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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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For the Easton Gazette.

TO J.— S.— H——, OF PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Dear J, thy plaintive wail is heard,
Thy love to her is borne;
Those simple lines, those wingless birds,
Have reached a tender chord.

Her love is all thine own, dear J.,
Her heart, so warm and great,
Is ready, at thy feet to lay,
And trust in fickle H.

Her sunny locks, and dark blue eye,
Could melt a heart of stone,
Her modest look, and noble mein,
PERHAPS, are all thine own.

She's one of Talbot's fairest daughters,
Fair sample of this noble land,
She's one dear J., you well might boast,
If you had her at your command.

She'll not forget thee soon, J.,
Thy passion has impressed
A disregard for flattery
And fickle hearts distressed.

St. Michaels. DOX.

GRAMMAR.

We advise every grammarian, just entering on Murray, or any of the thousand grammars in use, to commit to memory the following lines, and then they never need mistake a part of speach:

1. Three little words you often see
Are Articles—A, AN and THE.
2. A Noun's the name of anything,
As SCHOOL, or GARDEN, HOOP or SWING.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As GREAT, SMALL, PRETTY, WHITE or BROWN.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
HER head, HIS face, YOUR arm, MY hand.
5. Verbs tell of something to be done—
TO READ, COUNT, SING, LAUGH, JUMP or RUN.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As SLOWLY, QUICKLY, ILL or WELL.
7. Conjunctions join the words together—
As men AND women, wind OR weather.
8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as OR THROUGH a door.
9. The Interjections shows surprise,
As, AH! how pretty—OH! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing and speaking teach.

Milton Whitney and the Baltimore American.

However repugnant it may be to my own feelings to obtrude myself upon the notice of my fellow citizens, circumstances over which I have no control, seem to demand in justice to my friends, my family and myself, that I should take this method of of addressing you at this time. The baseness of the calumnies that have been industriously circulated, in relation to my official conduct, have induced me to break the silence I intended to maintain, and to place before you, without any comment of my own, a few simple facts, from which I desire a candid, unprejudiced public to draw their own conclusions. I am before you as the nominee of the American party for State's Attorney, an office of vast importance to the people of this city, and in the faithful discharge of its duties they are deeply interested. If evils exist it should certainly be the desire of every good citizen to ferret them out, and use every legitimate means to eradicate them from our midst.—Many and loud have been the complaints against the administration of justice in our Criminal Court, and grave and serious the charges brought against myself as one of the subordinate officers of that tribunal.—And in the outset permit me to call your attention for a moment to the organization of our Criminal Court. As at present organized, it is the creature of the new Constitution, and the Judge who presides over it was placed there by the voice of the people of Baltimore. Under the old Constitution it had three judges for the dispatch of its business. Now, with the population doubled, with an increase of crime, proportionate to such increase of population, and notwithstanding the modern practice of carrying deadly weapons, idleness from stagnation of business, with adulterated liquors on every side—in the face of all this, the one Court is provided with but one judge. In a word, one officer is required to do more than was formely allotted to three. All business of a criminal character, from murder to the pettiest assault, is to be disposed of by that tribunal—and that too in a city with its 250,000 inhabitants. Now the question is often asked, why this, that, or the other case is not tried. And such questions the community have a right to *ask*—they are, moreover, entitled most certainly to satisfactory answers, and more especially those directly interested in any particular case.

Let us here deal in facts, and as an illustration I will call your attention to the business at the present (September) term.

I have before me--

Indictments for murder,	7
" arson,	5
" larceny,	30
Forgery and false pretences,	15
Aiding escape from penitentiary,	3
Robbery and burglary,	6
Assaults with intent to murder,	48
Assaults and riots,	68
Entering dwelling houses, nuisances &c.	200

By a simple calculation, based upon the experience and practice of the Court, we can form an estimate of the time necessary to dispose of this amount of business.

The seven murder cases I put at 7 weeks, as I have never tried a contested case of murder in less time. Forty-eight cases of assault with intent to murder I will put at the rate of one per day, and allowing five days to the week I have a jury, making nine and a half weeks. Thirty cases of forgery, &c., three per week, five weeks; three cases of robbery and burglary, one week; sixty-eight assaults and riots, four per day, three weeks; five arson cases, two weeks.

The above calculation is made upon the supposition that there is no delay in getting the cases ready for trial—such as absence of witnesses, sickness or absence of counsel, &c. Thus you find that this Term commences with eight months labor, which as to the time, exceeds that of the Court's sessions for any one year since it was organized. This calculation does not embrace the two hundred cases of minor importance where indictment are already pending, nor a single indictment of some five hundred that must be found by the present Grand Jury, embracing several for murder. I ask a candid public to pause here, and to consider these facts, draw your own conclusions; and I ask you, each of you, fellow citizens, if it be possible, as the Court is now constituted, to properly dispose of all these cases in the allotted time.

Eight have been sentenced to death since I have held the office of Prosecuting Attorney; several convicted of murder in the second degree. These cases have each occupied from a week to ten days. For the purpose of enabling you to draw your own conclusions as to my ability to dispose of all the business, I here furnish you with a statement of the number of days of Court, and the number of indictments found each term, and the number it would require to dispose of each day, commencing with January Term, 1856.

	Court Days.	Sat. Ind'ts.	Each Day.
1856			
January,	54	263	4½
May,	39	1873	48
September,	67	338	5
1857.			
January,	46	150	3¼
May,	33	1579	47½
September,	55	1052	19
1858.			
January,	51	186	3½
May,	37	1303	35
September,	54	341	6½
1859.			
January,	55	270	5
May,	38	1013	27

As it may be said that many of these cases found at the May term are license cases, my reply is, that I have occupied 10 days in the preliminaries even of a license case, and then driven them to the County. It must certainly be admitted that the above statement embraces more cases of murder and other heavy cases of felony than were ever spread upon the docket. And now I ask the candid reader to pause and answer from the above figures—"Why it is this, that, or the other case, is not tried." I have conceived it my duty to lay before you these facts and figures to enable you to judge for yourselves as to the ability of any man to dispose of all the business of the Court with the present facilities.

And is the American party responsible for the evils growing out of the Criminal Court? They elected the State's Attorney, it is true; but he is a *subordinate* officer of that Court, and as much under the control of the judge as either of the bailiffs. He can take no action without his sanction, and is utterly powerless without the cordial cooperation of the Judge and Jury; and he is moreover, liable at any time to be imprisoned for contempt, if he acts without the sanction of the judge.

That I have met with difficulties in the discharge of my duties in that Court, I suppose most people will candidly admit, and in this attempt to make me responsible for what has before been attributed to other causes, and by those even who now stand forth as my bitter assailants, I claim, I feel I am entitled, as a matter of justice, to have credited to my account those acknowledged difficulties under which I labor. And had the late attacks made upon me been couched in different language, dealing in statements of facts, making due allowances for the difficulties surrounding me, and which *they the authors* have heretofore spread before the public, charging me, in fine, in a calm and candid manner, and specifying my derelictions of duty, I should now feel that I have at least been frankly dealt with, and have felt that there was a real desire to promote the good of the community.

It is easy to make sweeping charges.—All I ask is, come down to particulars. Am I charged with a neglect of duty? Let the time, place, and occasion be named. All I can do, in answer to such charges, is to refer you to the record of what has been done, and to the testimony of those who have served as jurors in my Court for the last 3½ years.

Complaint has been made in relation to the taking of bail in that court, and an impression prevails to some extent that it is a matter over which I exercise the control.—I have no power whatever to take bail, and have never done it in a case since I held the office. I have, however, in certain cases, given the order when it came under the rule of court The rule of court is that in all cases of felony, bail is to be taken in open court—in other cases, such as assaults liquor cases, &c., the bail is fixed at $300, and to be taken in all cases where the parties justily in that amount. The order of Court is peremptory, and leaves no discretion in the officers of the Court, no matter who the party may be offering to go bail, provided he owns the requisite amount of property.

And here let me refer to the only charge made against me bearing the semblance of truth: that I ordered one Erasmus Levy to be taken as bail for one Joshua Mulley.—The facts of that case are as follows: On the day in question I was at my dwelling, when Mr. Thomas, my partner, who acted for me in my absence, Mr. Pinkney being out of town, called and stated that application had been made for bail in the case of one Joshua Mulley. I replied I could do nothing; the bail must be fixed and taken by the Court. He then stated the bail had been fixed by the Court at $300, and given by Mr. Hinesley, that he had been surrendered, that it was a case of simple assault, and the Judge was out of town. I then said there was no discretion in the matter that the rule of court was to take bail in $300, provided the party qualified in that amount, and to act accordingly. He then left, and I heard or thought nothing of the matter, until I read the attack on me in the American. I then inquired and found that Mr. Thomas had written and signed an order to take the bail, *provided he* justified under the rule of court, and also found that the party did justify, having his title deeds of real estate valued at $1500, five times the amount of bail fixed by Court, and had his tax bills paid for that amount. The order I have never seen, nor did I know anything of it until I saw it stated in the papers.

The action of my partner I fully endorse as my action, as no power on earth, under the provisions of the Constitution, had any discretion in the matter, or right to refuse bail. It has been objected that there were some 20 indictments against Mr. Levey in Court; there were but two found against him during the 3½ years of my term. Upon one of these he was tried and acquitted, and upon the other the prosecuting witness has never been in Court to my knowledge, though I have sent for him four several times, as will appear from the record. One word as regards the course of the American upon this matter. Upon two several occasions before this, that paper referred to my official course. I called upon them and stated the condition in which I was placed, the multiplicity of business on my hands in that Court, and if at any time they heard anything against my official conduct, if they would inform me, I could call and explain, and if unable to make a satisfactory explanation, I would cheerfully submit to any criticism they might think proper to make; and also, that the records of the Court, so far as I could say, should be open at any and all times for their inspection and examination, in all of which they seemed to acquiese. In view of this, I must say that I was surprised at the language used in the article against me, and by a paper, too, who states that up to that time they had entire confidence in my official conduct. And yet in a trifling case of simple assault, without asking for, or knowing a single circumstance attending the transaction, my entire record of 3½ years, endorsed by them, is to be set aside, and I am to be blasted, unless, what forsooth! unless, after they have diffused the poison of their accusations and inuendoes, I *come to them* and make an explanation, and *they will oppose me!* No, never!

I hold myself accountable to no man, because he happens to sit in an editorial chair, clothed with the power of the press.

I am indebted for my success in life to no newspaper combination, nor "power behind the throne."

At the age of ten years I was thrown upon my own resources in life, and by the kindness of the people, have been enabled thus far to struggle onward in my course of life. It was the kindness of the people that placed me where I now am, and it is to the people and to them alone, I hold myself responsible.

Am I accused of political favoritism?—I refer to the record. Point out the case or cases. Was it in the seven cases of indictments for murder tried by me and convicted, some of which were indicted, arraigned and trial offered within three days from the murder? Was it in cases of Magistrates convicted for malfeasance in office? If not, all I ask is for a specification in place of vague suspicions.

Falsehoods of the most unmitigated character have been industriously circulated to injure me, anonymous pamphlets have been spread abroad, the creatures of miserble petty envy and malice. I have no time here to refute them, but desire to cite one as an example by which the others may be judged.

Some time since, my attention was called to an account found in one of the morning *news* papers, of a yacht race, in which a boat named the Milton Whitney was said to be engaged. It is stated that the boat was owned by Joseph Edwards and others—that I was present at the launch, presented it with a set of colors, that I participated in the race, and after it was over furnished the company with a champagne supper. Here most certainly is truly a formidable statement. Now what are the facts.—On the day in question, I was at my dwelling till 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a gentleman called for me to take a ride. I returned at 7½ o'clock, and spent the evening with company at my house.

The first I knew of any such boat race having taken place, was when I read this account of the conspicuous part I had taken in it. I never saw the boat mentioned, save that myself and brother were one day in the neighborhood of a ship yard, where a boat was building that they said was to be named Milton Whitney, not dreaming it was committing a sin, we went and looked at it; we found it about half finished. I have never seen the boat since. I do not know whether it was ever finished, or launched, or that it had any colors. I never presented any colors to any one for it, never gave a dollar for colors for the boat; or for any other purpose connected with the boat, or to any one interested in the boat; and never in my life saw it except as above stated, and never have had any knowledge of a supper except that derived from the newspaper account.

The proprietors of that paper were notified of these facts by a citizen of the highest respectability in this community, who was with me, upon the day in question, yet they had not the magnanimity to retract from the statement, utterly false as it was.

The above is but a specimen of the manner in which I have been pursued, and the base attempts to injure me in this community, and, if possible, to crush me and the family dependent upon my exertions for their support and protection. Notwithstanding the thousand falsehoods, base as this, circulated to my prejudice; and that, too, in many instances; and I believe in most, by those who would claim to belong to the American party, I had determined to remain silent, placing myself before this people upon my past record, had it not been for the crowning point in cruelty and falsehood perpetrated by the American in its issue of Wednesday. It states:

'He has made his office a protection to those outlaws in order to secure his renomination.'

'The man whose place of business was, for weeks before his nomination, the rallying point of men against whom in his official position he had scores of indictments.'

'He is an obstruction at the very threshold of justice.' &c.

Immediately upon reading this editorial I addressed a note to the editors of the American, stating that, not having occupied my office for several weeks prior to the nomination of the American party, I would thank them to furnish me with the names of the parties to whom they referred. In their reply they state that they had the names, and that other individuals except the writer of the article had seen those persons *around the door of my office*. Had they stated this in their paper I should have remained silent; but as this matter has already been placed in a court of justice, where a full investigation will be had, it may be proper to refrain from making further comment. I claim the right, however, to say, and do say, that the entire statemsnt is false.

To accept a re-nomination for the office I now hold was against my better judgment and my own private inclinations. I yielded only to the urgent solicitations of friends, and my indifference as to the result of the nomination was a cause of censure from more than one of them. I never left my house an evening during the contest, and the man does not live whom I asked to vote for me. For seven weeks prior to the nomination my wife was lying dangerously ill; I was at my office only in the mornings, to answer my letters, and steadily refused my friends to go about seeking a re-nomination. For myself, I have been willing to stand or fall upon my record; and it has only been at the urgent solicitations of some of my personal friends, as they thought in justice to them, that I have been induced to appear before you in this manner.

It is utterly impossible for me to go into detail in defence of my official conduct. I am in no condition to sustain a newspaper controversy. I have laid before you a statement of facts taken from the record. I again ask you carefully to examine them, and, in view of the difficulties surrounding my position, candidly to draw your own conclusions.

In the examination of those facts and figures, I ask you to bear in mind one thing—that it often takes longer to get a case ready for trial in Court, than to try it.

If a murder is fixed for trial on Monday, and the day is consumed in obtaining a jury and on Tuesday the jury shall be discharged from any cause, and the case continued—as has more than once happened—it not only consumes that day, but destroys the week, as no other witnesses are summoned, and the members of the Bar take it for granted that the case will occupy the entire week; and from the number of days you find Court to sit each term, and the number of cases to be disposed of, you will readily perceive the importance of a single day, much more an entire week.

I ask you to take the number of days Court actually sits, and the number of cases—take into consideration my facilities for action, and judge for yourselves how, and in what manner they are to be disposed of: and who can so manage them as not to be liable to constant censure? There are parties now under indictment who have been in jail from six to nine months, awaiting their trials. The jail is full to overflowing.

With those already indicted and to be indicted at the present September term, there is at least two years' work before the court. If the State of Maryland will furnish me with the facilities, I will try every case upon the docket; if the people of Baltimore will find any one who can try them with the *present* facilities, I will most cheerfully yield in his favor.

I ask the vote of no man who does not believe I have *endeavored* to discharge my duty. I am as deeply interested in the prosperity and welfare of this city as any other individual in this community, notwithstanding the grave charge brought against me that I am a 'squatter.' That I have been *able*, under surrounding circumstances, to protect her interests, I do not say; that I have exerted myself to the utmost of my ability so to do, I do say.—Anonymous communications have appeared in the newspapers asking if I would do so and so. I can promis nothing. It the people place as little reliance upon promises as my experience has taught me to do, they will vastly prefer to take or reject a man upon his record of three and a half years, than upon any promises he can make. But I do say that with the present facilities, I can do no more than I *have* done; I have gone to the extent of my ability in endeavoring to do the business of that court.

And before I conclude, I beg leave to propound one or two plain questions to those who would endeavor to place the responsibility of evils upon me.

How many of you when summoned to serve as a juror in the Criminal Court, a Court in which by far the greatest interests of the City are involved, and by such summons have been called upon to assume your share in the responsibility of culminating justice, and to co-operate with the States Officer—how many I ask, have at once commenced to devise ways and means to escape from the duty; have begged, even if it must be so, to let you go upon the *Superior* Court jury and not put you 'in such a crowd'—how many when summoned as 'tales' in a capital case, have come to that book and before God and Man swore you have formed and expressed an opinion in relation to the case, and not competent as a juror, when you knew nothing of the case thereby refusing to act the part of a good citizen, and resorting to perjury to avoid the same, and how many have signed petitions for executive clemency after days hard labor to procure a conviction, these are questions it seems to me it will be safe for many to ask themselves, who would place the blame upon their neighbor.

That in the discharge of my duties I have committed errors and laid myself liable to censure, I admit, but to those who are or may be entitled to indulge in that censure, I ask them to examine the facts and figures I have laid before them, and in view of those I am willing to have my official conduct tested.

Frederick Pinkney, Esq., who has been an officer in that Court for the last 22 years, has kindly volunteered to furnish me with a statement that I hereto annex, and to which I call attention. To refute the slanderous allegation that I have failed to make reports of the receipts of my office to the State Treasury, I beg leave also to call attention to the annexed correspondence with the Treasury Department.

I am most respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant;
MILTON WHITNEY.

DEAR SIR: I have held the office of Deputy of the Attorney General or State's Attorney for 22 years in the city of Baltimore, and 34 years in Baltimore county. I am aware that like your predecessors you hold a thankless position which subjects you to a continual suspicion, complaint and detraction, and I must say that I never knew a case in which they were more groundless and unjust. Those who preceded you were all gentlemen of the highest abilities, learning and integrity, yet you have fully equalled them in the discharge of your official duties, and it is certainly impossible to show more zeal and industry than you have done. If there is any accumulation of criminal cases on the docket, at present, it certainly is not your fault, and cannot be ascribed to any wilfulness or negligence on your part; the amount of criminal business in Baltimore has increased of course with its population, and has certainly doubled within the last twenty years, while the means of legal trial have not increased, and have in fact become less; you certainly have exerted yourself to the utmost, and any who has the will to investigate your conduct patiently and fairly, will say that you have invariably acted with the highest honor and ability. FREDERICK PINKNEY.

MILTON WHITNEY, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 9, 1858.

Hon. Wm. H. Purnell—Dear Sir:—Certain individuals having more time to attend to other people's business than their own, have circulated the report that I have made no returns to the State of fees received from my office.

Will you do me the favor to drop me a note with liberty to use the same, stating how my returns to the Treasurer correspond with those made since the office was established by the new Constitution.

It has also been published in the papers, that I received from the city $10,000 for the year 1858. Will you state the amount for which I account to the Treasurer as having been received from the city during that year.

Most respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
MILTON WHITNEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office,
ANNAPOLIS, September 10, 1859.

Milton Whitney, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—In reply to the inquiries contained in your communication, dated the 9th inst., you are respectfully informed that an examination of the books of this Department shows that you have paid on account of excess of fees for each year since you held the office of State's Attorney, more than was ever returned on the same account since the office was established, and your payment to the State for the year 1858 nearly doubles in amount the largest sum ever returned on this account in any one year.

In your report for 1858, you acknowledge the receipt of $11,824.66 from the city of Baltimore. Very respectfully,
Your o'bt serv't,
W. H. PURNELL, Comptroller.

DOUGLAS AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—The indications that Douglas, in case of failing to coerce the Charleston Convention into giving him a regular nomination, will run as an independent Democratic candidate, are confirmed by the following communication in the Cincinnati Commercial. The letter of Gen. Young referred to reccommended Douglas to run on his own hook:

"CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 3, 1859.

"Eds. Com.: Since enclosing you the letter of General Young, of this place, to Senator Douglas, relevant to the Charleston Convention, I have seen enough of his answer to said letter to learn that the Judge has intimated to his eloquent friends in these parts, that if the Convention should select another than himself, he will be an Independent Candidate. This will not surprise you much, I presume. His recent letters and conversations have exhibited strong premonitory symptoms of this development. Such is the determined and inexorable devotion of his friends that a stormy time may be anticipated in the Convention. You are at liberty to make whatever use of this you may see fit.

"Yours, respectfully, &c.,
"A. P. JOHNSON

Question for Financial Men.

How is it possible for several persons to be at the same time, and for the same sum of money, at once debtor and creditor to each other?

ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Danderly and a son and son-in-law. The son-in-law was very curious to know whether his parent-in-law was altogether easy in his circumstances, and whether his extreme economy arose from avarice or necessity.

In order to discover the truth, he requested from Mr. Danderly the loan of fifty dollars. Mr. Danderly, who really was extremely short of money, but not at all inclined to let his son-in-law discover it, replied to his request, that he would oblige him with pleasure, but that first he must change a larger bill, as he had not so small an amount at hand; and if his son-in-law would wait an hour he would bring him the money.

Off hurries Mr. Danderly, and in order to accede to the request of his son-in-law, applies to his son for the loan of the fifty dollars, but without saying a word of the circumstances.

The son, who, like his father, is altogether moneyless, but anxious to oblige his father, also conceals his inability, and begs him to wait for only half an hour, as he must get a locksmith to remove the lock from his desk, he having most unfortunately lost the key. The son then hurries away in his turn, and, in order to help his father (but without mentioning his request,) applies to the son-in-law for the required sum, which he immediately obtains.

Then he hastens with it to accommodate his father, who as quickly hurries to oblige his son-in-law with the requested loan; and thus, each one of the three becomes at the same time debtor and creditor for the same fifty dollars.

Wit and Humor.

HE HAD HIM THERE.—A traveller once arrived at a village inn after a hard day's travel, and being very tired, requested a room to sleep in, but the landlord said they were entirely full, and that it was utterly impossible to accommodate him; that his wife had to sleep on the sofa and himself on the floor; but he would see what his wife could do for him. The good woman on being applied to, said there was a room which he might occupy, provided he would agree to the conditions, viz: to enter the room late in the dark and leave it early in the morning, to prevent scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to do. About two o'clock in the morning an awful noise was heard in the house, and our friend the traveler was heard tumbling heels over head down stairs. The landlord, on arriving at the spot, inquired what the matter was; the traveler ejaculated as soon as he was able to speak—

"Oh, lord! that woman's dead."

"I know that," replied the landlord; "but how did you find it out?"

A COUPLE of Yankee girls put a bull-frog into the hired man's bed to see if they could'nt make him talk. Dave threw it out of the window and never said a word. Soon after he put half a bushel of chesnut burs into the girl's bed. About the time he thought, they would make the least shadow, Dave went to the door, and rattled the latch furiously. Out went the candle and in went the girls: but they didn't stick, though the burrs did, Calling to them he begged them to be quiet, for he only wanted to know if they'd had seen anything of that pesky bull-frog. He'd give two dollars to find it.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

The Hartford Press relates that on Wednesday evening, as a young clergyman was skating down the Connecticut, at great speed, he came so unexpectedly upon a group of young ladies that he could not turn to avoid them, and therefore, to prevent accident, caught one by the waist and took her with him. As soon as the astonished female could recover her speech, he was saluted with, "Who's dat a huggin' me so?" and on looking upon his burden's face, the young clergyman found that it was black ast night. He did not carry het far, and doesn' enjoy compliments for his politeness.

A BOY got his grandfather's gun and loaded it, but was afraid to fire; he, however, liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge, but was still afraid to fire.—He kept on charging, but without firing, until he got six charges in the old piece.—His grandmother, learning his temerity smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental, discharged it. The result was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried—"*Lay still granny, there are five more charges to go off yet.*

A YOUNG lady at a ball was asked by a lover of serious poetry whether she had seen Crabb's Tales?

"Why, no" she answered, "I did not know that crabs had tails."

"I beg your pardon, miss," said he, "I mean have you read Crabb's Tales?"

"And I assure you sir, I did not know that red crabs, or any other crabs, had tails."

THE REASON.—Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turky she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not *set* well.—"Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey." He got a glass of water in his face.

PADDY's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick and oeh! St. Patrick! how it did squeak!"

A TOUCH OF SATIRE.—The Rome *Sentinel* relates that a three-year old girl accompanied her father upon a visit to her grandparent in the country, where a blessing is invoked by the white-headed patriarch before each meal. The custom was one with which our little friend had not been made familiar at home, and of course on the first occasion she was silent with interest and curious watchfulness. But when the family gathered round the board the second after commencement of her visit, she was prepared for the preliminary religious ceremony, and observing that her father did not seem duly conscious of the approaching solemnity, she called him to order, by saying, with stern gravity, "*Be still, papa—grandpapa's going to talk to his plate, pretty soon!*"

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF NAME.—The Boston *Traveler*, speaking of Administration organs says:

"At first it was the *Globe*, and concerned itself with the welfare of universal humanity. Then it became the *Union*, and devoted itself only to the United States Now it is the *Constitution*, which is so interpreted as to leave more than half the country out of the consideration of the Government. Its next name will probably be the *Administration*, when it will have to make out one more change to become extinct, like its namesake."