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EMERET.

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HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLES

Friday, April 91, 1843.

EDUCATION. It must be gratifying to every lover of his

country and of the true interests of his fel-

low-men, to witness the increased exertions which are being made in almost every section of this highly favored Union for the intellectual culture of the rising generation. Deeply conscious of the fact, that is a proper system of education lies the prosperity and safety of our nation. The people, east, west, north and south, are becoming aroused on the subject, and hundreds and thousands are steadily engaged in putting for; h efforts in some degree proportioned to the importance and magnitude of the work. Colleges and Academies are spring up as if by magic, where but yesterday all was a barren wilderness; and in sections where the woodman's axe but Jately sounded for the first time, scores of meary boys and girls are now gathered to receive the rudiments of that learning which is, in days yet to come, to qualify them for the labors and duties of active life-to prepare them to line in love. discharge the honorable duties of American citizens, when the present generation shall have been numbered among the things that " were but are not." But while something has been done, and much is now doing, much remains yet to be done. There are thousands of children of both sex, who will soon reach the prime of life, or who will at least soon be acting their parts in common with other citizens of the country generally, who are as yet destitute of all that sort of intellectual culture requisite to prepare them for that responsible station. Hundreds rents, suffered to grow up without even the those principles of moral honesty necessary the necessaries of life, much less to act noble parts as citizens of this free and independent nation. Too lazy to work; and to steal-many parents suffer their children than rational beings. They teach them neither industry, economy, or frugalityvirtue, honesty, or sobriety, ner yet the rules of common decency. These are soon to be let loose upon society without having learned scarce anything which they should, and without the ability either to appreciate their privileges or comprehend their duties as American citizens. The only remedy which we can see at present for this state of things is to be found in the influence of an efficient and we'l directed ministry, which shall, by the authority of its high commission, urge and impress it as a duty upon all to bring up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"-to habits of industry and honesty, and to educate them to the extent of their abilities :and then, with this the co-operation of the common school system. A system which

We have said this much without previous design. When we commenced, it was with the intention of merely calling public attention to facilities offered at present in these mountain regions, for acquiring the rudiments of a solid and useful education. To begin at home-we have a good and flourishing male Academy, under the superintendence of Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., whose qualifications and success as a teacher, in some of the first institutions of the country, entitle him to the confidence of any community who may be favored with his services. We have also a female Academy. under the superintendence of Rev. J. Dick. son, A. M., whose long experience in conducting similar institutions, connected with his literary acquirements, warrant the belief that it will not be otherwise than successful. It will be re-opened on the first Friday of next month, and we would most earnestly recommend parents to send their children, of both sexes-boarding can be

use their best endeavors to do justice to every interest of those committed to their charge.

At Greeneville, Tennessee, a female Acdemy is about to go into operation, under the superintendence of those distinguished ladies so favorably known in Tennesses and Virginia, for their qualifications, experience and success in conducting female Seminaries, and one of whom, has by her beautiful poems, gaired an enviable distinction in the literary world, Misses MITCHELL & MELVILLE. And we would say, by all

always, you will no send them here. At Knoxville, Tonnessee, there is an institution of high character for the education of females, which is under the superindence of the Helston Annual Conference, of the M. E. Church, and which is conducted by Rev. JOSEPH DOUGLASS, as Principal, with competent Assistants. This, we have never had an opportunity of visiting, nor yet, of forming much acquaintance with its Principal, but from the recommendations givem him, and from a limited acquaintance we have no hesitancy in pronouncing him a worthy and competent man, and the insti-

tution, we learn, is flourishing, and bids

fair at no very distant day, to be amongst

popular ones of the country.

means, send your daughters there, provided

The editor of the Western Weekly Review is luxuriating on new potatoeshere we are scarce rid of the snow and ice yet. However, the aforesaid editor is a warm hearted fellow, though an old bachelor, and lives in warm regions, for we strongly suspect he is more than half his

(E The Salisbury Watchman has hoisted his flag for D. M. BARRINGER for Congress from that district. Good-go ahead.

By the last number of the "Old North State," published at Elizabeth city. in this State, we learn that the editor of the Old Dominion, at Norfolk, Va., was recently shot dead in a rencountre with a man by the name of Cooke.

DEATH OF INDIAN BRIDE.-You will have seen

mentioned in the papers the death of a young Indian squaw at the museum. She had been mar-ried but six weeks and was a very beautiful creaof others, and many too, in this section, jure. I raw her a few days ago at the Park thesare, by their ignorant, vicious and lazy pahouse .- She was the survivor of the two females cultivation of those habits of industry and of the party, the other squaw having died a few weeks since. The immediate cause of her death was a violent cold taken in coming home a night to enable them to procure for themselves or two before from a ball at the Tivoli. The omnibus in which they were returning broke down in Hudson street, and they were obliged to walk a mile through a light snow falling at the time. Their thin moceasins were no protection, and four or five of the Indians were ill the next morning, the heartily do we wish we could add too honest | bride worst of all. She died in dreadful agony of ongestion of the blood on the third day, spite of medical attendance and every care on the part of to grow up more like butter, weeds or brutes, the Indians of the neighborhood. The Indians were all standing around her, and, on being told that she was dead, they tore the rings from their ears, and stood for some minutes in silence, with the blood streaming upon their cheeks. Their grief afterwards became quite uncontrolable. They washed off all the paint with which they have been so gaily bedecked while here, and painted the dead bride very beautifully for burial. She was interred in the Green wood cemetery .- The most passionate affection existed between her and he husband. He is a magnificent fellow, the handsomest Indian we have ever had in the city, and a happler marriage was never celebrated. ollowed close at his heels wherever he went, and had scarce been separated from him five minutes at a time since her marriage. The poor fellow is an object of great commiseration now, for he seems completely inconsolable. His wife was the idol of the party. They are very impatient to be away since this melancholy event, and will start west ward as soon as the sick recover .- N. Y. Cor.

ANNECDOTE OF COL. ETHAN ALLEN.-This old Revolutionary hero was once sued by some person in Boston, for a note of 601 .- When the case came on for trial, Allen employed a lawyer to get the action continued until he could get the money to settle the demand. Accordingly, the attorney, as the readiest means of accomplishing his object determined to deny the genui ess of the signa-ture. This would oblige the plaintiff to produce merits the most profound attention and unwearied efforts of all the American people. the witness of the note, who resided in Boston and who could not therefore, be brought forward on the instant,-The effect of this quibbling manœvre would be to cause the plaintiff to postpone the trial to the next court.

When the case was called, it happened that Allen was in a remote corner of the court-room. and to his utter astonishment, heard his lawver gravely deny the signature of the note. - Now Allen was no quibbler-he detested his meanness : so with long and fierce strides, he rushed through the crowd, and confronting the amazed " limb of the law," rebuked him in voice of thunder .-Mr. ____, I did not hire you to come here and lie—that is a true note -I signed it—I'll swear to it-I want no shuffling, I want time. What I employed you for, was to get this business put over till the next court-not to lie and juggle about it.

A HAPPY COUNTY-AN HONEST PEOPLE .-The March Court term of the county of Hudson, N. J., as we are informed by the Jersev City Advertiser, had no business before it, and was adjoured in consequence on the morning of the second day! What a place this for a lawyer.

CALVIN COLTON, author of the wel! known and effective political tracts of "Junius," in 1840, entitled " The Crisis of the Country," &c. will soon commence a new series in exposition of the principles and defence of the measures of the Whig party. They had at fair rates, and we feel free to say will be published at the Tribune office. Parthat the Principals in both institutions will ticulars hereafter .- N. Y. Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patent Sermon

Pay the Printer.

At the particular request of the editor of the Yothway Herald I will preach, on this occa ion, from the following text: If ye are honest, honorable men Go ye and pay the Printer.

My Hearers :- There are many seeming trifles in this world, which you are too apt to overlook on account of their apparent unimportance—the neglect of which has plunged thousands into the deepest mire of misery, and sunk their characters into inextricable degradation. Among those os-tensible trifles, that of neglecting to pay one's honest debts is the most common, and attended with the worst consequences. It takes off all the silken furzo from the fine threads of feelingcreates a sort of misenthropic coldness about the heart—skims off all the cream that may shause to rise upon the milk of generosity—and makes man look as savegely upon his brother man as a dog upon one of his species while engaged in the gratifying employment of eating his master's din-ner. One debt begets another. I have always observed that he who owes a man a dollar is sure to owe him a grudge : and he is always ready to pay compound interest on the latter than on the rmer. Oh my friends, to be over head and ears in love is a bad predicament as a person ough can't sleep of nights without being haunted by to give a man the hidrophobia, make him bite a wheelbarrow—cause him to run mad, and create

a general consternation among the lamp posts.

My dear friends—the debt that sits heaviest on the conscience of a mortal—provided he has one—is the debt due the printer. It presses harder on one's bosom than the nightmass, gaits the soul, frets and chafes every emobling sentiment frets and chafes every entrobling sentiment-squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roasted potato. A man who wrongs the printer out of a single cent can never expect to enjoy comfert in this world, and may well have do of finding it in any other. He will be sure to go down to the grave ere Time shall have bedecked his borw with the silvery blossoms of age, and the green leaves will fall before the first bud of enoyment expanded. It is true mushrooms of peace may spring up during the short night of forget-fulness, but they will all wither beneath the scorching rays of remorse. How can you my friends, ever have the wickedness and eruelty to cheat the printer, when you consider how mu he has done and is every day doing for you? has poured into the treasuries of your minds some of the most valuable gifts that any thing short of a God can bestow-aye, riches with which you would not part for the whole world and a mortgage upon a small corner of heaven. With the keys of magic, as it were, he has opened them iron cased doors of the human understanding-dispelled the darkness of ignorance, and it up the lamps of knowledge and wisdom. The mighty engine—the Press, is surrounded by a halo of glory, and its effulgence extends all over the broad-empire of the mind, illuminating the darkest avenue of the heart; and yet the printer, the man who toils at the lever of this soul enlight. ning instrument-is often robbed of his hard-earned bread by those whom he has delivered fro mental bondage and placed in a paradise to lay off and get fat upon the fruits of his labors.

Oh, you ungrateful sinners! if you have a heart zards filled with gravel, take heed what I say unto you. If there be one among you in this gregation, whose accounts are not settled with the printer, go and adjust it immediately, and be able to hold your head up in society, like a giraffe, be respected by the wise and the goodfree from the tortures of a guilty consciencemortification of repeated duns, and escape from falling into the clutches of these licensed thieves the lawyers. If you are honest and honorable men you will go forthwithand pay the printer. You will not wait for the morrow-because there is no to-morrow; it is but a visionary receptacle for unredeemed promises; an addled egg in the nest of the future ; the debtor's hope, the creditor's curse. If you are dishonest, low minded sons of Satan, don't suppose you will ever pay the printer, as long as you have no reputation to lose-no cha racter to sustain-and no morals to cultivate But, let me tell you, my friends that if you don't do it your path to the tomb will be strewn with horns-you will have to gather your daily food from brambles-your children will die of the dysentary and you yourself will never enjoy the blessings of health. I once called on a sick person whom the doctors had given up as a gone case. I asked him if he had made his peace with his Maker? He said he thought he had squared up. I asked if he had forgiven all his enemies. He re-plied yes. I then asked him if he had made his peace with the printer. He hesitated for a moment, and then said he believed he owed him something like about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid good by to the world. His desire was immediately gratified; and that moment he became convale cent .-- He is now living in the enjoyment of health and prosperity-at peace with his own conscience, his God and the whole world. Let this be an example for you my friends. Patronize the printer, take the papers, pay for them in advance; and your days will be long upon the earth, and overflowing with the honey of happiness.

My hearers! pay all your debts, and keep an

honotable reckoning with your follow men, but, above all, keep paying, by daily instalments, that everlasting debt of gratitude which you owe to Him from whom you obtained capital sufficient to begin the first transaction of life, so that when you come to balance accounts at the day of gene. ral settlements all things may appear fair and

Scene IN A QUAKER MEETING HOUSE .- A most ludicrous scene took place in a Quaker meeting. house in this town on Thursday last. The hou had been opened and warmed for the usual ' Fifth day meeting.' A short time before the hour of service, one of the 'Friends' went into the house to attend to the fire, when what was his surprise to find two or three men there, up in the very high-est seats, preparing to take quiet possession! One had a hammer, another a brush, a third some trappings, and it seemed as if a young company of upholsterers had resolved to adorn and beautify the unpainted walls and benches of the soberlook ing room. The Friend interrupted t em with pertinent question "What is thee doing? "Fitting up, sir," "What is thee fitting up for?"
"For our exhibition to night." "Thy exhibition -what exhibition !"-" Why, our Magic Theatre and Juggling Exhibition." "Who told thee to make such worldly arrangements in this place?"
"The Selectmen, sir." "What have they to do with this house?" "Why, is'nt this the town "No, it's the Hicksite meeting brome! The rest of the conversation was lost in what was probably the only burst of laughter which ever listurbed the spoer echoes of that building.-Nantucket Enquirer.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of April, was \$11,686,387.

a custom in many parts of New England to sing the psalms and hymns at church by "deuconing" them, by the deucon's reading each line. Previous to its being sung, one of these church digni taries rose, and after looking at his book some time, and making several attempts to spell the words, apologised for the difficulty he experienced

in reading, by observing,
"My eyes indeed are very blind." The choir, who had been impatiently waitin for the whole line, thinking this to be the first o common metre hymn, immediately snug it. The good descon exclaimed with emphasis,

"I cumpot see at all. This, of course, they also sung, when the aston ished pillar of the church cried out,

"I really b'lieve you are bewitched!" Responce by the choir: "I really b'lieve you be bewitched." - Deagon:

"The duce is in you all." The choir fainished the verse by echoing the last line, and the deacon sat down in despair .- The

Buttle of Princeton.

The situation of the American army in the automn of 1776, was peculiarly trying, and the prospects of their righteous couse very gloomy. They had been obliged to retire before the enemy and had to cross to the west side of the Delaware. General Washington, believing it probable that Gen. Howe, the Commender of the British, would make an attempt upon Philadelphia, as soon as the ice would enable him to cross, or before, had taken the precaution to have all the vessels and bonts removed from the Jersey share, from Philadelphia up to New Hope. Writing to his brother from the camp above the Falls at Trenton, December 18, 1776, he said in view of the number, discipline, and position of the British army contrasted with his own, "You can form no idea of the perplexity of my situation. No man, I believe, ever had a greater choice of difficulties, and less means to extricate himself from them. However, under afull persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertoin an idea that it will finally sink, though it may remain for some

time under a cloud." Soon after this his plan was laid for redifferent places on the Jersey shore. But which referred to Trenton, was carried into effect, and its success here showed the But although they were providentially preriumph of their arms.

The success of the American army, on

peacefu day. On the 29th of the same month, Gen. Washington, writing to Congress from pense. Newtove Penn., says, "I am just setting out to atempt a second passage over the Delaware, with the troops that were with me on the morning of the 26th, General Cadwalder crossed overthe 37th and is at-Bordenown with about 1800 men; Gen. Mifflia vill be to-day at Bordentown with about 1600 more." And he adds, "in

On Monday morning, the 30th of December, General Washington re-crossed the Delaware, but owing to the great quantity Trenton till the evening of the 31st. At this critical moment the army was likely to be diminished to a mere handful, as the time this evening. But after much persuasion, and the receipt of ten dullars bounty, by each, about 1400 re-enlisted for six weeks. These, with about 8600 Pennsylvana militin under Generals Cadwalader and Miffla, composed Washington's army at that time.

On this day a foraging party of the enemy was surprised and captured, by a small company of dragoons under the command of Col. Joseph Reed. From these prisoners, General Washington learned the strength of the British army, which lay at Princeton, and also their intention to advance upon the American army at Trenton.

When the Hessians were captured at Prentos, the several detachments of the British troops which were stationed at Burlington, Mount Holly, &c., immediately shortly joined by a large reinforcement from

New York under Lord Cornwallis. On Wednesday, the 1st of January, 1777, Gen. Washington ordered forward on the Maidenhead road leading to Princeton, a small detachment as far as Smith's Hill, now Charles Reeder's at the Five Mile Run, where they awaited the advance the Americans was at the village of Maidenhead. The advance guard of the British was, the same night, at the Eight Mile Run, near Caleb S. Green's, Esq., about a mile and a half from the village.

Early the next morning the main army of the enemy moved on from Princeton. meeting with little opposition until they came to Smith's Hill, when a skirmishing took place with the companies under Major Miller and Col Hand: after which our troops retired before the enemy to a piece of fire upon them for a few minutes, which caused the British to form themselves in

PRALM SINGING.-In olden times, when it was order for buttle. By this successful ma. act, and it will prove my death;" and he nœuvre of the Americans the British were accordingly died a few days after. detained two or three hours.

> A detachment had been stationed that day by General Washington at the north the 2d, although it was just night, urged end of Trenton, near Nathan Beake's, Lord Cornwallis to engage the Americans where they had thrown up some works, immediately; but Cornwallis thought that that they might retard the progress of the the escape of Washington's army was im-British as much as possible; and when they possible, and as his own troops were fatigued fell back into Trenton, and crossed over Chagrined and dismayed, he retraced with the Assanpink bridge at Trent's Mill, [the anxioty and haste his steps towards Princeonly bridge over the creek at that time,] ton, and did not attempt to pursue the Ame-

> ed his artillery on the high bank on the Brunswick where he had left his baggage south side of the Assnapank creek, which forms the southern boundary of the city of Tremon, and had thrown up a breastwork ristown the 6th of January. While the

> about 100 rods | the Assanpink is fordable; city) on the 21st of January, at the head and from the bridge the mill pond extends of about 400 militia, and fifty riflemen, from east a quarter of a mile, or more; and Pennsylvania, attacked a foraging party of guards were placed along the line from the Delaware eastward, on the south bank of Somerset Court House, leading his men the creek.

> Green street, towards the bridge; and equal number and supported by three field when they had reached Tucker's corner, [Second street] some well directed shot from the artillery on the south side of the a number of sheep and cattle, which the bridge, caused them to wheel about and party had collected. General Dickinson retire to the high ground at the north of the was distinguished for his zeal in the cause town, where they encamped for the night,

> nformed the writer that he was at the upper different stages of the war. He was afterend of the town, when our men retired before the British, and that it was just at night. And Mr. Ryall, with others who resided here, says there was no engagement at the Assanpink, but that a cannonading was kept up by both armics until dusk when the firing ceased.

The concurrent testimony of persons who were in Trenton at the time, and who are crossing the Delaware at several points, to now living, and of those who were in the surprise and capture the enemy posted at neighborhood and came into town the next day, and the statements of those who reowing to the ice no part of the plan but that ceived the accounts from persons who were witnesses of the occurrences of that day, agree that there were very few Americans practicability of the whole, if the American or British killed in Trenton. A few British troops had been able to cross the Delaware. were in a room of the old Court House [the Trenton Back] which commanded a view vented from carrying out their plans in this of the American position on the Assannink respect, yet in another way was Providence bridge, some of whom were billed by preparing for their success, and for the cannon shot from the Americans, which knocked in a part of the wall.

A crisis had arrived of the most fearful the 26th of December, 1776, revived the character. Owing to the state of the river. hopes of the country. The dark cloud the ice being rotten, to retreat across the which lung over the nation, began to dis. Delaware was impracticable; to engage perse, and Providence was pointing to the with an army so superior in number, in discipline, and in every thing but true courage and right, would seem to be sacrificing all. It was truly a season of fearful sus-

> But the Lord maintained our right. He directed the counsels of that eventful night; guided in the right way and led the few, but valliant, to victory.

General Washington with his officers held a council of war that evening, in the true American Inn, on Mill Hill, kept at that time by Mrs. Richmond. While the view of the measures proposed to be pur. council were engaged in ther deliberations, sued, I hink a fair opportunity is offered the landlady passed through the room, and of driving the enemy entirely from New observed, "gentlemen, that which you are Jersey, or at least, to the extremity of the talking about, will succeed," referring to their plan of operations, which proved so successful the next day.

General Washington sent for Mr. Elias Phillips of Maidenhead, who came into the of drifting ice, his troops did not reach council about 10 o'clock. Washington asked him how long he had lived in that place; whether he was acquainted with the direct road to the Quaker bridge; [this of service of the continental troops expired bridge is over the Assanpink, a mile or two south of the road from Trenton through the villago of Maidenhead to Princeton, and nearly equi-distant from both towns:] and made other enquiries, the answers to which were taken down.

He then had Patrick Lamb called in, who lived at the bridge; and put down the answers which he gave to the questions proposed; and afterwards, sent for Ezekial Anderson, and after questioning him, and finding all their answers to agree respecting the road and the country, he made these men the guides for his army that night. Washington had early that evening sent

off his baggage to Bordentown; and having given orders to the men who were engaged in throwing up a breast work on the south bank of the Assanpink, to continue their repaired to Princeton, where they were work until it should be necessary to retire for their own safety, and directed the fires to be renewed and kept up, he ordered the army, about midnight, to march off. Taking grand jury do seem rather to have transthe lower road to Sandtown and across Quaker bridge, they reached the Stony brook at the Quaker meeting house, early in the morning of Friday, the 3d of January, where the battle was successfully of the British; but the advance guard of fought, which drove the enemy from this part of New Jersey. But many of our valuable men fell on this memorable morning, and among them the brave General Mercer, who first engaged the enemy, and who fell at an early hour, covered with many wounds. The late Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, informed the writer, ments are the four volumes in which all the works that he, with other surgeons, was with Gen. Mercer under the tree after the battle, and said that Gen. Mercer had received sixteen wounds of the bayonet; that those were not thought by Mercer himself, [who was a woods at the Shabbakonk creek, where, as physician] to be mortal: but that, while the enemy approached, they poured a deadly lying on the ground, a British soldier had struck him on the head with his musket, "and that," said he, " was a distanorable amine the premises.

It is said that Sir William Erskine, when the British army had reached Treaton, on came up there was a brisk cannonading for they had better rest until the next morning. bont twenty minutes, when the Americans But the morning light discovered his error taking up the plank of the bridge after them. rican army, which had retired towards General Washington had that day plant. Pluckemin, but hastened his march to New and military stores.

Gen. Washington's army reached Moracross the road, leading south from the army lay there Gen. Philemon Dickinson, bridge, through Mill Hill. From this bridge west to the Delaware (father of the late Samuel Dickinson of this through the river middle deep, and gave The British passed down Queen [now them so severe a charge, that although of pieces, they gave way; and he took forty wagons, opwards of an hundred horses and of his country, and rendered very import. Our worthy citizen, Mr. Thomas Ryall, ant services in his military capacity at the wards a Senator of the United States

From the National Intelligencer. United States vs. William Gibbs.

Indictment for stealing "one ham of bacon" and charging it as a second offence of the

1st Witness-I carry bacon to town to sell, and had some on my stall when this ere little boy ups and tells me-

Counsel-Never mind what the boy told

1st Witness-Well, as I was saying, this nere little boy-that is-I-I-can't tell it no other way-th-

Counsel-Dist. Attorney-Court-Nev. r mind what he told you.

1st Witness--(bolting it out)-that this nere Bill Gibbs had stole one of my hams, and he saw him take it. I can't tell it no other way, and (to the District Attorney) that's the reason I wanted him to tell his

Dist. Attorney-Very well; let him tell

Boy-I was standing in the market, and saw this here Bill Gibbs walk on ere gentleman's bench and take one of his hams of bacon, and clap it under his cloak. and slip away. And I goes and tells him. Counsel, [sotto voce : 'That's rather suspiclous.] Were you near enough to be sure was Bill ?

Boy-Oh yes, sir, I'm sure it was him. Counsel-Arc you sure it was a ham of

Boy-Why, I reckon it was, sir; it look-

Counsel, (brightening up a little)-Are ou sure it was not a shoulder? Boy, (looking doubtful)-I don't know,

Counsel--Very well. The other wit. ness can tell us whether it wasn't a shoulder

1st Witness recalled -- Well, as I was saying, I had the bacon, there was four shoulders cut round-

Counsel-Ah! it was a shoulder then? Witness-Never mind if it was; it were cut round like a ham, and he never knowld the difference. He stole it for a ham, any

Counsel-Mr. Attorney, I think that's a dead shot. 'The prosecution has committed suicide, and the only verdict the jury can render is, "felo de se," against it.
District Attorney—That's not so cer.

Counsel--1 suppose your Honor cannot doubt upon the point. The prisoner might as well be convicted of stealing the District Attorney's spectacles upon this indictment for stealing a ham, as to be convicted of stealing a shoulder. The charge is hamthe proof is shoulder, and with middling luck, the prisoner ought to be able to save

District Attorney, (opening Johnson's Dictionary)-Dr. Johnson defines harn to be "the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted." The cended this definition, and I suppose I must send up another indictment. It shall be large enough (though it is rather a bore) to go the whole hog against Master Gibbs; and we'll see if he can shoulder that. Enter nolle prosequi.

And so the accused " saved his bacon.

A Good THING -The following, although brief,

beautiful and comprehensive:
"Every fly, and every pebble, and every flower, are tutors in the great school of nature, to instruct the mind and improve the heart. The four eleare written .- Every man has in his own life follies enough-in his own mind, troubles enough-in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough -without being curious about the affairs of other

AN AWFUL BEACON .- When the New York land. ords warn their tenants out, and put up a bill "to be let," the tenants if they do not wish to move, operates as a veto on all who might wish to ex-