## WESTERN CAROLINIAN. THE

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROBBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPLE. - Amendments to the Constitution, Article X .-

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TERMS OF THE WESTERY CAROLINIAN.

> CHAS. P. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square -- (of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type) -for the first insertion, and 25 cent. tor each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 331 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisors. 65 Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE or POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Ghost Outwitted .- A short time ago a joke too good not to be narrated, was played upon a jolly old worthy at one of our mas, in the town of \_\_\_\_\_.
This scion, one of the Bacchanalian school, be it understood, hid siege to the bottle and barrel for several days. Some of his red-nosed companions being aware of the circumstance, and thinking that he was doing it rather too hard, agreed upon trying an experiment to frighten him into a more sober way. Next night being fixed upon for the joke, away they went to the inn described, and there they found his worship in a back parlor, quite intoxica ted, and fast asleep. While in this apparently hap by state, he was taken and placed full length side of the coffin, which had been procured for the job. Having slept in this receptacle for the dead for some three or four hours, he swoke, and upon raising himself up, he gazed about him, first on one side of the coffin and then on the other, mut tering to himself, as he viewed the melancholy piece of turniture, "Where am I? Where have I gotten to! Whilst in the act of saying so, a tall portly tooking figure, shrouded in a white sheet, walked from a large copboard, and on marching up to the box, faintly whispered, "You are dead."eyes steedfastly upon the object before him; "Aye, un' hoo lang has I been dead?" "A week," an usered the gives. "An' are ye dead, too?"—

Yes,
lang has ye been dead, I say! "A formight, sud the ghost, and Here, then, lad," responded the interrogator (putting his hand in his pocket,) " ye ion this place better than I do, bring us twa bottles "yilt." This was too good for the ghost, and before he could well get out of the room, he burst into an unmoderate fit of laughter .- Glangow paper. Alan Carried

From the Picayune. A PRAIRIE ON FARE, . .

While some of our party were digging into the sand near the edge of the stream with the hope of tesding water more fresh, and others were enjoying the luxues of a bath, a loud report as of a cannou was heard in the direction of the camp, and a dark was heard in the direction of the camp, and a dark subte was seen suddenly to arise. "An India attack ill was the startling cry on all sides, instantly we commenced hudding on our as we and builling our horses. One by one, "supposed could get ready, we marted off for who was ready, we marted off for who was ready, we marted off for who heared the was a score of engagement. A when within prairie was on tre in all direction that the the a mile of the steep declay, the bright flames prairie above from the the dry cedars, and a pratric above from the the dry cedars, and a were seen finaling blooks arising above all gave dense volume of blo the scene.

a painful subling nearer we were met by some of On approximately stated that the high grassour compete had caught fire by accident, that

of the the woggons had been consumed, and meg them the commissioner's, which contained only our trunks but a large number of cartridges. The explosion of these we had mistaken for the report of our eagnos.

We dashed ahend with the hope of rendering esistance to our companions, but before we could the place of the steep and rugged hill the fire was during down with frightful rapidity, leaping and flasing across the gullies and rearing in the deep an yawning chasms with the wild and ap Pilling tues of a tornado. Ever and anon, as the lames would strike the dry and craggy tops of the cedars, a report as of a musket would be heard, and in such quick succession did these reports follow ch other that I can liken them to nothing save coplar discharge of infantry.

lowing fresh from the west when it, carrying the flames with

gver the very ground on and travelled during the day. The wind with the sun, and now the fire began to spread slowly in the other direction. The passage by which we had descended was cut off by the flames, and night found our party still in the valley unable to ind any other route to the table land above. Our attuation was a dangerous one too; for had the wind sprung up and veered into the east, with such relocity did the flames spread we should have found

ouch difficulty in escaping. About nine o'clock I was fortunate enough to meet with some of our men v ho directed to me a passage up the ascent. It should be remarked here that our party who had started from the river by this ame ere scattered in every direction, each man ande. toring to find his way to our camp by his own road. Fortunately the fire had been checked in a western direction by the peculiar formation of the ground,

and by the wind. Worn down by fatigue, hungry, and almost hoked with thirst, I laid down upon the blackened but very difficult to get out of. ground that night; but it was long before sleep visited my eyclids. A broad sheet of flame miles with could still be seen in the east, lighting up said wen he hid behind a rock from the constable absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes—lay stone

the heavens with a bright glow, while the subdued yet deep roar of the element was plainly heard as it sped on with the wings of lightning across the praries. In the valley far below us the flames were flashing and leaping about among the dry cedars, resembling a magnificent display of fireworks—the combination forming a scene of gran-

dear and sublimity it is imposibile to describe.

THE WINDS. BY WILLIAM C. BEYANT.

Ye winds, ye unseen currents of the air, Softly ye played, a lew brief hours ago: Ye bore the nurmiring bee; ye tossed the hair O'er maiden cheeks, that took a fresher glow;

Ye rolled the round white cloud through depths of blue Ye shook from shaded flowers the lingering dew; Before you the catalpa's blossoms flow-Light blossoms, dropping on the grass like snow.

How are ye changed! Ye take the cataract's sound Ye take the whirlpool's fury, and its might; The mountain shudders as ye sweep the ground; The valley woods lie prone beneath your flight. The clouds before you shoot like engles past; The homes of men are rocking in your blast; Ye lift the roofs like autumn leaves, and cast, Skyward, the whirling fragments out of sight.

The weary fowls of heaven make wing in vain, To scape your wrath; ye seize and dash them dead.
Against the earth ye drive the roaring rain; The harvest-field becomes a river's bed; And torrents tumble from the hills around, Plains turn to lakes, and villages are drowned, And wailing voices, midst the tempest's sound, Rise, as the rushing waters swell and spread.

Ye dart upon the deep, and straight is heard A wilder roar, and men grow pale, and pray; Ye fling its floods around you, as a bird Flings o'er his shivering plumes the fountain's spray. See! to the breaking most the sailor clings; Ye scoop the ocean to its bring springs, And take the mountain billow on your wings, And pile the wreck of navies round the bay.

Why rage ye thus !- nogetrife for liberty Has made you mad; no tyrant, strong through tear Has chained your pinions till ye wrenched them free, And rushed into the unmeasured atmosphere : For ye were born in freedom where ye blow, Free o'er the mighty deep to come and go; Earth's solerun woods were your's, her wastes of snow, Her isles where summer blossoms all the year.

O ye wild winds! a mightier Power than yours In chains upon the shores of Europe lies; The sceptered throng, whose fetters he endures, Watch his mute throes with terror in their eyes: And armed warriors all around him stand, And, as he struggles, tighten every band, And lift the heavy spear with throwsening thus, To pierce the victim, should be strive to rise.

Yet oh! when that wronged spirit of our race Shall break, as soon he must, his long-worn chains, And leap in freedom from his prison-place, Lord of his ancient hills and fruitful plains, Let him not rise, like these mad winds of air. To waste the lovelmess that time could spare, To fill the earth with wo, and blot her fair Unconscious brenst with blood from human veins.

VIII. But may be, like the Spring-time, come abroad. Who crambe winter's gyves with gentle might, When in the genial breeze, the breath of God. Come posting up the unsealed springs to light; Piowe start from their dark prisons at his feet: The roods, long damb, awake to hymnings sweet; In morn and eve, whose glimmerings almost meet, Crowd back to narrow bounds the ancient night.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review. PERILOUS POSITION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

where the most violent gates are always those from provoked by the sight of the sufferings that surthe west so that the mass of waters, on such occa- round them. sions, is always forcibly impelled towards the city. The island forming the delta of the Neva, on which St. Petersburg stands, is extremely low and flat, have as yet been suggested. They must consist in and the highest point in the city is probably not more than twelve or fourteen feet, is therefore tion in the character of her corn laws, so as to enough to place all St. Petersburg under water, greatly reduce the price of bread by the admission and a rise of thirty feet is enough to drown almost every human being in the place. The poor inhab. This would enable this country to ship to England stame are, therefore, in constant danger of destruction and can never be certain that the whole 60, 600 of them may not, within the next twenty-four hours be washed out of their houses like so many change or barter of commodities would create a drowned rats. To say the truth, the subject ought hardly to be spoken of with levity, for the danger all the looms and work shops of her manufacturing is too imminent, and the reflection often makes towns in motion, and by furnishing employment to many hearts quake in St. Petersburg. The only the ten of thousands of her poor, furnish them hope of this apparently doomed city, is, that the also with supplies of bread. The present probabi three circumstances may never occur simultane. tory system of England, can never accomplish this. ously, viz: high water, the breaking up the ice. The rulers of England must also greatly reduce and a gale of wind from the west. There are so the enormous cost of their monarchical establishmany points of the compass for the wind to choose among, that it would seem perverse to the extreme tue she possesses, must set the example. The to select the west at so critical a moment; never | Government must be made more simple and less theless the wind does not blow often from the west expensive. The foolish foreign wars, for the sake during spring, and the ice floating in the Neva, and the Gulf of Finland is of a bulk amply sufficient to of eastern nations must be abandoned. The fleets oppose a formedable obstacle to the water in the and armies must be greatly reduced-hosts of use-Ohkta kept meteorological records, one might per- and noble pensioners must be striken from the roll haps be able to calculate how often in a thousand be likely to occur. As it is, the world need not be at all surprised to read in the newspapers one of England hope to see their people employed, and these days that St. Petersburg, after using like a bright mercor from the bogs of Finland, has sudwisp. May Heaven protect the city.

Law is like an cel trap, very easy to get into

From the New York Standard.

THE PRIDE AND THE MISERY OF ENGLAND, The situation of England, notwithstanding all her pride of character, is deployable in the deepest degree. By the advices recently received, the melancholy fact is incontestibly established, that suffering and grinding poverty are the common allotments of millions of the operative portion of her population, who are crushed to the earth, beneath a load of woes, and presenting a spectacle of penury and distress, at which the inmost heart of humanity must weep. These accumulated miseries have been recently greatly aggravated by the sudden suspension of the business of a large number of the manufacturing establishments of her several towns and cities, which by throwing thou sands out of employments that afforded them the means of living, has reduced them and their families to a state of almost complete starvation, or so near to it, that public simpathy and succor are invoked, to avert, if possible, so diretal a catastrophe.

The glory of England, that has been the subject of such repeated and fulsome eulogy, and which glitters so gorgeously in the character of her con quests and her unprovoked wars in Egypt, India and China, and is reflected in the magnificence of her monarchy, her nobility and gentry-when seen through the medium of truth and reason, are robbed of the brightness of their brilliancy by the sufferings they produce, and dimmed by the tears of the millions, which they cause to flow-England now presents the picture of a people, suffering for the support of the glory, past, present and prospective, with which her rulers have afflicted the masses of the nation.

There, on the one hand we see the visions of military and naval glory and grandeur, which haunt the eyes and the hearts of the rulers, and light up the lurid fires of an onquenchable ambition to make the subjugated world bow before her areas and crouch beneath her sceptred might-and on the other we behold a depressed and almost broken hearted people sinking into the most hopeless despondency, and driven nearly to despair by the oppression and want they are compelled to suffer, to keep up and maintain those very establishments which, like sunbeams, duzzle the eyes of an admiring world without, but which entail relentless misery and inexorable were upon the poor and down trodden people within. The glory of England, purchased as it is by the blood and sweat, the distress and destitution of the millions who labor, becomes for this very cause her greatest chame. It ought to be the pride and glory of the rulers of every realm, to so manage the affairs of Government, and so to direct the expenditure of her monetary resources, as to make the largest portion of her people happy. Government is in stituted for the protection of the weak and power less, as well as for the support of those who govern, and the duty of allegiance and obedience on the protection, and succor from the tress on the other.

But the authorities of Great Britain have been inattentive to this paramount duty to their people. They have given them taxation and oppression for their allegiance and fidelity. In the first place, it has been the presiding policy of England to protect her landed and agricultural interests, by means of her corn laws which go to exclude every article of breadstuff from abroad, unless loaded with so oner ous a duty, as to render them equal in price to the produce of her own soil; and thus reducing the price paid to the foreign shipper of those articles so low, as to amount generally to the prohibition -and preventing the transmission of these articles to them. In this way they acress a rich revenue on the food that their people require for the support of their lives-imposing a heavy tax on the poor for the bread they eat, for the twofold purpose of supporting their expensive Government, their immense fleets and armies, and for sustaining the large landed proprietors in their pride and wealth. It is majancholy to contemplate the constant Now, from these sources spring, as from an indanger in which this brilliant capitol is placed. If fected fountain, the woes and the wants of the Mr. Lohl's picture is not over charged, the occur millions of Eugland-and these can only be allerence of a strong westerly wind and high water, viated by a radical change in the policy of the just at the breaking up of the ice, would at any Government. For by this suicidal policy, the time suffice to occasion an inundation sufficient to people are deprived of both employment and bread. drown the whole population and to convert the If the rulers of England have a heart to care for entire city with all its sumptuous palaces into a their subjects, they will then proceed to enact chaotic mass of ruin. The Gulf of Finland runs to measures of relief; some of which it appears have a point as it approaches the mouth of the Neva, already enlisted the attention of her Parliament,

These measures of relief, however, to be effectual, must be far more thorough and radical, than the entire repeal of, or a very extensive amelioraof foreign grain and flour almost free of duty. immense quantities of bread stuffs at greatly reduced prices-for which manufactured British goods would be received in return. This inter demand for her manufactures, that would soon set ment and the Queen herself, if humanity is a vir of conquest, or for the punishment of disobedience upper part of the river. Had the ancient sages of less officers must be dismissed-thousands of rich -and moderation must take the place of the years, such a flood as we are here supposing might boundless extravagance that has for ages been indulged. Then and then alone, can the rulers of prosperous and happy -and then alone will the suffering and sorrow, want and misery that pervade dealy been extinguished in them like a will o-the- the ranks of the millions of English operatives, be fully and haally removed.

Text : " Owe no man any thing,"- Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it "Let not a stone tell where I lie," as the thie with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and

walls-peddle in tin ware-do anything that is | slandering the ladies behind their backs .- Boston honest and useful, rather than run to debt. As you Post. value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion; a healthy appetite; a placid tempor; a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams, and happy walkings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all task masters, the cruellest of all oppressors. It is a mill stone about the neck. It is an incubas on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firma ment of a man's being. It celipses the sight, blots out the stars; it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with promature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kingliness out of the part and bearing of a man. It takes the joy out of his laugh, and all the stateliness and freedom out of his walk .-Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruits, for it shall turn to bifterness and ashes

Finally, we say, to each and all, but we speak especially to you young men, keep out of debt.

A Singular Story .- The Concord N. H. Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, that State. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norwatching at the death bed of their neighbor, Sam ocean." was still, while Mr. Whitcher was standing at the foot of the bed close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the bed some four or five paces from the head, on the west side of the room, and the candle standing on the mantle, over the fire place, we both distinctly heard a groan. We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, not from another room. It was a dree, lengthened groan, in the waters of the Ohio, I also would have uel Mann, of North Benton. He had been in a another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan,

Mr. Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from, or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around expect you to go to such lengths; but you might toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up have selected some retired locality." all at once, with an unearthly crimson coloured light. It almost extinguished the light of the can- did. Come down with me now on the train, [11] die, so that its light was v. y feeble, apparently pay your fare) and judge for yourself. Wny, Zimalmost out; and immediately we both saw a strange morman might have written upon solitude on the looking man standing between us and the bod, book where I sprang into the deep. It is really looking apparently at Mr. Mann, his dress we cannot descrabe, his whole face we did not see. His with a tumble into the salt sea without being moclothes were dark, but we cannot give the fashion lested by those greatest enemies of the human race, or make, nor say whether he had on boots, or the police, the police. Ah, my beautiful Naples! shoes, or hat, or not. shoes, or hat, or not.

by side, as Norris had, rises up, Whitcher still of any sort—abandouing myself to the easy and holding the candle in his hand and no fire in the firm last at least none that gave any light, and us, and his face toward Mr. Mann, Mr. Mann up peared much excited and agitated; he rolled on the Bulweric, when he was interrupted by the magis. wide, appeared frightened and to gaze upon the

apparition, then he tried to cover up his head. The sick man then declared that he had forty in; a man and making away with his body. He mentioned the name of Edwards, but in what con- been since the flood." [Laughter.]

nection the deponents cannot say. He called no other name, and we may be mista ken in this name, but think we are not. He then sunk down, and after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about, grouned and died We know we were frightened, and could not speak, or did not, nor did the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished confessing, and was dying away, he (the stranger) was gone. How he got in or out, we know not : one door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The editor of the Statesman, in connection with the affidavit, tells the following story :

About forty or forty five years since, a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. II., as a joiner. The last season he was there he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noves during the time. He lent Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in to 1841, (both inclusive) the first eight of which money, so that when the house was completed, Noyes was indebted to him about four hundred which were years of (comparatively) free trade. dollars, for labor and money. When Noyes' During the first aight years, our total exports house was finished, he went to work upon a house were \$469,198,564, being at the rate of an annual for Mr. Johr. Gross, in the vicinity, his clothes and average of about \$58,000,000. part of his tools still remaining at Noyes' house.

He left Gross' house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes', and was never seen after that time. average of \$960,000,000. Some little excitement existed there at the time respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger, in a measure, it was said he had lation during the same time. absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to The great and ruling law of trade is, that imports ever, soon died away, and nothing more was said of articles of exportor thought about it, until this death-bed confession brought the mystery to light.

Noves died a few days since, and on his death 1810, (both inclusive) and compare the first 12 bed, intimated that he had something to disclose with the last eight, so far as trade with the British before he could die in peace, but Mann went a day empire (including all its dependencies) is conor two before his death, and spent a whole day corned. with him, and nothing more was said about divoiging any thing, and he expired apparently in the expirts to the British dominious were \$483,146,give me that one sine. The Edwards to whom it of exports of about \$12,000,000. is supposed Mann referred, and who, many now suppose, was accessary to the murder, is now live experts to the same dominions were \$473,132,871 ing, and has been partially deranged at times ever and our total imports from the same dominions since, as well as Mann.

A school boy, asked to translate the axiom Pocta nascitur non fit, readered it after the following lit- nation, with which we trade the most, the free eral tashion: " A man born a poet is fit for noth- trade years show a balance of trade in our favor, The best rules to form a young man, are; to

talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what is passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions and value those of others that deserve it.

A queer fellow reprimanded his friend for speak-

A Bashful Man. - The following police report from a Dublin paper, is done up in a style of excelleace that shows the author, when writing it, know what he was about:

Our College street police court was yesterday enlivened by the following somewhat whimsical case :- A tall, athletic gentleman, connected with one of the learned professions, was brought by two constables of the E. division, in company with some of his friends, before their worksips and charged with having outraged public decency by having committed his lusty frame to the waves which "gently swell and softly flow" upon the strand of Kings. town. Now, the generous minded 155 had not the

slightest objection that Mr. II. should pursue the healthful exercise of bathang or swimming from the "more to dewy eve," provided that he did so in some sequestered cove, unexposed to public view; but had a decided objection to his exhibiting himself within the observance of Kingstown's modest maids, and with this grave offence he now appeared to charge him,

The prisoner denied the accusation altogether. He had been very particular he said, in selecting a secluded nook; but the fact was, that the confoundtaken before a justice of the peace at Grafton, in ed constables, not content with worrying her majesty's hege subjects upon terra firma, pursued and ris depose that on the night of June 19, they were persecuted them even to the "free unbounded

Magistrate.-" But, sir, the constable was per-

in the waters of the Ohio, I also would have drowned myself, and died in the cause of extreme delicacy on the instant. [Great laughter.]
Magistrate.-"It would be a little too much to

Prisoner. -And so I did, your worship and so I We were both transfixed-both stood there side thy enchanting bay-unencumbered by habiliments

bed, and threw his arms about and opened his eyes trate, who told him that they would not enforce the penalty this time, if he would promise never again to offend in a similar manner.

Prisoner .- "The next time I bathe, your woryears previously assisted his employer in murder, ships, it shall be in a little creek on the Wickiaw shore, where I verily believe three people have not The prisoner then bowed gracefully and left the

## By the Federal Tariff bill which has passed the

House, coarse printed calicoes are valued at THIR IY CENTS PER YARD, which cost only SEV-EN AND A HALF CENTS per yard, and on this false, arbitrary and iniquitous valuation they impose a tax of thirty per ceat, by which the poor are taxed ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY per cent., or four times as high as the rich. Thus is the grossest injustice that the mind is capable of conceiving .- Chillicothe Adv.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FACT NO. I.

Take the period of sixteen years from 1824 were years of high tariffs, and the last eight of

During the last eight years, our total exports

were \$768,322,362, being at the rate of an annual The annual average of increase is \$39,000,000,

being vastly greater than the increase of our popu-

have received a letter from somewhere in New and experts in any considerable period of time York, requesting him to sell Hodgdon's tools and must belance each other in value, and if importasend the money on to him, which he accordingly did tion is destroyed or checked by high duties, expor--but whether the proceeds went to New York or tation suffers in the same ratio, and with it, all those any where is not known. The excitement, how. branches of industry, connected with the production

Take the period of twenty years from 1821 to

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive,) our total g catest mental agony and under horrible remorse 913, and our total imports from the British doof conscience, frequently exclaiming O God! for immons were, \$459,626,422; showing an excess

From 1833 to 1840, (both mclusive,) our total were \$459,507,395, showing an excess of exports about \$13,000,000.

Thus then, with respect to our trade with that and the high tariff yours a balance of trade against

Undoubtedly importations are greater under free trade, and so also are exportations. The balance is always preserved, and high duties only direct industry from one channel to another and less profitable channels.

FACT NO. III.

ing severely of bustles, because, he said, it was From 1921 to 1832, (both inclusive) being the