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J. J. BRUNER, Editor and Proprietor.

Nat. Intelligencer, of May 9th.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Yesterday, the general question raised respecting the validity of the notice given by the President with the advice of the Senate, for the abrogation of the Treaty between the United States and Denmark, were discussed at considerable length, in an interesting debate involving important principles of constitutional law, as well as a consideration of the prerogatives respectively possessed by the co-ordinate branches of the Government. This debate was participated in by Messrs. Mason, Stuart, Hale, Bayard, Pratt, Seward, Butler, Toucey, Pearce, Biggs, and Cuttenden, who addressed the Senate in reference, and by Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, Adams, Cass, Wilson, Sumner, Durkee, Dixon and Clay, who addressed the Senate immediately after the vote was taken. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Crittenden, while avowing their adherence to the general policy of internal improvements by grants of the public lands, opposed the passage of the measure, on the ground that the appropriations of a domain which belonged to the old States, from the fact that the new States were compelled to buy out the proprietary right of the Federal Government in the lands occupied by the settlers of such States, even after their admission into the Union; whereas the old States were sole owners of the land within their limits. The equality of the States, which, said Mr. C., we hear so much about, had not, in his opinion, been regarded in the matter of public lands, and the inequality existed on the side of the new States rather than of the old. The bill was finally passed by the Senate. Yeas 31—nays 9. The question of the Danish treaty was then made the special order for Tuesday next, and, after some time spent in the consideration of private claims, the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

From the Presbyterian.

Railroads and the Sabbath.

One of the most cheering features of the times is the rapidly increasing number of railroads which have ceased to run their trains on the Sabbath. A large portion of the more prominent of these thoroughfares are now quiet on that day.—Their officers and men can enjoy the privilege of joining their families and going with them to the house of God. The public are no longer tempted by them to desecrate sacred time, nor aided and abetted by them in doing so. This is as becomes a Christian people. Sabbath is acknowledged in our statute books, our legislative bodies, and all our public affairs; why should it not be also honored by the great corporations which are invested with so much power for good or evil to the public. We believe that the sentiment of the country is reaching a higher and more healthy tone on this subject, and we cannot but hope that it will make itself felt in abating what has been a most formidable evil.

Our object in introducing this topic at present, is to express the earnest wish that that great thoroughfare, the Pennsylvania Railroad, might be put upon the Sabbath basis. We would also add the Camden and Amboy Company, but we fear they give but little heed to remonstrances or persuasions from any quarter. We are aware that it was the desire of many of the warmest friends of the Pennsylvania Road, at the outset, to make it a Sabbath keeping concern, but that their purpose was defeated by a formal vote of the stockholders. If we are not mistaken, however, the ground upon which that action was secured was, that inasmuch as rival Roads ran their trains daily, to interdict a delay on the Road would be fatal to its interests. This plea, we are happy to say, to a considerable extent no longer applies, since two of the great routes which the Pennsylvania Road has to compete with suspended their Sunday trains. Both the New York and the Central Roads, the great connecting links between N. York and the West, are now quiet on the Sabbath. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, the only remaining competitor, would probably join in the good movement, provided the Pennsylvania Company would follow the excellent example of her New York sisters. From what we know of the character and influences of several of the leading gentlemen connected with the Pennsylvania Road, we are persuaded that they would not deprecate greatly to be relieved from the necessity of running their trains on the Sabbath, were they steadfastly to refuse to work on the right way.

The reasons for such a measure are too obvious to require more than a passing notice. One of the most prominent is that by requiring Sabbath labor the Company alienates its workmen from its service. Men of pious and high grade of character will not long submit to have God's commandments broken by those employed to guard the Sabbath as well as other institutions. It says them to be men of principle. It entails insecurity for their respect and confidence. It is one of the surest indications that those have the qualities which ought to be sought for in the men to whom are entrusted the safety of the lives of so many thousands. We submit the question, whether, as a matter of policy, it is wise to persevere in a course which must exclude such persons from the employment, and retain in the service only those who are willing to apply their places to the highest bidder, with a class who, as they obviously do not fear God, will also probably not regard man.

Nor can those who furnish facilities and offer inducements for travelling on the Sabbath to thousands who would otherwise quietly stay at home, free themselves from responsibility for the evils which ensue. The sin of Sabbath-breaking, the deterioration of moral principle and the injury to the public good thereby, which necessarily go hand in hand, does not attach alone to the Sunday passengers. It belongs, in a large measure, to those who throw the temptation in their way, and afford them the means for doing the wrong. Just in so far as the overthrow of the Sabbath would be fatal to the best interests of the country—just so far as their co-operation can go, are Sabbath-breaking railroad companies aiding to bring about this dire calamity.

The plea that the loss of one day's earnings every week would materially reduce the profits of the company—even if it were worthy to be weighed against the moral question as to the right or wrong of the thing, we do not believe to be a sound one. More than a year ago we published in our columns statements from the *Railroad Journal*, showing conclusively that in almost all cases Sunday trains were run, all things considered, at a loss. Such, we believe, has been the fact with the New York Roads.

It is gratifying to know that on the Pennsylvania Road the usual day trains are suspended, and only those run which leave at ten o'clock on Sabbath evening. But, unfortunately, those which have left either end of the route the previous night are on the Road during half the Sabbath, carrying all their evils with them. That would be a blessed consummation, if, from the close of every Saturday till the beginning of every Monday, there should be along the entire three hundred miles of this great route no stir of toil, traffic, and travel, but the quiet of a peaceful Christian day of rest.

What we have said with reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad will apply with equal force to numbers of others, many of whose chief directors and stockholders in various parts of the land are readers of this journal. We humbly trust that these suggestions may avail with all such to secure their earnest efforts to the inauguration of an era for Sabbath-keeping railroads over our whole country.

From the Presbyterian.

Popery Losing its Hold.

No intelligent observer of the times can have failed to notice the remarkable fact of the evident decay of the power of Popery in its strongholds. With the recent movements in Spain our readers are familiar. The confiscating of the overgrown ecclesiastical estates, the open denunciation of the arrogant priesthood, the avowal of Protestantism in the discussions of the public councils, are sufficiently significant. The almost outright rebellion of the Austrians against the disgraceful Concordat; the general restlessness of Italy, and the well understood readiness of the people to throw off their shackles, these, and its symptoms as they are, are portents to the mother of abominations, that her sceptre is ere long to be part from her. In France too, notwithstanding the harrassments to which Protestants are still subjected, and withstanding the mockery between Napoleon and the Pope, it is evident that there is a leaven working, which sooner or later will radiate itself with power, to the ultimate [illegible] of the Gallican people. The following from the French correspondent of the London *Christian Witness* is an indication of the spirit which is abroad. The priests are losing their power. The spell is at last broken.

"We think that our meetings will show a fair increase in the Protestant population of France this year—an increase quiet, but sure. Do what they will, the efforts of priests of Rome counteract their own cause. Take the following example as one out of hundreds. In the Haute Saone, Pastor Parrot, at Vesoul, has opened a new place of worship at Jersey. In order to obtain funds to build a church at Vesoul, he made an excursion into a neighboring department, the Haute-Marne, as far as Bourbonnelles-Bames, where he was called upon to bury a Protestant lady. The day previous to the funeral, the priest thundered from his pulpit against the protestants, and forbade any of his parishioners to follow the remains to the grave. Vain words! Roman Catholic ladies held the corners of the pall, and, around the tomb, one hundred and fifty persons listened seriously to the words of everlasting life.

"The churches which are still closed to the longing, thirsting, hearers, in different parts, are not a cause of discouragement. We hear from Franvillers, one of these, near Amiens, that the Protestants there are full of confidence and firmness. Not one deserter among them. Meetings continue there; two new families have left the ranks of Rome to join the Evangelical Church. Two young men formerly singers at the priest's masses, have, after following a course of instruction from the pastor, joined the Protestant Church; while an aged man died in the peace of the Saviour, having been called out of his darkness at the eleventh hour."

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.

The *Independance Belge* newspaper says that a project for the abolition of slavery in Russia has been much talked of recently. A St. Petersburg letter states that the plan was some time since submitted to the Emperor, who, before he left the capital for Finland, issued a proclamation, by which, hereafter, the serfs will have the privilege of suing their masters for their freedom before the tribunals of the realm. Former laws granted the serf this power, but it was almost impossible for him to make a practical use of it. Henceforward the nobles can no longer transfer their serfs to another district, to incorporate them into the army, without being authorized to do so by the decision of a competent tribunal.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A Tragedy at Willard's Hotel.—The Hon. Philip T. Herbert, one of the representatives from California, shot the Chief Waiter at Willard's Hotel, about 11 o'clock this forenoon, the ball taking effect in a vital part, and producing instant death. The affair caused much excitement in the Hall of the House of representatives before the hour of meeting. The circumstances seem to be as follows;

Mr. Herbert, who is said to be a very quiet and inoffensive man, came in late to breakfast, when a dispute arose between Herbert and the waiter. Sharp words ensued when the other waiters in the establishment came up and made an assault upon Mr. H., with chairs, plates, etc. Herbert, with the assistance of another gentlemen, defended himself as best he could, and only shot when it was evident to all the beholders that the intention of the assailants was to kill him.

Later accounts states that Mr. Herbert left the Hotel by a back door, and took a hack, but subsequently delivered himself up and was carried to jail, where a long examination took place.

The District Attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for the United States; and senator Weller, Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley and Ratchliffe for the prisoner.

The name of the deceased was Thos. Keating, head waiter, an Irishman by birth, aged 30, having a wife and two children.

A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was somewhat contradictory, but their evidence was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by the servants that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject, to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returned the assault with the plate. During the melee, Patrick a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it progressed, crockery and chairs were broken profusely, by the parties to the contest. The Austrian minister was present as a spectator, quietly beholding what was occurring, and did not move till he went up to the man when Herbert shot, to ascertain whether he was dead.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he noticed one of the servants knock down Mr Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and the latter using his fists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol, the other two servants still clenched him. Mr Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him, I'll kill you." Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying a crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, &c.

Mr. Bishop, a member of Congress, testified that he was positively certain the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding him and he appeared to be much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several servants were pressing a man down whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert; previous to and at the time of the firing of the pistol.

Capt. Deposite's testimony was also confirmatory of the above.

There was an immense crowd in and about the jail, and much excitement was manifested. Many members of Congress were present.

Preach Ritualism. At Plymouth, England, one of the curates of St. Mary's Church, instructing those newly confirmed how to deport themselves at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, desired they would "take the bread in their palms, lest, by an incautious handling between the fingers and thumb, they should pinch Christ." The young men had been reading Tractarian documents.

Manufacturing Glue.—Common glue, a most useful and important substance, has been used from time immemorial for cementing pieces of wood together, and for many other purposes. It is generally made from ears of oxen and calves, and the parings of the hides, skins, &c. The parings of ox and other thick hides, make the strongest, and afford about forty-five per cent. of glue. The tendons and other like parts of animals make glue, but it is not so strong as that made from hides. Animal skin in every form may be made into glue.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Many essays have of late years been written, and many eloquent lectures delivered relating to the interesting subject of the rights of woman. The advocates of woman's rights, however, seem to gain ground slowly; they do not even elicit the gratitude of those in whose cause they manifest great zeal and sympathy, a sure sign that the evils which they so forcibly describe, exist mainly in the imagination. The age of chivalry is *not* yet over, and in a civilized and christian community, woman has a stronger protection from rudeness, injury or injustice, than could be furnished by the severest statutes.

A writer in a late British periodical contends that the laws, after all, are not so very bad, and in an article on this subject, points out the different legal positions which are held by the wife and the unmarried woman—showing that the wife voluntarily acts through an accepted representative while "the single woman" has the same rights to property and to protection as a man. He says:

"After all, let us beg everybody to observe that there is no injustice, except, perhaps, as involved in the law of entail, which touches more than feminine rights—real or apparent—in the laws which concern *women*. It is only *men* who are subject to these humiliations—women who have accepted representatives, and consequently cannot expect any longer to represent themselves. This is an important distinction.—All coercion exercised on her must be that of influence. She cannot be compelled to marry any but her own choice; nay, she has the alternative of not marrying at all, and so without the least trouble, if having it self from all the threatening perils of legislation. We are obliged to say that this makes a great difference in the matter, for a wife is not simply a woman, but an official person, as much as her husband,—one who has voluntarily accepted certain duties and a positive position—and the question is put unfairly when this is not recognised."

The Article referred to concludes with the following paragraph, showing that married women have no reasonable cause for complaint against infringed rights, but now exercise more than a majority of the domestic legislation:

"Indeed, to tell the truth, women are the only legislators, let them complain of their position as they will. Only a few hundred of us at the best can have a hand, though of the smallest, in all acts of State; but to every woman of them all, Paul himself, though not much given to compliment, gives the right and the injunction—Rule the house. Yes; the merest girl, eighteen years old, who, half in love and half in fun, dares to don the fatal orange blossom—there she is, a child half an hour ago, now a lawmaker, supreme and absolute; and yet, most despotic and unconstitutional of monarchs, you hear them weeping over infringed rights and powers denied. Oh, inconsistent humanity!—as if those powers and rights were not actual, innate and indestructible, far away out of the reach of any secondary law."

Epidemic Typhoid in Memphis.—We learn from the Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle of the 1st instant that early in the afternoon of the 30th ultimo the report of a pistol was heard at the house of Mrs. Dallman, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in that city. A moment afterwards Benjamin Conner, a daguerreotypist, was seen emerging from the door with a pistol in one hand and a parrot in the other. He was followed by a Mr. Williams, who was demanding possession of the bird. Conner then turned and presented the pistol at Williams, who got behind the gate post, and Conner then walked away. Williams had, however, been mortally wounded by the shot fired in the house, and he fell to the earth. The alarm had been raised and several citizens pursued Conner, among others Mr. W. C. Mathais, who fired at him. Conner immediately turned on Mr. Mathais and commenced firing. At the third shot Mr. Mathais fell, a ball having pierced his heart, and he expired in a few minutes. Conner again fled, but was seized by an Irishman, who held him until the crowd came up. A brother of Mr. Mathias wished to avenge his relative's death on the spot, in their own hands, but the city Marshal finally prevailed, and Conner was locked in the calaboose. Mr. Williams lingered till the evening, when he died. It appears that he had given the parrot to a young lady in the city, who had returned it to him, but wishing afterwards to repossess it she had sent Conner to get it.

Challenge Declined.—The St. Louis Advocate says: "It is not very often we are challenged—nor, do we always feel disposed to accept a challenge when given—and the good 'Friend' who challenges us to discuss with him or his 'friend' the question of 'Bible Revision,' is hereby respectfully informed that we will discuss the propriety of making the Bible better when we ascertain that we can do *more* than is enjoined by the present version. At present we think we can be better employed in efforts to mend ourselves than to mend the Bible—nor would we wonder if he could find profitable employment in the same way." This, we think, is a very sensible method of settling the matter. When we have so far "mended ourselves" as the present version requires, then we may mend that version.

Golden Horse-Shoe.—Mr. Daniel Cameron, who was elected representative for the Digging district of Woodshed, Australia, had the compliment paid to him by his supporters of having the horse he rode on at the time of the contest shod with shoes of solid gold. He was also presented with the sum of $7500. This beats "The Golden Horse-shoe" of the renowned Governor Spotswood of Virginia Colonial memory.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 7—P. M.

The anxiously looked-for anniversary of the American Tract Society was held to-day. Unusual efforts have been made for some time past to secure the attendance of those having a voice in the direction of affairs, more particularly by those who take exception to the course of the Society on the subject of slavery; hence there was a very large concourse present at the preliminary business meeting at the tract house.—Chief Justice Williams occupied the chair at this business meeting. After the reading of a report by the executive Committee, showing how prosperous have been their operations during the past year, the President announced that the election of officers was the next in order.—Motion was immediately made to postpone the election and to appoint a committee of inquiry into the management of the Society. This was the signal for crimination and recrimination, and a most undignified scene of confusion immediately sprang up. An exciting debate was carried on for some time, and various amendments were proposed and rejected amidst much noise and disorder; when finally, after numerous explanations going to show that there was no want of confidence in the Executive Committee, and that the committee courted inquiry, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee of fifteen to inquire into the affairs of the society since its formation and report to the next meeting. The President appointed the committee, which includes such respected names as the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Drs. De Witt, Barns, and Wayland, Judge Jessup, and others, at whose hands an impartial exposition may be relied upon. All the old officers of the society, including the much abused Executive Committee, were re-elected almost with unanimity; so that the anti-slavery crusade of the past few months has proved utterly abortive and the course of the managers fully sustained. The public exercises at the Tabernacle were largely attended, and the gratifying exhibit made by the annual report was the theme of warm congratulation. It was shown that the society has circulated since its formation the extraordinary aggregate of 11,353,811 volumes 164,108,276 publications, or 4,210,441,081 pages!

The New York Colonization Society celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary last evening in the Collegiate Church in Lafayette Place.—The Treasurer's report puts the total receipts of the year, including a loan of twenty-five hundred dollars to meet the expenses incurred in sending out the barque Lamartine, at $20,977, and the payments at $20,932. The Director's Report, amongst other matters, regrets the failure of the effort to secure aid from the last session of the legislature, but sees hope in the future; refers to the revival of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and urges the importance of armed Government cruisers being sent there; endorses the appeals and plans of the American Colonization Society for raising and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars, the experiment of an interior settlement, &c.; recounts various evidences of christian progress in Africa and in the Southern States of this country, and from the growing tendency to emancipation and the entire harmony of the friends of the cause argues bright prospects for the future.—The meeting was addressed by several reverend gentlemen, including the Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington City, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

After the adjournment of the public meeting the members of the society held their annual business meeting, at which resolutions were adopted urging the present Administration to follow the example of that of President Monroe, who expended the appropriation for putting down the slave trade in colonization.

The fanatics composing the American Anti-Slavery Society mustered in full force to-day at the City Assembly Rooms, and indulged in their usual invectives against all who do not agree with their radical sentiments. Mm. Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, and others of the same stamp were amongst the speakers, and they gave vent to their abolition principles in the most unmeasured terms. The receipts of the society during the year amounted to $33,646.

A preliminary meeting of sympathizers of Gen. Walker in his operations at Nicaragua, and the opponents of British oppression and secret interference on this continent, was held last meeting at the headquarters of the filibusters in this city, a member of the Board of Aldermen presiding. It was agreed to hold a general mass meeting on Friday evening next, and a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

It is stated that the work upon the great steam battery in course of construction at Hoboken, is so far advanced, and the plans of Mr. R. L. Stevens, the inventor, were developed to that extent that the death of that gentleman will in no respect retard operations and the completion of the vessel.

A city loan of half a million dollars fell due and was liquidated yesterday, but not, it is stated, without some difficulty in providing the funds. There is evidently a temporary vacuum in the public purse, as the city Comptroller announces that he will receive in behalf of the corporation temporary loans, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, for which revenue bonds will be issued, bearing seven per cent. interest and redeemable at from six to twelve months, as may be agreed upon. This difficulty is of course attributable to merely local causes, which will, it is to be hoped for the credit of the city, be speedily removed.

STRONG BELIEVERS.

Luther was a tower of strength, because his whole trust was in the Lord.—Baxter was a burning flame, because he lived hard by the mercy seat, whereon the glory dwelt between the cherubim. Whitfield was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," because, like John, his cry was "Behold the Lamb of God!" Chalmers formed like a cataract, because the deep rapids came rushing down upon him from the everlasting mountains.—Hall's words were molten in the furnace where his faith was tried with fire. These were great preachers, because they were *strong* believers; and they were strong believers, because they loved the truth, kept their hearts with all dilligence, and walked in the light of Heaven. There is no age in which *such* preachers would not have power.—*Eclectic Review.*

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.—An accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad on Wednesday, near the Station at Pardy's. The mail passenger train was proceeding at its usual speed, when the axle of the hind truck of the baggage car broke short off, and the truck was at once lurched back upon the first passenger car. Four other trucks were driven through the floor of the baggage and passenger cars, and were found piled up in a heap in the end of this car, and nearly reaching to the roofing. The two cars contained from eighty to one hundred passengers, men, women and children, and though this floor was ripped up and the seats torn out, and the passengers scattered, with a single exception, not one of them received a scratch.

Paris as it is to be.—The Emperor Napoleon is said to have under consideration a gigantic plan for extending the city of Paris from its present limits to its fortifications. It seems that what he has hitherto done is nothing to what he proposes to do. He is often to be seen, pencil and note book in hand, and accompanied only by an aid-de-camp or General Roguet, busily at work in some of the filthiest and most unfrequented suburbs of the city.

The Camel Expedition.—The United States storeship Supply, dispatched some time since to the Mediterranean for a cargo of camels, was at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 13th ultimo. Of these animals she has thirty-five on board. The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin of the 12th ultimo says:

"Workmen are now busy in erecting enclosures for the camels that are daily expected at that port for service on the Western Plains. It is proposed to keep the animals at that place several months to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to our Government, but most of them were procured by Maj. Wayne, and Capt. Porter, under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress. Some Arabs accompany them to take care of them."

Crazy.—At an abolition gathering in Rhode Island, Wm. Lloyd Garrison offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so a distinguished conservative citizen of Massachusetts, Hon. Edward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of a civil war, and the liberties of the people are in the dust under the hoof of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to secure for himself thereby the applause of an idolatrous multitude, ostensibly as a mark of profound veneration for the memory of the "Father of his Country," but manifestly, in view of all the circumstances, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy, to perpetuate a pro-slavery compact, and to aim a fresh blow at the anti-slavery movement."

These men are undoubtedly crazy, and ought to be put into straight-jackets without delay. They have made several discoveries which no sane man would have dreamed of, viz: that the liberties of the people are in the dust; that Mr. Everett's oration had any thing to do with the question of slavery; and that any body ever yet delivered a fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington. We have seen a good many panegyrics of the Father of his Country, but never a *fulsome* one.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Holloway's Pills, a certain antidote for Dropsical Swellings.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, aged 45, suffered intensely last fall from a general decline of health, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy, and she became so much worse in the course of a few weeks that she was totally confined to her bed, at last, her death was hourly looked forward to by her husband; he made up his mind, as every thing else had failed, to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, which his wife commenced using; after four weeks perseverance with them, she was completely cured, having by means of this medicine safely passed that dangerous period of woman's existence. These Pills are also a wonderful medicine for young females with obstruction to their health.

"And wilt thou ever, ever be unfaithful to me again?"

"Nay, dearest," he replied.

And she *neighed*.—[Bardstown Gazette.

"And wilt thou be my own faithful, loving wife? Oh, wilt thou?

And she *wilted*.—[Johnson's Age.

"And we shall live lovingly together in a dear little shanty—shan't we?"

And they *shantied*.