

Magin Night.
The following if not new, is at least true—and is worthy of attention, at this particular time, when so many "of us" are rushing incontinently into the holy band of matrimony, to be "lost" to us, forever.
"This little fable," said my uncle, "may perhaps be of service to some poor devil, more than wise."
A certain man once married a lady, whose reputation for amiability of disposition was seriously questioned, if it was not in reality seriously questionable. At the wedding, everything went off merrily, of course; the party gave the supper magnificent—the whole affair had been eminently successful, and all parties extremely delighted.
On retiring to his apartments, the gentleman found himself annoyed by the mewing and purring of a cat.
"What in the devil's name is that?" he exclaimed.
"Oh! nothing, my dear," replied the bride, "but my favorite cat, Pussita."
"Oh!—Pussita!—I hate cats!"—and with this he most unceremoniously threw Pussita out of the second story window.
"Well! if you haven't got a temper."
"Yes!—my dear—you'd better believe it."
"Every thing," continued my uncle, "went on well in that establishment—even to a warm dinner on Sunday."
Now it so happened that a friend of the above mentioned gentleman, who had some months before committed the error of marrying "an angel," took occasion to inquire of him—
"How it was—that with him, everything went merry as a marriage bell, while, on the contrary, he (his friend) had almost given up the idea of wearing pantaloons at all.
Whereupon he related to him the story of Pussita and the second story window, "without," said uncle, "fully impressing upon his mind the important moral—that it was necessary to begin right."
Nevertheless, there was that in his eye, when he started for home, that told of treason.
"Well!" said his wife, "you've come at last, have you—after keeping me sitting up for you—and what's the matter—you haven't been drinking, have you? You look very strange."
"Not in the least, my dear—but I hate cats! lovely."
"You do—do you—well I like 'em—that's all the difference."
Hereupon the unfortunate husband made a dash at poor Tabby—who was quietly snoozing on the sofa—and rushed impetuously to the window.
"You have been drinking. What are you going to do, monster!"
"Throw her out of the window!"
"You better try it—I'd like to see you do it—I'd break every bone in your body—why don't you throw her out?—I dare you to do it."
He put the cat softly down on the sofa, hung his hat on a peg in the entry, his manliness and his pantaloons on an easy chair, and exclaimed—
"Go in, dearest, and win—I didn't begin right."
"I rather think you didn't—you'd better take a fresh start—but don't try that game again, or you'll catch it—comb to bed!" and he went.
"Worning from the beginning!" said uncle. "Oh, dear me!"
Don't you do it.—When you are offered a great bargain, the value of which you know nothing about, but which you are to get at half price, "being it's you," don't you do it.
When a clique of warm friends want you to start a paper to forward a particular set of views, and promise you a large quantity of fortune and fame, to be gained in the undertaking, don't you do it.
When a young lady cooies you alone, lays violent eyes upon you, expressing "pop!" in every glance, don't you do it.
When a petulant individual politely observes to you, "You had better eat me up, had'n't you?" don't you do it.
When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return, don't you do it.
When you are shining it very expeditiously around town, in search of somebody with something over, who can assist you with a loan, and you are suddenly anticipated by somebody who wants to borrow from you, don't you do it.
Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the compositor tell you to whistle louder, don't you do it.
If on an odd occasion your wife should exclaim to you, now tumble over the cradle and break your neck, don't you do it.
When you have any business to transact with a modern financier, and he asks you to go and dine with him, don't you do it.
A husband, who, in a moment of hasty wrath, said to his wife, who but a few moments before had united her faith to his, "If you are not satisfied with my conduct, go, return to your friends and your happiness!"—And will you give me back that which I brought to you?" asked the despairing wife. "Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go with you—I covet it not." "Alas!" she answered, "I thought not of my wealth; I spoke of my maiden affections, of my buoyant hopes, of my devoted love; can you give these back to me?" "No!" said the man, throwing himself at her feet. "No, I cannot restore these; but I will do more; I will keep them unswayed and unstained; I will cherish them through life, and in my death, and never again will I forget that I have sworn to protect and cheer her who gave up to me all she held most dear."

Conversations.
The following sketches may amuse our readers:
Among admirable talkers, always a listener and a critic, we remember the best that this country has produced—Jefferson, Dr. Thos. Cooper, Tazewell, Webster, Pettigru, Calhoun, Preston and Lagare. The first was didactic and flowing, but without wit; pouring out, all the while, general information rather than thought; but in a very easy and agreeable style. The second conversed more and discoursed less; possessed a far finer body of knowledge; dealt it out only when the occasion called it, and to its extent; was, without being exactly witty, singularly apothegmatic, sententious and clear; and enlightened his discourse by a prodigious abundance of gay and apt anecdote and reminiscence of nearly all the eminent men of his age, most of whom he had known.—He was an exceedingly entertaining talker.
Tazewell was more in the manner of Coleridge—a sort of brilliant dealer in paradox and subtilities. Webster, somewhat ponderous when cold, in genial moments becomes very happy and hilarious. Pettigru, with the air of a boy, flows with quip and crank and goes epigram as perfect as it is unctuous—delivered in a mocking voice the most comic that can be.—Calhoun had neither wit nor reading, nor taste; and never conversed; but delivered rapid and dazzling dissertations, in which—hurrying you from one bold and striking generalization to another—he kept you always on the stretch to follow the seeming brilliancy and depth of his swift-paced conclusions, which overpowered you, for the time, by their speed of thought; but were—rather apt to vanish into fallacies or reveries, when you came afterwards coolly to review them by yourself. As for Preston, he is, for an elegant table or circle of scholars, of clever men, the most agreeably brilliant talker and wit that we have ever known. We should, for proper powers of conversation, place him first, and Lagare second of all that we have known. The one was to give our readers a more definite idea more like Burke—the other like Beauclerk in his conversation.
On the other hand, it strikes us that the most barren man in company that we have ever seen—saving, perhaps, his late Majesty, Mr. Polk—was Mr. Van Buren.—He was dreadfully sterile, and the few common places that he uttered gave you only the painful certainty that he was silent, not merely from temperance, but from the destitution of all resources for conversation.
EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—Without knowledge, no wife is truly wife—no mother truly mother. In unveiling the feminine intelligence the laws of nature, we need not seek to make our daughters physicians or astronomers, but to invigorate their faculties by the discipline of science—to prepare them to partake the ideas of their husbands, the studies of their children. It is common to enumerate all the inconveniences of instruction; people forget to number moral perils of ignorance. Knowledge is a tie between husband and wife—ignorance is a barrier; knowledge is a consolation—ignorance is a torment, it is the source of a thousand moral faults, and leads the wife a thousand times astray.—Why are women devoted by child? Because they know nothing. Why are others coquetish, capricious, vain? Because they know nothing. Why will one spend on a jewel the price of her husband's labor for a month? Why does she ruin him by debts that she tries to conceal? Why does she drag him about to fetes that weary him? Because she knows nothing.—Because her mind has been nourished on no serious ideas. Because the world of intelligence has been closed to her. Therefore it is that she flies to the world of vanity and dissipation. Many a husband, who mocks at the learning of women might have been saved by it from dishonor.—Have no fear of its consequences to wives and mothers, it will only render them more worthy of the name.
OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—An intelligent gentleman from St. Joseph, Mo., informs the Cleveland Herald that "There will be considerable overland emigration this season, mostly Mormons to the Salt Lake valley, and families to Oregon. He estimates the Mormons who are preparing to leave Council Bluffs and vicinity, for the Salt Lake, at ten thousand. The Latter Day Saints make Council Bluffs a sort of half-way house, in journeying towards the promised land, stopping over there and raising a crop, and then giving way to fresh hosts of Mormon converts from near and distant lands, of all persuasions, kindreds and tongues. The country around Council Bluffs is prairie and very fertile, and as the lands still belong to Government, and have not been put in market, the Saints take possession, and occupy where, and as long as they please. When about to emigrate further west, they dispose of their improvements to new comers at cheap rates, the motto among the brethren being to "live and let live."
A PHILOSOPHIC EDITOR.—The editor of the Alabama Argus, published at Demopolis in Marengo, makes merry, after the following fashion, over what most folks would consider a serious trouble:
We see the sheriff has advertised the Argus office for sale during our absence. We hope the bidders will have a merry time of it. If the sheriff can sell it, he will do more than we ever could. Like a damp perspiration cap, we think it will fall to "go off."
An exchange says: "If a nice young lady were about to be kissed by a gallant, what American General would she name in her objection?" *Quit man, it immediately adds. We think it would be Blis.*

How a Lady Should Wash Herself.—Mrs. Swinburn, in the Saturday Visitor, has a long article to young ladies upon the necessity of cleanliness. In the article she gives the following directions as to the *modus operandi*, which, to the bachelors who have no idea as to the manner in which such things are managed, will be extremely interesting:
"You only want a basin of water, a towel, a rag, and five minutes time. When you get up in the morning pin a petticoat very loosely at the waist, take your rag well wetted and slap your arms and chest; throw handful of water across your back and 'saw' it dry—rub fast until you are quite dry, put on your chemise sleeves, draw on a night gown to keep from chilling, while you tuck your skirts up under your arm, until you wash and dry one limb, drop that side and do the other likewise, and be sure that the small of the back and sides get their full share of rubbing; this done, sit down, dip one foot in the basin, rub and dry it, put on your stockings and shoe, and then wash the other."
Rev. S. F. May, of Syracuse, New York, a Unitarian clergyman, accompanied the infamous British Emigrant, Geo. Thompson, on his abolition tour through Canada. On the 31st inst., at Toronto, Mr. May delivered an anti-slavery lecture. He said:
"It was better to break up the Union than that slavery should continue. He hoped in the name of humanity his country would not stand, if it could not stand but upon the necks of three millions of people. Mr. Thompson answered the question, 'What has Canada to do with American slavery?' by quoting the language of Daniel Webster and Gen. Cass on the Hungarian question."
Such language as this, if uttered upon American soil, should by legal enactment be made treason, and the penalty death. It is a crusade against the government of the United States, and a war upon the constitutional rights of fifteen of the thirty-one members of the confederacy, which must be speedily terminated, or our republic as a nation will soon be chanted by all the despotic governments in the world. Such language as the above is *base* and *more criminal* than was the conduct of Arnold, who, as a penalty, suffered a traitor's doom.—*Leu. Jour.*
THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.—The model of the first steamboat (built by John Fitch) was discovered, a few days ago, in the garret of the late residence of Col. Kilbourne, a brother-in-law of John Fitch, near the town of Columbus, in Ohio. It has been in the possession of Col. K. more than thirty years.—*[Cincinnati Commercial.]*
It is about two feet long, and set upon wheels. The boiler is about a foot long, and eight inches in diameter, with a flue through it, not quite in the centre, into which the fire appears to have been placed. The cylinder stands perpendicular, and the framework that supports it is not unlike that now used by some of the low pressure boats on Lake Erie. There is a paddle wheel on each side, and, in fact, everything appears to be complete with the exception of a condenser and force pump. The boiler is even supplied with a safety valve, though part of it has been broken off.
CONSTRUCTIVE MISLAGE.—Mr. Gwin, the Senator from California, will receive over eleven thousand dollars constructive mileage, for being presumed to travel from Washington to San Francisco and back, between eleven o'clock and noon on 14th of March. Nothing in the Arabian Nights surpasses the rapidity of the journey.
An ingenious rascal in New York hailed a pretty girl as she was tripping along, in the pride of her fairy form and raven ringlets, telling her there was a bug on her neck, which she allowed him to knock off. When she got home she discovered that some of her said ringlets were absent. A tale with a moral.
A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes; one black and the other a light hazel. "It is lucky for you," replied his friend, "for if your eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."
ENGLISH ADVERTISING.—The way they pay.—It costs a thousand dollars to advertise by the year in the London Times, that which in this country, would not cost more than fifty dollars for the same period. And yet that sum is readily paid in London—more readily than many of the commercial men pay fifty dollars in the United States.
INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. M. B. Sarafind, late from London, England, is anxious for information respecting her two sons, Michael and John Sarafind, who preceded her to this country. Information may be sent to her at Detroit.
Eastern, Southern and Western papers generally will please copy.
LOOKING TO HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD.—A Loofooco contemporary says:
"It is time the Augan stable was cleared."
This fellow has got ahead his party, in thus attempting to do the "clean thing."
—*[Chicago Journal.]*
The man who never loved a pretty woman, was lately seen by some Greenlanders going round the North Pole, an icicle yard long hanging to his nasal organ, and a sharp *ser-mester* after him, whistling "O never fall in love."
Death once seen at our hearth leaveth a shadow which abideth there forever.

Territorial Law.
AN ACT on Roads and Highways.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon, That all county and Territorial roads which have been or may hereafter be laid out and established agreeably to laws in this Territory, shall be opened and kept in repair in the manner hereinafter provided; and all county roads shall hereafter be laid out and established agreeably to the provisions of this act; and all county roads shall be sixty feet wide, unless the commissioners of the county, upon petition, should determine on a less number of feet in point of width, on any road so petitioned for.
Sec. 2. That all applications for laying out or altering any county road, or for the alteration of any Territorial road, shall be by petition to the board of commissioners of the proper county, signed by at least twelve householders of the county, living in the vicinity where said road is to be laid out or altered, and said petition shall specify the place of beginning the intermediate points if any, and of termination of said road.
Sec. 3. That previous to any petition being presented for a county road, or for the alteration of a county or Territorial road, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement set up at the place of holding county commissioners' courts, and three public places in each township through which any part of such road is designed to be laid out or altered, at least thirty days previous to the meeting of the board of county commissioners, at which the petition shall be presented, and on the petition being presented and the commissioners satisfied that such notice has been given as aforesaid, they shall appoint three disinterested householders of the county as viewers of said road, and a skillful surveyor to survey the same, and shall issue an order directing said viewers and surveyors to proceed, on a day named in said order, or on their failing to meet on said day, within five days thereafter, to view, survey, lay out, or alter said road.
Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the viewers and surveyors appointed as aforesaid, after receiving at least six days' previous notice by one of the petitioners, to meet at the time and place specified in the order of the commissioners aforesaid, or within five days thereafter, and after taking an oath or affirmations, faithfully to discharge the duties of their appointments respectively, shall take to their assistance two suitable persons as chain carriers and one marker, and proceed to view, survey, and lay out or alter said road as prayed for in the petition, or as near the same as in their opinion, a good road can be made at a reasonable expense, taking into consideration the utility, convenience and inconvenience, and expense which will result to individuals as well as to the public, if such road shall be established and opened or altered, and the surveyor shall survey such road under the direction of the viewers and cause the same to be conspicuously marked throughout, noting the course and distances, and at the end of each mile, shall cause the number of the same, and also the commencement and termination of said road or survey to be marked on a tree or monument erected for that purpose; he shall also make out and deliver to one of the viewers, with out delay, a correct certificate return of the survey of said road, and a plat of the same; and the viewers shall make and sign a report in writing, stating their opinion in favor or against the establishing or alteration of such road, and set forth the reasons of the same, which report, together with the plat and survey of said road or alteration, shall be delivered to the county commissioners' clerk, by one of the viewers, on or before the first day of the session of the county commissioners' court then next ensuing, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners on receiving the report of the viewers aforesaid, to cause the same to be publicly read on two different days of the same meeting, and if no legal application shall be made to them for a review of said road or alteration, or petition for damages, between the first day of their session, at which the report and survey are made, and the second day of their next stated session, they shall cause said report, survey and plat to be recorded, and from thenceforth said road shall be considered a public highway, and the commissioners shall issue their order directing said road to be opened. But if the report of the viewers be against such proposed road or alteration, then no further proceedings shall be had thereon, and the obligor or obligors in the bond receiving the payment of costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses: *Provided*, That in all cases when any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor, or by one of the viewers or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.
Sec. 5. That after the viewers of any county or Territorial road shall have made return in favor of the same agreeably to the preceding section, and before said return shall be recorded, and the record established, it shall be lawful for any householders of the county, to apply to the commissioners for a review of said road, by petition, signed by at least twelve householders residing in that part of the county through which said road is proposed to be established; and the commissioners shall on such petition being presented, and they satisfied it is just and reasonable, appoint five disinterested qualified voters of the county, to view said road, and issue their order to said viewers, directing them to meet at a time specified in such order, or within five days thereafter, to view said road, and ascertain the distance which should be laid out, and make out a report in writing stating the several distances so found, together with their opinions as to the utility or inutility of making said altera-

tion, and if said viewers shall report to the board of commissioners that the prayer of the petitioner or petitioners is reasonable, and that the alteration will not place the road on worse ground, or increase the distance to the injury of the public, they shall, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the proposed new road has been opened a legal width, and in all respects made equal to the old road for the convenience of travelers, the commissioners aforesaid, may declare said new road a public highway, and make record thereof, and at the same time vacate so much of the old road as is embraced by the new, and the person or persons desiring the alteration aforesaid, shall pay all the costs of the view, survey, and return of said alteration.
Sec. 6. That if any person, who shall be appointed by the board of commissioners as viewers, reviewers, or surveyor of any road, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required by this act, without any satisfactory excuse for such refusal or neglect, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by action of debt by any person suing for the same, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the same, and shall be paid over, without delay, to the county treasury, by the justice of the peace or constable collecting the same, taking his receipt therefor, and the board of commissioners shall cause all fees which shall be paid into the county treasury, under the provisions of this act, to be expended on roads and bridges within their county.
Sec. 7. That the person required to render services under this act, shall receive compensation for each day they shall be necessarily employed, as follows, to wit: viewers and reviewers, three dollars each; chain carriers and markers, two dollars each; and surveyors four dollars each, to be charged as costs and expenses and paid out of the county treasury, on the order of the board of commissioners of the proper county.
Sec. 8. That when it shall become necessary to establish a road on a county line, the inhabitants along such line may petition the board of commissioners of their respective counties, for a view of such road in the manner pointed out in the preceding section of this act, and it shall be the duty of such board of commissioners, for each of the counties interested, to appoint three discreet citizens as viewers, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the time and place named in the order of the commissioners of the oldest county interested, who shall appoint a surveyor; and the viewers and surveyor appointed as aforesaid, shall make their report in writing, for or against such road, to the board of commissioners of the counties concerned, and the said commissioners, upon receiving such report, shall in all respects, be governed by the provisions of this act.
Sec. 9. That if, on receiving such report, the commissioners of all the counties interested, shall be of opinion that such road, if opened, would be of public utility, they shall order the same to be opened, in the manner pointed out by this act.
Sec. 10. That when any road is located under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act, it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of the county, or trustees of townships adjoining such road, to select one from their number whose duty it shall be to meet at some convenient place near the line of the same, the time and place to be appointed by the commissioners or trustees of the oldest county or township interested, previous to the time appointed by law for apportioning labor to their respective road districts, and shall assign a sufficient number of persons, if practicable, to open such road and keep the same in repair, dividing the road in such manner that the persons so assigned may work under the orders of the supervisors and persons so assigned shall be governed by the provisions of the act entitled an act defining the duties of supervisors of roads and highways.
Sec. 11. That on application, made under the provisions of this act, the board of commissioners of the proper counties shall, before granting any order thereon, require of the person or persons making such application, a bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, made payable to the county treasurer, and approved by the board of commissioners of the county for the use of the county.
Sec. 12. That no change shall be made in the direction of a Territorial road where it crosses the line between two counties, unless by mutual agreement in the report of the viewers appointed by the board of commissioners in the counties interested, in which last case the plat and survey of the variation from the original road shall be recorded in both counties.
Passed the Council February 7, 1851.
Passed the House of Representatives February 7, 1851.
RALPH WILCOX,
Speaker H. R.
WM. W. BUCK,
Of Council.

A Mississippi paper, in eulogizing the disunionists, says: "The everlasting destiny of the South hang upon such men as Quitman, Davis and others. The Florence Gazette remarks that if this be true, how appropriately may we exclaim, in the language of Dr. Watts—
"Great God! on what a slender thread hang everlasting things."
TO MAKE YEAST.—To two middling sized boiled potatoes add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonful of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather.—This yeast being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better, than any previously in use.