

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

Two Dollars per Annum.

VOLUME 3.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1851.

NUMBER 6.

*Journal*

## THE STAR OF THE NORTH

Published every Thursday Morning, by R. W. WEAVER.

OFFICE—Up stairs in the New Brick building on the south side of Main street, third square below Market.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription received for a less period than six months; no discount allowed on arrearsages at any time.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

## MY BREECHEES.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

It chanced to be our washing day,  
And all our things were drying;  
The storm came roaring through the lines,  
And sent them all a flying.  
I saw the sheets and petticoats  
Go riding off like witches;  
I lost—oh! bitterly I wept—  
I lost my Sunday breeches!

I saw them straddling through the air,  
Alas! too late to win them;  
I saw them chase the clouds as if  
The very deus in them;  
They were my darling and my pride,  
My boyhood's only riches;  
Farwell! farwell! I faintly cried,  
My breeches!—oh, my breeches!

That night I saw them in my dreams—  
How changed since last I knew them!  
The dew had steeped their faded thread,  
The wind had whistled through them;  
I saw the wide and glist'ning rime,  
Where demon claws had torn them—  
A hole was in their hinder parts,  
As if an imp had worn them.

I have had many happy years,  
And tailors kind and clever,  
But those young pantalons were gone,  
Forever and forever!  
And not till 'tall shall out the last  
Of all my earthly stitches,  
This aching heart shall cease to mourn  
My loved, my long-lost breeches.

## REMARKS OF

## MR. GRIFFIN,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

On the resolutions relative to a modification of the Tariff of 1846, delivered on Saturday and Monday, February 8th and 10th.

REPORTED BY W. E. DRAKE.

MR. GRIFFIN rose and said—  
Mr. Speaker:—I have no disposition to prolong, unnecessarily, this discussion, but as I represent a great manufacturing county, and also that I am under the very shadow of the great price of tariffs, the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of whom you have all heard, it perhaps, will be expected, that I should say something on this question, in explanation to the vote which I intend to give. Sir, you, as well as a number of the members of this House, are aware that I am opposed to the introduction of questions of a national character in our Legislature. You will, probably, recollect that at the last session I offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to consume the time of the Legislature in considering and debating questions upon which we cannot act definitely and finally. But I found there were some disposed to give me "Hail Columbia," for the act; yet, many gentlemen, I ascertained, took the same view of the subject that I did, and I think that, at that time, the able and eloquent member from Armstrong, (Mr. Rhey)—when a national question was under discussion in this House—rose in his place, immediately behind me, and said: "Mr. Speaker, if a stranger were to come into this hall, and listen to this discussion, he would think that he had taken the wrong cars and reached Washington," and he then immediately called the previous question. Now, sir, with him it appears that circumstances alter cases. Then, when I offered the resolutions to which I have alluded, as well as now, I conceived the time of the body would be much better and more profitably employed in attending to the legitimate business before us, relating to Congress the settlement of all national questions.

And, sir, there was another reason that tormented me on the occasion; it was the fact that Pennsylvania sends too many instructing resolutions to Washington, as if we were under the impression that our Senators and members in Congress do not understand the state of public opinion in Pennsylvania, and will not do their duty by their constituents. Sir, in my opinion the Legislature of this Commonwealth has made an Israelite of herself. She is a bye-word and a reproach at Washington.

It is nothing uncommon to hear it said in Congress, "here come more Pennsylvania instructing resolutions." But as this House has thought proper to enter upon the discussion of the question of the tariff to-day, I thought there would be no impropriety in my making its indulgence while I make a few remarks on a question about which there is so much difference of opinion. I am not afraid to express my sentiments without disguise, although as I said before, I come from under the immediate shadow of the great leader of the protective system.—And why, sir, do I not fear to give my vote? Sir, previous to the election in October last, the organ of that honorable gentleman came out upon my colleague and myself, and gave us fits for not voting for the instructing resolutions at the last session of the Legislature. It asked the question—"What will the people of Fayette county say to this?"—and I

added, "let them answer on Tuesday next." Well, the people did answer, and our majority was increased over the preceding election by about three hundred votes. No, sir, I am not afraid to meet the question either here or elsewhere. I have long been accustomed to hear the question of the tariff discussed, and that, too, from my earliest childhood. I repeat that I have heard it nearly all my life from one of the greatest champions and advocates of the system—ever since I was able to read. That man, I believe, never made a speech in his life, either in this body, on the stump, or in Congress, that did not either begin or end with the tariff. (A laugh.) With Mr. Andrew Stewart I am and have been personally acquainted from my boyhood. Well, sir, in hearing that gentleman and others discuss this great national question, I have always been reminded of the nursery story which always ended with "this is the House that Jack built." And this tariff subject runs something after the same fashion. "If we don't have a tariff for the protection of our manufactures, we will all break up and certain it is we will break up, if you do not give us a tariff for our manufactures." Now, sir, that is about the burden of the song. I come from the old manufacturing county in western Pennsylvania, Allegheny, perhaps, excepted; I am certain that as far as the manufacture of glass is concerned, that branch of business has been the longest established in Fayette county. Sir, the late Albert Gallatin, soon after the settlement of that part of Pennsylvania, was the means of bringing into it a number of Germans, from Maryland, who embarked in the manufacture of glass; and ever since that time we have been gradually increasing and improving it, until, at length, we can now boast of having seven extensive and splendid glass factories.

Mr. Speaker, our county did not only, at an early day, embark in the manufacture of glass alone, but soon after her settlement she engaged in the manufacture of iron. Not long after the revolution the Messrs. Mason came to our county, and made large fortunes by engaging in and prosecuting the iron business. There was also a gentleman from Chester county, by the name of Evans. By the way, my venerable friend from the county of Columbia (Mr. M. Reynolds) was acquainted with a son of his who has been enriched, and is one of the wealthiest men in our section of the State, in consequence of his father's success in the business to which I have already referred. The old gentleman amassed a very large fortune, and that, too, at a time when there were no high protective duties imposed. Well, sir, how did he succeed in doing so? Why, by the exercise of the strictest economy, the most rigid prudence, and an ever watchful attention to his business. It was no uncommon occurrence to see that industrious, frugal and indefatigable man, with whip in hand, driving his own team. He was ever on the look out, and never lost sight of turning to his advantage anything that pertained to his business. With his industrious habits and attention, he needed no protection from the government; and if others had followed his example, we would not have this eternal and never ceasing outcry for protection—year after year. Now, sir, there is another instance, Mr. F. Hughes Oliphant, of my county, a gentleman of capital, who engaged also in the iron business, has realized a very handsome fortune by unremitting attention to business, and by economy and prudence. This gentleman survived the hard times of 1840—the great pressure of that period—and he never suspended operations for one day. He did not need the protection of the government in order to enrich him.

Mr. Speaker, I am merely relating my observations in reference to this matter of the tariff. I have told you how these manufacturers succeeded in my county, and we have got a number of them of various descriptions. Sir, I set it down as a settled rule, to which there are few, if any, exceptions, that where there is capital to go upon and strict economy is observed in the business, no failures will take place. Where is there a gentleman, either on this floor or elsewhere, that can adduce any exception to the rule I have laid down? Sir, it cannot be done. Now, when a man has no capital, or happens to be unfortunately located, I grant you he cannot get along without a protective tariff to sustain him. But, is not that the case in every business in which a man may choose to engage—whether it be in the mercantile, farming, speculative, or, in short, any other pursuit? Without capital he cannot succeed in business.

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY, Feb. 10, 1851.

MR. GRIFFIN said: Mr. Speaker—Just before concluding my remarks on Saturday last, when I gave way in consequence of the hour of adjournment having arrived, I put this question to the House: "Will any gentleman rise in his place and say that he knows an instance in which a manufacturer, with sufficient capital, and who exercising prudence and economy, has failed to realize a handsome profit upon his investment?" Sir, I pause for a reply.

MR. WALKER—Yes, I do. I refer the gentleman to Mr. Hughes, of his own county. He was sold out three times.

MR. GRIFFIN—Well, sir, I do not know what were the resources at the command of Mr. Hughes when he commenced business, but judging from the location of his manufacturing, if he had capital and failed, he certainly acted unwise with prudence and economy. But, if he was sold out three times, as

the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Walker) says he was, it must strike every one that in the last two instances, at least, he pursued his business on borrowed capital.

Further, in reply to the gentleman from Allegheny, sir, I will venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that in the iron manufacturing business there are more instances in which men, having little or no capital, have made fortunes, than there are men having capital, and who failed. It, therefore, follows that all capital, when properly and prudently directed, will give a fair percentage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask again to refer to the Fair Chance iron works and Spring Hill furnace, in our county; the first owned and conducted by the gentleman to whom I have alluded, Mr. F. Hughes Oliphant. The latter has made two fortunes for his owners. It is true that the gentleman who last owned the Spring Hill furnace failed for a large amount, but this was not owing to a want of success with that establishment, but to the fact that he was perhaps too successful. He commenced there with a very small capital, and in a short time he was able to pay for the whole establishment.—Like some others, who have been engaged in the iron business, he became inflated with his success, and attempted to run two other furnaces, at distant, inconvenient and expensive points while he lived in an extravagant style, and as was to be expected, he spent all he had accumulated in the days of his prudence and economy, and failed. But he to this hour, (although belonging to the school of politics which claims the tariff as its own offspring) does not fail to attribute his failure to the tariff of '46. No, sir, the cry for an increased tariff does not come from Fayette county. Sir, Mr. Andrew Stewart attempted, at a public meeting in that county, recently, to mount his old hobby, and to renew the cry for a tariff, to produce effect abroad; but, conscious that at home the public opinion and experience were against him, with his usual cunning, he endeavored to unite it with the fugitive slave question; but in this he failed.

Sir, as I have said, there is no cry coming up from my county; the disease is to be found in another region, and the hue and cry comes up from the Clarion and Armstrong districts. Sir, let us look, for a moment, at the condition of the iron business of that district.

The Kittanning rolling mill, at Kittanning, conducted by Mr. James E. Brown, was established since the tariff of 1846 went into operation. It has the capacity of throwing off four thousand tons of iron per annum, and is now in full blast. The monthly balance sheet presented to the owners, exhibits the affairs of the concern as being in a very flourishing condition. And his excellency, William F. Johnston, has a considerable investment in this establishment, and receives, therefore, a handsome per centage. Strange, that with all his wisdom, his shrewdness and cunning—and his friends laud him for all these—that he should invest his money in an iron establishment, and that too not before but after the passage of this ruinous tariff of 1846. The Pine Creek, alias "Skinnail furnace," which obtained its "alias" from the reputation of its owner, was erected by Mr. James E. Brown, a gentleman celebrated for his close dealing and great business habits. He is a man of capital, his furnace is in full operation, and he has been heard to declare that pig metal could be made at for thirteen dollars per ton. The Ore Hill, alias "Look-out-in-time" furnace, is now owned by the Messrs. M'Cutcheon, of Pittsburg, men of capital. This furnace is in blast, and a large stock is now on hand. The Mahoning, alias "Hungry Hook" furnace, is owned by A. & J. Caldwell, men of capital. The furnace is in full blast, and doing a profitable business. The stock on hand now will make one thousand two hundred tons of pig metal, and they have refused fifty thousand dollars for the establishment. The Red Bank, alias "Pitch Gut" furnace, is the property of Messrs. Reynolds & Richey, who are men of capital. This furnace is now in blast, and about two years ago they declared a dividend of twenty thousand dollars each. And the Buffalo furnace, with two stacks is located on Buffalo creek. It is owned by Peter Graff & Co., gentlemen of capital, and is now in blast, and although they have been obliged to haul most of their materials from a distance of eight miles, yet they have declared that they have cleared ten thousand dollars per annum. There are other instances, but I presume it is unnecessary to enumerate any more of them. Sir, I know that these men, as well as others, cry out against the tariff of 1846; but their objection is apparent. It is to enable them to make greater profits, for men are seldom satisfied with their profits, let them be what they may. While I state these instances, I wish to show that capital, if properly invested, and the business is economically conducted, will yield a good per centage on the investment, whether we have the so called protective tariff or not. Sir, it is those only who commence business without capital—who have no foundation upon which to base their operations, that need the bounty and protection of the government. I grant you that they cannot compete either with the foreign or domestic manufacturer who is possessed of capital. And why? Because they have not the requisite means, the resources to carry on business; in fact, their operations rest on a sandy foundation, and when the storm comes and the rain falls, they cannot resist its overwhelming effects, and con-

sequently are prostrated in the dust. They commence on credit, and pay in promises. If they borrow capital, they have to pay six per cent, or more, for the use of it; but should they not be compelled to resort to that course, they nevertheless have to pay, or rather promise to pay, more than that upon all produce and every thing that enters into the manufacture of their article, because they do not obtain any thing on credit as cheap as they would for cash. Besides, too, you must take into consideration the fact of the existence of a fictitious currency, which is about sixty-six per cent. below the real value of money, and if I mistake not the signs of the times, this difficulty will be increased by the adoption of a system of banking upon debt. Then add to all the disadvantages to which I have alluded that of location, and you unavoidably make them pensioners upon the bounty of the government.

I will now proceed to notice the Phoenix furnace, situated on the Mahoning creek, in Armstrong county. It was commenced a few years ago by Mr. Whan, a man without capital, and before it was completed, it went into the hands of Smith & Co.; and they not having sufficient capital to prosecute their undertaking, obtained a credit from Mr. Lamar, a grocer of Pittsburg, for the sum of \$6,000 in goods; and they also entered into an article of agreement with the Holland land company for about fourteen hundred acres of land, upon which they paid about fifty dollars, the balance bearing interest. Accordingly, with this aid and assistance, they commenced completing the erection of the furnace, but the parties disagreed about the time that the stack was completed, and an officer of this House, (and for whom I entertain the highest regard,) the only man who had any money worth naming, went out of the company. It has since fallen into the hands of several owners, and in order to prove that they were men without capital, I mention the fact that the land upon which the works are erected, is not yet paid for; and, at the last court of Armstrong county, the claim of Mr. Lamar, still remaining unsettled, was pressed for collection. The aggregate claim against the establishment would exceed \$20,000. The furnace is now in blast, and the present owners believe that they will be able to relieve it from its difficulties and embarrassments, by the proceeds arising from the sale of their pig metal, provided the government will enable them to sell for a high price. The Buffalo furnace was erected by Nicholas Biddle and Henry D. Rogers, the State geologist. After the failure of Mr. Biddle and the United States Bank, the works were purchased at Sheriff's sale by Messrs. Graff & Co., who are men of capital, and have carried on the business successfully. Since the furnace came into their hands, they have erected an additional stack. They state their profits to average \$10,000 per annum. The Cowan Shannock, alias "The Bake Oven" furnace, was erected by Messrs. Bonner, men without capital. It has since been sold to Messrs. Brown & M'Connell, and is now in blast. The Olney furnace, erected by Messrs. M'Crays & Galbraith, is not in blast, the owners having failed in consequence of the indifferent quality of the ore in the vicinity of this establishment,—requiring four hundred bushels of charcoal to make one ton of metal.

In the neighboring county of Clarion, there was a perfect mania for building furnaces and iron works. Those who could raise a few hundred dollars, or get credit, must have one. The consequence is, they have overdone the matter. Even the Senator from Clarion, (Mr. Myers,) the liege lord of Martha, was not content with her, but he has had another, [a laugh,] and if he has failed, it was because he wants to do too much.

Now, sir, here is the true state of the matter, in reference to invoking the fostering care of the government. These gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of iron, tell us that they will break up unless they have its protection, when in fact they have nothing to lose. But, nevertheless, they have the effrontery to come forward and ask the government to give them what they have not. Then, why this Clarion voice, this lamentation and woe? Sir, the history of the matter is this: a parcel of rogues went into that county, and persuaded the good people that they would not only get rich themselves, but also make others so. By this representation, they wheedled them out of their grain and provisions, and now instead of getting twice as much as their neighbors, as the gentleman from Clarion said, they will get nothing. Therefore, as a matter of course, all the blame and odium is to be attributed to the tariff. Sir, that voice is long and loud, but it is not quite alone; for we hear another doleful sound—(looking in the direction of the seat of the member from Lebanon) that dismal cry comes up from amid the cedars of Lebanon, and chimes in harmonious concord—"the tariff, tariff, tariff." (A laugh.)

These, sir, are the pleadings of the friends of the world-be favorites of Heaven. Why, are they not composed of flesh and blood like others? Do they not breathe the same air, and move in the same light of the day, and live under the same government as others?—a government whose genius is equal privileges to all, and special privileges to none. From whence do they derive the right—a right granted to none others? But, sir, if their prayers should be granted, those who do possess capital would be reaping immense profits at the expense of the people of these States.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have, as I believe, clearly and conclusively shown that this right is nowhere to be found, and it remains for the friends of special privileges to disprove, if they can, my position; and if they are able to do that, I want them to devise some means by which those having no capital, and who wish to be farmers, merchants, &c., may be treated with as much benevolence and kindness as the iron masters. The gentleman from Clarion (Mr. Laughlin) would have us believe that it is greatly to the advantage of the laborers to have these establishments—that cannot sustain themselves—kept up. He wishes us to believe that they can get nothing else to do, nor are they fitted for any other labor. Now, if this be so, they may well exclaim, in the language of Cardinal Wolsey, "how wretched is that poor man who hangs on Princes' favors!" But, sir, is it true that they can get nothing else to do? The opportunities to obtain employment are very numerous among our farmers and others. If, however, they cannot get work at reasonable compensation, they have another remedy. There is almost any amount of unseated lands, both in this State as well as others, upon which they could live much better than they do now.

The friends of protection urge that a protective tariff benefits the farmer, by increasing the price of his grain and provisions. Now, sir, if the price of the article is enhanced by an additional duty—and that is certainly the object of the manufacturers in asking it—how then is the farmer benefited? If he gets a higher price for his produce, he pays more for the article which he receives in return; and thus one balances the other. The consequence is, that he is not in the least benefited. If on the contrary it has the effect to reduce the price of the article, then the object defeats itself—no protection being afforded. They cannot pay a high per centage on the capital which they employ, and upon everything that enters into the manufactured article, and at the same time sell for a low price.

Sir, I have no disposition to go into a discussion of the effects of a tariff, whether based on the *ad valorem*, specific, minimum or the foreign or home valuation, because my friend from Cumberland (Mr. Bouhann) has debated that matter so ably that it would be superfluous in me to detain the house with anything I could say in relation to it. Now, sir, in the original resolution before this body, something is said about increasing the duty on coal, but not a word has fallen from any gentleman here I believe, on that subject. If it be that coal needs more protection, I should like to know where this species of legislation is to end. Is it England that we wish to stand up against? She has to get her coal from the deep bowels of the earth, and it is not reasonable to suppose that she would import to this country any very great amount of coal, as it would not pay. Then why, I ask, should there be an increase of the tariff on that article? I presume, sir, those who advocate an increase of it, look for competition from other quarters. We have lately heard that a son of Robert Burns, the celebrated Scotch poet, who has made a geological survey of the island of Borneo, has discovered immense coal beds upon it; and perhaps, it is for fear of competition from that quarter. Sir, I would like to know where is the necessity of an increase of the duty upon coal.

MR. DOBINS—I would merely state that there are large bodies of coal on this continent. The Pictou coal mines are the most extensive in the world.

MR. GRIFFIN—Well, sir, that is very satisfactory, indeed.

Sir, it is sufficient for me to know that since the passage of the act of 1846 we have received a higher price for our produce of different kinds than under the tariff of 1842. At best, the manufacturer has an advantage over the farmer; he fixes the prices of his own articles, and also the prices of the grain and provisions of the tiller of the soil. Under the protective system this advantage is increased. Now, where is the benefit to be derived from a high protective tariff? I have been taught to believe that like causes produce like effects, and we see the effects of the protective system in Great Britain—What has it brought that country to? Do we wish to be in the same condition? Sir, I listened, several days since, with some interest, in the Senate, to the remarks of the Senator from Berks, (Mr. Muhlenberg,) who spoke of the beneficial effects of the protective system of Great Britain. He said that that system had made it what it is—the richest and most powerful country on the globe, and that it had expanded its territory to such a degree as that the sun never sets on its dominions. But, sir, that gentleman forgot to tell us what system had impoverished the mass of the people—that it had brought ruin, and misery and poverty upon them. Now, do we want such a state of things in this country? I trust not. In my opinion, the true policy of the United States is to keep the agricultural interests in the ascendancy, and that is the policy of most countries. Why to make the agricultural interest dependent upon the manufacturing, would be like reversing the order of nature, and the same disastrous consequences would ensue. Our first parents were agriculturists in their primeval state.—They tended the garden, and so long as they were content to do that, they enjoyed the smiles of Heaven. But old mother Eve turned manufacturer, and

from that time may be dated the misery and wretchedness of this world.

Sir, some of our ablest statesmen, at all periods of the existence of our government, have opposed the doctrine of protection for the sake of protection; among these I would mention John Q. Adams and Albert Gallatin—the former for a considerable time in his long political life held the principle that a high tariff was the policy of this government—and the latter never. Nor do we find writers upon political economy advocating the doctrine. I do not recollect that any eminent author, either in the old or the new world, takes that ground. Even since this question has been brought into the political arena, and has caused so much excitement and discussion, our great American, Dr. Francis Wayland, has published a work in which he repudiates the doctrine as impolitic. This distinguished gentleman, I believe, is a Whig—at least I have two very good reasons for thinking so—the first is because he lives in Providence, Rhode Island, and the second is because he is a minister.—(Laughter.) But, sir, will the tariff asked for produce the desired effect? Will it act as the great regulator, keeping the market regular for the domestic manufacturer, and prevent the importer from selling cheaper at some times than at others; you might as well pass an act to regulate the weather. No, sir, the law of supply and demand is the great regulator. The present depression of the iron business in this country is the effect of causes over which our government could have no control. The failure of railroad companies in Europe has caused a great influx of iron into this country; and it would make no difference if we had a duty of forty or fifty per cent. Under such circumstances our manufacturers could not sell as cheap as the importers, because they must sell at some price.

But why, sir, pass these resolutions? According to the admission of some gentlemen, the instructing resolutions of '46, which tied our Senators hand and foot, prevented them from getting a duty of forty per cent upon iron.—The Legislature told them that they should vote for the act of '42; they could make no compromise. If gentlemen are sincere in their desires, why wish to place them in a like position? But our members you cannot instruct; you request them. Well, what will they do? Some of them come from districts that are not entirely under the control of the manufacturers. Will they obey? You may call "spirits" under the control of the manufacturers. I trust, sir, they will not comply, so that truth and justice may soon triumph over error.

"That the Coffee is not Strong."

The appended stanzas are copied from Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, where they are entitled "The Foolish Quarrel." They possess a deal of merit, and are distinguished for the wit and good-humored satire embraced in them. We commend them to all our wedded friends.

"Hush, Juana; 'tis quite certain  
That the coffee was not strong;  
Ow'st your error—I'll forgive you—  
Why so stubborn in the wrong?"

"You'll forgive me! Sir, I hate you!  
You have used me like a churl;  
Have my senses ceased to guide me?  
Do you think I am a girl?"

"Oh, no, no! you're a girl no longer,  
But a woman, formed to please,  
And 'tis time you should abandon  
Childish follies such as these."

"Oh, I hate you? But why vex me?  
If I'm old, you're older still;  
I'll no longer be your victim,  
And the creature of your will."

"But, Juana! why this pother?  
It might happen I was wrong;  
But, if common sense inspire me,  
Still, that coffee was not strong."

"Common sense! You never had it!  
Oh, that ever I was born  
To be welded to a monster,  
Who repays my love with scorn."

"Well, Juana, we'll not quarrel—  
What's the use of bitter strife?  
But I'm sorry I am married;  
I was mad to take a wife."

"Mad, indeed! I'm glad you know it,  
But if there be law in Spain,  
I'll be tied to you no longer—  
I am weary of the chain."

"Hush, Juana! Shall the servants  
Hear you argue, ever wrong?  
Can you not have done with folly?  
Ow'st the coffee was not strong."

"Oh, you good me past endurance,  
Triting with my woman's heart;  
But I loathe you, and detest you—  
Villain! Monster! Let us part!"

"Long this foolish quarrel lasted,  
'Till Juana, half afraid  
That her empire was in peril,  
Summon'd never-failing aid."

"Summon'd tears in copious draughts,  
Tears, and sobs, and piteous sighs;  
Well she knew the potent practice,  
The artillery of the eyes."

"And it chanced as she imagined—  
Beautiful in grief was she—  
Beautiful, to best advantage;  
And a tender heart had he."

"Knelling at her side he sooth'd her—  
'Dear Juana, I was wrong;  
Never more I'll contradict you—  
But, oh! make my coffee strong!'"

Why is the fortieth ear on the Philadelphia and Ohio Rail Road, very musical? Because it is a "P. & O. 40." (piano-forte.)

## THE BRIDEGROOM.

He stood at the altar,  
(Because he had no chair,  
With brass rings on his fingers,  
And land on his hair.

He stood at the altar,  
With a watch in his fob—  
A young whiskerado,  
As straight as a cob.

He stood at the altar,  
In humanity's guise—  
A pig graced his ducky,  
And gaggled his eyes.

He stood at the altar,  
As shrewd ones have said,  
Without cent in his pocket,  
Or sense in his head.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN JUDGE.—Judge McClellan of Pittsburg, is decidedly the plainest spoken Jurist we think we ever heard of. In a recent trial for murder, in that city, the jury brought the defendant, James Kelly, in guilty of murder in the second degree. The Judge did not like this, and when he came to sentence him, he addressed the prisoner as follows:—"You, James Kelly, will merit the gallows, and that you have not got it, is no fault of mine. I charged the jury point-blank that you were guilty of murder in the first degree. The biffood that will hereafter be shed, on account of the verdict of the jury by whom you are tried, will not be upon my skirts; had I charged otherwise, I would have considered that I might as well have let a wild tiger loose on the streets, or placed a rail-spike under the pillow of an infant. There is no doubt as to your atrocious guilt in the fiendish and diabolical murder of John Cox. You stand before this court spotted all over with the crime of wilful and premeditated murder—unparalleled in the annals of crime, and instead of passing a sentence consigning you to a cell in the Penitentiary, we should at this time be passing sentence of death upon you—you richly deserve it."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A hundred years ago a stupid German monarch reigned over these United States—then colonies of Great Britain—and on the whole earth, with the exception of Switzerland, there was not a single republic of any pretension. A hundred years ago the French lifted forest Quebec, Pittsburg, and New Orleans. A hundred years ago Poland was still a nation. A hundred years ago the old French monarchy existed—the Bastille reared its accursed towers—and Louis the Fifteenth dallied with infamous wantons, squandered his subjects' money, and blasphemed in his own person the name of man. Fifty years ago the name of Napoleon was still comparatively strange, for Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram and Waterloo, had not been fought. Fifty years ago the steam engine was a new thing comparatively. Fifty years ago cotton mills had as it were, just been invented; and railroads, locomotives, and magnetic telegraphs, were practically unknown. Fifty years ago there scarcely five millions of people in the United States, and Ohio was almost as much of a wilderness as Oregon is now. Fifty years ago Washington had just died, Jefferson was still living and Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, were names yet unknown to fame.

Mrs Swinshelm gives the following unique character to George Lippard's writing. Lippard must feel highly complimented. "We know no name for your style, and have not learned that my critic invented any other than the 'Lippard Style,' which most mean a style that requires the writer to be born with St. Vitus' dance, to be inoculated for the Delirium Tremens, take the nightmare to the natural way, get badly frightened at a collection of snakes, and write under the combined influence of these manifold causes of inspiration."

"Och, Jamie, an' did ye never hear uv my my great speech afore the Hibernian Society?"  
"No, Pat, how should I, for sure I was not on the ground."  
"Well, Jamie, ye see I was called upon by the Hibernian Society for a speech; and jabbers I rose with the enthusiastic cheers of thousands and tens of thousands, with me heart overflowing with gratitude and me eyes filled with tears, and divil the word did I speak!"

ANECDOTE OF OLD HICKORY.—In the difficulty with France, the French Ambassador at Washington, hoping to frighten Gen. Jackson, asked of him when he demanded his passports—"What shall I tell the King of the French, Monsieur President?" "Tell your master, the King, that Andrew Jackson says he must either pay or fight!" There was no misunderstanding such diplomacy, and the money was soon after forthcoming.

STATE OF IOWA.—We find the population of this thriving young Western State for the year 1850, reported at 192,204. In 1840 its population was only 43,111. Its gain in population, therefore, in ten years, has been 149,093; or, in other words, it has nearly quadrupled its population in that space of time.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States 16,000 daguerrotypists, and 15,000 persons connected with the art, so that the amount of materials annually consumed in the operation is \$1,000,000.