

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

All persons in this county indebted to this Office for Job-Work, advertising, or subscription, are most earnestly requested to come forward next week and make a settlement either by cash or note.

Our subscribers in Henderson county can have an opportunity of settling their accounts at the next Court there, as one of the Publishers will attend at Hendersonville for that purpose.

The accounts of distant subscribers will be made out and forwarded shortly. It is hoped that they will be promptly paid, as we are at present in particular want of the "needful."

Temperance Meeting on the 4th.

The Temperance Society in this place resolved some time since to hold a meeting on the 4th inst., and if possible secure the attendance of some distinguished stranger or strangers to deliver addresses.

The procession and services, according to the agreement of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed for that purpose, will be as follows:

The members and friends of the temperance Societies generally, together with all citizens disposed to unite in such a celebration, will meet at the court house, or on the public square, at 3 past 9 o'clock, A. M., and be marshalled into procession by Col. James Lowery, Chief Marshal, and Col. J. Livingston, of Henderson county, Maj. A. T. Davidson, of Haywood, E. L. Ray and A. E. Baird, of Buncombe, as Assistant Marshals, in the following order:

- 1. Chief Marshal.
2. Musicians.
3. Clergy and Revolutionary Soldiers.
4. Ladies—(preceded by a banner, borne by M. M. Patton, and J. O. Flinn.)
5. Officers of the neighboring Temperance Societies, together with the officers of the Asheville Society, with a banner borne by M. Penland.
6. Members of the different Temperance Societies.
7. Citizens generally.

In this order, the procession will move to the Methodist church, where the exercises will be conducted in the following order:

- 1. Reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and prayer, by the Rev. John Dickson.
2. Music.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by N. Blackstock, Esq.
4. Music.
5. Reading a Parody on the Declaration of Independence, adapted to Total Abstinence principles, by J. Roberts, Esq.
6. Music.

After the Temperance celebration shall have passed off, it is designed by the citizens of the village to give a Barbecue on cold-water principles—dispensing with all intoxicating drinks, and with all drinking of toasts, as has been common on such occasions. Though many of the members of the Asheville Temperance Society have been concerned in getting up this barbecue, the Temperance Society, as such, is connected with it in no way whatever.

BEFORE US.—Our neighbors in S. Carolina, have ripe peaches, pears, water-melons, roasting ears &c., on which to regale themselves.

Henry Clay.

An Ohio paper says that HENRY CLAY is the choice of nineteen-twentieths of the Whigs of that State for the Presidency.—The Augusta Chronicle, thinks that ninety-nine hundredths of the Whigs of Georgia, prefer him; and, so far as we have learned the minds of the Whigs of North Carolina, he is the choice of about nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand.

Congress.

We are truly glad to learn that the House of Representatives has receded from its first determination to non-concur in the bill which previously passed the Senate fixing the ratio of Representation at one member for a little over every seventy thousand of the Federal population. The bill has finally passed both Houses fixing the ratio at 70,860, which will reduce the number of members from 242, to 223. By this arrangement, North Carolina will be entitled to nine members, in place of thirteen as at present.

VERY STRANGE.—Ex-Senator Strange, is said to have attributed in his late speech at the Salisbury Convention, the Whig success in 1840, to the influence of the ladies who, he said, "worshipped log cabins—encouraged drunken revelings of hard cider carousals, and discountenanced Democracy so, that a decent Democrat, could scarcely get a wife; for what man of taste, would have a woman for a wife, who wished to be a politician!! Strange, that Mr. Strange, so suffered himself to be so far estranged, as to speak so strangely.

MONROE EDWARDS, of whom much has been said in the papers of late, and who has attracted considerable attention because of his being an extensive forger, and an accomplished swindler, has lately been tried before a court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of New York, and after a long and patient investigation, has been pronounced guilty. This looks like returning to the good old days of justice, when a great villain can be convicted.

Hard Times.

The cry of "hard times," grows longer and louder, and beyond all doubt, it is not without cause. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who resides in this county, we learn that in his neighborhood, cattle have been sold at from \$1 75 cents, to \$2, per head. One lot of sheep, of 19 head, sold lately for \$1. Another lot of 14 head, for \$1.25, and a lot of tolerably good hogs, for 23 cents per head!!

This is the result of Democratic Presidents foolishly tampering with the currency of our country. Who ever heard of property being thus sacrificed, while we had a National Bank!

Read attentively, the article in this paper, from the Raleigh Register, headed "Stick a pin there."

RIGHT.—The House of Representatives has adopted the one hour rule again; i. e. allow no member to make a speech more than an hour in length. This is well—app hour is long enough for a sensible man to speak on one subject—and it is plenty long enough to listen to a senseless ranter.

VERY LIKELY.—Many of the papers think that President Tyler will veto the new Tariff Bill.

We have received, through the kindness of a friend, the "Catalogue of the officers and students of Emory & Henry College for 1841-2 which we will notice more particularly hereafter.

The Apportionment Bill, as passed Congress, provides that in all the States the election of members to Congress shall be by districts, and not by general ticket. This is most unquestionably as it should be—how any persons professing to be democratic in their politics could ever favor such a system as that, is a mystery to us.

Under the new ratio the representation will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Representatives. Maine 7, New Hampshire 4, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, Vermont 4, New York 34, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 24, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Virginia 15, North Carolina 9, South Carolina 9, Georgia 6, Alabama 7, Mississippi 4, Louisiana 11, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 10, Ohio 21, Indiana 10, Illinois 7, Missouri 5, Arkansas 1, Michigan 3.

A DISCOVERY.—Some of the little country papers have made a most wonderful discovery in reference to the Presidency; it is, that a coalition has been formed between

Gen. JACKSON, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. VAN BUREN, and which is to result in electing Mr. CLAY President in 1844, and Mr. Van Buren in 1849!!

Coalition between Gen. Jackson and Mr. CLAY indeed! When the leopard and the kid, the lion and the lamb lie down together, then we shall begin to look for such an event.

Another defalcation has taken place in New York; or, in other words, the masculinity of another office-holder has come to light. The only thing peculiar to this affair is, that the defaulter happens not to be a Government office-holder, but the secretary of an insurance company—a certain Jas. C. Schermerhorn. The capital of the company was only about \$350,000, and the amount of the secretary's defalcation was about \$150,000—not quite half. The liberal man!

BANKRUPTS.—The number of applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt law in this State is not, as yet, we believe, largely increased. The operation of the law seems to give but little general satisfaction to either political party; and we predict its repeal at the next session of Congress.

We have heard that several of our patrons (?) have applied for the benefit of it. All we have to say is, that if they do not pay us the amounts due us, we shall give them a name above many other names.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The citizens of Asheville and vicinity, will give a Barbecue on Monday the 4th day of July. They respectfully invite the citizens of Buncombe, Henderson and the adjoining counties to attend and participate with them in the festivities of the day.

The Governor of the State will be present on that day.

Keep it before the people.

That the true cause of the present distress of the country, was occasioned by the destructive dynasty, which commenced with the reign of Jackson, and ended with that of Van Buren.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the effect of putting down the United States Bank, caused an INCREASE OF

347 Banks; and of a capital before the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, of \$268,000,000!!

Whereas, the increase of Banks during the same length of time previous to Jackson's Administration was barely 22! and with a capital of only \$8,000,000!!

Established on a firm basis—their notes convertible into silver and gold at all times—whereas those which have sprung up during the reign of Loco Focosis, have proved ROTTEN and CORRUPT!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That the Free Trade policy, and the hard money system, advocated by the Federal Locofocos will, if carried out, reduce the labor of Freemen to that of those who bow at the knee of the English Lords—twelve and a half cents per day! The admirable policy which those distinguished "Democrats," Calhoun, Benton, &c. have avowed themselves so strongly in favor of!—Raleigh Register.

SUPREME COURT.—To the gentlemen announced in our last, as having been admitted to County Court practice, we now add the names of George W. Bruer, of Chowan County, and Samuel H. Walkup, of Mecklenburg County.

And the following gentlemen have obtained Licences to practice Law in the Superior Courts of the State, viz: D. K. McKee, of Fayetteville, A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Moore County, Atlas Jones Dargan, of Wadesboro, Anson, John M. Long, of Concord, Cabarrus, James Palmer, Windsor, Bertie, John Kimberley, of Murfreesboro, Hartford, George W. Jones, of Orange, Green M. Culbert, of Newbern, Nathaniel Beckwith, of Plymouth, Washington County, Richard S. Donnell, of Newbern, John Baxter, of Rutherford, Alphonso W. Long, of Orange, Edward P. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Va., L. P. Olds, of Greenville, Pitt County, W. J. Keahy, and Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.—Raleigh Register.

RHODE ISLAND. Judge Story, at the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Newport on Wednesday, in his charge to the Grand Jury alluded to the recent events in that State. The Herald of the Times says that he laid down the law with great clearness in reference to the various crimes against the United States, and defined particularly what constitutes the crime of treason. He passed a high eulogy upon the character of the State and its institutions, and deeply regretted that any events should have occurred to tarnish the reputation it had acquired for an attachment to law and order.

The Rhode Island bar resolved, unanimously, to request of the learned Judge a copy of the charge for publication.

Mr. VAN BUREN reached Lexington, Ky, on the 20th inst. He rode in an open barouche with Col. Richard M. Johnson. He was received with considerable parade, and addressed by R. N. Wilkiff, (who renounced the Whig party because Gen. Harrison was nominated for President) on behalf of the Democratic citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, to which Mr. V. B. briefly replied. All through the West, the same appears to be to draw out as many good natured folks as possible to do honor to the ex-President, and then turn the display into capital for the would-be candidate. Very well.

Rumors and Facts.

In the newspapers as well as in the current of conversation rumors are circulating that should the bill for the provisional continuation of the present Tariff until another shall be formed, which has lately passed the House of Representatives, also pass the Senate, the President of the United States will, in the exercise of his constitutional authority, forbid its becoming a law.

Upon what ground it is supposed that the veto power is to be exercised in this case, we should be at a loss to imagine, if it were not stated, with apparent confidence by those who might be expected to be better informed upon the subject, that the clause which saves the Land Distribution act from prejudice is the ground upon which the veto is to be placed upon this bill.

We cannot give any credit to this rumor because, in the first place, if the passage of the bill should be defeated by the veto, the Distribution Act remains where it is; whilst, if the bill should pass in its present shape, the Distribution Act does no more than retain its present position upon the statute-book. The clause only guards the distribution against suspension by the effect of this bill; the rejection of the bill certainly will not bring about its suspension.

But why should it be supposed that the President entertains any objection to this particular provision of the pending bill? Facts, we think, are against such a supposition. We will but glance at them, and, if the reader will accompany us, he cannot but arrive at the same conclusion:

The Distribution Law was approved by the President on the 4th day of September, 1841. That act contains the following proviso: "Provided, That if, at any time during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1833, entitled 'An act to modify the act of fourteenth of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports,' and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit, twenty per centum on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended and shall so continue until this cause of its suspension shall be removed; and when removed, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be resumed." On the 11th day of September 1841, seven days after the approval of the Distribution Act, the same Congress passed "An act relative to duties and drawbacks." This act, coming in contact with the above proviso to the Distribution Act, Congress introduced and incorporated in it the following saving clause: "Provided, That if, in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of twenty per centum ad valorem shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not in anywise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress."

This act, containing the latter provision, was also approved of by the President. Now, then, the bill that has passed the House of Representatives, and is now in the Senate, "to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," contains the following proviso: "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall suspend the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, any thing herein contained, and any thing contained in the proviso to the sixth section of the act approved the 4th of September, 1841, entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights, to the contrary notwithstanding."

We submit to the common sense of our readers whether it be at all probable that the President would veto a bill because of its containing this provision, when it is seen that he approved of the very same principle in the proviso to the act of the last session "relative to duties and drawbacks."

The following account of the rise and progress of the city of Buffalo, at the terminus of the great Erie Canal of New York, is copied from a recent work: Buffalo was first settled by the whites in 1801. In 1814 it was all burned by the British, except three buildings. In 1832 it was chartered as a city, and divided into five wards; being governed by a mayor and board of aldermen. Its population in 1840, according to the United States census, was 18,213. In 1818 the first steamboat was built on Lake Erie; and the total number of sail craft upon these waters, at that time was 30. There are now, 1841 between 50 and 60 steam-boats, with 300 schooners and other sail craft, navigating Erie and the upper lakes, and carrying on an extensive commerce from Buffalo westward, twelve hundred miles, through this chain of inland seas. In 1825, there were but 200 arrivals and clearances of steamboats and other vessels at Buffalo, during the season of navigation. In 1840, there were 4,061 of these! In 1826, the amount of property sent east, upon the Erie canal from Buffalo, was 5,131 tons; in 1840 the property sent amounted to 177,607 tons. In 1826, the tolls upon the Erie canal received at Buffalo, amounted to but \$19,528; in 1840, the sum so received was \$376,417! At this astonishing rate of increase is the great west pouring her rich products to the Atlantic markets, through the medium of Buffalo harbor and the Erie canal. By means of the Erie canal and the Hudson river, Buffalo is now connected with Albany and New York; while by a chain of railroads, now nearly completed, she will soon be as directly connected by land through those, with Albany and Boston, Massachusetts.

A subscriber stopped his paper the other day because we asked him to pay for it.—Maine Call. Good. We suppose the same chap would stop the grocer's supply of sugar and coffee, were the same liberty taken with him. Such people are swindlers, cheats and thieves in heart. It is well known that there is no more industrious, hard-tolling portion of the community, than those who are connected with the Press; and he who would sponge upon them, would do any mean thing and steal too, if he could only get a good chance. The man who will cheat anybody, especially the printer, willfully, is a rascal and has the stamp away down in his soul, although to the world he may bear a plausible exterior.—Richmond Star.

At a temperance meeting not far from this city, while a reformed rummer was relating his experience, he was frequently interrupted by a topot who kept crying, "Bah! bah!" The Washingtonian did not notice him until the "bah" came so "thick and fast" that he could not go on, when he turned upon him, and with a good natured smile said, "I rather think that calf has been reared by the bottle, and it is high time he was weaned." The audience roared, and the topot seemed to enjoy the joke as heartily as the rest. He left the house a teetotaler.—Organ.

Whig Convention.

In this day's paper, to the exclusion of our usual variety, we spread before the reader the proceedings, in detail, of the Whig convention recently held in Milledgeville, for which we bespeak a careful perusal, particularly of the address "to the People of Georgia," reported by Mr. Wilde as chairman of the committee of twenty-one.

In giving place to these proceedings, we should do injustice to our feelings, were we to withhold the expression of our high gratification at the result of the labors of the Convention, in the nomination of a Presidential candidate. Having been the first conductor of a public journal in Georgia, to avow our purpose of pressing the claims of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, upon the consideration of the Convention for that distinguished office, it was natural that we should have felt a deep and lively interest in the deliberations of the body. Ardent, however, as were our most fervent aspirations for such a determination of the convention, we can but express our obligations to the Whig party of Georgia, for the high and dignified stand which they have taken in the cause of the first of American Patriots.

The name of HENRY CLAY is of itself a tower of strength, and we hail with unalloyed pleasure his nomination by the Whigs of Georgia, for the first office in the world, when filled by HENRY CLAY. The country has long needed the services of such a man at the head of affairs, and is even now suffering from his absence from that distinguished station. Elevate such a man as HENRY CLAY to the Presidency, and he will infuse his lofty genius and elevated patriotism into our institutions, and leave the impress of his noble intellect upon our laws, to inspire future generations to emulate his noble example.

Such truly would be the result, but we have not space to-day to dwell upon a theme so rich in all that an American patriot can but admire, and must defer to future occasions the effort to disabuse the public mind of whatever has or may be said in derogation of his merit. No duty, therefore, connected with our varied avocation, will we discharge more cheerfully than that of placing HENRY CLAY fairly before the people of Georgia.—Augusta Chronicle.

"Fine words butter no parsnips," is a trite and somewhat musty proverb. The "Standard" says "that the Democrats have nothing that they would conceal, if they could." This is all mighty upon paper, but is it true? Dare the "Standard" to name what candidate it will support for the Presidency? We challenge its editor to do so. We call upon him to state what financial scheme he goes for? If he will not answer, then the assertion that the Democrats have nothing to conceal, will pass for what it is worth—mere flummery.—Raleigh Register.

A Persian merchant, complaining heavily of some unjust sentence in the lower court, was told by the judge that he might go to the Cadi.

"But the Cadi is your uncle," urged the plaintiff.

"Then go to the Grand Vizier." "But his secretary is your cousin." "Then you may go to the Sultan." "But his favorite Sultana is your niece." "Then you may go to the—"

"But your father died last week!"

A vagabond called at a house one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft-quoted remark, that she might "entertain an angel unawares."

"Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays!"

THE COBBLER'S LAST WORDS.—"I feel that I wear weaker each succeeding day, and that I am fast approaching my end—a few more stitches and all will be over—in heaven there is rest for the weary soul—earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal." Having said and he wished to, he calmly breathed his last.

A singular coincidence in the death of the "great and good WASHINGTON," is that he died in the last hour, in the last day of the week, in the last month in the year, and in the last year of the century, viz: Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December, 1799.

Among the inebriates recently reformed at Buffalo, N. Y., is Mr. George W. Clinton, son of the celebrated De Witt Clinton. His case excited so deep an interest among the people, that he was recently elected Mayor of the city by a general vote, irrespective of party politics.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.—My dear friend, that woman has been talking about so again! She has been telling the awfulest lies you ever heard; why, she railed away about you for a whole hour!" "And you heard it all did you?" "Yes."

"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell it, and one to listen to it."

The following sentimental crumb, was dropped by the Albany Microscope: DEGENERACY OF THE PRESS!—Ghost of Franklin, hold thy breath! Last Saturday morning we saw an old Revolutionary Ramage Press sell under the hammer for \$5,50! And to what use is it to be put, think you, reader? To squeeze Cheese!

SUPREME COURT.—To the gentlemen announced in our last, as having been admitted to county Court practice, we now add the names of George W. Bruer, of Chowan County, and Samuel H. Walkup, of Mecklenburg County.

Stick a pin there!

In 1833, the Loco Foco leaders in our Legislature, who have now so much to say about British Bankers, proposed actually to borrow THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in Europe, to establish a Bank of the State! Start not, reader! The fact is so, and can be established beyond cavil. Mr. Charles Fisher, now an acknowledged and petted leader of the party, was Chairman of the Committee, and made a report containing the commendation, accompanied by a bill to carry it into effect. We find, on reference to the Journal, that this Bill was postponed indefinitely, on motion of Mr. GAHRAN, our present Senator in Congress; and it will be seen from the list of NAYS which we subjoin (that is against postponement, and, consequently, for the bill), that the Loco Focos voted almost in solid column for making a Bank founded on British Capital. Oh! consistency, what a jewel thou art!

From the H. C. Journal. "The House now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, the motion being on the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone the bill indefinitely. This question was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 73—Nays 54.

"Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Allison, Brewer, Bynum, Clement, Cotton, Crowell, Daniel, Dawson, Edmonston, Fisher, Forrester, Gilepie, Grady, Guthrie, Guinn, Hammond, Hargrave, Hawkins, Henry, J. Horton, W. Horton, Iron, Jagger, R. Jones, Kittrell, Ledford, Leffler, Leonard, Lilly, Locke, Mallory, Monk, Montgomery, Mullin, Murray, McNeill, Peoples, Potts, Relfe, Seawell, Settle, Sloan, Smallwood, Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Thompson, Tillett, Wadsworth, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman Ziglar."

We have inserted in italics, the names of those known to be Loco Focos, though there are several, not italicized, who may also belong to that class of politicians, but we have not the means of ascertaining.

Our object in this Paragraph, is to show to the reader, who are the real advocates of "rambling State debts," irredeemable paper money, &c., and also to impress upon his mind this fact, viz: IF LOCO FOCO COUNSELS HAD PREVAILED AT THAT DAY, THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA WOULD BE NOW PAYING INTEREST TO "Public Bankers," on THREE MILLIONS OF PUBLIC DEBT!—Raleigh Register.

The melon seeds.

The Mills Point Herald gives a sketch of great interest relative to a lawyer of this city. It is a column long, and we must condense it. It relates, that at a restaurant in this city, one night was assembled a party of young Creoles, at the invitation of one of their number who had just taken out license to practise law in Louisiana.

The host after drinking much wine, got boisterous, and looked around anxious to find somebody to insult. He at last discovered a spare old man in a corner, at whom he commenced firing melon seeds from between the thumb and finger. The first one hit him on the left ear. The second struck his hand, and the third rebounded from his breast.

"You are a bad shot," said the old man, rising, "I will give you a few lessons," and he handed his card. The parties met with pistols, next morning on the Shell Road, near the half-way house. The Creole fired first, and missed.

"Monsieur," said the stranger, "you are too hasty and you bear too hard on the trigger, but it is my turn, I advise you to stand cool and firm, the least variation might cost you your life. You aimed at my eye yesterday, but hit my ear—it was well you missed." He raised the pistol, and muttering "Monsieur's right ear," he fired—the lower lappet of the right ear was shot away. "One lesson at a time," said the unknown, "is enough; here, sir, is your first melon seed. Adieu, you shall hear of me again."

Twelve months had passed—the occurrence above related was almost forgotten by the actors—when one evening at the Theatre D'Orleans, the Creole felt a light tap on the shoulder; he turned, and the mysterious stranger of the restaurant stood by his side. "Monsieur," whispered he, "I owe you another lesson, are you at leisure to-morrow morning?"

"A votre service, Monsieur."

"They met again, and the creole missed. Said the old man, "you have not improved much since your last lesson. Your second shot at the restaurant struck my hand, therefore this goes on the same spot," and at the firing of the pistol, the Creole's left hand hung in shreds to his arm. "The next time we meet, Monsieur, your breast shall be the target," exclaimed the unknown, as he handed over the second melon seed, carefully wrapped up in a piece of paper. "Au revoir."

The Creole recovered, but lost his spirits and was a changed man. A few weeks ago, the Creole received a small package from Havans, accompanied by a letter from a hotel keeper there, stating that the said package was ordered to be sent to his address by a foreign gentleman who had died there.

He opened the box, and found therein a small purse containing one melon seed.—THE STRANGER WAS NO MORE!

The writer of the sketch says the above is no fiction, and that the principal actor even now resides in New Orleans, a talented and esteemed member of the bar; and often relates the above sketch of his adventure to his friends, to show how dearly he paid for the excess of one night at the restaurant.—Crescent City.

The Editor of the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette received lately a present of six whetstones to sharpen his wits upon. He tried them on his jackknife with a satisfactory result, and laid them by against time of need.

"What's your opinion of rats, Gumbo?" "Why, dey is a wery undermining set of rascals I tink."

It is generally agreed now, that Esq. at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the "quirk" in a hog's tail more for ornament than for use.