

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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Daniel Spina Esq

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TERMS.
The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance, and if not paid within six months, \$2 50.
No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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In offering such a miscellany as the above periodical to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood what is the object proposed to be accomplished by its publication, and what will invariably be the character of its contents; and by no means of disguise, or form of deception, attempt to make an impression or gain a favor, without possessing a legitimate claim to their enjoyment.—'Sears' Family Magazine' is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense and systematize the great mass of standing general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general; and thus collected and prepared, to place it, by its cheapness and comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of ALL.

We shall aim to give the Magazine a character decidedly American, and to make it to this country what the Penny Magazine is to Great Britain.—Hence we shall introduce, as far as practicable, descriptions of American History, Manners, Scenery, and Natural Productions. In furtherance of this object, we invite our friends abroad to aid us, by communications and sketches of any thing remarkable, rare or unique that may come under their observation; and we trust they will find ample remuneration for their labor, in the consciousness of having added a quota to the sum total of intelligence which is so widely disseminated through the medium of 'Sears' Family Magazine.'

From this brief outline of the plan of our New Monthly Magazine, the public will see that no extensions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

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No. 114 Fulton street, N. Y. City.

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A VERY LIBERAL OFFER.

An easy method to procure a copy of 'Sears' Bible Biography,' 'Wonders of the World,' or 'Guide to Knowledge,' which sell for two dollars and fifty cents per vol.

Any person either subscribing himself, or procuring a new subscriber to 'Sears' Family Magazine' for the year, may remit \$3 current funds, free of expense, to the publisher, shall receive a copy of that periodical for one year, and a volume of either of the above works, to be kept subject to his order. And \$3 50 will entitle the subscriber to a copy of 'Sears' Bible Biography.'

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To Clergymen, Students, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals throughout the United States.

The subscriber is prepared to treat with such persons as possess the necessary qualifications for successful Agents, (either for a stipulated salary or commission on subscribers obtained) to circulate his 'New Monthly Family Magazine,' for the year 1845. Good references required. Terms liberal.

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All letters and communications from Agents must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

DO NOT TAX US WITH POSTAGE.—Agents and Subscribers may learn, from the following notice of the Postmaster General, how they may send money to the publisher of the Magazine, without the expense of postage to either. Read carefully:
"A postmaster may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself; but if the letter be written by another person the postmaster cannot frank it."
ANOS KENDAL.

T. H. CREMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BLANK BONDS—Judgment and commission—For sale at this office.

Watches, Silver Ware & Jewelry

James Peters & Co.,
No. 105 N. 2d St., corner of Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia.



J. P. & Co. continue to manufacture at their old stand, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Thimbles &c on as low terms as any other manufactory in the city. They have on hand and keep constantly for sale, beside their own manufactures, Watches of all kinds and prices; Silver Ware, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, in their variety, which will be sold low. Spectacle Glasses fitted to all ages and sights, in Gold, Silver, German Silver, and Steel Frames, with convex, concave, perspicopic, blue, grey and green glasses.

Watch-makers supplied with all necessary articles in their line, such as Tools, Materials, Glasses &c.
Watches repaired at short notice and warranted to perform.
Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.
Phila., Dec. 11, 1844.—2m.

Saddlery.

A. H. BUMBAUGH,

WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon, and the public in general, that he has commenced the saddle and harness making business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Alex. McAllister, dec'd., one door east of the "Pioneer Stage Stable" and directly opposite Houck's blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep on hand

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, &c.
Repairing done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of work.
Huntingdon, May 8, 1844.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business in Main street, in the borough of Huntingdon, one door west of the store of Hous. Keen & Son, where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. He receives regularly the

LATEST FASHIONS; and is determined to employ none but the best and most experienced workmen.

He will execute all orders in his line in the most workmanlike manner, and on the shortest notice. By a strict attention to business and endeavoring to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
Country produce will be taken in payment for work.
March 20, 1844.—tf.

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c.

THOMAS F. JAMES,

Wholesale Druggist, Chemist and Pharmacia, No. 212 Market Street, a few doors above the Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia.

Thomas F. James would inform Druggists, country Merchants and others, that he has taken the Chemical Warehouse, formerly occupied by the late firm of Ware, Hendersen, & Co., and that he has laid in a carefully selected stock of fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines; also, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, &c., which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Physicians supplied with all the recent chemicals, vegetable alkalies, extracts and other materia medica. The fullest confidence may be placed in the purity of all the medicinal preparations from his establishment, as much care is taken in their preparation and selection.
Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1844.—3m.

CABINET and CHAIR WARE ROOMS,

Old stand, opposite Geo. Jackson's Hotel,

THOMAS ADAMS,

HAS now on hand and still continues to manufacture the most splendid assortment of elegant Furniture and Chairs, &c. ever offered for sale in the borough of Huntingdon, embracing almost every article in the above line; which in point of durability, workmanship, fashionable style of pattern, and fine finish, will compare with similar articles manufactured in any portion of the country; all of which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Hotels, private dwellings, &c. furnished to order at the shortest possible notice.
House, sign, and fancy painting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Coffins made for the citizens of the borough, at the shortest notice.
Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1844.—tf.

ESTATE OF JAMES TULLY.

Late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JANE TULLY,
JOHN OAKS, } Ex'rs.
November 29, 1844. Barree tp.

POETRY.

Seek Ye a Bride.

Seek ye to win a winsome bride
Your coming years to share,
Whose kindness wins, whose virtues beam
Whose smiles resistless are!
Win her not with flattering tongue;
Dim not her glowing heart
With jesting, coarse, or wily words,
Or praise of studied art;
Thus oft we find
We taint a mind,
In native virtues rich;
A guileless heart,
A little art,
May unawares bewitch.

And wo to the mortal who dares to stain
That drop of the spirit divine,
By Nature bestowed, by Heaven ordained;
Noble then thy wooing,
Noble as the prize is high;
Win her by those noble ways,
That will respect secure;
And not by sighs and love sick lays,
And honeyed words allure,
"In the orbs of the blessed to shine."

Win her by thy actions bright,
Win her by thy love of right,
By thy zeal in mercy's name,
By thy praise on other's tongue,
(Songs of self are too oft sung),
By a voice more prompt to plead,
By aspirations which will shed
Glowing honors on her head.
So shall thy life no jarring ill incur,
And all thy glories shall descend to her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY DINNER.

BY JONATHAN SLICK, OF SLICKVILLE.

Two great doors slid into the partition, and there was another room just as much like the one we was in as two peas in a pod. A table was set in the middle of the room, all kivered with rale china dishes and list-ratle glass tumblers, and a silver tike to set the pepper-box in—you haint no idea how slick it was. But, as true as you live there stood that eternal nigger close by the table, as large as life. I didn't know what to make on't, but sez I to myself, "if cousin John has got to be an abolitionist, and expects me to eat with a nigger he'll find himself mistaken, I'll be darned to darnation if he don't!"

But I needn't get so wrothy; the critter didn't offer to set down: he only stood there to get anything we wanted.

"Do you take verminally, Mr. Slick?" says Miss Beebe, biting off her words as if she was afraid they'd burn her.

With that she took the kiver off one of the dishes, and begun to ladle out some soup with a great silver dipper, as bright as a new fifty cent piece.

"No, thank you," sez I, but I'll take some of that ar' soup, instead, if you've no objections."

The critter was just beginning to pucker up her mouth again, as if she had found out something to poke her fun at, but cousin John looked at her so eternal cross that she was glad to choke in. I s'pose cousin sez that I felt dreadful uneasy, so he said, kind o' coaxing.

"She meant verminally soup, cousin Jonathan. Let her help you to some, I'm sartin you'll like it."

"Wal, sez I, I don't care if I do."

So I took up a queer looking spoon that lay by my plate, and tried to eat; but all I could do, the soup would keep a running through the spoon into the dish again. I tried and tried to get one good mouthful, but I might just as well have determined to dip up the Connecticut river in a sieve, and the most I could get was two or three sprangles of little white things that I stirred up from the bottom of the plate, that didn't taste bad, but to save my life I couldn't make out what they were made of. After I had been a fishing and diving ever so long, a trying to get one good spoonful, so that I could tell what it was, I looked up, and there was the nigger, showing his teeth and rolling about his eyes like a black cat in the dark. It made me wrothy, for I surmised that he was larfin' to see me a working so to get something to eat. I couldn't hold in any longer, and jumped up and flung the spoon upon the floor as spiteful as could be, and sez, I to the nigger, sez I,

"What do you stand a grinnin' at there woolly head? Go and get me a spoon that haint got no alits in it, I'd as lief eat with a rake as that ar' thing!"

"Ha, ha, haw! I thought you would not make the fork hold."

With that Miss Beebe giggled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would burst to keep from larfin' too.

"Stop your noise, sir," said he to the nigger; pick up the fork and give Mr. Slick a spoon."

I begun to feel awful streaked, I can tell you; but set down again, and took up the real spoon, which lay on a kind of towel, folded up by my plate, and I begun to eat without sayin' a word, though I'd a gin a silver dollar if they would a let me get up and licked the nigger.

Wal, arter I'd got a mouthful of the soup, I couldn't make out what it was made of, for I couldn't remember ever seeing the name Miss Beebe called it by in the dictionary. May be it's Latin, sez I to myself, and then I tried to think over what it could mean, and if no body had told me what the definition was in the Latin school which you sent me to there in Weathersfield. Verminally, ver-

minally kept a runnin' through my head all the time. I knew what silly meant well enough, and then it popped into my head all at once that vermin comes from the Latin *vermis*, which means worms. Worm soup! my gracious the very idea made me feel awful bad at the stomach! But I might have known it by the looks, and I should if I'd ever heard of sich a thing, for the little slim critters swimming around in the liquor looked as much like angle worms biled down white as could be.—Arter I found out what it was made of, I rather guess they didn't catch me eaten any more of their verminally soup; so I pushed it half across the table and wiped my mouth pretty considerably with my pocket handkercher. The nigger took the whole on't away, and I declare I was glad enough to get rid of it.

"What on airth have they put this towel here for?" sez I to myself; and then I stole a sly look to cousin John, to see if he'd got one, or if they only gave towels to company. Cousin John had one jest like mine, but he spread it out on his lap, so I jest took up one and kivered over my cassimere with it tu.

Considering there was no onions on the table, I made out a patty fair dinner. I was beginning to think about moving when the nigger brought a lot of blue glass bowls about half full of water, and sot one down by each of us. What they could be for I hadn't the least notion, but I kept a bright look out to see what cousin John did, and when I saw him dip his fingers into the bowl and wipe 'em on a sort of red towel which the nigger brought along with the bowls, I jest went over the maneuver as natural as life.

Wal, while we were talking about the banks, and the Weathersfield folks dying so, that coot of a nigger cleared the table right off as slick as a whistle and afore I hardly knew what the fellow was up to, he come along and set down a set of decanters, and two cider bottles with the necks all kivered over with sheet lead, and then he brought two baskets made out of silver; one on 'em was filled chuck full of oranges, and t'other was filled with great purple grapes; I declare it enmost made my mouth water to see the great bunches hanging over the edge of the basket. I'd jest put a whopper of a bunch on a little China plate which the fellow set for me, and was considering whether it would be genteel to cut the grapes in two with the cunning little silver knife which was put by the plate, when all at once, pop! went something, enmost as loud as a pistol, close by me. I jumped up about the quickest, I can tell you; but it was only the nigger a opening one of the cider bottles; he poured out some for me in a great long glass with a spindle neck, and I drunk it all at a couple of swallows, without stopping to breathe. By jingo! but it was capital cider; arter I had drunk one glass I begun to feel as spry as a cricket.

"Here, snowball," sez I, "give us another; these glasses are awful small; now I like to drink cider out of a pint mug."

"Take care," says cousin Beebe. "I'm afeard you'll find the cider, as you call it, rather apt to get into your head."

"Not a bit of it," sez I, "I can stand a quart a day. Here, cousin Mary, take another glass; you haint forgot old times, have you!—though I s'pose they don't have appleuts and quiltings here in York do they?"

I don't remember what she said, but I know this, my eyes begun to grow all-fired bright, and afore I got up to go hum that nigger must have put more than twenty baskets of grapes on the table; and the oranges seemed to grow bigger and bigger every minute, and I knew there were more than three times as many glasses and decanters on the table as there were at first. I rather think it was about tea time when I got up to go back to the shop again. I insisted on giving cousin Mary a buss afore I went; and I wont be sartain, but I kinder seemed to remember shakin hands with the nigger, consarn him! jest afore I went down the steps.

(High Life in New York.)

MISS SPLEZZLE'S SCHOOL.—The school taught in Squibtown, by Miss Hellena Juliana Irene Spizzelle, is conducted on the purest principles of maidenly modesty and delicacy.

"Miss Susan Sniffe, spell shawl,"

"Sh-o-r-l—shawl."

"No—'tain't right."

"Sh-o-o-l."

"No; try again."

"Sh-o-r-e-l."

"La! no, that ain't right. Susan what do you put round your neck?"

"My beads, mam."

"What else?"

"My new lace cap mam."

"Pshaw! Did you go to church last night?"

"Yes, mam."

"Well now, what did you have round your neck besides the cape and beads, just before you started?"

"O dear me, I can't tell."

"Silly child. Recollect now, for you must tell."

"I'm afeard to, mam."

"Afraid to. What nonsense. Tell it right out Miss, or I'll give you a black mark."

"Well, then, Jim Smith, the carpenter man's arm; but it was only once."

"Good gracious, lordy me! Why the child is ruined. O, la! Did I ever hear the like. Go right into the closet, Miss Susan Sniffe, this minute."

Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also the proposed manner of conducting the war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relations as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive: and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful and at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed was promulgated by the edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, and sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles and the United States, the oldest of American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country remonstrated against outrages similar but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edict and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved, how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the whites, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the pages of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. Forfulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper to her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and People. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities, not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces, American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the Northwest coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has, through all time heretofore, been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not know any distinction between the geographical sections in the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connexion, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union; thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American People will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign

Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the People of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation; and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular states, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas, was, during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our Councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory?—The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive that the Annexation of Texas to the United States was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint.

She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary for State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the U. States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years,—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnationary accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the Independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a Treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER,
Washington, Dec. 19, 1844.

Sinfulness of Sparking.—The Free Will Baptist General Association, lately holden in Plainfield, N. Y. resolved, among other things, "That no enlightened Christian can innocently carry on a courtship by late sitting."

What a beautiful lesson is taught in the words of Sterne: "So quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefits of that charity which his own prey projected."

"Have you found out who James K. Polk is?" said a Locofoco to a Whig on Saturday. "I believe," said the Whig drily, "that he is the grand son of old Zeke."—*Lou. Journal.*

An eastern editor calls a cotemporary "the epitome of small potatoes."