LOVE.

PROM THE GERMAN OF KORNER Through gloom and night the hand of love Can lead to realms of life and rest; Love can loose and love can bind, Love will seek and love will find

Its way to every human heart Hate and fury strive in vain To crush or chill his magic power; At his touch, the wintry plain Lone and dreary blooms again

Radiant as a summer's bower. Ever beautiful and bright, Still on earth he deigns to roam; But in yonder realms of light, Where happy spirits wing their flight, Is his birth-place and his home.

THE MYSTERIOUS GAMBLER. BY AN OLD STAGER.

I have made several passages up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and never without seeing on board the steamers more or less proon the boats, where time hangs heavily on the hands of the passengers, and the blacklegs carry off large sums of money. They usually remain on board but a day or two-long enough to have their true character exposed.

These gentry had become such an intolerable nuisance that the captains of the boats did not knowingly permit one to come on board, and not unfrequently a brace of blacklegs were landed in the woods, when their profession was discovered.

During one of my trips, the boat put in at the mouth of Arkansas river, and as usual I took a stroll on shore. I heard the bell for the departure of the steamer, and hastened back to the landing. As I was on my way, I was overtaken by a gentleman with a broadbrimmed hat, green goggles and a white neckcloth, tugging along a large valise.

"I am rather late, am I not?" said be, as he "True enough, sir," I replied, respectfully, for the gentleman, I supposed from his ap-

pearance, was a clergyman. "My valise is rather heavy, and I am afraid I shall lose the boat," said he,

"Let me help you carry it, sir." He accepted my civil offer, and I took hold of the valise, which was certainly loaded very heavy for that of an itinerant parson. In a few minutes we reached the steamer, and I passed on board; but my new acquaintance had accomplished but half the distance, when the plank canted, and he was thrown into the river. Fortunately for him I was prompt in my efforts to rescue him, and he was immedistery drawn on board, with no other detriment

than a thorough ducking. My friend, whom, as I never learned his name, I shall have to call the Rev. Mr. Goggles, retired to a vacant state room. It was ow nearly dark, and I did not see him again

As usual, in the evening, there was a table in the cabin, devoted to cards; in a word, there was gambling without stint. No one objected to the practice, so long as it was not I gave 'em sugar candy, and old Mrs. Jones done by professional blacklegs. I never played, but I often stood by the table to observe Mr. Jones looked on, but didn't say much. the progress of the game, and study the looks of the players, as they were agitated by the fickle changes of a moment.

While I was thus watching them, I observed on the opposite side of the table, a well dressed gentleman, who was regarding with eager interest the plays of the gamblers. He manifested a desire to engage in the place of one

who had been "cleaned." It was soon apparent that the new comer was a skillful player, and time after time he swept the board of all that had been staked. It was not long before his companions had enough of it, and withdrew. He had won a large sum of money, and was evidently satisfled with his evening's work.

He smoked on the boiler deck until all the passengers had retired, and then left. Much curiosity had been manifested to know who and what he was. Nobody had seen him before, and nobody remembered when he came all, he was not seen the next day, though the boat was not stopped during the night.

The next day was Sunday, and at breakfast time my clerical friend made his appearance. | like you." "My good friend," said he to me, "I have to thank you for the good service you did me last evening. I am poor; I have none of this are laid up in heaven. But the Lord will reward you if I cannot."

"Don't mention it, my dear sir. I am happy to have been the means of saving you." We conversed a while upon the matter, and my friend then spoke of having religious service on board, it agreeable to the passengers. On course it was agreeable and the parson prayed and exhorted with a zeal that would have done honor to the most celebrated of

the revivalists. The impression produced by the service, I am sorry to say, was not permanent, for when evening came, the gaming table was spread out as usual, and games commenced. The the surprise of all, for it was believed that he had been landed, or been lost overboard. He played, and swept the board as before. Some of the weaker ones began to think he was the devil in disguise, and the belief was almost confirmed when the rext day nothing could be found of him.

The passengers made him the subject of helr conversation, and quite an excitement was kindled. The captain swore if he appearagain, he would throw him into the river. thorough search was made for him, but all My clerical friend was especially into hang every gambler. As soon as the true character was discovered, I agreed with him

One young man from Cincinnati was particularly distressed at the sudden disappearance of the blackleg for he had, under the influence of an overdose of brandy, staked and lost a half eagle, which his mother had given him just before her death. It was not the loss of the money that had distressed him, for he had plenty of that, but it was the associations connected with the coin itself. There was a history belonging to it, he said, of the big drunks which will follow. and he would give the gambler double the value of it, if he would return it, with a little

ring attached to it. That evening, to the disappointment of all on board, who were prepared to deal with him | the mistress said :- "Stupid! do you not see in a summary manner, the blackleg did not that the two are entirely different?" "No, appear. Men or devil, he had the means of mum," replied the servant, only one of them knowing of the indignation his acts had caus- is different.

ed. There was a strange mystery about him. Every part of the steamer was again searched in vain for him. And it seemed certain that

he could not have gone ashore.

The next day I was talking with the Rev. Mr. Goggles, not about the gambler, but on general topics. Of course his life as an itinerant, was full of interest to me. He told me how cheaply he lived and travelled from place to place, that he was often hungry, and never had over ten dollars at once.

"I have only five now," he said; and to verify his statement, he took from his pocket a half eagle.

I glanced at it. There was a hole in it with a ring attached! It was certainly the property of the young man from Cincinnati. "What is the ring for?" I asked.

"This piece was given me by a woman in Arkansas who was converted under my preach-

The liar: I had already made up my mind that he was the mysterious gambler. Before dinner time I had an opportunity to whisper fessional gamblers. It is a thriving business to the captain, and while we were at dinner, his state room was searched. A large sum of money was found there, and many of the gambler's tools, as well as the dress the unknown" had worn-

"Parson, can you swim?" asked the captain, as the Reverend Mr. Goggles came up on the boiler deck.

"A little," he replied with a demure smile. "You will have a chance to try; I am going to throw you overboard."

The captain took him by the collar, and explained the matter to the astonished passengers, who were quite ready to assist in emptying his pockets and then throwing him overboard. The money taken from him was paid over to his victims.

The last we saw of him, he was swimming vigorously towards the shore, cursing the captain with quite as much zeal as he had used in praying and exhorting.

The young man from Cincinnati got his cherished coin, and I trust, learned a useful

COL. SMITH IN THE JONES FAMILY .- "Well, after dark 1 put up with a first rate, good natured fellow that I met at the billiard table. I went in and was introduced to his wife, a fine, fat woman, looking as though she lived on laffin', her face was so full of fun. After a while, after we'd talked about my girl, and about the garden, and about the weather, in come three or four children, laffin' and skipping as merry as crickets. There was no candle lit, but I could see that they were fine bags, in which I had put a lot of sugar candy as I went along.

"Come here," said I, "you little rogue; come here and tell me what your name is." The oldest came to me and says: "My name

is Peter Jones." "And what's your name, sir?"

"Bob Jones." The next said his name was Bill Jones, and the fourth said his name was Tommy Jones. was so tickled that she laughed all the time.

"Why," says I, "Mrs. Jones, I would not take a good deal for them four boys, if I had em, they are so beautiful and sprightly." "No," says she, laffin', "I set a good deal on 'em, but we spoil 'em too much."

"No, no," says I, "they're well behaved children, and by gracious," says I, pretending to be startled by a striking resemblance between the boys and father, and I looked at Mr. Jones, "I never did see anything equal to it," says I, "your own eyes, mouth, torchead, and perfect pictur' of hair, sir," tapping the eldest on the pate.

I thought that Mrs. Jones would have died laffin' at that; her arms fell down by her side, and she shook the whole house. "Do you think so, Mr. Smith?" said she,

looking towards Mr. Jones, and I tho't she'd "Yes," says I, "I do really."

"Haw, haw, haw," says Mr. Jones, kind o' on board; and what seemed most singular of laffin', "you are too hard on me, now, with your jokes." "I ain't a jokin' at all," says I; "they are

handsome children, and do look wonderfully Just then a gal brought a light in, and I'll be darned if the little brats didn't turn out to be niggers, every one of 'em, and their heads any children, and they petted them niggers as

playthings. I never felt so streaked as I did

when I found out how things stood. DESTITUTION IN CANADA,-The Kincardine Commonwealth states that appalling distress prevails in some sections of Bruce county. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation. Many of their best and thriftiest farmers are destitute of the wherewithal to carry them through till another harvest, the crops of the past year having almost proved an entire failure. We could enumerate instances where, even already, families are subsisting on a few boiled turnips, others on bread and wamysterious gambler appeared again, much to ter alone; and the supply so small, that it cannot keep soul and body together for many weeks longer. Some have consumed everything in the shape of vegetation, and as their last resort, have slaughtered their oxen, which

forms their whole sustenance. The total number of Spiritualists in the United States is given as 1,284,000, and the number in the whole world is estimated at 1.940,000. Maine is credited with 40,000; N. Hampshire, 20,000; Vermont, 25,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Rhode Island, 5000; Connecticut, 20,000; and N. York, 350,000. The lignant, and believed it would be a good plan Register gives the names of 849 public speakers and 238 professional mediums. The literature of the profession comprises 500 books and pamphlets, six weeklies, three semi-weeklies, and four monthlies.

Going on a Spree. -The Western papers say that the Legislature of Indiana in a body have invited the Legislature of Ohio to visit them at Indianapolis during the present session, and it is understood the invitation will be accepted and the compliment returned. The price of whiskey is said to be rising in anticipation

An Irish servant was sent to match a china plate, returned with one of an entirely different pattern. After scolding for some time,

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. ON MONDAY JAN. 24, 1859. Mr. President, the bills which engage the attention of Congress generally originate either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives. But this measure is ushered into our presence by a Message from the Executive palace. It is, therefore, in its origin an Executive measure. Its nature corresponds to its parentage. It proposes to relax constitutional and legislative restraints upon the Executive power, and to transfer control over the Treasury, together with the power of negotiation in foreign affairs, fromCongress and from the Senate to the President of the United States. It is not an isolated Executive measure of this kind, but it is one of a series of such measures which the President of the United States has introduced at the present session in the same way. One of this series proposes that Congress shall authorize the President to move the Army and the Navy of the United States into adjacent States of the Republic of Mexico and establish a Protectorate there. Another asks our consent to invest the President of the United States with power to make war in his own discretion and at his own pleasure against all, or nearly all, the Spanish-American States on this continent.

The bill has a financial aspect. It has also a broad political character. In regard to the financial aspect, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill proposes to appropriate now, at this time, out of the Treasury of the United States,\$30,000,000 to be placed under the control of the President of the United States, to be paid y him to Spain, whenever she shall have consented to accept any treaty which he may make with her for the cession of Cuba to the United States, without waiting for a ratification of that treaty by the Senate of the United States. This appropriation of \$30,000,000 necessarily involves now a pledge, a guaranty, virtually a grant, or appropriation of so many more millions of dollars as the President of the United States, without any recourse to the Senate or to Congress, and consulting only his own mere ambition, caprice or pleasure, shall agree to give for that island; and this last amount is altogether unlimited.

The bill contains no limitation, and the President recommends no limitation. It is a bill then for just so many millions as the President shall choose to write in the treaty. What will be the number of those millions? The report of the majority of the committee says that it will probably be \$125,000,000. This calculadie lit, but I could see that they were fine looking fellows, and I started for my saddle- \$100,000,000 ten years ago, and that Cuba has over a large portion of the national treasure made, or can be made, consistently with the increased in value \$25,000,000, according to the estimate of a majority of the committee. This estimate is inconclusive, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. The amount which Spain will ask, if we suppose her to accede to this treaty, will be all that she can get, and the amount which the President will give, if it be his purpose to acquere the Island of Cuba at all events and under all hazards will be the least that Spain will consent to take. It may then just as well and as accurately be estimated that the sum to be written in the treaty will be \$200,000,000, or \$250,000,000, or \$500,000,000, as that it shall be only \$125,000,000.

I will assume that it authorizes the President to contract a debt to Spain, without again consulting Congress or the Senate of the United States, for the sum of \$250,000,000. This proposition comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to \$50,000,000, and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of \$30,-000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this \$30,000,000 to pay Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether to pay it out of the receipts of the revenue flowing into the Treasury, and borrow money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes nothing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of \$30,000,000, and indirectly a further debt of \$220,000,900, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury. of \$30,000,000; making \$60,000,000 of new debt certain, and \$220,000,000 contingent. This added to an already funded debt of \$60,-000,000, will raise the national debt to \$280,-000,000. This is to be done under extraordipary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system-no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought lasa year into the Treasury over \$40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in \$50,000,world's goods. I trust that all my treasures curly all over. Mr. and Mrs. Jones never had 000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in session now near two months, has utterly failed to devise any kind of revenue system whatever. Nor has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recommends one system in his annual Message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible Minister of Finance, submits to us another and widely

different one. This great increase of the public debt, we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are proposing to authorize him to build the Pacific Railroad, at a cost of not less than \$125,000,000 more; and simultaneously with this, on the same Message, we were also asked to authorize the President to move the Army into Mexico which can cost nothing less than \$100,000,000 more, and at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the Army and the Navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall chose, which can require nothing less than \$100,000,-000 more; so, without any financial system at all we are to have a great debt created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President, to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate, and the House of

Representatives, a debt of \$500,000,000. The honorable Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Simmons) the other day spoke in glowing terms, and yet most justly, of the credit of small debt that we now have, a nominal debt, we can go into the market, and with a five per cent. stock borrow money at a premium, or, perhaps, borrow money on a four per cent. stock anywhere in the markets of the world. That is because we are novices, inexperienced, untried, and unknown in the money market, except for paying such small debts as we rights to the countries annexed, to be incorhave made. But, Sir, when we shall have shown that we can increase our debt in forty future political rights, power and authority of let us negotiate. The President disclaims jority of votes." There's wisdom for you!

days, for that is the period which remains of this session, from \$60,000,000 to 500,000,000, I beg leave to express the opinion that the rate of interest will be found to rise in proportion to the liberality with which we propose to borrow. In that case you will find your revenue derived from all sources scarcely more than enough to pay the interest of the debt which you shall thus have created, leaving no funds whatever for carrying on the ordinary operations of the Government.

This, however, it might be said, is a fanci-

ful picture, because the bill appropriates only \$30,000,000, and not the whole \$250,000,000,

which I have supposed. Nevertheless, Sir, it appropriates the whole amount which the President shall write in the treaty. We give him a blank draft on the Treasury, and au-thorize him to fill up the amount for himself. I have supposed he will fill up with \$250,000,-000. But I am told that we can retreat from this contract with Spain if we find it too expensive, and abandon the measure without paying the additional sum which the President may write in the treaty. Slowly and carefully, Mr. President, let us consider. Certainly we cannot retreat from it without forfeiting the \$30,000,000 which will have been paid. That condition will operate as a constraint upon Congress to appropriate all the remaining millions which the President may stipulate, and it will equally operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify the treaty,

whatever sum may be stipulated by its provisions. Again, sir, no one can suppose that the President would pay the \$30,000,000, in advance to Spain, without securing possession of the Island of Cuba. When he has once obtained the Island of Cuba, and paid \$30,000,000 as an advance upon the consideration money of the purchase, the treaty will be a contract executed, and Spain and the whole world would laugh with derision at the pretense that we could rescind the contract and repudiate the remaining debt on the ground that we had then looked into our Constitution and found that we had violated it in passing the law by which we had authorized the President to make the improvident bargain.

Sir, this is a plan of financial management to which I am a stranger. It is the province of the Congress of the United States to take care of the public Treasury, and to see that every dollar that is received remains there until, by appropriation bills limited to single objects, and each bill enduring for only two years, the money is expended by agents, under their own direction and authority, for objects appointed, fixed and certain. The effect over a large portion of the nat and resources, practically over all that is valnable in the Treasury, to the President of the United States, without retaining any effective security for his wise and faithful administration of it.

I have said that the bill has also a political aspect. It proposes to bring into the United States a foreign country, 700 miles long, and 70 miles wide; containing 1,560,000, human beings, subjects of government, occupying practically every foot upon its sidewalks in its cities and every acre of mountain and plain and valley in the rural districts of that island; a population different entirely from the citizens of the United Sates-different in language, different in race, different in habits, different in manners, different in customs, and radically different in religion; a population that will, practically, forever hold the power to exclude all American immigration, at least, to exclude it as effectually as the old States of Europe exclude our migration there, and as effectually as our old established States practically exclude immigration from outside of their borders. This population, then is to be the ruling population of that island. What rights will citizens of the United States enjoy there? The 1,500,000 souls are divided One-half whites, 250,000 free blacks, and 400,-000 slaves. What institutions of justice, or freedom, of religion and public worship will obtain or remain there? I need not know. If I were willing to leave these great questions to the President of the United States, I have

no right to do so. I have already shown that the consent of the Senate to the passage of this bill will operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify whatever treaty the President shall make hereafter. If this be true (and no one, I think, can controvert it,) then I am asked to resign a constitutional, Senatorial power to the President of the U. States, and to shift from my own shoul-

ders to his a constitutional responsibility. To do this is a derogation of the independence of the constitutional power of the Senate of the United States, and a practical subversion of the constitutional check, which requires that every treaty shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the body, or be absolutely void. It practically delegates to a bare majority of the Senate, and to a majority of the House of Representatives, the treaty making power of this great empire.

Sir, if there ever was an occasion on which I should adhere tenaciously to this right, and insist upon retaining this power, it would be in such a case as this. I want to see the treaty which shall bring the Island of Cuba into the United States. I want to know the status in the very form in which it is proposed that which that country is to occupy. Is it to be a Territory of subjects, of political slaves? a province, and governed by armies and navies, as Spain now governs it ? I may ask the President of the United States when he has executed the treaty, is it to be a State? Who are to be the electors of the State? What is to be the status of the white population? Are they to enjoy universal suffrage? What is to be the status of the free negro population? What is to be the status of the slave population? We who have disputed so earnestly, often so vehemently, year after year, year in and year out, over the question whether the justitution of Slavery shall be introduced into the Territory of Kansas, are expected by the President, in his simplicity, to allow him to determine for the North and for the South, for the Free States and for the Slave States. at his own absolute pleasure, the terms and conditions upon which Cuba shall be annexed to the United States, and incorporated into the United States, and showed that, with the the Union. I say nothing of the present incumbent of the Executive office. I say that men never chose, nor did God ever send on earth, a magistrate to whom I would confide right to decide it myselt.

I need not say, Sir, that all our treaties of

then, is in derogation of the power of the Senate to determine by treaty for itself what the safety, honor, and welfare of the country demand in regard to the political organiza-tion and government of the Island of Cuba, If it shall be required.

maxim the declarations made by our prede-

cessors in regard to the acquisition of Cuba.

Sir, I have always received as a political

Every rock and every grain of sand in that is-land were drifted and washed out from American soil by the floods of the Mississippi, and parent continent from which it sprung. 1 determine that ultimate conclusion; and I have nevertheless, been taught with the same maxim. this other rule, that the acquisition of Cuba was a question of time, of necessity, and of opportunity. It was just as clear sixty years ago, when we acquired Louisiana, as it is now, that Cuba, in the language of John Quincy Adams, gravitates to the United States, as the apple yet hanging on its native trunk gravitates to the earth which sustains it. Yet it certainly is true that Cuba was not then acquired, nor attempted by extraordinary means to be acquired; and the reason was that, the time, necessity, and opportunity, had not then presented themselves. In fact, the time is de-termined by the coincidence of necessity and sult of a decline of European power on this continent, and of a developement of the growth of American power on the same continent. Our fourfathers said, all our predecessors have said that when the juncture shall arise that there should be just and necessary decline of the political European power on the continent, and just that developement of American power here, which makes Spain unable to keep, and ourselves able freely to obtain the island, then it would be hopeless and idle to refuse to receive Cuba, even if it were undesirable. They have said more, and I subscribe to it, that we may safely hold our souls in patience so long as Spain can keep it, and no other and stronger European Power can, or dare, take it from her. What I have to say now is, that the time and opportunity do not now serve, in my judgment, any more than they have served for the last sixty years. We may be nearer, as, indeed, I doubt not we are, to the acquisition of Cuba; but we have not arrived at that point conditions of peace, prudence, justice, and the national honor.

Ten years ago the President of the United States declared that Cuba was to be acquired only by treaty, by purchase, and not by war. The present President of the United States re-affirms that proposition now; so that the only question to be considered is, whether it the President of the United States offered \$100,000,000 for it, and the answer to the proposition was conceived in terms so decided, so unequivocal, so utterly forbidding all hope, that it was never afterward recewed; and silence has been observed about it ever since, in order to preserve the good understanding and the good nature of the parties. The Message of the President sent here on Friday last, shows us that, down to this hour, the proposition has not been mentioned in Spain for a period of ten years. The same Message assures us even that it will not now be mentioned to Spain, unless some peculiar and extraordinary measures are adopted to require him to bring it again to her attention.

Spain holds the Island now more tenaciously-with a stronger and safer grasp than that with which she has held it any time within this pile with planks or boards, so that no rain the last fifty years. It is now a period of repose in Europe, and in the Western World. Spain having gone through the crisis of surrendering up her territorial empire in its largest proportions, has entered upon a new career of material progress and improvement. Her agriculture, her manufactures, her Army and her Navy, are in a flourishing, prosperous and improving condition. Heretofore, Spain has held the Island of Cuba in the midst of conflicts between the two great Powers of Western Europe, England and France, liable to lose it to one or the other belligerents at any moment. To-day, England and Mance are not only allies, but they are united in the policy of maintaining Spain in the enjoyment of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the last remnants of her once world-wide empire. Spain exhibits, more decidedly than ever within the last twenty years, the habits of acquiescence and loyalty by her people in her existing institutions. She seems to have passed the period when the country was rent, convulsed, and distracted by the contests of democratic and monarchial factions. At present she is apparently in a condition of profound repose and contentment. If there was any doubt about this subject, all doubt is now removed by the answer which we have already received from the authorities of Spain, to this very proposition of the President of the U. States we shall adopt it. "Our mail of this morning brings us the answer of the Spanish Government and Legislature to our advances, even before we have taken the first step.

Now, Sir, after having shown that there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba by, or in consequence of, the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that the question, whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be attained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary and mischievous abstraction. There is no such question here; but the question which is presented is, whether the Congress of the United States is

to offer an indignity to Spain. That is all. Sir, I will not stop to inquire as an abstract question about the wisdom of a great nation offering insults and indignities to other nations. I will not stop now to inquire about the virtue, the morality, and the honor, to say nothing of the dignity of such a course. But I will say this, that it is not wise to offer an indignity to a foreign power if you are to gain nothing by it. So much may at least be conceded to me. And now, what is to be obtained by insulting Spain! Nothing; but this great question, having a constitutional only this; we must expect that she will be provoked to war to resent the indignity; and when the war has come to resent the indigniannexation contain stipulations guarantying ty, then the prize of Cuba may be attained as indemnity for the expenses of the war. Sir, porated into the Union, and determining the if we desire to acquire Cubs by negotiation,

the inhabitants of those countries. This bill, | and disdains to seek it by war directly. Are we to understand him and a majority of the Committee here, that they ask us to bring Spain indirectly into a war in order that we may conquer Cuba. That would be to im-pute to the President and the Committee bad faith, which I must utterly disclaim.

These considerations satisfy my mind that it is not expected, that it is not intended, that Cuba shall be acquired in consequence of this proceeding; but that it is supposed that some other advantage, some domestic and local benefit, will be secured to the President the estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico. The island has seemed to me, just as our predeceson this subject in Congress. Sir, I do not so sors have said, to gravitate back again to the much undervalue the intelligence of the American people as to apprehend any such rehave supposed that political necessities would sult. The proposition seems to be an empty one, an idle one, a ludicrous one; and if it know that to political necessities all actions of were not for violating the respect due to the governments must bend and all sentiments of President of the United States and the manations must accommodate themselves. I jority of the Committee who sanction it, I should say a ridiculous one.

WISDOM IN LOVE-MAKING.

I know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find that really intelligent women, who possess the most desirable qualities, are uniformly modest, and hold their charms in modest estimation. What such women most admire in men is gallantry; not the gallantry of courts and fops, but daring, courage, devotion, decision, and refined civility. A man's bearing wins ten superior women where his boots and brains win one. If a man stand before a woman with respect for himself opportunity; and that coincidence is the re- and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won. The rest may sately be left to the parties most interested. Therefore, never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless and agreeable creatures in the world, to a man who shows that he has got a man's soul in him. If you have not got the spirit in you to come up to a test like this, you have not got that in you which most pleases a high-souled woman, and you will be obliged to content yourself with the simple girl who, in a quiet way, is endeav-oring to attract and fasten you. But don't be in a hurry about the matter. Don't get into a feverish longing for marriage. It isn't creditable to you. Especially don't imagine that any disappointment in love which takes place before you are twenty-one years old, will be of any material damage to you. The truth is, that before a man is twenty-five years old he does not know what he wants himself. So don't be in a hurry. The more of a man you become, and the more manliness you become capable of exhibiting in your association with women, the better wife you will be able to oband hand of a really noble specimen of her sex, is worth nine hundred and ninety-nine years' possession of a sweet creature with only two ideas in her head, and nothing new to say about either of them. So don't be in a hurry, I say again. You don't want a wife now, and you have not the slightest idea of the kind of wife you will want by-and-by. Go incan be purchased now. Well, ten years ago, to female society, if you can find that which will improve you, but not otherwise. You can spend your time better. Seek the society of good men. That is often more accessible to you than the other, and it is through that mostly that you will find your way to good female society .- Pemberton.

To DELAY BLOSSOMS .- Any fruit trees may be made to bloom sufficiently late in the season to prevent the fruit from being injured by the frost, and consequently present a fine, heavy crop, by the following judicious treatment :- In the middle of winter, when the ground is most severely frozen, put a large pile of wheat straw or oak leaves around the roots, letting it extend for some distance in every direction, so as to cover the extended roots that approach the surface of the earth. Cover can fall upon the pile. Let this cover remain until all danger from frost has passed. Then remove the cover and straw and look for a splendid crop to follow soon. The rationale of this is: the frozen earth will not thaw until late in the spring, if the pile remain; and while the earth is frozen the trees cannot bloom; but when the danger is past, fremove the covering, and the tree will bloom speedily. Try it, farmer friends .- New Yorker.

AN UNNATURAL GOVERNOR .- The Governor of Michigan has vetoed the bill granting six hundred and forty acres of swamp land to Rodgers, who, besides having nine small children and one at the breast, gave being, awhile since, to four children at a birth. As there was no prospect that anything would be drained by such feats except "maternal founts" and the State land office-a remarkable number of women with quadruplets having already applied for swamp lands-the Governor did not think this premium should be offered.

DANIEL WEBSTER .- Rev. Mr. Dwight, officiating clergyman at the North Congregational Church, in the course of his sermon on Sunday evening last, related the following striking anecdote of the "man of giant mind." pon entering church one Sabbath morning a friend remarked sneeringly: "Mr. Web ster, you worship where the doctrine of "One in three and three in One' is upheld." "My friend," replied Mr. Webster, "neither you nor I understand the arithmetic of heaven !".

HARTFORD POLITICS .- A dispatch says : "Fifteen hundred Democrats assembled at Hartford, on Monday night, and repudiated the entire proceedings of the meeting of Thursday night, turned Julius L. Strong, who denounce ed the Administration at that meeting, out of the State delegation, and appointed W. W. Eaton in his place. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration."

On the 28th ult., Thomas Hall, of Lynn, N. H., who is seventy-nine years of age, walked from his residence to a wood lot one mile, chopped three cords of wood, sled length, and then walked home, and all between the hours of 91 and 3. This would be a large day's work for a young man : for an old man on the verge of four score years, it is truly remarkable.

There is not much in a name. We see in one paper, for instance, that Ardrew Jackson has been arrested at Lowell, Mass., and that for an assault and battery upon Tomas Jefferson, a policeman of the city.

The Washington Union remarks with greet profundity : "No measure of legislation whatever can be carried in Congress without a ma-