

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 39 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 12, 1841.

Whole Number 1,081.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. If the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square (of 340 lines, or fifteen lines of the sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Salisbury and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN. Feb. 12, 1840. N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Mott's Pills and Bitters, Hock's Panacea, and a variety of other remedies for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscriber, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents. April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New England Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing to order for the next year, would do well to call or send word, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. November 13, 1840.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms. J. RHODES BROWNE, Agent. Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills.

PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a fact that is well known to every intelligent person. They have been tested by their friends; their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Stomachic Pain, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstructed Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick, loss incident to Females in Discharge Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & ROGER, of Salisbury. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT. Apply to the Agents. Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords.

His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JAMES L. COWAN. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PLANTERS.

(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

as their table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction. Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841. 6m

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. The TABLE will always be furnished

With the best market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial. ANDREW CALDCLEUGH. Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Slater & Hales, has remaining on hand 2 fine Broughams, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second hand Broughams, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER. Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Broughams, Buggies, Sulkeys, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen. The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to. N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAVER. D. E. HADEN. Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed.

JOHN the Jail of Stokes County, in Rockford, on the 22d day of November, 1840, a negro man, who has his name as **KIT or CHRISTOPHER**,—Description—Christopher, says that he is about 25 or 36 years

of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left lip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown pants coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape camel coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Mose Knighton, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. A. M. KERR, Jailor. Rockford, Stokes Co., N. C., January 22, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Courier.

THE SEA CAPTAIN AND THE CLERGYMAN.

"By ——" I exclaimed with a tremendous oath an aroused sea captain a seat or two in advance of my "pupil," "that's what I call putting to sea without ballast and fishing for stones: 'tis d—d

"Don't swear," said a man near him who looked like a Methodist clergyman, but who looked and spoke cheerfully, and without any affectation in his visage of superior sanctity.

The swearing captain turned short round to his reprover with a frown, but seeing his agreeable countenance, and meeting a smile instead of a look of sanctified horror, he promptly replied, "Well, I won't till I get to sea."

"Why swear at sea, captain?" asked his mild reprover.

"Sailors won't stir no more than a stick of timber without I swear at 'um, parson."

"I fear, my good sir, you have never tried it."

"I'll tell you when I tried it, and there is a certain parson will say I like to have lost my ship by it," said the captain. "I was on the homeward passage from Havana, and had this parson on board as passenger. He was not, sir, such a one as I think you are, but a chap who carried all his spare canvass aloft."

"How do you mean, captain?"

"Why, he carried all his religion above decks. Well, I swore away at my men as I always do, and in a gale of wind the harder it blowed, the harder I swore. One afternoon after I had turned all hands up to reef topsails, and I had got her snug under two reefs, and gone below again, the parson, who had been praying and reading his Bible at the rate of ten knots, shouts the book and says—

"Captain, it's awful wicked for you to swear so with only a plank between you and death. You will sink the vessel with your oaths. Really I wish you wouldn't swear no more!"

"If I didn't swear we should all go to Davy's locker quicker than you could say three amens," said I.

"Oh, no, captain! I wish you would once try it."

"Well, this storm's over; but I'll agree to do it in the next gale of wind we have," said I to him.

"I hadn't long to wait. The next afternoon it came on to blow as if the d—d was at his bellows and his wife at the muzzle. I told my second mate of the terms the parson and I had come to, and told him to act accordingly. He understood the work in my eye, and I went forward among the men. They were soon learned their lesson. I took my place on the quarter deck, and gave my orders. It came d—d hard, parson, to bite the heads of the oaths between my teeth, but I'm d—d if I didn't do it though I like to choked. Well, the wind began to pipe away harder and harder, and the ship to lay down to it till the parson might as well have walked on the roof of his meeting-house as on deck. I gave my sober orders, and the men moved as slowly as if they were going to their own funerals. It took ten minutes to get to the topgallant sails. By and by it became necessary to reef the topsails, or the masts would have gone by the board."

"Away aloft there and reef the fore topsail," I shouted.

"Not a man stirred foot or fin. There was no premonition of danger, and so I contented myself with giving the order a dozen times, each time in a louder tone, but without an oath. The parson was clinging to the weather hen-coop, watching the success of his suggestion. I eyed him closely, as he watched the masts bend and the ship surge deep into the waves that broke over her bows and dived deep along the waists. At length, as the gale increased, there was real danger, unless sail was soon shortened, of carrying away the main mast; and I sung out, without swearing though, with the corner of my eye on the parson.

"Let go the topgallant halyards and man the clew lines."

"The fellows moved like snails."

"Spring for your lives, men, or we shall all go to the bottom together!"

"At this the parson sprang from his hen-coop in great terror, and as he did so the steersman let the ship broad to, for we were running dead before the wind, and I thought every stick would have gone by the board."

"Oh, captain, captain," sung out the parson, picking himself up from out of the lee scuppers.

"What say?" says I.

"Don't you think, captain, you had better swear a little?"

RATHER MYSTERIOUS AND IMPROBABLE.

The following little bit of romance is from the Cincinnati Ledger.

A few days since a lady and gentleman arrived in this city from the South. The gentleman seemed to have plenty of money, boasted of his real estate, etc. The lady appeared to be a very quiet and peaceable body, said but little, and seldom made her appearance at the table of the hotel where they lodged. After being in the city two or three days, one of the landlord's daughters suddenly became very enamored of the lady above mentioned, and they were at almost any time to be found together in the room of the latter. The landlord saw no harm in their being in each other's company, and therefore did not pay much attention to the affair. One afternoon a few days since, the two ladies went out to take a ride in a new carriage which was lately purchased. Night came, and they did not return. Servants, footmen, hostlers, and almost every body about the place, started out in search of the two ladies, but nothing could be heard from them. Some surmised that the horses had run away with the carriage, and probably killed those who were in it; others were of opinion that they had got into the river and been drowned.

In the mean time the gentleman who had come to the hotel with the lady, who was supposed to be his wife, made himself perfectly easy. He neither took any rebensions on their account. Day before yesterday a letter arrived at the hotel for the stranger, and on opening, was found to read thus: "John bring my baggage over to Paris. Tell Mr. — that my wife (his daughter) is perfectly well, and hopes he'll come and spend the summer with

us." The landlord, who had been looking over the stranger's shoulder, suddenly exclaimed, "What does this mean, sir?" "Why," said the man, "it means exactly this; two years ago you refused your daughter to Mr. —, because he was nothing more than your bar-keeper. You like me discharged him. Since that time he has been to the South and made a fortune. He came here dressed in female's clothes. He found the affections of your daughter were still true to him." "D—n take that fellow, he has outwitted me; but sir, who are you?" "Why, sir, I am Mr. s footman."

Corsets.—The following is an excellent list on the unnatural fashion which our ladies have of spoiling their forms and ruining their health by tight lacing:

While thousands fall by clashing swords, Ten thousands fall by corset boards; Yet giddy females, thoughtless train, For sake of fashion yield to pain, And health and comfort sacrifice To please a dandy coxcomb's eyes.

A Good Wife.—She loves her home, believing with Milton, that

"The wife, where danger and dishonor lurks, Safest and sweetest by her husband stays, Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

The place of woman is, eminently, at the fire side. It is at home you must see her to know what she is. It is less material what she is abroad; but what she is in the family circle is all-important. It is bad merchandise in any department of trade to pay a premium for other men's opinions. In matrimony, he who selects a wife for the applause or wonder of his neighbors is in a fair way toward domestic bankruptcy. Having got a wife, there is but one rule—honor and love her. Seek to improve her understanding and her heart. Strive to make her more and more such a one as you can cordially respect. Shame on the brute, in man's shape, who can affront or vex, not to say neglect, the woman who has embarked with him for life, "for better, for worse," and whose happiness, if severed from his smiles, must be unnatural and monstrous. In fine, I am proud of nothing in America so much as our American wives.

SPRING.

The air is becoming more mild and balmy, the sky wears a softer expression—the earth exhibits signs of life, and the gloom of winter has vanished before the brightness of spring.

There is a peculiar charm about this season,—a freshness—a soul moving life, and a touching beauty; there seems to be a kindly influence above, beneath, and around us,—the breeze sweeps gently by laden with sweetness,—the heavens are serene,—the buds and blossoms appear as the heralds of plenty, the carol of the bird comes sweetly to the ear,—sounds of life are around us in mingled harmony, and

"Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God."

And shall man go forth amid the bright & ever which surround him, insensitized from enjoying them by his passions and his worldliness—shall his unheeding eye see no beauty and his attentive ear hear no music? Shall the rich gifts of heaven be wasted on him, and nature smile in vain upon her recreant son?

Let it not be so,—let us cast off our evil passions, and give up our souls to the enjoyment of appropriate recreation,—let our affections be rightly directed and our hearts tempered to receive kind impressions and salutary lessons from converse with the great book of nature.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

The following countries were named by the Phenicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. These names, in the Phenician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate.—Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa. Asia signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated from its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain.—Siberia signifies thirsty or dry, very characteristic of the country. Spain is a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals, that they used Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding a great quantity of black pitch. Calabria, for the same reason. Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterizes its first inhabitants.—The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged, mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia is almost or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phenicians never extended their voyages.—Britain, the country of tin, as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands.—The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phenician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast. Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia signifies the footstep of man, which it resembles. Syracuse signifies had as your, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood.—Rhodes, serpents, or dragons which it produced in abundance. Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction. Charvylis the hold of destruction. Etna signifies furnace, or dirt, or smoky.

Drunkennes.—What is it that saps the morals of youth; kills the germ of ambition; desolates the domestic hearth; renders families fatherless; digs dishonored graves!—Drunkennes. What makes a man shunned by the relatives who loved him; contemned by the contemporaries who outstripped him; reviled by the very wretches who betrayed him!—Drunkennes. What fills our asylums with lunatics; our ponds and rivers with suicides; our jails with thieves and murderers; our streets with inamy!—The destructive vice. He who by precept, whether oral or written, should succeed in rendering drunkenness detestable, and a virtuous inviolable virtue throughout the land, will confer on all classes—a boon beyond price.

The earth was never designed for the christian's home. It is a field in which he is sent to labor.—Here he spends the heat of the day, and he cannot find his home until the evening comes and his work is ended. If this earth had been designed for the christian's home, it would have been filled with so many snares and miseries, but would have been rendered a peaceful, quiet, holy habitation. But now God has prepared for him a better habitation; nothing shall ever enter to disturb his rest, and where he shall feel himself forever at home. The christian only sojourns here like a way-faring man to lodge for a night, but heaven is his home, where he has an eternity to spend. Eternity! eternity! O, the boundless thought! How can we settle down in the dust as though we were always to continue here! How can we feel otherwise than as strangers and pilgrims on the earth!—Griffa.

Advice to a Bride.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maintenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy. "There is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed or ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other, sallies of ill humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favours. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches or sullen behaviour."

The Bible.—The following is an account of the number of books, chapters, verses, words and letters, contained in the Old and New Testaments: Old Testament.—Number of books, 39; chapters, 929; verses, 23,214; words, 292,330; letters, 2,729,100. The middle book is Proverbs.—The middle chapter is Job xxix. The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles xx. 17, if there was a verse more, and verse 13, if there was a verse less. The word and occurs 35,543 times. The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times. The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles i. 25. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th of the 2 Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

New Testament.—Number of books, 27; chapters, 260; verses, 7,959; words, 181,258; letters, 338,580. The middle book is 2 Thessalonians.—The middle chapter would be Romans xii. if there was a chapter more, and xix, if there was a chapter less. The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17. The shortest verse is John xi. 35. Old and New.—Number of books, 66; chapters, 1,189; verses, 31,173; words, 773,697; letters, 8,566,480. The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is Psalm cxviii. 8. The calculator is said to have had three years of his life occupied in forming this table.

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SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Of the fifty six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland, and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys; ten merchants; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard college; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England, two of Edinburgh; and one of St. Omers.

At the time of their deaths, five were over ninety years of age; seven between eighty and ninety; eleven between seventy and eighty; twelve between sixty and seventy; eleven between fifty and sixty; seven between forty and fifty, one died at the age of twenty seven, and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the declaration, the average age of the members was forty four years.

They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of seventeen hundred and seventy-six.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member.—He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He lived in 1790, and survived sixteen of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member was born in 1707, and died in 1783.

Charles Carroll attained the greatest age dying in his ninety-sixth year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his ninety-first.—Georgia Journal.

A Profound Lush of the Law.—In the course of a trial held at a neighboring city a short time since, an eminent counsellor, well known as a practitioner in bombastic, inflated and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness: "Did you see Mr. B. raise his muscular arm, and attempt to force and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?" "Sir?"

"Did not Mr. B. attempt the infliction of the most outrageous corporal confusion and chastisement?" "Sir?"

"Did not Mr. B. attempt to strike the plaintiff?" "Yes, sir."

"From your situation, did you not possess the most commanding view of the altercation?—and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects that could in any wise dim your optical faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?" "Sir?"

"I say, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, despicable, unnatural, foul, outrageous, enormous, rancorous and bloody transaction?" "Sir?"

"Did you not plainly see Mr. B. knock Mr. D. down?" "Yes, sir; I did."