Jas. S. Harrington
Jas. S. Harrington
Harrington
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

R. K. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. | VOL. 13—NO. 709.

TERMS OF
THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, $2 00
Do. if paid at the end of 3 months 2 50
Do. if paid at the end of 6 months 3 00
Do. if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription received for less than twelve months, unless paid for in advance.
No paper discontinued until all arrear[illegible]

For three months, - - - $1 00
For six months, - - - 6 00
For 12 months, - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock Friday morning, and should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THE
CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
at 75 cents per quire.
For any quantity over 6 quires, 60 cts per quire.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 1, 1851.

MARBLE FACTORY.
BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1851—y

TEA! TEA! TEA!!
Hyson Tea, Imperial Tea, Young Hyson Tea, Oolong Tea, quality good, better, and choice, a large supply and good assortment—all selected by a judge, and recommended as fresh and fine flavored. For sale by
Oct 11 S. J. HINSDALE.

IMPERIAL TEA.
Just received to-day a chest of Imperial Tea, that is as good, if not a little better than was ever offered at this market
Oct 11. S. J. HINSDALE.

HYSON TEA.
A chest of very superior quality, fresh and fine flavor, just received and for sale by
Oct 11. S. J. HINSDALE.

Steamship Line
Between New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.
Two splendid new steamships, built expressly for this route, are now running—Steamship *City of Richmond*, Z. Mitchell, Commander, and Steamship *City of Norfolk*, Jas. Post, Commander—one of which leaves New York every Thursday from Pier 8, East River, at 4 p. m.—returning, leaves Richmond and City Point on Friday and Norfolk on Saturday of every week. These vessels are thorough sea steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage & found between N. York and Norfolk. $7
Do. do. Do. City Point or Richmond - - - - - $8
Steerage do. Do. Do $6
Do. do. Do. and Norfolk $5
Freight from New York to Richmond 6 cts. per foot.
Do. Do. to Petersburg & Norfolk 7 cts foot

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take going to New York.
Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.
JOSIAH WILLS, Agent, Norfolk.
THOS. BRANCH, do. Petersburg.
A. S. LEE, do. Richmond.
MAILLER & LORD,
108 Wall st., New York.
March 30, 1852 6m

LAND FOR SALE.
A valuable tract of Land is offered for sale containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses—well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.
June 26, 1852 696-tf

NOTICE.
I forewarn all and every person from fishing or hunting on my lands in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen and Sampson, as I will enforce the law against all such trespassers.
G. T. BARKSDALE.
April 22, 1852. 687-tf

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 boxes
sold within the last 9 months.
A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.
Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed in putting a gloss on [illegible] also in preserving the leather. [illegible] their boots can use this article with equal success immediately after the leather should be soaked as soon as this is applied, before it dries.
[illegible] can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.
Fayetteville, February 21, 1852. 678-1y

$10 REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January last, a negro man named MIKE, who is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, where he has a wife. Mike is a black fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stoops a little when walking, and moves slowly. He was hired by me for this year from the estate of Josiah Evans, dec'd. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I get him. Mike is 25 years old.
NATHAN KING.
April 10, 1852 685-tf

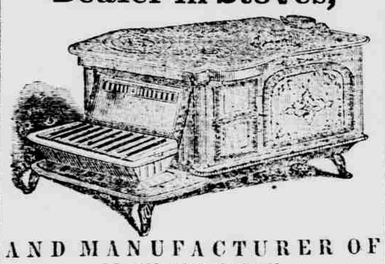
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorised to settle the same.
S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
JAS. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, June 26, 1852.

P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.
P. SHEMWELL.
July 3, 1852. 697-tf

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.
Has now on hand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.
A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.
You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.
Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
May 1, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.
ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH
Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.
October 1, 1851.

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF
PLAIN AND JAPAN
TIN WARE,
Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet-Iron Worker.
I have in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN OR SHEET-IRON.
I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.
Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c.
ROOFING, GUTTER & LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.
Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE. C. W. ANDREWS,
South-east corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852 y

HATS! HATS!
Hats at cost.
Having determined to go more extensively into the manufactory of Hats, I offer a large stock of northern Hats by the case, at cost. Country merchants and others in want of Hats will find it to their advantage to give me a call. The stock consists in part of the latest style of Beaver, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, napped and smooth Fur; Panama for men and boys; Leghorn do; Campeachy, Palm-leaf, white, black, blue and brown Wool, &c.
DAVID GEE.
☞ Those indebted to me will please call and pay.
June 19, 1852

GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
The Cheapest yet & its no mistake
I beg leave to inform the inhabitants of this place and the surrounding country, that I have just received a large new and splendid stock of the fashionable Ready-made CLOTHING for fall and winter wear, among which may be found dress and sack Coats of all colors and qualities; business Coats and Cloaks; Overcoats, made of English beaver, Irish tweed and pilot cloths. I also offer the largest and best made stock of Pantaloons and Vests ever [illegible] 75 cts. to $6 50; Shirts and Drawers [illegible] qualities; gloves, cravats, suspenders, carpet bags; boys', youths' and servants' Clothing, which I offer to sell at wholesale or retail on very reasonable terms.
Gentlemen, come one and all to this cheap store of
M. GREENTREE & CO,
Market Square, next door to H. Graham and A. Johnson & Co.
Sept 11, 1852 3m

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.
The Subscriber having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the traveling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.
All the stages stop at this House.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, September 11, 1852. 3m-pd

I AM RECEIVING a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
—Among which may be found—
Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings of the latest styles.
—ALSO—
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.
W. F. MOORE,
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 707-tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.
By virtue of an order made at Sept. term 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber will sell on Thursday the 14th day of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, THREE LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late John Ray, Sr, deceased, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs to said estate. Notes with good security will be required, upon which a credit of six months will be given.
DUNCAN SHAW, Commissioner.
Sept 9, 1852 707-5t

FINE TIMBER AND TURPENTINE
LAND
For sale, in Robeson County.
1300 Acres, adjoining the lands of William Grimsley, Alexander McIntyre, and others, very heavily timbered and fine turpentine land, from three to five miles from Raft Swamp, and from five to six miles from Lumber River.
270 acres adjoining Joseph Smith, Esq.
450 acres, known as the "old Norment Mill Tract." A never-failing stream runs through this tract, and it is considered one of the best seats for a mill or manufacturing purposes in the county. Apply to
WILLIAM McNEILL,
R. S. FRENCH, Lumberton.
Sept. 11, 1852. 707-6t

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland County—July 17, 1852.
Personally appeared before me, James S. Harrington, one of the Justices in and for said County, John Ray, Jr., who, being duly qualified according to law, deposeth and saith that he has lost or mislaid a Note or bond on Daniel Ray, Alexander Clark and Alexander Morison, for the hire of a negro at Two Dollars and fifty cents per month, for about sixteen months hire of the same, which is about Forty Dollars, for which he the said John Ray, Jr., has never received value for, and forewarns all persons from trading for the same, and the makers from paying it to any other person but himself or authorized agent. The above Note or bond was dated some time in 1846.
Sworn to and subscribed to before me this the 17th day of July, A. D., 1852.
JAMES S. HARRINGTON, J. P.
707-3t] JOHN RAY, JR.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1852.
Brown & Moffitt vs. Adam Garner.
Attachment—levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of July A. D. 1852, and in the 77th year of American Independence.
707-6t A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
Price of ad'v. $3 25.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1852.
Angus R. Kelly vs. George McIntosh.
Attachment—levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage on the fourth Monday of October next; then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of July A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of American Independence.
707-7t A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
Price of ad'v. $3 25.

Land for Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale their Land lying on Harrison Creek, 3 miles below the Post Office, consisting of 830 acres. The above lands are tolerably well timbered and well adapted to the tar and turpentine business. For further information apply on the premises.
J. E. & S. H. AVERITT.
Sept 11, 1852 707-4t-pd

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Fayetteville, N. C.
NORTH, NO SOUTH. NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

[illegible] early period of the Republic, [illegible] steadily in view the *dangers* [illegible] overturned every other free [illegible] it to be essential to the [illegible] *void of civil talents*, and offering to recommendation but one founded on *military service*, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered WHEN AN OPPOSITE PRINCIPLE IS ESTABLISHED."—*Speech of Henry Clay, at Lexington, Ky., July 12, 1827. See Mallory's Life of Clay page 557.*

"[illegible], indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it is necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with ANY SCOURGE, other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY renown."—*Henry Clay's speech at Baltimore, May 13, 1843. See Mallory's Life of Clay, p. 557.*

PROOF FROM THE RECORD.
Under the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Governor was elected annually by the Legislature, but in 1835 the Constitution was amended, and, among other things, it was provided that this important right should be thenceforth exercised by the people. In 1834 a bill passed the Legislature providing for a Convention to make alterations in the Constitution; and William A. Graham, the Scott candidate for Vice President, was a member of that Legislature. While this bill was pending before the House, it was moved to strike out of said bill "that clause in the 13th section providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof," and the question upon it was decided in the negative, yeas [illegible] nays 94—William A. Graham voting [illegible]. For proof of this, see Journal of the House of Commons, session of [illegible], page 220.

The truth is, Mr Graham has always been regarded as a conservative Federalist. His ideas of government have been drawn from the teachings of the Hamiltonian school; and hence he has always considered it sound policy to limit the people in their exercise of power on the one hand, and to render them *prosperous* on the other by Banks, high Tariffs, &c. The Federalists, it is well known, regarded it as a primary duty to *take care of the people*, that is, to watch, overlook, and restrain them, lest they might destroy themselves by indulging in too much liberty; in other words, Federalism means *power in the hands of the few, and submission and obedience on the part of the many.* Hence, [illegible], the opposition of the Whig leaders of this State to Free Suffrage—to the right of equality at the ballot box.

Mr Graham is now a candidate before the free white men of the United States for the office of Vice President—he wants their votes, and probably hopes to be elected; and yet, in 1834, he voted to deny to a portion of these very men the right to vote for Governor. "Power" was in the hands of "the few" in our State Legislature, and Mr Graham was for keeping it there—*Standard.*

From the New York Mirror.
A NATIONAL UNIGN CONVENTION.
We have seen a copy of a Call for a National Union Convention to be held in this City on the 27th inst., for the purpose of nominating Daniel Webster for the Presidency. This call is signed by Geo. T. Curtis, of Massachusetts; Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee, and other distinguished gentlemen. The objects of the movement are to throw the Presidential Election, if possible, into the House; to refute the falsehood of the politicians, that Mr Webster is unpopular with the People; and last, not least, to lay the foundations, deep, and broad, and strong, of a great National Union Party, composed of the Compromise, Conservative, good men of all parties. The friends of Mr Webster are determined to right his wrongs, and to do him justice before it is forever too late. We have only time and space to-day to add, that, whatever is done must be done quickly. If these men are really honest, and in earnest, their efforts will be entitled to the respect, if they do not win the support of all who consider their country superior to party; and permanent peace, prosperity and harmony, better than the transient triumphs of spoils-seeking politicians.

As for Webster's position in regard to the action of his friends, we will only repeat, it is the position of "masterly inactivity." He will not open his mouth; but remain as fixed, as silent, and as serene as the pyramids.

"Though round his breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

From the Wilmington Journal, Sept. 25.
THE DISCUSSION,
Announced for yesterday afternoon, was commenced at half-past three o'clock. Col. Person led off in a speech of about an hour and a half. He grounded his remarks upon the principles of the Democratic party as they have been maintained from the formation of the constitution up to the present day. His speech was well worthy of the occasion upon which it was delivered; and we congratulate the Democratic party in having selected a standard-bearer of their party, who is capable of expounding their doctrines in so able a manner as Col Person does. After having [illegible] the principles of the party, [illegible] ed and upheld by the Democracy [illegible] country from the foundation of the Republic to the present day, Col. Person read remarks from Whig papers of N. Carolina, and from Whig speeches in Congress, in order to show the inconsistency of the Whigs of the South in their support of Gen. Scott. He also showed that the Whig party had abandoned all their old issues of national politics. His speech was one of argument, deep, sound, hard-fisted argument, if we may be allowed the expression, every word of which told as it was uttered. We wish we could print it. After paying a high compliment to the character of our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, Col. Person concluded by introducing to the audience Jas. Banks, Esq., of Cumberland county, who replied in a speech of about the same length of time that had been occupied by Col. Person. Mr Banks is evidently a fluent and humorous speaker; but when it come to principles, he, in good faith to his party, was lacking. His party had no principles to contend for, and of course he had to get over the dilemma in the best manner he could, and branched off in an eulogy upon the hero of Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, &c., &c., not forgetting to pay a high tribute of merit to the character of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency; but not the first argument advanced by Col. Person did he answer, or scarcely touched. The discussion was carried on in a spirit which we should like to see in all political debates of the kind. It was honorable to both gentlemen. Mr Banks having concluded at about half past six, the audience adjourned to meet again at the Court House at half-past seven, when the discussion was continued, Col. Person opening with a rejoinder. In his first speech, Col. Person had merely set forth the principles of his party as we have stated above; and showing that the Whigs had abandoned all their old issues. None of his arguments having been answered or met, he in a most happy manner, refuted the charges promulgated against Gen. Pierce, and the Democratic party generally.—His remarks were highly eloquent during the greater portion of his rejoinder, which lasted about two hours. Col. Person having concluded, Mr Banks again replied, in an eulogy on Scott and Graham. He wound up by stating that the Whig party had been charged with abandoning their principles. That they had given up the idea of a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, &c., &c., and their opposition to the Independent Treasury system. He granted they had, and they were right in so doing, because the people had repeatedly pronounced their verdict in opposition to the policy of the Whig party in regard to these measures; and as good Whigs, they did abandon such issues. If they had not so done, they might then very justly have been charged "refractory" to their principles. But when Mr B. came to the Sub-Treasury, there he found something to complain of. How was the Sub-Treasury law fulfilled? Where was the money kept? That was the rub. In the banks, or where? This charge was met by a friend of the Collector here, who knew how the matter stood, by simply stating that Mr Moore kept the Government's money where he is bound by law to keep it—in the vaults prepared for it in the Custom House. So even opposition to that Democratic measure was given up, and the discussion concluded at 11 o'clock at night, when the large audience that had assembled to hear the same, returned to their homes in the best of humor and good feelings towards each other, and all, no doubt, highly pleased with the manner in which it was conducted.

☞ Bear in mind that James Banks, Esqr., Whig Sub-Elector, in the political discussion in this town on the 14th inst., distinctly stated that Gen. Pierce had been charged by some of his party with *loathing* the Fugitive Slave law, but that *he* made *no* such charge. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He knew that Franklin Pierce had manfully defended that law in his own State, and that he gave him credit for so doing. He went farther. He was not going to charge Gen. Pierce with being an abolitionist. He made no such charge. This is the substance of what Mr Banks said relative to charges of this nature brought against Gen Pierce. We do not pretend to give the precise words. These admissions have been made by the Whig Sub-Elector for this district, and we accord to him all candor in making them. We believe he was sincere in so doing.—*Wilmington Journal.*

LEARNING THE CURRENCY.
A good thing occured a few days since, with the keeper of a small "Lager Beer" saloon, in Cincinnati, who undertook to teach his assistant, a thickheaded sprout of "Faderland," the difference between "five-pence" and "six-pence."
"You see, John, de piece mit de vomans ish de five-pence and the piece mitout the vomans ish [illegible] sixpence."
"Yah! [illegible] twinkle [illegible]
[illegible] John [illegible] too [illegible] tered to himself:
"'Put the [illegible] ish von sixpence,' he handed [illegible] pers change.
How often the aforesaid drank that day, we know not; it depended upon his thirst and the number of times he could exchange three cent pieces; but when the "boss" came home at night, the number of small coin astonished him.
'Vat ish dese, John; you take so many?'
'Six-pence,' replied John, with a peculiarly satisfied leer.
"Sixpence! Dunder and blitzen! You take all dese for six-pence? Who from?'
'De man mit peard like Kossuth; he dhrink all day mit himself.'
'Der teyful! You give him change every time?'
'Yah!' said John, with a vacant stare.
'Der teyful catch de Yankees,' was all the astonished German could say.

"AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."—A pale and pensive lady has just passed—she is clad in "the weeds of profoundest wo"—Doubtless she is a widow.
A moment to imagine her history. He whom she mourns had wooed her in her girlhood. There is a fragant nook, where a rivulet gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears, wherein love's blessed drama was performed by their fervid lips. They were wed at last. Months, perhaps years departed—and then the shadow fell. He blessed her amid the marches of the night, and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories.
She was blithe and merry once. She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy was the world in which she dwelt. But it is changed now.
It is a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a bitter thing for a lip used to dainties, to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the still and mouldy grave—beautiful life linked to repulsive corruption.
Her desires are written upon her meek face. Its expression translates her muttered yearnings. She longs to join in the distant and better country him who has gone before.
The welcome hour is nearer than she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the prayerful lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lily of earth may become a fadeless amaranth in Heaven.—*Buffalo Express.*

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:
"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."
"Oh, sir, you're too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."
"Can't think of it. It is a habit to which I am wedded."
"Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

Mr Clay [illegible] fervently and publicly prayed that [illegible] would visit our country "with [illegible] pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge," rather than permit our people to give themselves to mere military merit in voting for President of the United States; and the whole Whig party from Maine to Georgia solemnly responded amen!
Prior to the last Whig Convention, in a letter which was published, Mr Clay recommended Mr Fillmore as the candidate of the Whig party. But Gen. Scott was selected on account of his military successes, and nothing else.
Thus, while the Whigs deify Clay, they treat his admonitions with perfect indifference.—*Pennsylvanian.*

IMPORTANCE OF EMPHASIS.—A stranger from the country observing an ordinary roller rule on the table, took it up, and on enquiring its use, was answered, "It is a rule for *counting* houses." Too well-bred, as he construed politeness, to ask unnecessary questions, he turned it over and over, and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxism of baffled curiostiy, inquired, "how in the name of wonder do you *count houses with this?*"