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VOLUME XV.

CAHABA, ALA., AUGUST 13, 1858.

NO. 42.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By, per annum, in advance.....\$2 00
do. do. if paid within 6 months..... 2 50
do. do. if payment is delayed 6 mos. 3 00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
All transient advertisements will be charged at the regular rates, which are One Dollar per square, for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines or less make a square.
1 Square, 1 Year.....\$ 7 50
" 6 Months..... 5 00
" 3 Months..... 3 00
2 Squares, 1 Year..... 15 00
" 6 Months..... 10 00
" 3 Months..... 7 00
1 Column, 1 Year..... 100 00
Obituary notices will be charged for advertising rates when they exceed ten lines in length.
Five Dollars per annum will be charged for announcing candidates, when the time exceeds one year. The money for all Job Work and Advertising is due in advance.

LAW CARDS.
LAW OFFICE.
GAYLE, WILLIAMS & KING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CAHABA, ALA.
WILL practice in Dallas and the adjacent counties, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Montgomery.
REES D. GAYLE..... JOHN D. F. WILLIAMS.
WALTER F. KING.
June 11, 1858-1y.

RICHARD H. ENGLISH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CAHABA, ALA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Dallas and the adjoining counties.
Office—two doors from the store of E. M. Perine Co., CAHABA, ALA.

WALKER & WOOD,
HAVING formed a partnership under the style of WALKER & WOOD, the undersigned will practice law in Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes, Perry and Marengo counties.
Special attention will be given to the collection of claims.
Office—Cahaba, Dallas county, Alabama.
T. W. WALKER,
P. G. WOOD.

JACKSON, BOYNTON & BOYNTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Cahaba and Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, Ala.
WILL practice in the counties of Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Perry and Marengo, and in the Supreme Court.
A. H. JACKSON, Commissioner by appointment of the Chancellor. (Jan. 29, '58.)
P. G. WOOD, Notary Public.
April 9, 1858.

SAM'L W. C. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
BENTON, LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA.
WILL practice in the several courts of Lowndes, Dallas and Autauga counties. In all litigated business, he will be assisted by Messrs. Gayle & Lador, in Dallas, and by Gen. D. W. Wayne, in Lowndes.
Dec. 22, 1857-1y.

J. D. W. MCKELLAR,
Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA.
Practices in the courts of Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox and Butler, and in the Supreme Court.
dec-1y.

W. F. CRUMPTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
PLEASANT HILL, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.
WILL practice in the various Courts of Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox and Butler.
Special attention will be given to the settlement of Estates, &c.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, under the style of GAYLE & LADOR.
Office, Cahaba, Alabama.
Sept. 26, 1856.
G. W. GAYLE,
JNO. A. LADOR

Law Card.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Law, under the firm name of
TROY & BOYD.
They will practice in the Courts of Dallas and the adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court, and in the U. S. Court at Montgomery.
Office, Cahaba, Dallas county, Alabama.
D. S. TROY,
W. E. BOYD.
nov-23.

J. B. DUKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAHABA, ALA.
Office nearly opposite the Courthouse.
ul-18

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES T. JONES,
HAVING resumed the practice of Law, will attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office at Alton, Wilcox county.
May 11

THOMAS H. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CAHABA, ALA.
WILL practice in Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Marengo and Perry counties. Also, in the Supreme Court.
Office—directly opposite the offices of Circuit Clerk and Probate Judge.

Law Notice.
C. E. HAYNES, Attorney at Law, Cahaba. Office on Myrtle street. (oct-4)

NEW LAW FIRM.
ALEX. WHITE, } Selma. } THOMAS J. PORTIS, } Cahaba.
SAX. E. BLAKE, }
WHITE & BLAKE having associated with themselves, in the practice of the Law, THOMAS J. PORTIS, will hereafter practice under the firm of
WHITE, BLAKE & PORTIS,
and will promptly attend to ALL business entrusted to their professional charge.
One of the firm will regularly attend the Sessions of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the District Court of the United States at Montgomery. June 25, 1858.

EVANS & CRAIG,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CAHABA, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA.
June 25, 1858.

New Law Firm.
WILL E. BIRD..... J. W. LENOIR.
BIRD & LENOIR,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,
CAHABA, ALA.
WILL practice in Dallas and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. They will pay strict attention to any business entrusted to them.
Office on 1st North street, opposite the Courthouse.
June 21, 1858.

PETTUS, PEGUES & DAWSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CAHABA AND SELMA, DALLAS CO., ALA.
WILL practice in the Counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Perry, Lowndes, Bibb, Autauga and Shelby, and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.
Particular attention given to the collection of claims.
Office of N. H. R. Dawson, up-stairs over Hunter & King's Store, Selma.
Office of E. W. Pettus & C. C. Pegues, opposite the Court House, Cahaba, heretofore occupied by Pegues, Dawson & Wood. (feb-5)

NEW LAW FIRM.
BYRD, MORGAN & LAPSLEY,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS AT
SELMA & CAHABA, ALABAMA
PRACTICE in all the Courts of Dallas and the adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and the United States District Court at Montgomery.
Office of WM. M. BYRD and JOHN T. MORGAN at Selma.
Office of JAMES W. LAPSLEY, at Cahaba, Feb. 11, 1858.

R. H. LAKE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
CAHABA, ALABAMA.
WILL practice in Dallas, and surrounding counties.
Office, that heretofore occupied by Campbell, Saunders & Lake. [Jan. 23, 1858.]

LAW CARD.
MORGAN S. CLEVELAND,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
Independent Forwarding & Shipping House

MARBLE YARD.
THE undersigned, having on hand a large assortment of the best quality of MARBLE, is ready to execute, in a superior style, all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS and HEAD STONES. Special attention to CARVING and LETTERING. Call and examine for yourselves.
June 26, 1857. NATHAN ROBERTS.

DRUG STORE,
CAHABA,
SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR.
JUST RECEIVED,
200 Oz. Quinine, Powers & Weightmans manufacture. Pure and full weight.
JAS. D. CRAIG.
December 18, 1857.

A Word to the Wise IS SUFFICIENT.
PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward by the
FIRST OF APRIL NEXT,
and arrange for the same, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Necessity compels us to this step, as we owe money ourselves, and know of no other course to pursue.
mch-19 COLEMAN & DUKE.

Just Received.
A FRESH SUPPLY of pure DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, from the well known Drug establishment of Scheffelin, Haine & Co., N. Y. Call at the Drug Store in the Old Brick Store of [July 24] S. M. HILL.

HOOPS.
STEEL, SKELETON and CROWN SKIRTS.
A small lot at
10 NEGROES FOR SALE.
THE undersigned has Ten Likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, which he offers at private sale.
Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Jesse Comandantier.
may-14 LEWIS D. WINNEMORE.

FOR SALE.
A LOT of country made split-bottomed CHAIRS.
June 19 S. M. HILL.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.
DR. T. J. HOWELL.
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine from his old location in a new office, opposite the Courthouse. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges will be moderate.
Cahaba, March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of their profession.
THOMAS HUNTER M. D.
Jan 1 1854 M. TROY, M. D.

Medical Notice.
DR. E. M. VASSER,
Continues the Practice of Medicine.
Office at King's Landing. (oct)

DENTISTRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the public that he will continue the practice of DENTISTRY. His operating room is in the second story of the brick building recently built by Drs. Troy and Farley, on Main Street.
JAMES S. DEAN.
Cahaba, Jan. 5, 1855.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
DENTIST.
HAVING purchased at Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, I am permanently located in the practice of my profession.
Those living convenient, will please visit my office. All communications through the Post office will be promptly attended to.
All operations guaranteed.
nov-20

Robert Johnston, M. D., Dentist.
Corner of Alabama and Broad Streets, Selma, Ala. REFERS such care to be become professionally acquainted, to the following excellent and well-known DENTISTS:
S. P. Hillihen, M. D., Wheeling, Va.
E. Maynard, M. D., Washington City.
Elisha Pownsend, M. D., Philadelphia.
E. Parly, M. D., New York.
He has permission to refer to the Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in the University of Virginia; and to the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
With others residing in this vicinity, Dr. JOHN STOX has operated for the gentlemen here named (all planters well known), of whom inquiry can be made.
Of Dallas—Mr. J. Saffold, Maj. L. B. Vasser, Dr. J. V. F. Walker.
Of Lowndes—Col. W. B. Haralson.
Of Autauga—Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick.
May 11, 1855.

A CARD.
THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and respectfully solicit the patronage they (individually) have heretofore so liberally received.
E. G. ULMER, M. D.,
C. K. FARLEY, M. D.
Cahaba June 6 1856.

MEDICAL.
I HAVE returned to Dallas county, for the purpose of resuming the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, where I intend to do so as long as I live, or until I am unable to perform my professional duties.
W. W. RAINEY, M. D.
My location is at ORRVILLE.
april 30-1f

MEDICAL REFORM.
DR. M. S. JACKSON, has opened an office next to Col. Hill's store for the purpose of practicing MEDICINE AND SURGERY strictly on the Reform principle, and solicits a share of patronage.
Residence first door south of Col. R. Gayle's.
N. B. Dr. Jackson will also practice Dentistry in all its various branches. June, 3, 1858.—1f

J. P. RUTLAND & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND
Forwarding Merchants,
AND AGENTS OF THE
INDEPENDENT BOATS,
MOBILE, ALA.
Office opposite the Landing of N. O. Mail Steamer
October 2, 1857.

JAMES MATHESON,
HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
CAHABA, ALABAMA.
Gilding, Graining, Wall Staining, and Paper-Hanging.

ORDERS left at the DRUG STORE of J. D. CRAIG will meet with prompt attention.
march-26-1y

Cabinet Making and Carpentry.
I. QUARTERMUS. G. H. DAMON.
QUARTERMUS & DAMON
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have formed a co partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Cabinet Making and Carpentry business, in Cahaba, and will speedily do all jobs with which they may be favored.
Furniture, of all descriptions, will be made and repaired, and any kind of "TURNING" done at short notice. Patronage is solicited.
Walnut, Mahogany, Covered, or plain Coffins made. mch-5-1y

BRODNAX & RIVES,
(Successors to H. W. Brodnax & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail GROCERS.
No. 20 Commerce Street, Mobile, Ala.
June 11, 1858.

Summer Styles, by Express!
RECEIVED THIS WEEK!
Tissue, Barege, Muslin, Side Stripe and Flounced Robes, Black Lace Mantles, French Corsets, White and Colored Mar-seilles, White Fringes, Hoop Skirts, Several Styles.
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
may-21 S. M. HILL.

At the Old Brick Store,
SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, BACON,
RICE, MOLASSES, &c. &c. Cheap, for cash.
(dec-2)

[Correspondence of the Norfolk Argus.
HORSE TAMING—MR. RAREY'S SECRET DISCLOSED BY HIMSELF.
Prospect Place, Southampton Eng., June 10 1858.

DEAR ARGUS:
I have just met with a little work on "the training of horses," published at Routledge. I send below for the benefit of your readers, (especially——, to whom I was indebted for very many pleasant rides.) Mr. Rarey's "fundamental principles." There can be no doubt of this book being from Mr. R's pen, for it accords exactly with what he said in his lectures:

First.—That he (the horse) is so constituted by nature that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him which he fully comprehends if made in any way consistent with the laws of nature.

Second.—That he has no consciousness of his strength, beyond his experience, and he can be handled according to our will, and without force.

Third.—That we can in compliance with the laws of his nature by which he examines all things new to him, take any object, however frightful, round, over, or on him, that does not inflict pain without causing him to fear.

The horse though possessed of some faculties superior to man, being deficient in reasoning powers has no knowledge of right or wrong, of free will and independent government, and knows not of any imposition practiced upon him however unreasonable these impositions may be. Consequently, he cannot come to any decision as to what he should not do because he has not the reasoning faculties of man to argue the justice of the thing demanded of him. If he had, taking into consideration his superior strength, he would be useless to man as a servant.

Every one that has ever paid any attention to the horse has noticed his natural inclination to smell every thing which to him looks new and frightful; this is his strange mode of examining everything, and when he is frightened at anything, though he looks at it sharply, he seems to have no confidence in his optical examination alone, but must touch it with the nose before he is entirely satisfied; and as soon as this is done all is right.

We might very naturally suppose from the fact of the horse's applying his nose to everything new to him, that he always does so for the purpose of smelling these objects. But I believe that it is as much or more for the purpose of feeling, and that he makes use of his nose, or muzzle, as it is some times called, as we would our hands; because it is the only organ by which he can touch or feel anything with much susceptibility.

We know from experience, that if a horse sees and smells a rope a short distance from him he is very much frightened (unless he is used to it) until he touches or feels it with his nose; which is a positive proof that feeling is the controlling sense in this case.

It is a prevailing opinion among horsemen generally that the sense of smell is the governing sense of the horse. And Faucher as well as others, has, with that view, got up receipts from strong smelling oils, &c., to tame the horse, sometimes using the chestnut of his leg, which they dry, grind into powder, and blow into his nostrils, sometimes using the oils of rhodium, organum, &c., that are noted for their strong smell; and sometimes they scent the hand with the sweat from under the arm, or blow their breath into their nostrils, &c., &c.—All of which as far as the scent goes have no effect whatever in gentling the horse, or conveying any idea to his mind, though the facts that accompany these efforts—handling him about the nose and head and patting him, as they direct you should after administering the articles, may have a very great effect which they mistake to be the effect of the ingredients used.

Now, reader, can you or any one else give one single reason how or why can convey any idea to the horse's mind of what we want him to do? If not, then of course, strong scents of any kind are of no avail in taming the unbroken horse.

In order to obtain perfect obedience from any horse, we must first have him fear us, for our motto is, fear, love and obey; and we must have the fulfillment of the first two before we expect the latter; for it is by our philosophy of creating fear, love and confidence, that we govern to our will every kind of horse whatever. I should not want for myself more than a half or three-quarters of an hour to handle any kind of a colt, and have him running about in the stable after me; though I would advise a new beginner to take more time, and not be in too much of a hurry. When you have entered the stable stand still, and let your horse look at you a minute or two, and as soon as he is settled in one place, approach him slowly, with both arms stationary, your right hand hanging by your side, holding the whip as directed, and the left bent at the elbow, with your hand projecting. As you approach him, go not too much towards his head or croup, so as not to make him move either forward or backward, thus keeping your horse stationary; if he does move a little either forward or backward, step a little to the right or left, very cautiously; this will keep him in one place.—As you get very near him, draw a little to his shoulder and stop a few seconds. If you are in his reach he will turn his head and smell your hand, not that he has any preference for your hand, not because that is projecting, and is the nearest portion of

your body to the horse. This all colts will do, and they will smell your naked hand just as quickly as they will of anything that you can put in it, and with just as good an effect however much some men have preached the doctrine of taming horses by giving them the scent of articles from the hand.—I have already proved that to be a mistake.

As soon as he touches his nose to your hand caress him as before directed, always using a very light soft hand merely touching the horse always rubbing the way the hair lies, so that your hands will pass along as smoothly as possible. As you stand by his side you may find it more convenient to rub his neck or side of his head, which will answer the same purpose as rubbing his forehead. Favor every inclination of the horse to smell or touch you with his nose.

A ways follow each touch or communication of this kind with the most tender or affectionate caresses, accompanied with a kind look and pleasant word of some sort such as "Ho my little boy! Ho my little boy!—Pretty boy! Nice lady!" or something of the kind, constantly repeating the same words, with the same kind, steady tone of voice, for the horse soon learns to read the expression of the face and voice and will know as well when fear, love or anger prevails as you know your own feelings; two of which, fear and anger, a good horseman should never feel.

If your horse, instead of being wild, seems to be of a stubborn or mulish disposition, if he lays back his ears as you approach him or turns his heels to kick you, he has not that regard or fear of man that he should have, to enable you to handle him quickly and easily; and it might be well to give him a few sharp cuts with the whip about the legs, pretty close to the body. It will crack keenly as it plies around his legs, and the crack of the whip will affect him as much as the stroke. Besides, one sharp cut about his legs will affect him more than two or three over his back, the skin on the inner part of his legs or about his flank being thinner, more tender, than on his back. But do not whip him too much.

HOW TO SADDLE A COLT.
Any man who understands this theory can put a saddle on the wildest colt that ever grew without any help, and without scaring him. The first thing will be to tie each stirrup strap into a loose knot to make them short and prevent the stirrups from flying about and hitting him. Then double up the skirts and take the saddle under your right arm so as not to frighten him with it as you approach. When you get to him rub him gently a few times with your hand and then raise the saddle very slowly, until he can see it and smell and feel it with his nose. Then let the skirts loose, and rub it very gently against his neck the way the hair lies, letting him hear the rattle of the skirts as he feels them against him, each time getting a little farther backward, and finally slip it over his shoulders on his back. Shake it a little with your hand, and in less than five minutes you can rattle it about over his back as much as you please, and pull it off and throw it on again without his paying much attention to it.

HOW TO MOUNT.
First gentle him well on both sides about the saddle and all over, until he will stand still without holding, and is not afraid to see you anywhere about him.

As soon as he will bear this without alarm until the stirrup strap next to you, and put your left foot into the stirrup, and stand square over it, holding your knee against the horse, and your toe out, so as to touch him under the shoulder with the toe of your boot. Place your right hand on the front of the saddle and on the opposite side of you taking hold of a portion of the mane and reins, as they hang loosely over his neck with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the stirrup and on your right hand, until the horse feels your whole weight on the saddle. Repeat this several times, each time raising yourself a little higher from the block, until he will allow you to raise your leg over his croup and place yourself in the saddle.

By the process of leaning your weight in the stirrups and your hand, you can gradually accustom him to your weight, so as not to frighten him by having him feel it all at once. And in the third place, the block elevates you so that you will not have to make a spring in order to get on the horse's back, but from it you can gradually raise yourself in the saddle. When you take the precautions, there is no horse so wild but what you can mount him without making the jump—I have tried it upon the worst horses that could be found, and have never failed in any case.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE LIE DOWN.
Everything we want to teach the horse must be commenced in some way to give him an idea of what you want him to do, and then be repeated until he learns it perfectly.

To make a horse lie down bend his fore leg and slip a loop over so that he cannot get it down. Then put a surcingle around his body, and fasten one end of a long strap around the other end under the surcingle, so as to keep the strap in the right direction, take a short hold of it with the right hand; stand on the left side of the horse, grasp the bit in the left hand, pull steadily on the strap with your right; bear against his shoulder till you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his weight your pulling will raise the other foot and he will have to come on his knees. Keep the strap tight in your hand so that he cannot straighten his leg if he rises up. Hold him in this position and turn his head towards you, bear against his side with your shoulder, not

hard, but with a steady equal pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down. As soon as he lies down he will be completely conquered and you can handle him as you please.

EFFECT OF OLD PERSONS SLEEPING WITH YOUNG.
A habit which is considerably prevalent in almost every family, of allowing children to sleep with older person, has ruined the nervous vivacity and physical energy of many a promising child. Those having dear old friends, whose lives they would perpetuate at the sacrifice of their innocent offspring, alone should encourage this evil; but every parent who loves his child, and wishes to preserve to him a sound nervous system, with which to buffet successfully the cares, sorrows and labors of life, must see to it that his nervous vitality is not absorbed by some diseased and aged relative.

Children, compared with adults, are, electrically, in a positive condition. The rapid changes which are going on in their little bodies, abundantly generate and as extensively work up vital nerve electric fluids.—But when, by contact for long nights, with elder and negative persons, the vitalizing electricity of their tender organizations is absorbed, they soon pine, grow pale, languid and dull, while their bed companions feel a corresponding invigoration. King David, the Psalmist, knew the effect of this practice, and when he became old, got certain young persons to sleep with him, that his days might be lengthened. Dr. Hufeland, the German physiologist, attributes the frequent longevity of schoolmasters to their daily association with young persons.

Invalid mothers often prolong their existence by daily contact with their children. I once knew a woman who, by weak lungs and mineral doctors, had been prostrated with incurable consumption. Her infant occupied the same bed with her almost constantly day and night. The mother lingered for months on the verge of the grave, her demise being hourly expected.—Still she lingered on, daily disproving the predictions of her medical attendant. The child, meanwhile, pined without any apparent disease. Its once fat little cheeks fell away with singular rapidity, till every bone in it face was visible. Finally it had imparted to the mother its last spark of vitality, and simultaneously both died. I saw it recently stated in a newspaper, that a man in Massachusetts had lived forty days without eating anything, during which period he had been nourished by a little cold water, and "by the influence absorbed by him while daily holding the hand of his wife."—Doct. E. P. Foote.

ABOUT BABIES.
It is asserted that the new American Cyclopaedia now in course of publication is defective in many essential particulars, and that the necessity for a new work more perfect in its character will only become the more apparent by perusing it. We know not how true this may be, says the Baltimore Dispatch, not having had time to look over it with sufficient particularity to enable us to form an opinion; but we do know that in the second volume there is a very notable omission, which every mother in the land will cry out against. No mention is made of "baby," the most important personage in the household, to whose caprices all others must succumb, and to whose comfort and well being every person in the family—be they ever so numerous—is expected to contribute. Can it be that the compilers of the cyclopaedia are bachelors, and hence have no idea of the existence of such a noisy institution as "baby" in our midst? Presuming such to be the case, and in pity for their forlorn condition and ignorance, the following definition is furnished for their next edition:

BABY. The judge, jury and sentence of every well regulated family. A thing that squeaks at midnight, and will not be comforted by any quantity of sop. A biped called by its mother "de ille rosy, posy, pinkum pink, bless its little heart!" and very frequently "toted" to the tune of "Here we go up, up, up, and here we go down, down, down." By bachelors called "brat," and by Tupper, the proverbial philosopher, delicately alluded to as "a well sprung," &c.

THE GOV.—Lord Chancellor Northington suffered much from the gout, and once after some painful waddling between the woosack and the bar in the House of Lords, he was heard to mutter, "If I had known that these legs were one day to carry a Chancellor I'd have taken better care of them when I was a lad."

Earl Chatham was a martyr to gout in his feet. To protect them they were swathed in flannel. He wore shoes large enough to cover this mass of wrapping. One day his residence at Hayes was broken into and among other things stolen were these shoes. In the morning his valet in announcing the robbery, said, "He has taken your shoes, my Lord." "What! my gouty shoes?"—"Yes, my Lord."—"D—n the rascal, I hope they will fit him."

A PUBLIC DANGER.—A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of the "bottle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth which was observed by a Yankee sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve to death."

"Why is a blush like a little girl?"—Because it becomes a woman.