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## SONG OF THE SUMMER WIND.

I come from the Southern shores of balm,  
From the spice-fields far away,  
I come with the breath of orange-blossoms,  
And the light of the summer day;  
I kiss the cheek of the fevered child,  
And play with his sunny brow,  
I soothe the woes of the sorrowing ones,  
And realize their hearts of care.

I bear aloft, to the white, white clouds,  
The wandering school-boy's kite,  
And he gazes up till his eyes grow dim,  
With a look of fond delight;  
While o'er the curl of the laughing one,  
I toss the unborn brow,  
As by the throng, in the lingering eve,  
My pathless way I whirl.

I open the buds of the dainty flowers,  
By the wild wood, field and dell;  
And I rock the father fast asleep,  
Who bids me the lily's bell.  
The tall grass nods as I wander by,  
And the brook murmurs with glee,  
And joy and gladness spring up in my path,  
Wherever my pathway lie.

Oh, what would the warrior's banner be,  
Were it not for my gentle power?  
Aye, dark would be the patriot's hopes,  
And darker liberty's hour,  
But the starry flag of Freedom's land  
Flutters gaily along the way,  
And the free men shout with joyous pride,  
As he views my force to-day.

I come with the voice of Hope and Truth—  
I come with the good God's love,  
And I bring earth's weary ones a taste  
Of the joys of that land above,  
I whisper to them of that inner light—  
The love that never dies—  
How the soldier of the cross may rest  
On the fields of Paradise.

REPLY OF HON. JOHN DAVIS,  
In the U. S. Senate, January 23, 1840,  
to the speech of Hon. James Buchanan in  
favor of low wages.

But, sir, I fear I have dwelt too long on  
these matters, and will hasten to notice  
that for which I chiefly arose. Much has  
been said of labor, and what is it? I may  
say, without offense, it is a commodity to  
be bought and sold like merchandize in the  
market. A man has his skill and service  
to sell to whomsoever will buy them, and his  
anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal  
remuneration. The Senator says the value  
of it is regulated by bank paper. Not so,  
Mr. President, not so; but chiefly by the  
amount in market, and the demand which  
exists for it; currency may, however, at  
times, have its influence. If the supply is  
great and the demand small, then wages are  
necessarily low. When business is flourish-  
ing, the demand is urgent, and wages rise;  
when it is depressed, the demand dimin-  
ishes, and wages fall. Hence, too, in  
countries densely populated, the supply is  
necessarily greater, in proportion to the busi-  
ness, than in countries thinly peopled.—  
Thus we see why wages in a great country,  
new and full of resources, like ours, are in  
quick demand, while in China, where there  
is a vast surplus population, the market is  
overstocked, and they are low. Hence;  
too, it is, that in such conditions of society  
we always find the greatest poverty, suffer-  
ing, and degradation. Bank paper is ob-  
viously not the sole cause, or chief cause,  
which fixes the value of wages.

But, sir, let us pursue this subject a lit-  
tle further, as it is capable of further illus-  
tration.

There are three great classes of laborers:  
those who produce from the earth arc agri-  
culturists; those who convert the products  
of the earth into useful forms, are manufac-  
turers; and those who are engaged in trans-  
porting and exchanging the products of the  
other classes, are commercial. These  
great divisions of mankind are founded on  
no law but that of civilized, social exist-  
ence. In our country, at least, each and  
every person may pursue any or all kinds of  
business. But experience teaches us the  
necessity of these divisions, for wool, cot-  
ton, and flax arc of little value till turned  
into cloth, but the farmer would find it  
difficult to run a mill to make cloths, or to  
build and sail a ship to take his produce to  
market. From this division, too, come our  
markets. We must have food and  
clothing, and we must obtain them by an  
exchange of the products of labor, but we  
cannot exchange a horse or a watch for a  
joint of meat, or for a pair of shoes; such  
property must first be broken into parts, and  
this is the peculiar office and almost the use  
of money. It measures the value of prop-  
erty, and brings it into a form suited to  
our convenience. This is the relation which  
it bears to business, and no other, and while  
I admit its great importance, I deny that it  
lies at the foundation, and is the great re-  
gulator of the affairs of men, as seems here  
to be supposed. The friends of this bill, I  
know, assume that we have an inflation, and  
that money rules, guides, and regulates  
business; when, in truth, the inquiries ought  
to be, first, how much is necessary as a cir-

culating medium, that we may know whether  
there is an excess; and, second, does paper,  
necessarily create an expansion, or unneces-  
sary enlargement of the currency, that we  
may judge whether it ought to be abandon-  
ed. These matters, which are assumed as  
precisely what ought to be proved. The  
Senators assume, as evident truth, what is  
not apparent. They affirm that paper be-  
comes redundant, excessive and inflated.—  
But they do not attempt to establish the  
fact by any proof, since the first of Janu-  
ary, 1838, our circulation has not exceeded  
one hundred millions; it may, at some peri-  
ods, have reached one hundred and twenty,  
inclusive of metal and paper. Is this ex-  
cessive? Has it reached a point above the  
urgent necessities of business for two years  
past? If it has, how much is enough? Some  
days ago I put this inquiry distinctly to the  
Senate, and it remains, and will remain,  
unanswered. If it can be proved that we  
have too much, it is not difficult to ascertain  
with sufficient exactness, what amount is  
necessary. I desire Senators to make  
known the process by which they arrive at  
their conclusions in so vitally an important  
matter. They seem to take it for granted  
that there is no evil but expansion to fear,  
while nothing is more certain than that too  
small a circulation medium works out as  
great, if not greater injuries, than one too  
large.

We have heard much declamation about  
bloated credit, gambling and speculation,  
but if the existence of all these were estab-  
lished at this moment by unquestionable  
proof, it would have little tendency to estab-  
lish the fact of excessive circulation, for  
they have no necessary connection, but each  
may exist independent of the other.

Will the Senators maintain the proposition  
that paper cannot and has not circulated  
without inflation or excessive credits in  
trade generally? I go further, and ask him  
if excess is anything more than an occa-  
sional occurrence, growing out of markets  
quickened into activity by events rather  
casual than permanent? Is there any ex-  
cess of paper in the casual course of busi-  
ness from sound Banks who redeem and are  
able to redeem their paper at sight, dollar  
for dollar, in metal? It is not easy to see  
how excess ever exists under such circum-  
stances. I can go to-day into any Bank in  
Boston or New York, and draw out a dol-  
lar with the same amount of paper, and that  
dollar is as good, and will buy as much in  
France or Germany, as any dollar there.—  
The paper, then, is clearly worth as much  
as the silver, for it buys it. If the paper  
of banks is maintained at this value, and  
so redeemed at all times, it is not easy to  
comprehend how it is inflated, or that more  
is in circulation than is needed for use. The  
idea of inflation presupposes some unsound-  
ness. All money, metallic as well as pa-  
per, does and will fluctuate in value, and,  
if this be inflation, then gold and silver is no  
more exempt from it than paper. It is by  
no means easy to determine which fluctuates  
often-times, money or property. Cotton is  
forty dollars a bale to-day, to-morrow it is  
thirty five, and next day forty-five; it does  
not follow that the cotton alone has fluctu-  
ated, or that it has fluctuated at all; for gold  
and silver may be so abundant as to depress  
the value of property, or so scarce as to  
raise it. It is every day's occurrence to  
find gold and silver fluctuate in value, com-  
manding at one time a premium, and then  
none; nay, under some circumstances, fall-  
ing below gold paper. No matter what we  
have for currency, there will be fluctuations  
in its value greatly affecting trade, as a cir-  
culation medium of uniform amount cannot  
be maintained any more than you can limit  
business to an exact amount.

This all proves what seems not to be well  
understood, or Senators would reason differ-  
ently—that there is but one way to deter-  
mine how much circulation is necessary. It  
is impossible to ascertain how much money  
may be necessary for each member of the  
Senate for the current year, and it is equal-  
ly impossible to anticipate the wants of the  
great public. The question is left, there-  
fore, to be settled by the laws of trade, as  
all other matters of business. We learn  
how much flour and corn are required annu-  
ally, by the demand for them. Just so we  
learn how much money is required to carry  
forward business, by the ability of men to  
buy it. So much is necessary, be the  
amount great or small, and in a growing  
country it would be just as wise to limit the  
amount of produce as the amount of mon-  
etary capital. Surely nothing can be more  
absurd than to attempt to determine the  
amount without reference to the exigencies  
of the country; to say that 80,000,000 or  
any other arbitrary amount, is enough.—  
There is no advantage to be gained by low-  
ering the value of property, unless the  
same amount of labor, or the same amount  
of property, enables us to obtain more of  
the necessities of life. This fact should,

therefore, be first clearly established, for  
the process is necessarily attended with  
great sacrifices. The Senator from Penn-  
sylvania seems to understand that reducing  
the circulation will reduce property and  
wages in the same ratio. If it does, in what  
is our condition bettered, even if we could  
reconcile debtors to it, who would be ruined?  
He seems to believe that our relations in  
foreign trade will be improved, but I shall  
show him his error, and that he ought to  
arrive at exactly the opposite conclusion, for  
his theory, if carried into execution, would  
indict upon the laborer as well as the owner  
of property the most injurious and oppres-  
sive consequences. He solemnly affirms  
and I give him all credit for sincerity, that  
he believes a reduction in wages and prop-  
erty would be beneficial. Let us see.

Suppose that wages and property will be  
reduced one half by the bill—that is, if  
half a dollar; and if beef and mutton are  
now eight cents a pound, they will be four,  
and so of all the productions of the United  
States, and of all property created here.—  
Upon this state of facts, as things are, the  
laborer would have, at the expiration of  
twenty days' labor, twenty dollars to pro-  
vide supplies for his family. As they will  
be, he will have ten dollars. Now, sir, be  
it remembered that we can buy and sell in  
foreign markets by their standard of cur-  
rency, and that lowering wages and prop-  
erty here is to have no effect there, accord-  
ing to the reasoning of the Senator, as their  
currency must regulate the price of their  
wages and products, but cotton is to sell,  
and goods are to be bought, as if no change  
had taken place. Goods, therefore, will  
come into this country no cheaper. If,  
then, the laborer goes into the market with  
his money, as his wages are, he will have  
twenty dollars to expend in tea, coffee, sug-  
ar, and the thousand necessities which  
come from foreign countries; but if he goes  
into it as they will be—ten dollars, under  
the operations of the new theory—it is  
plain, therefore, that with the same amount  
of labor, he can purchase but half as much  
foreign merchandize; in other words, it will  
in effect be doubled in price, while it is ap-  
parently the same.

But the Senator did not stop here, for he  
alleged that, while the laborer would be  
in a better condition the exporter of produce  
—that is, cotton, &c.—would derive a  
greater profit, the measure of which would  
be the amount of reduction of wages and of  
property, and he would thus be able to pro-  
duce so much cheaper. To make myself un-  
derstood, I will proceed with the same sup-  
position that wages and property are to be  
reduced one-half. Then his theory is, that  
the cotton planter, for example, would pro-  
duce his crop at half the present cost, by  
the saving in labor and the support of it,  
and consequently derive double profit.—  
That he would produce cheaper is undeni-  
ably true; and if he should sell for the same  
price he now does, and bring home specie,  
he would realize double profits, provided his  
laborers are supported wholly on the pro-  
ducts of the United States. This, however  
is not the course of trade or of business.—  
But from whence would the profits come?—  
Not from foreign countries, for no change  
is to occur there, but from the pockets of  
every consumer of foreign goods in this  
country. For the change is wholly in the  
wages and produce of our own country.—  
The idea is, that, if wages and property  
sink together one half, the relative positions  
of the laborer and the owner of property  
are the same, for the laborer can purchase  
as much with one-half the money, and the  
same amount of property will purchase as  
much as labor before. But the laborer  
will, at the end of any given period, have  
but half as much money, and the same  
amount of property will be worth but half  
as much; consequently, all the surplus gains  
of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, and  
laborer, will be but half what they now  
are, in nominal amount. If property in  
foreign countries should descend in the  
same ratio, the most that could be said of  
our condition is, that it is no worse, for it  
is obviously no better. But if we desisted  
while they remain stationary, and a profit is  
thence gained to the exporter, nothing is  
plainer than that such profit is drawn from  
the consumer of foreign merchandize, as it  
will take twice as much of our labor or pro-  
ducts to buy it as it is now required. If  
the theory establishes the fact that the ex-  
porter is to reap double profits for cotton, it  
establishes, beyond controversy, the fact  
also that that profit will be a tax upon  
every man that consumes a foreign article,  
and that it will be drawn wholly from their  
pockets. The Senator has led himself into  
an error by supposing that foreign prod-  
uctions are to come to us cheaper, while our  
exports are to keep up where they are. He  
thinks the importer sells in a market inflat-  
ed by paper, and realizes an extraordinary

profit. But he must perceive that the low  
and depressed state of the working classes  
in Europe is proof enough that no excessive  
profit is obtained here upon goods—none  
that can bear essential reduction—and that  
while raw cotton maintains its price, foreign  
goods must also maintain theirs. In the  
great competition of trade this idea of ex-  
cessive profit to the importer is fallacious,  
and as the notion of a reduction is founded  
on it, that is also fallacious.

To follow out the case, I have supposed:  
The income of every man, except the ex-  
porter, is to be reduced one-half in the  
value of wages and property, while all for-  
eign merchandize will cost the same, which  
will obviously, in effect, double the price, as  
it will take twice the amount of labor, or  
twice the amount of the products of labor,  
to purchase it.

I do not ascribe this power to the bill,  
but it is enough for me that friends do.—  
What response will the farmers, mechanics,  
manufacturers and laborers make to such a  
flagitious proposition? Can they be recon-  
ciled to such a measure of oppression?—one  
that extorts from them the fruits of their  
industry, to professionally enrich the planter,  
who now enjoys a prosperity unequalled in  
the rest of the country? No, sir, such  
plans of sectional aggrandizement, and such  
a disregard of the interests of the greatest  
and most powerful class of people in the  
country, can only excite their disgust and  
indignation. Thus, sir, I have traced the  
benefits of this bill, if it have any, as inter-  
preted by its friends, to the rich and pow-  
erful. I have, if I mistake not, demon-  
strated that they are to be made richer by a  
tax upon their less fortunate, but more in-  
dustrious and more necessitous fellow-cit-  
izens—a tax that they never can and never  
will submit to, so long as their power can  
be felt through the ballot-box.

But, sir, this is not all. While we are  
thus to have intolerable burdens loaded upon  
us, to add to the weight of our embar-  
assments, and to increase our sufferings, and  
while the debtor portion of the public are  
to be crushed and ground to dust between  
the upper and nether millstone of this pro-  
cess, the man of money is not only to es-  
cape unharmed, but to have his property  
doubled. He who holds cash, or its equiv-  
alent in notes, bonds, or stocks, will be  
able to buy double the amount of property  
with it, and will therefore have its value  
doubled on his hands; for, while wages and  
property are to go down, money is to go up  
in the same ratio.

If the friends of the bill have given it a  
true construction, it is a bill of privileges  
to the rich, but a scourge to all others.—  
What is the debtor portion of the public?  
Is it so insignificant as to be disregarded?  
Sir, I will venture to assert that the amount  
of existing indebtedness, in any commer-  
cial country, is nearly, if not quite, equal  
to the value of all property in that country  
whether it be rich or poor, prosperous or  
unprosperous, and you cannot change, to  
the extent gentlemen have supposed, the  
relation of debtor and creditor, or thus di-  
minish the resources of the debtors without  
a crash, a waste and desolation such as has  
never been experienced. Suppose a man  
has purchased \$10,000 worth of property,  
at present prices, and given his bond for it,  
you reduce its value one half, and it is  
worth \$5,000. How is it possible that,  
without resources, thus reduced, most deb-  
tors can ever pay.

But, sir, you cannot maintain a state of  
things such as has been supposed. You  
may embarrass, and distress us as you have  
done, but this bill will, in the end, work  
out to such advantages as are anticipated  
for the planters. The theory contains in  
itself a principle that will defeat the end in  
view. Go on, sir, if you please, and so leg-  
islate as to bring to the cotton planters the  
extraordinary profits anticipated, at the ex-  
pense of the other branches of industry;  
how long will it be before that pursuit will  
be overhauled with competitors, till the  
market will be inundated with cotton, and  
its price fall just in the ratio you have stim-  
ulated its productions? Down it will,  
down it must by the laws of trade, come to  
a level with the fall of other productions.  
And what will be gained by the whole pro-  
cess? Nothing; absolutely nothing, except  
that it will take more of our labor and  
more of our productions to buy foreign mer-  
chandize; our gain will turn literally into  
a loss. This is capable, I think, of dem-  
onstration, if it does not already sufficient-  
ly appear; but I have no time to enlarge,  
interesting and all important as the subject  
is.

What motive can we have, sir, to reduce  
wages and the value of property? When  
did the sun ever shine upon a laboring peo-  
ple so blessed as those of our country have  
been? Where have they ever been able, by  
industry, to feed, clothe and educate them-  
selves so well? The history of the world

praises nothing more certainly—nothing  
with clearer demonstration than that where  
wages are the lowest, there is the greatest  
poverty and suffering; there the condition  
of the laborer is most forlorn and wretched;  
there is the least moral and intellectual cul-  
ture; and there our race is sunk into the  
depths of political degradation, incapable  
of raising itself to that lofty elevation at-  
tained by a free enlightened people, cap-  
able of governing their own affairs. It  
tends to the opposite of every thing dear-  
est to us, for the descent will carry with it  
not only wages, but all the high qualities  
which fit us to be what we are—free and  
independent. This is a sufficient answer to  
all that can be said upon the subject.

Such is the remedy for the disease which  
afflicts our country; and while its advoc-  
ates shadow forth its evils far beyond any  
conception of mine, if the bill be carried  
into effect, as has been proposed here, I  
must confess that I see in it nothing to  
soothe or relieve the public—nothing to re-  
store confidence, which is the great and de-  
sirable end—noting to avert future pan-  
ics—nothing to stop this scramble after the  
gold and silver going on between us and  
other countries—noting that has healing  
power enough to revive and maintain pros-  
perity.

But, sir, much as remains to be said, I  
must draw to a close, as my object was  
merely to notice some leading remarks of  
Senators, which have developed the new  
and extraordinary doctrines of this Admin-  
istration. I was anxious to vindicate the  
rights of the great mass of the people, who  
acquire their support by labor, and whose  
interests, as laying at the basis of all pros-  
perity, I have at all times and on all fitting  
occasions espoused and maintained with  
whatever of ability I possess. In this, sir,  
I have taken great and sincere satisfaction,  
believing it to be the great end of our free  
Government, and the only sure means of  
sustaining it. In the name and in behalf  
of that great, powerful and enlightened class  
of my fellow citizens of Massachusetts,  
whom I have the honor to represent, I en-  
ter my solemn protest against the doctrines  
here advanced; and if my voice could  
reach them in their dwellings, their shops,  
and on the decks of their vessels, I would  
exhort them not to be deluded by false the-  
ories leading them on to ruin, but to rouse  
up their energies, and, at the ballot box,  
manifest their indignation at all attempts to  
oppress them by diminishing their business  
and taxing their labor to enrich others.—  
I would exhort them not to sit still and be  
made such as they see the distressed and  
impoverished laborers of Europe and  
Asia.

## NOTES.

The statistics referred to in the remarks  
of Mr. Davis are contained in Porter's Pro-  
gress of Nations and Wade's History of  
the Middle and Working Classes, two re-  
cent and respectable authorities, relying  
for the correctness of the facts con-  
tained in the following extracts chiefly upon  
the statistics collected by the British  
Government.

These developments show the farmer and  
all other working men the condition of the  
working classes in Europe, and upon what  
limited means they subsist. It is this class  
of men with whom they are to run the race  
of cheap production, and consequently of  
coarse and wretched existence; for the  
same causes which reduce them to hopeless  
penury will produce like results here. If  
a few pennies a day will not support men  
there, it will fail to do it here. The intel-  
ligent working man of the United States  
will pause before he precipitates himself into  
such irremediable wretchedness to cheap-  
en the products of labor. He will inquire  
whether it tends to elevate or depress his  
race; whether the privileges and hopes of  
a freeman are utterly delusive, and end in  
retreating his steps to the degraded condi-  
tion from which we all believed we had es-  
caped. In his descent from his present  
commanding position, he may well carry  
with him these reflections, sit down in de-  
spair, and spurn all the dazzling theories of  
self government as illusory, if they leave  
him to subsist on the humble diet, and to  
grapple with the sufferings of the most des-  
olate portion of mankind.

Wages in France.—Calais common la-  
borers 7 1/2 d per day, with board and with-  
out dwelling; Boulogne, 5d per day do, do;  
Nantes, 8d per day without board and with-  
out dwelling; Marseilles, 4d to 7d per day  
with board, and without dwelling. The  
food in some districts consists in rye bread  
sop made of millet, cakes made of Indian  
corn, now and then some salt provisions and  
vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat.  
In others, wheaten bread, soup made with  
vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice  
a day, potatoes, or other vegetables, but  
seldom butcher's meat.

Sweden.—The daily wages of a skilled  
agriculturist are 7d or 8d; while the un-  
skilled obtain no more than 3d or 4d and  
board themselves. Agriculturists in the  
southern provinces live upon salt fish and  
potatoes; in the northern provinces, por-  
ridge and rye bread form their food.

Bavaria.—Laborers are paid at the rate  
of 8d per day in the country, without  
board.

Belgium.—A skilled artisan may earn in  
summer 1s 2d to 1s 5d; in winter, from 10  
d to 1s 2d; unskilled half as much, without  
board, live upon rye bread, potatoes and  
milk. Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.—Danzig laborers 4 1/2 to 7d  
per day, without board; Mulburg 7d per  
day, do; Holstein, 7d per day, without  
board.

Netherlands.—South Holland laborers,  
3d to 4d per day, with board; North Hol-  
land 2d per day without board; Antwerp,  
5d per day, do; West Flanders, 9s to 10s  
per year, with board.

Italy.—Trieste laborers, 12d per day,  
without board; do 6d per day with board;  
Istria, 8d to 10d per day, without board;  
do 4d to 5d per day, with board; Lombard-  
y, 4d to 8d per day do; Genoa, 5d to 8d  
per day do, and without lodgings; Tuscany,  
6d per day, without either.

Saxony.—In 1837 a man employed at his  
own loom working very diligently from  
Monday morning to Saturday night, from  
5 o'clock in the morning until dusk, and  
even at times with a lamp, his wife assist-  
ing him in finishing and taking him the  
groschen, could not possibly earn more than 20  
groschen [about 60 cents] per week. Nor  
could one who had three children aged 12  
years and upwards, all working at tree loom  
as well as himself, with his wife employed  
doing up the work, earn in the whole more  
than \$1 weekly.

## THE POISONED VALLEY OF JAVA.

It is known as the Gueva Upas, or poi-  
soned Valley; and following a path, which  
had been made for the purpose, the party  
shortly reached it with a couple of dogs,  
and some fowls, for the purpose of making  
some experiments. On arriving at the  
mountain, the party dismounted and scram-  
bled up the side of the hill, a distance of a  
quarter of a mile, with the assistance of the  
branches of trees and projecting roots.

When a few yards from the valley, a  
strong nauseous smell was experienced, but  
on approaching the margin, the inconveni-  
ence was no longer found. The valley is  
about a mile in circumference, of an oval  
shape, about thirty feet in length. The  
bottom of it appears to be flat without any  
vegetation, and a few large stones scatter-  
ed here and there. Skeletons of human  
beings, tigers, bears and deers, and all other  
sorts of wild animals, lay about in profu-  
sion. The ground on which they lay at  
the bottom of the vale appeared to be a  
hard sandy substance, and no vapor was  
perceived. The sides were covered with  
vegetation. It was now proposed to en-  
ter it, and each of the party having lit a  
cigar managed to get within twenty feet of  
the bottom, where a sickening nauseous  
smell was experienced, without any diffi-  
culty of breathing. A dog was now fastened  
at the end of a bamboo, and thrust to the  
bottom of the valley, while some of the party  
with their watches in their hands, ob-  
served the effects. At the expiration of  
fourteen seconds, the dog fell off his legs,  
without moving or looking around, and con-  
tinued lying only eighteen minutes. The  
other dog now left the party, and sought  
his companion, on reaching him he was ob-  
served to stand quite motionless, and at the  
end of ten seconds fell down; he never  
moved his limbs after and died at the end  
of seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown  
in, which died in a minute and a half. On  
the opposite side of the valley to that  
which was visited, lay a human skeleton,  
the head resting on the right arm. The ef-  
fect of the weather had bleached the bones  
as white as ivory. This was probably the  
remains of some wretched rebel, hunted  
towards the valley, and taking shelter there  
unconscious of its character.

## WEBSTER IN DEATH.

The Boston Post gives the following in-  
teresting memorial of the great man.—  
"Webster's forehead, renowned for its  
massive breadth and fullness, presented a  
much smaller appearance as he lay in his  
coffin in the library at Marshfield. An  
ordinary sized hand could easily have cover-  
ed the whole of it. Perhaps this was owing  
to the removal of the brain. Before the  
open coffin was carried out upon the lawn,  
numbers placed their hands upon that fami-  
liar brow as they took their last look. The  
lips were slightly parted, the teeth so long  
of extreme whiteness, being just percepti-  
ble. A strong resemblance remained be-

tween the face of the dead and the portrait  
of the living Webster which hung upon the  
wall—where also looked down upon the  
corpses the pictures of his beloved son Ed-  
ward, who died in Mexico, and of Lord  
Ashburton, his friend, distinguished for his  
part in the settlement of the northeastern  
boundary question. The body, it will be  
remembered, was clad in the citizen's dress  
he best liked—blue coat and bright buttons,  
white vest and neckcloth, black pantaloons  
and white silk gloves. There was no ex-  
pression of pain or melancholy upon the  
swarthy face, but rather a look of satisfac-  
tion. When the coffin was carried down the  
steps leading into the tomb, one of the  
silver handles was accidentally pressed a-  
gainst the granite portal and lifted up. In  
the next moment it was disengaged and fell  
with a knock against the side of the coffin,  
which instantly disappeared in the vault.—  
To the writer, who alone noticed the cir-  
cumstance, it trivial in itself, it seemed like  
the knock of death, announcing that the  
great man was shut forever from the world.  
The day was bright in the morning, but  
clouded up just as the funeral commenced,  
and closed in rain."

## A SENSITIVE CONSCIENCE.

A melancholy result arising out of sen-  
sitivity for the loss of an employer's con-  
fidence lately occurred in Pennsylvania.—  
One Robert Andrews, foreman to a respect-  
able Nursery, man living a short distance  
from Philadelphia, who had lived with his  
employer for ten years, and had always  
born a good character, lately made an ap-  
plication for the wages of a man up to that  
day, who had been discharged some days  
before.

His employer looking the foreman steady-  
ly in the face said:  
"Robert, do you wish to cheat me by ask-  
ing wages for a man you discharged eight  
days ago?"

He had no sooner said this than the blood  
flooded the face of the conscience-stricken  
man, as if he had been stabbed to the heart.  
When his employer noticed his affliction, he  
told him he might retain his situation, but  
after such a dishonest attempt, his charac-  
ter, and his confidence in it, were gone  
forever.

On the following Monday, the foreman  
made his appearance in the nursery ground,  
but he was an altered man. The agitation  
of his mind had reduced his body to the  
condition of an infant's.

He took his spade and tried to use it, but  
in vain, and being compelled to desist, it  
was with difficulty he reached home. He  
went to bed immediately and medical aid  
was procured, but to no purpose, and the  
poor fellow sunk under the degradation, and  
expired on the follow Wednesday. His  
neighbors who watched at his sick bed, say  
that a short time before he died he declared  
that the agony consequent on the loss of his  
character as an honest man which he had  
maintained from childhood, was the sole  
cause of his death.

Poetry is said to be the flower of litera-  
ture; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat;  
 satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and  
pepper; loveletters are the honey and sugar;  
 letters containing the remittances are the  
apple dumplings.

"Why, my dear sir," said a dandy re-  
provingly to his bootmaker, "you have made  
my boots large enough at the toes to hold a  
bushel of grain."

"I thought replied," Snob, coolly, "that  
corns were grain."

Printers are like patient wives with  
dissipated husbands—they are used to 'set-  
ting up.'

Women are like tulips—the more  
modest and retired they appear, the better  
you love them.

Gamblers are like condemned dar-  
kies gnashing their teeth—always rattling  
the ivorys.

Much of the world's 'progress' is in  
a wrong direction.

A bleeding finger is more noticed  
than a bleeding heart.

## POETICAL LOVE-LETTER.

2 U, O' 2 U,  
I vow to be true;  
2 O U, Y I  
To the world's end would fly:  
I S L N G  
Always follow me;  
For T, O' U R  
Better looking by far.  
So when I shall tress;  
My head I shall tress;  
And U, if U chance 2,  
B sure 2 look &