of Ult becalene out ribe articles at 25 Polk's rejektion Sambo Said Per Laffler by gifflen Summer of the Market Ma

.710th 1 0

#### Cards.

യഹമാതം DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DWELLING to the two story brick house adjoining his Drug Store, on West Main Street. April 14, 1847.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE,

C'Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

RESPECTIFULLY offers to the public his profits and Surjetly, and Midwiterv.

All Philadelphia pendence of his father in S. Manover street, directly, opposite Murrets (later Roberts) Hotel and the Second Presbyterian Churchs.

Carlisle, April 7, 1847. TAPAN WIRESTED SALVERING

DOUTOR MYERS has associated his peptiew, Ma. J. E. JAGKSON, in his Drug and Book Business.

By this arrangement, Doctor MYERS will be embled to give his undivided attention to the dition of his Profession.

(Ca'lisie, September 30, 1846.—3ms. DOGTOR AD LIPPE,

Homeepathic Physician OFFICE: Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. O. LOOMIS TOWNST.

VILE perform all operations upon the Peeth that are required for their preservation, anohab Sciiling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Ariticial Feeth, from a single Tooth, to a full lett. 1740 floe-on-Pitcetract, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. D.: Loom's will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from Carling the letter of the rest tend will be absent from the letter of the lett lisle the last tend xys, in each month. June 11, 1846.

#### Joseph Knox. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pittsburg, Pa, TAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegheny

Bounty; Pa. - Feb. 10, 1847. HENRY EDGAR KEENE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. VILL practice in the several Combro of Cumberland and the adjoining counters, and at and to all professional business entrusted to his bare with promptness and fidelity. Office in South Hanover street, in Graham's ew building opnosite the Post Office. Carlisle, August 20, 836.— y.

S. Dunlap Adair.

Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hannver street sites door will be it. Graham, Baq.

values il series, Afterney at Law. OFFICE With S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in the rear of the Court House in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, decid.

B. A. LAMBERTON: Attorney at Enw, HARRISBURG, PA. .....April-28, 1848.--1y.

LEED! BERKKING. Justice of the Peace and Scrivener OFFICE in South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office. Carlisle, April 28, 1847.

Giese & Son LOUR and Produce Commission Mer-changs No. 48 Commerce Street Wharf

Jakimore.
Cash advances made

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY. the Gumberland Valley Rail Road, four miles west of Carlisle.

THE SECOND SESSION (5 months) will Allocamenae on MNNDAY, May 3. The branches taught are Ladin, Greek, Franch, German, Mathematics, including Practical Surveying together with all English Branches required for College, Comiting House, 85.

Every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to those whomby place their sons in the institution, by myearing attention to their moral is well as mental indivordent.

Prosipication, contraining Terms, (which are montrate) references 86, pan be had by addressing.

April 1847 MILLER R. K. BURNS, Principal April 1847 MILLER R. K. BURNS, Principal MARRISS. URNER, & IRVIN

No. 201 Market, Street, PHILADELPHIA Importus and Wholesale Dealers N 1)rdga Mediki des Clienicals, Paient Med-minis Bomes kandi (haterius I datroments Internat I Tasswitt, Wintow Glass; Paints, Oils

entics Population Window Glass Paints, Oils Dright is Ankardic Window Glass Paints, Oils Drights, Perfumenty & S. Ro.

Drughas (Intidry, Merchants, and Physicians bappiled will the showe articles on the most favorable turner Strict and promit attention paid (Intidre) Elsery Stricts warranted:

Jove Thankars M. D. James A. Tonger, Intely of Virginia, Wittrak lavin, M. D.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1846.

deline the state of the state o ZOTAVADE STATE

OFFERS his services to the public. Haf the new research of the public of the property of the public of the public

### Iusurance Companies.

#### The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Office No. 11, Wall Street, New York.
His institution is distinguished from other Life Insurance Companies, by all or most of the following peculiarities:

1.st. When the premiums are over \$50, one fourth may be paid in cash, and three fourths in a secured note, at 12 months bearing interest; or the premium may be paid in monthly account the bearing interest; or the premium may be paid in monthly

est; or the premium may be paid in monthly or quarterly instalments.

2nd No risk is taken on a single life exceeding the amount of \$5000.

3rd. The assured are not liable beyond the amount of their premiums.

4th. Applicants are not reckoned a year.

older than they are, but are taken at the age of the nearest birthday. The rates of premiums are as low as those of any other Com-

5th. No Director can borrow any of the funds of the Company:

6th. There is no nominal capital to pay in ering opon, and there are no stockholders amon? whom to devide the profits, other than the as

sured.

7th. Profits are declared annully, the assured having the option either to withdraw their profits, or leavethem To.accumulate.

8th. Serip will be issued annually (to thes not indebted to the Company) for the estimated profits and the Serip will be redeemed, when the profits amount to \$200,000.

9th. Six per cent interest will be paid upon he serin annually in cash. sured.

10th. Six per centinterest will be paid upon he scrip, annually in cash.
10th. Every precaution, will be taken to prevent a forfeiture of policier.
The business of this Company has exceeded that of any other during the period of its extence. Since its commencement there have been issued upwards of 2800 policies: the pre-miums upon the same exceeding \$250,000. ROBERT L. PATTERSON, Prest.

The subscriber is agent for the above Com-pany, for Carlisle and its vicinity; and he has associated with himself, as Medical Examiner J. J. Myeas, M. D.—Application for insurance whether by letter or in person, will be prompt-ly attended to; and pamphlets containing tubles of rates, &c., can be had by application, at the Drug Store of Dr. Myers, or of the

# M. CALDWELL. Carlisle, December 23 181.

Life Insurance with Prospective Bonus. THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, AN.
NUITY & TRUST COMPANY OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$300,000 - Charter Perpetual.
Office No. 159 Chesont Street.
ONTINUE to make Insurance on-Lives, grant Annuities and Endowments, and to accept Trusts from Individuals, Corporate Bo.

dies, and Courts of Justice, and executive them agreeably to the desire of the Parties; and re-ceive Deposits of Money in Trust and on

The Company add a Bonus at stated periods o the Insurance tor Life. The first Bonus was appropriated in December, 1844, mountsing to 10 per cont; on the sum instead under
the oldest policies; to 33 per cent. 73 per cent.,
&c. on every \$1,000 originally insured.

The operation of the Bonus will be seen by
the following examples from the Life Insurance
Register of the Company, thus:

	Register of the Company, thus:			
Ь	1		Amount	of Policy and
	1 .	Bonus	or Bonus p	avable at th
	Policy,	Sum ine'd	addition.	Party's dec
	No. 58	1.000	100	1.100
	89	2,500	250 ~	2.750
	204	4,000	400	4,400
ļ	276	2,000	175	2,175
ı	333	5.000	437.50-	5.137 50
1	Rates		8100 on a Si	ntle Lile
į	Age: F	or 1 year.	For 7 years.	
1	•		annually	anuvally
ŀ	20	\$0.91	80.95	31 77
١	Ŝυ	. 1 31	1 38	2 36
ł	40	. ~ 1 69 °	1 83	3 20
Ì	50	1 95	2 09	4 60
۱	60	4 35	4 91	7 00
ĺ	E'an ana			7 00

during lite, he provides \$1000 whenever he dies; for \$65 50 they would receive \$5 000 should be die in one year.

Further particulars respecting life lusurance. Trusts &c. may be had a state of the life.

rance, Prusts, &c. may be had at the office. B. W. RICHARDS, President. Philada, March 17, 1847.

# DENTISTRY, &C.

JOHN W. HENDEL.

# CHISCOARY CHISCOARY STATE STEEL MIE

## Miscellancons.

LIFE: . .

A ripple on a stream,
A shadow from the sky,
An idle evening's dream,
A tear, a smile, a sigh,
O, such is life.

A sea-shell's passing roar.
A sick than's gasping breath
A sand upon the shore.
A birth sud then a death;
What else is life?

# JOHN WADLEIGH'S TRIAL.

Under this caption a droll story of the old Wadleigh, the hero, was addicted to sleeping indmeeting, an offence in those days which brought the unlucky sleeper under the notice of the justice. Deacon Winslow, who had been overreached by Wadleigh in the sale of a cow, watched him very sharply for a number of Sundays, but was unable to get ny positive evidence as to the matter. Though John always appeared to be asleep gregation tose up to prayers he always maned face and guilty countenance. The Deacon suggested to Parson Moody that on the next Subbath he should, at the close of the sermon; sit down quietly for three or four !minutes, as if fatigued, and see whether Wadleigh would sleep on. The plan was tried, but without any very satisfactory result-John held his head down for about half a minute after the parson had finished his discourse, and then started suddenly, rose to his

said Chandler, "I take that ground and there I stick. I call upon to prove his alibi." The ustice decided against Esq. Chandler, and

Solomon Young was swoin. Question by Chandler. Do you know that Join Wadleigt, sleeps in meeting? Witness. I guess tain't no secret; I don't know arybody but what does know it. Chandler. Well, do you know it? That'

the question.
Stepbins objected to the question. a leading question, and they had no right to put leading questions to the witness. Chandler. Well, then let the court put the

ry hard doing nothing, and that's the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller

reflections upon Parson Moody, that is not what you were called here tor."

# ohn Wadleigh sleeps in meeting? Staples. Yes, I do. Chundler: Do you know it!

Staples. It is as shurp as a needle with

who was Justice, as well as Deacon, and quote some of the proceedings of the trial .-In the first place, however, Squire Chandler, made a point that the prisoner should prove his innocence. If he was not asleep, let him prove his alibi. "May it please your honor,"

Justice Winslow. What do you know a bout John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting.
Witness, I know all about it; 'tain't no se-Justice. Then tell us all about it; that's

Example: —A person aged 30 years next birth-day, by puying the Company \$131, would secure to his family or heirs \$100. should he die in one year; or for \$13 60 annually for seven years, he segmes to them \$1,000; or for \$13 60 annually for seven years, he segmes to them \$1,000 should he die in seven years; or for \$23 60 paid, annually for seven years, life, he provides \$1 000 whenever he defends the segment of the secure to the secure to the segment of the secure to the secu sermon is sometimes rather heavy like. "Stop, stop," said Squire Winslow, "no

ress. I don't cast no reflections on Parwitness. I don't cast no reflections on Par-son Moody. I was only telling what I knew about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting; and its my opinion, especially in waim weather, that sarmons that are heavy-like and

two hours long, naterally have a tenden-"Stop, stop, I say," said Squire Winslow,

JOHN W. ETHNDEL,

JOHN W. ETHNDEL,

To having opened an office in South Hanover,

At having opened an office in South Hanover,

I head on the teeth and materially to the conflort of

the warrer. It need not be stated what can be

cofone to the teeth, suffice it to say that every defect

a mbe remedical, and new Teeth farmished from a

ajgele one to an entitie set. Having had consider

dable practice for a mather of years, good references will be given to such as require them, but

the best proof is the operation, which will it fall

asses by performed in the most careful manner

and at prices to suit the occasion and the lines,

Persons waited on at their residences, either in

town or country, without extra charge, He may

always be found at this office, as above, or at his

residence in Pitt street, onedoornorth of Hendel?

Livery stable.

He will also promptly attend to the repairing of

Watches and Jewelly at the office in South Han
ver street. Also, ENGRAVING nearly execu
thd. By attention and skillful execution of his

work, he hopes to receive and hereby solicits a

share of public patronages.

Cartiste, April 8, 840.

Critician in the most careful manner

SUSQUEHANNAL LIVE.

SUSQUEHANNAL LIVE.

SUSQUEHANNAL LIVE.

Withess. That won't do, we don't want

the purchased the execution of his

where, for his neek isn't still should be in the open and the purchased the execution of his

where, for his neek isn't still should be in the open and the purchased that is office, as dead as dol't mail, until the Arient

Suspension of the purchased the establishment for J te

Walleigh comes up with a field something of the people up to prisyeth, and then

Cartiste, April 8, 840.

Critician is a suspension business, and the proposed and the pur

# WHAT A PAIR OF ANDIRONS COST.

BY PETER PIPER, JR.

Staples. Yes, I know it. 1916. Squire Winslow. How do you know it? Staples. Why, I hear, him after every Chandler. What is the slate of your hea

wo points. Chandler. Can you always tell, by a per

son's breathing whether he's alleep or al 

or I'm asleep or not. Chardler, Tell us where you all in meet Under this caption a droll story of the old Puritan stimes in New England, by Sepa Smith, is going the rounds of the press from Calais to Matamoras. It was written for the New York Illustrated Magazine, and is thus condensed by an exchange paper. John Walleigh for six on the west end of the meeting house. And that billings him almost right after me. All the condensed by an exchange paper. John Walleigh for the exercise on have waking breath, till he gets along into hie semon, say about seventhly or eighthly? and then he be-gins to have a sleepy breath, and when it gets along into about tenthly; he commonly

goes it like a porpus.

Squire Winslow. Do you know him to be asleep at these times?
Supples, Yes, I guess I do; I don't see how I could help it. I know him to be aleep as well as I know I'm uwake.

Esq. Stebbins did not elicit any more in at the close of the sermon, yet when the con- formation by cross examination. Staples per sisted that John was asleep. We omit the aged to be up with them, though with a flush- speech of Stebbins, in defence; he thought the case was not made outland there was no need of argument. Esq. Chandler upon this

rose and spoke as followship.

May it please your honor, I am astonished, I am amazed, at the hardihood and elfrontery of my learned friend, the counsel on the opposite side of this cause. Why, sir if ever there was a case made out in any court under heaven, by elear, positive, and irresistable evidence, it is this. Sir, I say, evidence as clear as sun-shipe and irresistifeet, looked round confusedly for a moment and sat illown again.

The Grand Jury finally indicted John, IVe pass over the account of the capture and the pass over the account of the capture and the opening of the Court, by Deacon Winslow, IVe away and nuzzling about to find a prop tor my absence, and when I returned home, which were cracked and uneven. The hearth was entirely out of keeping with new Andirons and I thought I, might as well have it replaced first as last. The next day, a manner of the Court, by Deacon Winslow, I was and nuzzling about to find a prop tor my absence, and when I returned home. ble as thunder. Yes, sir, as irresistible as away and nuzzling about to find a prop for my absence, and when I returned home, his head. Now, sir, men don't want a prop your aunt and cousins all beset me at once for their heads when they are awake. It's only when they are askep, that shey want a proprior their heads, sing Well, sit, now, sir, follow the prisoner slong a little further, and what do we find, sir? Do we find him wide awake, sir, and attending to the service as a Christian and a man quebt to de. We sir Christian and a man ought to do! No, sir. We find him from tenthy up to sixteenthly, as dead as a door-nail. What next sty? Why

words, sir. Now, sir, persons that's awake don't get up in meetings in that kind of style. it' only them that's waked up out of a sudden sleep, that comes up with a jerk, like opening a jack-knife, sir. What stronger proof do we need, or rather what stronger proof could we have, of all the outward signs of sleep, than we have from this witness? I affirm, sir, it isn't in the power of human testimony to be more to the point,

more full or stronger than this. Well, sir, then we have another witness, blind Staples, who swears to you equally strong with regard to the internal evidence of sleep. He swears to you that he hears Withers, scratching his head. Well, the long and the short of it is, John Wadleigh is by his breathing, as easily as he can tell when a person is asleep or awake by his breathing, as easily as he can tell when a person is asleep or awake himself.—This witness awears to you that during the first ray carpet hegan to raise a dust, and I found part of the exercises Wadleigh has a waking there would be no peace. breath. And when the minister gets along to seventhly and eighthly he begins to have a sleepy breath. Well, sir, when the min-ister gets to tenthly, the witness swears to you that Wadleigh commonly goes it like a porpus. Yes, sir, so sound asleep, for that's

the inference, so sound asleep that he goes it out, and replaced with new. Now, Peter like a porpus.
Sir, I will not say another word. I will not waste words upon a case so strong, so clear, and so perfectly made out. If this evidence does not prove the culprit Wadleigh be a common eleoper in meeting on the Lord's day, then there is no dependence to be placed in human testimony.—Sir, I have done. Whether this man is to be convicted or not, I clear my skirts; and when posteri-ty shall see the account of this trial, should the culprit go clear, they may cry out, "Judg-ment has fled to brutish beasts, and men

have lost their reason?" but they shall not say Chandler did not do his duty! The effect of this speech was very great, after all. After a pause of several minutes, 'Squire

Winsldw spoke:

Winsldw spoke:

This is a very clear case, said he: there can be no question of the prisoner's guilt; he is sentenced to be confined in the cage four hours, and in the slocks one hour. Constable Cleaves take charge of the prisoner, and see the sentence properly executed.

A very long and deeply interesting account; in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista, from the pun of one of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, aller a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battle-field during those two days of

fearlul carnage, says: No man living could have won the battle but General Taylor. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there are concerned on his while he sat there are concerned on his while here, a target for the balls and tyst undurt, every mandalt like May with he said to his men at the glorious moment. Men, the day can be rained yet and the dragopna have to do it! The same confidence would not have been feltingary other man; and to Gen, Taylor it is owing that our same are not observed and this brave. print everity was represent within, the first printing of the printing of the

Peter, said my uncle, knocking the ashes from his pipe and laying it on the corner of the mantle piece, and then fixing his eyes on the anditons, Peter, those andirons cost me

one thousand dollars.

Dear me! exclaimed my agnt. Oh. Father ! oried the girls.

Impossible | said f. True, every word true. One thousand dollars, did-I say 2 yes, two thousand, full 'two

Well, well said my aunt, folding up her litting for the night. I should like to know what you are talking about. My uncle bent forward and planted his hands firmly on his parted knees and with a deliberate air which showed that he had no doubt of being able to prove his assertion, he began.

Well—you see a good many years ago, we had a pair of common old iron andirons.—Your cousin Letty says one day, Father, don't Your cousin Letty says one day, rather, your you think those old andirons are getting too shabby? Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was alraid she was growing Soon after that, Peter, continued my uncle, turning to me, your aunt took it up.

There it goes, interrupted my aunt, you can't get along without dragging me in.
Your annt took it up. Peter, and she said
our neighbors could afford brass andirons. and were no better off than we were. And she said Letty and her sister Jane were old enough to see company, and the stingy looking old andirons might hurt their market knew that women will have their own way got the andirons. The price of them was four dollars and a half.

Ah! that's more like it, cried my aunt. bought you said two thousand dollars? My dear, I wish you would not interrupt ne. Four dollars and a half. Well the first night after we got them, as we all sat by the warm fire, talking over the maller, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven. The hearth replaced first as last. The next day, a mato have marble slab, and they put their heads

La me! exclaimed my aunt, there was no putting any heads together about it. The hearth was a real old worn out thing, not fit for a pig pen, They put their heads together, Peter as was saying, and continued till I got a marble the congregation rise up for prayers Wad was done with expenses, but I thought wrong leigh, comes up with a pirk, just, like open is Preity soon I began to hear sly hints thrown words, sir. Now sir payers that it would be regarded in a factor of the wrong leigh. not corresponding with the hearth. I stuck out for a month or two against your aunt and now that the spirit of improvement had got

w marble mantle put to shame the old white washed walls, and they must be part to that also of his military reputation as a pered. The wood work had to be painted of course, sundry repairs were necessary.—

When Santa Anna t'other day. While this was going on your aunt and the girls appeared to be qu It was done, they had no idea the old par-lour could have been made to look so apruce But there was only a short respite. The old there would be no peace.

Now, my dear! said the old lady, with a

Pleasant smile, accompanied with a partial elevation of the head.

Now father! exclaimed the girls.

Till I got a new carpet. That again shamed the old furniure, and had so be turned. count up; my lad—twenty dollars for the hearth, and one hundred for the mantle piece

and thirty for repairs. What does that make? One hundred and fifty, uncle. Well, fifty for paper and paint. Two hundred.

Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred

at least for furniture.
Three hundred and fifty.
Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the lind—fifty more.
Four hundred dollars, exactly. My aunt and cousins winked at each other, and looked steadily into my uncle's face

as if to say, you have not made out your case 'Now continued my uncle, so much for this Now continued my uncle, so much for this one room. No sconer was the room finished, then complaints came from all quarters, about the dining room and entry. Long before this I had surrendered at discretion, and handed in my submission. The dining room cost two hundred dollars, and the entry two hundred more. What does that count Peter?

Eight hundred, uncle Eight hundred, uncle Then the okambers—at least four hundred more to make them rhyme with the down

staira? Twelve hundred. The outside of the house had to be repaireil and painted of course... Add two hundred

for that:

Eventeen hundred:

Then there must be a pistik in front! That boat two hundred, of eventeen a continue to Sixteen hundred or eventeen to Killer.

Here, anni began to valvn, Letty, to poke the fire and twirl over the leaves of a book.

A new carriage came next, Peter That cost two hundred.

Eighteen hundred next to smith over the leaves of a book.

# MR. WEBSTER'S PROGRESS.

Mr. W. gives exercise to the same impulses portion of a letter relative to the great man's

On returning to Middleburg, after our walk a very recherche collation was ready to wel-come us back. It would be impossible to enumerate the superabumlance of the good things of this world, that the liberality of our host had crowded together to regale and re-fresh his guests, but, we think we never saw so man fine strawberries at one enfertainment. So sbundant was this delicious truit at Middleburg, the greatest lover, of them might have leasted ad satisfaciendum, and

made little diminution in their fragrant bulk. The company in the finest possible spirits, having re-embarked, Mr. Webster signified his ambition to kill an alligator! An opportunity was afforded him eye long to gratily his wish. We soon perceived a large fellow basking in the sun. With steady aim Mr. Webster fired, and although he did not succeed, from the smallness of the load in killing him, yet we are confident, from the splashing that followed, that he made upon

se, a very deep impression!
The dinner hour having arrived, we set down to one of the most delightful entertain-ments it has been our good fortune ever to partake of, great as is our experience in these convivial re-unions. It was from begining to end the feast of reason and the flow of soul!" Wit, and humor, and the joke prevailing, interspersed with interesting anec dotes of our great men, classical themes, instructive historical facts, wiled away the time so pleasantly and so profitably, that we could but regret as the steamer approached the wharf, the too speedy termination of our social intercourse. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those who had previous ly only had an opportunity of seeing and ad-miring Mr. Webster as a public man, and as the guest of the city, now they saw him and admired him for his fine social qualities, his amiable temper, and happy faculty of adapt-ing his conversation and manly bearing to the character of the particular occasion—to the exhibition of those accomplishments, which belong to, and constitute the charm o the domestic circle, and the social board of

the private gentlemen. In the course of the afternoon, the follow ing Jeu d'esprit was offered by one of the company, not so much, as the writer said.

It will be understood by all who will recall to mind that in the recent battle at Cero Gorthe girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; but they at length got the better of the girls; and Santa Anna the Mexican, the latter of brick. And then the old wooden mantle piece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of all this was nearly one hundred dollars. And him his dinner, his correct leg, &c., so hursely the spirit of improvement had got the girls and into that in the recent ball of terro Gordon, and that in the recent ball of terro Gordon. a start, there was no stopping place. The verse of course has reference not only to the loss of his artificial member and his meal,

He left his dinner on the ground.

Who chanc'd that way to be: Poor Santa Anna, in a stew... Was riding on, while they turn'duo, And cat his soup, "Scott free."

ros from a member of the Massachusetts regiment; stys.

The wife of a Mexican who was conterned in the affair disclosed a lew days ago that a list of eighty Americans residing here had been made out, and they were to be massacred in old blood. I had this from Capt. Shannon, whose name was third on the list.

What are you hinking, my man? said Lord fall, as he approached a soldier, who was leaning in a gloomy mod uppn his free lock, while around him lay thousands of French and English, it was a few hours after the battle of Salamacca had been won by the British. The soldier started, and after saluting the General, answered—'I was thinking my Lord, how man, widows and orphans I have this day made, for one shilling. He had fired six hundred rounds that day.

Mr. Webster's last where abouts was up Cooper River in South Carolina, where be was amusing himself in shooting at alligators ment of that city, will give our readers an Sitting on a rock to "bob for whales," was idea of War as it is, which, in the rejoicings once the amusement of another giant, but for "a glorious victory &c," is ant to be overin another form. We copy the following ed recently in an Auburn paper, from a cormovements, from the Charleston Courier:

im, as he never fails to do upon everybody

And could not take, as it was found, "A hasty plate of soup!" But his had luck, prov'd pot-tuck

Now, soon as Santa Anna got Quite safe from out the reach of Scott, And could not well he seen;— He puts 'd awhile hir foe to see— Ha wondered who his foe could be, "The Marshal of Turenne!" (tureen)

He soon espied a gallant sight—
His gailaut foaman's appetite—
He turned again to fige;—
He said with spirit crush id and sore—
"I wish'd I'd left behind no more
Than that poor leg. I see !!" (legacy)
We wish our readers to note that Mr. W shot at the alligator, but did not kill him. His admiring chronicler apologises, and charges to the small charge the error. Those who remember Sheridan's first and only attempt at shooting pheasants, will find a parallel, when at last the Hibernian game-keeper had exhausted his whole round of causes for Sheridan's failure, beginning with the incompetence of the charge, and seeing the whole petence of the charge, and seeing the whole of the birds fly off with the disturbance of a flash, be exclaimed, "Well, faith, your honor made the might out of that at any rate."

You can never trust, the conversation of a never trust is important. admiring chronicler apologises, and charges

## WAR AS IT IS

The tollowing description of the destruction caused in Vera Cruz by the bombardtooked. It is taken from a letter that appear

respondent in the Navy. "Never had I beheld such destruction of property. Scarce a house did I pass that did not show some great rent made by the bursting of our bomb shells. At all most every house at which I passed to examine the destruction occasioned by these messengers of death some one of the familly (if the house "did not happen to be descried) would invite me to enter, point out their property destroy-eil, and with a pitiful "La bomba"—La bomba!

(the bomb) my heart ached for the poor creatures. During my peregrinations, I came to a lotty mansion, in which a terrible bomb had exploded, and laid the whole front, of the into ruins. While I was examining the awful hove created, a beutiful girl some seven-een years old came to the door and invited me into the house. She pointed to to the furniture of the mansion torn into fragments, and piles of rabbish laying around, and informed me, with her beautiful eyes filled with tears that the bomb had destroyed her father, mother, brother and two little eitsers, and that also was now left in the world sleet. Out she was now left in the world alone! Oh, was! was!-who can tell thy horrors? who

was now left in the world alone! Oh, was I was now no can tell thy horrors? who can picture thy deformites?

During the alternoon I visited the hospital. Here lay upon truckle beds the mangled creatures who had been wounded during the boinbardment. In one corner was a poor, decrepted, bed sidden woman, her head white with the coroner of seventy hears. decrepid, bed idden woman, her head white with the sorrows of seventy years. One of her withered arms had been blown off by a tragment of a shell. In another place might be seen mangled creatures of both saxes, bruised and disfigured by the falling of the houses, and bursting of the shells. On the stone floor lay a little child in a complete state of andity, with one off its poor legs cut off just above the knee! The apartment was filled with flies they seemed to delight in the agonies of the miserable creatures over whom they hovered, and the moans were

heart-rending.

I went about from cot to cot, and attempted to condole with the sufferers, by whom I was invariably greeted with a kind smile.

Not even this abode of wretchedness had been exempt from the scourge of war! A bomb had descended through the roof, and after landing on the floor, exploded, sending some twenty already mangled wretches to "tne sleep that knows no walking."

In the course of the afternoon the army

took possession of the city of Vera Cruz, and the streets were thronged with our troops.—After visiting every thing worthy of note, at sunset I returned or board, having received a lesson in the horrors of war which I shall not soon tower? not soon forget." DEFECTS IN CONVERBATION .- We comnend the following sensible extract from an

ddress delivered before the Newburyport

Female High School in December last, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, to the careful perusal of readers both young and old Nearly akin to offence against good grammar is an other untasteful practise, into which you are probable more in danger of falling, in mean the use of exaggerated, extravapretty, magnificent for handsome, horrid for very, horrible for unpleasant, immense for large, thousands of myriads for any number more than two. Were I to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then to interpret it literally, it would imply that, within the compass of twelve or fourteen hours, they had met with more marvelous adventures and hair breadth escapes; had passed through more distressing experiences, and seen more unposing speciacles, had endured more fright, and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconveniences. It deprives you of the intelligible use of

strong expressions, when you need them. If you use them all the time nobody believes or understailed you when you use them in earnest.
You are in the same predicament with the

of the birds fly off with the disturbance of a flash, he exclaimed, Well, faith, your honor made them get out of that at any rate."

INTENDED RISING OF THE MEXICANS—Letters from Mexico state that plans were laid before the battle of duena Vista forta general rising of the Mexicans in the captured places, to act in concert with Santa Anna's strong davalry three, sher the latter had defeated Gen. Taylor. A letter from Matamoros from a member of the Massachusetts regiment, says:

The wife of a Mexican who was concerned in the aflair disclosed a lew days, ago that a list of eighty Americans residing here this been made out, and they were to be massacied in cold blood. Und this from Capt. Shannon, whose name was third on the list.

Lord, Hill, as he approached a soldier, who was leaning in a gloomy mood upon his firedlock, while around him lay thousands of French and English, it was a few hours at the last.