

of a man I ask a question—
with held answer Yes or No, a
step to make some smooth evasion,
and only tell me—may be to

ways doubt the friendly meaning—
—well, perhaps I do not know—
for a favor I am sure,
and rather hear the answer—no.

ben of a friend I wish to borrow
A little cash, to hear him say,
come to day, but on to morrow,
is worse than if he told me nay.

thy all this need of plastering over,
What we to first intend to how?
thy not at once with muchless labor,
Say frankly, Yes my friend, or No?

from my soul desire a quibbling,
I'll use it not with friend or foe,
but when they ask without dissembling,
I'll plainly answer yes, or no.

And when I ask that trembling question,
Will you be mine my dearest Miss?
with her without hesitation
To say distinctly, YES Sir, YES.

The Cats let out of the cart.—Some years
since a countryman having made himself
some what troublesome by his chaffing,
& long winded nonsense, to a merchant in

the town of W. the latter to get rid of the
bigging, told him he wished to purchase a
cage of cats; do ye, says Dobbin, what
change do you reckon you might want?

—I how much will you give a pee?—
—O I want several thousand, says the mer-
chant and I give twenty-five cents a piece.
Dobbin's mouth watered for the specula-
tion and he was off at once.

The gentleman was rejoiced in the riddance and
thought no more of the bargain. Not so
the speculator. He opened the cage in his
neighborhood, and for several miles

around it, and so successfully did he pro-
ceed, that in a short time scarcely
a family remained in possession of a cat in
the whole district. T. M. Tibbels and K.

were deemed to differ apart from
that to the serious detriment of
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man but a liar? To say nothing of the vice
living, than which there is nothing more
low and contemptible, the mechanic, in the
end, gets far less work by false promises,
than he would by a strict adherence to
the truth. Punctuality in a mechanic is
the soul of business, the foundation of pros-
perity and the security of a good reputa-
tion.—Berkshire American.

Dogs.—There is a chapter in one of our
metaphysical writers, showing how dogs
make syllogisms. The illustration is de-
rivative. A dog leaves sight of his master,
follows by scent till the road branches into
three; he smells at the first and at the se-
cond, and then without smelling further
gallops along the third. That animal
should be found to possess in perfection
every faculty which is necessary for their
well-being is nothing wonderful; the won-
der would be if they did not; but they
sometimes display a reach of intellect be-
yond this. For instance—dogs have a
sense of time so as to count the day of the
week. My grandfather had one who

trudged two miles every Saturday to mark-
et, to cater for himself in the shambles. I
know another more extraordinary and well-
authenticated example; a dog, which had
belonged to an Irishman and was sold by
him in England would never touch a morsel
of food on Friday; the Irishman had
made him a Catholic as himself.

This dog never forsake the sick bed of his
master, and when he was dead, refused to
eat, and died also. A dog of my acquain-
tance found a ditch in the street who had
lost her piety, and was ready to whelp;

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not be the result, and the result only, of a
young lady's intercourse with polished
and intelligent society? I think not. I
would allow to such intercourse all the
efficacy which it deserves, and doubtless
this efficacy is great. But I would go
deeper than this; I would go further back,
even to that period of life, when females
are not yet considered old enough to gen-
gle in promiscuous society, and especially
to bear their part in the conversation of
others much their superiors in age and in-
telligence. I would have the mother,
to all the extent of her power, and the in-
structress, as a part of her course of in-
struction, devote themselves to this great
object. This is the very way, too, in
which all the knowledge that a young lady
is acquiring at school may be made of
practical use, for it may all be introduced
into conversation, either for the entertain-
ment or instruction of others.—Journal of
Education.

LIBERIA. Recent intelligence from this
interesting colony represents it as being in
a very flourishing condition. The means
of education are open to all, and the peo-
ple appear to be sensible of its importance,
while honest industry meets with a just
reward in an increase of comforts and
wealth. Specimens of native coffee have
been received in Baltimore, which has
been pronounced by experienced grocers
equal to the Mocha and superior to the
Java, which is now selling at 15 cents per
pound. In some sections of the country
there are extensive forests of the coffee
tree, capable of producing any desirable
quantity, but the colonists, aware of the
improvement in the quality and flavor aris-
ing from cultivation, have commenced
making plantations, which, in a few years,
will be new sources of individual and gen-
eral prosperity.

In a letter from the rev. Mr. M. Gill, who
has charge of the school in the settlement,
he gives it as his opinion that the wet sea-
son is best for the arrival of emigrants.—
Thirty of the passengers in the Doris, who
arrived during the dry period, died within
a short time; but the colony at present was
very healthy.

We do not regard the colony at Liberia
as of any great importance, in a national
point of view, or as tending to relieve us of
the worst of our population, the lowest
grade of free blacks, miserable as they would
rather starve than work, filling our jails and
penitentiaries; for ignorance and idleness
have banished ambition, and no human
inducement, apart from compulsion, could
travail them to seek personal independence
and political power in the land of their
ancestors. But to those of this unfortun-
ate race, who are alive to the privileges
that would be conferred on them, under a
government they would create and sustain,
where every avenue is open to talents and
worth, the colony holds out advantages
which are grateful to every friend of hu-
manity and the progress of free principles.

And let constitutional doubts as to the in-
terference of the national government op-
erate as they may, the benefits arising from
individual enterprise are such as should
stimulate those who have embarked in this
great undertaking to renewed efforts.—
And it is with pleasure we state that their
means have been greatly increased by sev-
eral private donations; a Mr. Joseph Burr,
deceased, having bequeathed the society
seven thousand dollars.—Niles.

ADAM IN EDEN.
In the morning of the world, when the
earth which we inhabit had just come
forth from the hand of its Maker, how aw-
ful must have been the scene! how sub-
lime the spectacle! The rising of the sun
has in every age deservedly been celebra-
ted by the poet, and has been depicted with
all the force of language, and in all the
richness and luxuriance of description—
let us suppose ourselves present when his
first beam shot up on the earth, when "light
was" at the command of the Almighty, and
chaos and darkness disappeared from off
the face of the land, and where then shall
we find language to describe either the ef-
fects of its presence, or the loveliness of
the scene which it revealed to the eye of
man? A scene replete with beauties—of
boundless and indescribable grandeur; a
vision; a something which Fancy could not
have painted, which Imagination could not
have conceived—extended lawns of ver-
dure—waving forests—peaceful rivulets,
majestic mountains; an earth containing
every means of happiness for created be-
ings—a heaven stretched forth like a can-
opy to cover and protect them. How
strange, but yet how interesting was the
situation of the human being who first be-
held this heaven, who first wandered in
this paradise! We praise retirement, we
look back with a partial eye upon the ear-
ly ages, and upon the peaceful sport and

the patriarch of the world, the com-
father of mankind!

May we not picture to the mind his
pleasures, his objects, his pursuits,
simple pleasures, his trifling pains, his
manner, sincere mind, and overflowing
heart! A child in knowledge, matured
with the powers, and the capabilities of
man—a very pupil in intellect, but a
the creation for his school, and the God
nature for his teacher! Do we value
pursuits? here is a man who knew
other; the world to him was an exten-
sive garden; he lived and died in forests,
in fields; cities he knew not, they had
existence; the pursuits of the vices of
preyed not on his mind, they inflamed
his imagination, they could not even re-
his dreams. Do we praise retirement
here is a man—secluded from the world,
shall we say? there is no world
which he can exclude himself; he was
among the groves, he plucked the fruits,
he plunges in the stream, he climbs
among the mountains, but the face
fellow he sees not, nor expects to see,
length, indeed, softened and warm
into the female form, he beholds his
ness, the image of himself—he looks
speaks—the first glance of intelli-
darts from the eye of man, and the
interchange of thought commences
species. That moment was in fact,
birth of mind, the first beaming of in-
light, the commencement and the com-
compact of society!

Every action in the life of this man
of this woman is in a peculiar degree
important, as they must all have had
erable influence in modifying the
race; as the mind must in them have
the first impulse, and all the subsequent
thoughts and actions of their descent
have been in accordance with the
bias they have given. Their actions,
ever, as well as our own, were in the
of an all directing Providence, who de-
less guided them for the best, and
formed the earth, and its inhabitants,
in the earliest ages and in the present
ment, as was best calculated for the
plicity and the happiness of every race
and every living thing.

SEMA, ALABAMA, APRIL 10.—Last
Monday evening, a little before midnight,
slight shock of an earthquake was felt
the place; & we understand that it was
in places in the country around it was
sensibly observed. The motion was
slight, in some instances, to overturn
china in the cupboards or rattle.

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