses there is included the merchandise that was imported from foreign countries and transported to Canada; also, the wheat, wheat flour, &c., that have been transported from Canada, and the salted fish, &c , from other British North American provinces intended for shipment from our ports to foreign coun-

During the three years preceeding the enactment of the warehousing act, viz: in 1844, 1845, and 1846, the total exports of dutiable merchandise amounted

During the three following years, viz: 1847, 1848, and 1849,

these exports amounted to \$17,556,182 The increase of exports, which appears om this statement, to the extent of more han two millions of dollars, is made up of the wheat, flour, fish, &c., from the British American provinces, and merchandise transported under the transportation act of 3d

March, 1845, before referred to. From the returns made to this Department. nd the quarterly statement published it is elieved to be apparent that the operation of he warehousing act has not been beneficially elt in the general business of the country.

Respectfully submitted, WM. M. MEREDITH, Secretary of the Washington, December, 1849.

A PROSTRATE POLITICIAN. CITY POLICE .- One day after the Election. The following confabulation will explain it-

Mayor-Ralph Hutchinson, you were ex-

icated from a mud puddle in Race street, ast night; lying like a beast, on your back. Ralph.-Hold, sir; that lying wont do. Mayor .- How sir-Lying! What do you Ralph-You say I was lying, like a beast,

back Beasts lie generally on their bellies; sometimes on their sides, but never on their Mayor-You lie every way. A drunkard

on my back. I never saw a beast lie on its

is a beast; and a drankard commonly lies on his back. Rulph-If he does, that's better than lying n his throat. But I was not drunk, sir, precisely; I threw myself on the ground in a

fit of despair and unutterable anguish. Mayor- On what account, pray? Ralph-Can your honor be a Whig and ask that question? As soon as the terrible news swoon, with my face on the ground, just as if I had been knocked down with a brick bat. Mayor-With your face on the ground !-

But how does that account for your being 348,438 00 | found on your back ! Ralph-When I had hin insensible for about fifteen minutes, I turned over and looked upward, as if to see if there were any dawnings of hope for us. But all was impe-

netrably dark. Mayor-No wonder, when it was half-past

welve o'clock Ralph .- I saw what seemed to be a glimmering star in the distance. This affords me ome comfort. The twinkling luminary drew nearer, and at last I discovered it to be a ighted segar in the mouth of a tipsy watchman. He took the weed out of his potatetrap; spit about half a pint of rank tobacco juice in my face, and than asked me what I

was doing there, making a hog of myself. Mayor -- And a very pertinent question was I think. Now if you had sense enough to see and observe all this, why didn't you

get out of the mid? Ralph-Well, the sense of shame and disess I felt for the ruined prospects of our party, made me feel like I didn't care where I was. Thinks I, if Whiggery's gone to the dogs, I might as well go among the dogs; so I wallowed in the mud like a real grunter. The ground was pretty dry when I first fell; but I shed so many tears for the ruin of the Whig cause, that I made it a real quagmire.

afraid of being taken up as drunk. Ralph-Why I thought of that; but then considered that if any fool of a watchman should have the impudence to take me, your honor would have sense enough to set all to

Mayor-Humph! I wonder you were not

Mayor-This tale will hardly do, Mr-Hutchison; but considering all circumstances you may go. Only take care not to give way to such extravagant grief another time, as my successor might have little discretion enough to mistake your case for one of intoxication. Ralph-Very likely, sir. I'll take your adice. Good morning, sir. Exit.

GREELEY ON COBB .- Horace Greely, in his "editorial correspondence," thus speaks of the Democratic candidate for Speaker: And let me say here that Mr. Howell Cobb is also a man of decided capacity, tact and energy. Personally, I barely know him, but in Parliamentary tactics be has no superior, and as a presiding officer (in committee of the whole) he ever evinced courtesy, decision with i partiality.—
His politics, general and sectional, are of
the stamp I cannot see the beauty of; but I know no man bolding like opinions respecting the Slavery Extension, the Tariff, &c., whom I would soner see chosen. He is opposed to stealing, whether in the form of extra allowance, double-and-twisted mileage or any other, and will give his support, whether in the chair or on the floor,